


**Democrat and Sentinel.**



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

**WEDNESDAY MARCH 5, 1862**

**N. H. Pottentill & Co.,**  
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**The Relief Tax.**

There is something manifestly unjust in the imposition of a tax for the relief of the families of soldiers from this State, in the service of the United States, passed by the Legislature this winter. It provides, that each County shall provide by a tax on its citizens a fund for the support of the families of the soldiers it may furnish to the National Government. There it is plain that the County which furnishes no soldiers to go down the rebellion, will have no relief tax to pay, and the more soldiers a county furnishes, the heavier the tax will be. In Canada, for example, there are furnished about 1,500 soldiers, a tax on the valuation of all assessable property of 2 1/2 cents to the dollar for the present year will be required to meet the demand of the patriotic applicants for relief. Now is this not manifestly unjust? It is not enough it seems to Canada to furnish the assistance of the Union in the Constitution, the best and bravest of her sons, but in addition to this, she must pay a heavy "relief tax," while those unfortunates, that have furnished few, if any soldiers to the army, will have no share of the burden to bear. The counties which do the fighting, do the paying into the bargain. It seems they must pay a premium for the privilege of battling for the preservation of the Union.

We see no case of those who maintain that relief should be withheld from the families of soldiers that are in the line of the rebellion. Partisan and Democratic alike demand that relief should be promptly and liberally extended to all who really require it. But we hold that in this case taxation, like the laws of heaven, should be distributed alike upon all of the citizens of the State—every man paying his share, according to the value of his taxable property—or, in other words, this relief fund, should be levied to a State tax, instead of a tax on the taxable counties which furnish soldiers. In this way, those counties which have failed to furnish the quota of soldiers, would be compelled to contribute something in a pecuniary way towards supporting the Government, and in the work of the relief tax, they would be no longer exempt, but would be compelled to share the burden. The Legislature, during the present session could amend this matter without any difficulties. It would not be difficult to frame a bill which would if passed, remedy the evil complained of. We respectfully direct the attention of Mr. Perkins, our able representative, to this matter, as one worthy of his serious consideration.

**Northern Traitors**

The Abolitionists, both in and out of Congress have at length thrown off all disguise. For sometime after the present rebellion, they were altogether silent, or spoke only in whispers. Now they everywhere proclaim themselves the advocates of the unconditional emancipation of the slaves—they tell us that this great republic of our forefathers, cannot exist with slavery in it, and that it must therefore at once be swept from the land; the slaves must be emancipated, and raised to an equality with the white race. In carrying on the work they regard willing to pay any regard to the barriers which the Constitution interposes to its consummation. Sovereign States must, if necessary, be severed from the map of our country, and reduced to the condition of territories. Our National Government, instead of continuing to be what the Constitution made it—a Government of limited, and not absolute and unlimited powers. The idea of State sovereignty must be ignored altogether, although the constitution declares that all power not delegated to the United States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. Although the Constitution declares that fugitive slaves must be restored to their masters, the Abolitionists tell us that they (the slaves) must not be emancipated, and made the equals of white men. They repudiate the idea of this being a Government of white men, formed for their benefit alone, and contend that black men

are entitled to enjoy all its benefits. Are doctrines like these calculated to re-establish the Union, as it was transmitted to us by the patriots who have given to their reward? Are they not the antipodes of the patriotic doctrines promulgated by Washington and Jefferson, during their day and generation? Do they not verge on the limits of treason, and are not the men who promulgate them but little better than traitors?—These are questions which we leave the candid reader to answer for himself.

**CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL.**

**LETTER FROM KENTUCKY, AND SOUTH CAROLINA.**

**HEAD QUARTERS, 19th Regt. Ill. V. HOWLAND GREEN, K. Y. Feb. 22, 1862**  
*Friend Todd*—Ere this you are aware of the fact, that Bowling Green is occupied by the Federal forces, under Brig Gen. O. V. Mitchell, and it may be interesting to a number of your readers, to know some facts and movements of the troops which they would fall to find otherwise. The troops to the number of some 13,000 left Basin creek on the morning of the 10th and the same night encamped one mile south of Green River bridge which was ten miles distant from the former place. Our tents were pitched in "double quick time," on the ground where the late British took place between Col. Willich's Indiana Regt. and the Texas Rangers under the command of the notorious Col. Terry. Where the latter was completely routed with the loss of their Col and some 60 men killed. On the night of the 12th we were ordered to march two days distance, and to reach the line of march on day month. At 7 o'clock the troops and trains were in motion, our route lay on the Louisville and Nashville turnpike, and our boys saw by this they were going to a place of some importance, they were off at quite a fast rate. We halted for the space of one hour at Cave City to partake of a sumptuous repast, which consisted of a piece of fat pork and a few hard crackers, after having satisfied our appetite the high sounded "Forward!" one more we shouldered our knapsack and musket which commenced a little more weightier as every now and then another mile passed under foot. We halted for the night one mile south of Bell Station on the L. & N. R. R. after a march of 19 miles. As the turnpike crosses the Louisville and Nashville R. R. in several places, we saw an opportunity to see their Irish work. They not only tore up the R. R. track but burned up all the ties and wooden houses along this part of the route. They also compelled different farmers on the road to fall trees in order to impede our progress, but this latter was easily remedied on account of us having two companies of engineers along to open roads and build bridges. In many places we saw trees and as high as five feet long, lying in ponds of water, which they threw from Union men and shot, not having took any use for them.

We pitched our tents and were all snug enough by nine o'clock. Towards morning a slight shift of snow fell, and the wind changed to be cold. In the morning there was many an aching finger; getting up tents at six o'clock the troops began to move forward, and by two o'clock the advance was in sight of Bowling Green, at 20 minutes past two Lewis' Battery of 60 rifle perote guns commenced in thundering tones to the citizens, that the Star Spangled Banner was waving from on high on Baker's Hill. They then fired into all the forts in sight (7) but no response came. Our own troops were disappointed, Bowling Green styled by Gen. Buckner the " Gibraltar of Kentucky," was evacuated. In a short time three men bearing a flag of truce appeared on the opposite side of the Big Sandy River claiming protection for their property but as the Rebels tore away the rail road bridges over the Big Sandy River, burnt the turnpike bridge, there was no way for passing troops over. In a short time the flames began to ascend from the R. R. depot. The round house might fire next every now and then we could see a Texas Ranger galloping away, and we soon came to the conclusion they were burning the town. The battery commenced to throw a few shells in different directions and it had its good effect of scaring them all away. A rebel engineer who had a locomotive on the track and was just in the act of starting it away, came to the conclusion he did not want it, simply by a shell from one of our guns exploding on the dome and tearing away the only my informant stated that he went down the rail road double quick. I asked an old negro what became of him. "Oh along onna you order seed him run, molly car was no grass growed under his feet, and as a molder ball went down de road, I spec it evastock him an' he gone dead some enuff. We pitched tents on Baker's Hill the same night, and were snug in our quarters a few minutes before nine. The assembly was held and as we were in the "land of Dixie," we turned out in good time. The Brigade and two companies of cavalry

went back two miles and took a road to the left, after following this road for one mile we halted, and stacked guns and built fires to keep us warm. It was not until now that we knew what we were about. We now saw that we would commence in a few minutes to cross over Big Sandy River, on a ferry or rather on a flat-boat. Col. J. R. Scott, 19th. Ill. V. went across on the first boat, a note came back when the boat returned, "Col. Scott's compliments to Col. J. B. Farlow, (act. Brig Gen.) We are in the land of Dixie. The troops still continue to cross but as it was a very slow way, the rear finally crossed about five o'clock towards morning the weather came intensely cold, some of the boys got their ears and tips of their fingers frozen. It put me in mind of some of the weather I experienced on the Summit of the Alleghanies. We marched into town about 49 min. past six Saturday morning.

We secured some 8000 barrels of corned beef, lots of salt-meats, sugar, flour, beans, potatoes, tents and everything necessary to feed and equip a company of some thirty thousand, for quite awhile persons talk of starving the Rebels out, and so on they might as well try to smother Bethlehem out of the infernal regions. They burnt six locomotives in the round house, three of them on the tracks, they burnt up the Rail Road cars some of which were loaded with provisions, and part of them with fire arms; our boys got a great many revolvers, iron knives, &c. They also left a 12 foot iron cannon on a flat car, which they could not get off. Gen. Hardee was still in town when we first fired the round, he left as soon as he possibly could. They commenced as early as Sunday night to move off their heavy pieces of artillery, and occupied their whole time from Sunday until Thursday evening to leave this place. As soon as I can obtain leave I will go and see all the forts and everything that is of interest, and let you know how many guns each had and their size.

**Years Since.**  
N. B. I have just been informed that our cavalry pilot and the Texas Rangers had a shiloh. The boys are just going down to being to town, twenty which we hold as prisoners.

**A Letter from Port Royal.**

CAMP WELLES, HILTON HEAD, S. C., February 18th 1862.

*C. D. Murray*—Believing that a great many of your readers will be pleased to hear from their friends in the 54th Regiment, I will give them a sketch of our views and whereabouts since we landed in South Carolina. We disembarked at Seaboard Landing on the 11th of December, and commenced on the Seaboard plantation that night, the next day we proceeded to the following islands and plantations: (Stoney's Baymond's, Graham's, Elliot's, Wm. Pepp's and Francis Pepp's plantations, Polkney, Savage, Bull's Spring and Dawfox's Islands. During our stay on the different islands and plantations, we had quite a variety of times. Our pickets were within halting distance of the enemy at all times; our scouting parties often exchanging shots with them, but to no effect. I must not get to state that we lived abundantly on fresh beef, pork, apples, sweet potatoes, corn bread, &c.—The only complaint among the boys was, that they had no buckwheat cakes with the fresh pork, and I credibly believe if it were not for the cakes, but few, if any of us, would have thought of home. It appeared we were having too much of a good thing; living in palaces, and all the fat of the land. On the evening of January, we were relieved by the 42d P. V., Col. Wild and attached to Gen. Nield's Brigade, at Camp Welles, Port Royal, where we now are. The boys accommodated themselves to the change of quarters with surprising rapidity, knowing that as they had come to live here they could not expect to live here all the time. We have no reason to complain of anything; for, through the kindness of our officers, we have been furnished with excellent tents, and allowed to sleep in them. We were but a short time in having our camp in the best of order, our tents pitched all around and flared, our streets cleaned and everything in the best order; the result of which is that we have but three men sick in the hospital—in fact we could not get sick if we wanted to. Our Colonel is always on the alert to see that everything is clean and in its proper place. In military discipline, we are not behind any regiment on the ground, notwithstanding we have been in the service but half as long as some of them. We drill 8 hours a day, and the boys are beginning to understand that they are able to do something. They are anxiously waiting for the time to come, or in other words "spilling" for a fight, and they will give a good account of themselves when an opportunity offers. They are a fine looking body of men; young, sober and intelligent; never found in drunken parties nor sleeping on their posts, but always at roll call, and prompt in the discharge of their duties. The Government is now engaged in making this a large "Port of Entry," and have already built several

large store houses and hospitals, a large steam bakery—large enough to furnish 20,000 men with fresh bread daily. They are also building extensive coal yards, docks, wharves, ware houses, &c. To get up these improvements, they are gathering up all the property and stores left by, or taken from the Rebels, and each officer is specially ordered to collect and hand them over to the Quartermaster's Department. Our officers have been very active in this respect, especially Capt. J. S. Waterbury of who is indefatigable in his efforts to turn over, as the phrase is, all manner of property to the Quartermaster's Department. He has succeeded in doing more in this way than any other officer in the Regiment. By the way, the Captain served as Adjutant of the 2d Reg't P. V., in Mexico. He is among the best drilled officers of the line. His company is a maximum company, and is still on the increase. With so popular a man for Captain there is no telling where or when it will stop.

Through the industry of our Quartermaster, we have been furnished with new uniforms and all the camp equipage we stood in need of. At this time the Regiment is well equipped, has got everything the Government allowed, and I must say that it has provided amply for its soldiers. And at last, but not least, we have received our pay from date of enrollment. We kept the Paymaster shelling out for three days, and in the course he found himself "run out" very nearly \$50,000. We were very excited from all two days for the purpose of sending our money home. I have ascertained that this Reg't alone sent some \$40,000 to their families and friends.—Camelia will get her share. We have no need of money here, for we have plenty to do; more in fact than we know what to do with. We will send our money home, when our families will hear from us. If possible you shall hear from me soon.

**PRIVATE.**  
P. S.—Give my love to the pretty School Mistress. You might say to her that the Government is putting up schools for the education of the contrabands; and that she would find no difficulty in obtaining a "position here, as they wish to have competent teachers to instruct them in the rudiments of civilization and Christianity.

**The Occupation of Nashville**

St. Louis, Feb. 28.—The Democrat's Nashville despatch of the 20th says—

General Nelson is in command in Nashville; General Buell being still on the North side of the river. The Union sentiment was very strong, and our troops were received with great cordiality. Great indignation was expressed by the citizens of Nashville against Gen. Harris. He was fairly driven away by the Union men—the latter having become bold at the proximity of the Cuban troops and dared to desert their rights.

The Rebel soldiers before leaving Nashville plundered many dwellings and business houses, and caused great alarm among the people. Several Rebels were shot by the citizens when they were robbing. Before leaving Gen. Harris made a speech recommending the citizens to burn their private property and to leave the Tennessee to rally and meet him at Memphis, but no one paid any attention to him, and it is not thought that he will receive any considerable reinforcements.

Gen. Crittenden's command had joined Gen. Johnston at Memphis. The railroad bridges at Mumfreesboro were destroyed by Floyd, against the urgent entreaties of the citizens, and this wanton act of destruction caused much indignation among them.

The rebel army in their retreat from Nashville left behind 1600 of their sick and wounded. They destroyed the bridge and burned all the bridges and burned the steamboats. The Texas soldiers fired the city in several places, but the citizens extinguished the flames. A great majority of the property owners remained at Nashville to receive the protection of that United States troops. The excitement among them was intense.

Before leaving Nashville, Gov. Harris made a speech, in which he said he had done all he could, and he was going to leave for Memphis, to which place he advised the citizens to follow him.

The Rebel War Department has called on Tennessee for thirty two regiments.

The official despatches received from Knoxville says an ample force will advance from Richmond to protect East Tennessee. Governor Harris has taken the field in person.

The story of General Beauregard's illness is unfounded. He left Corinth for Columbus on the 10th.

The Memphis "Avalanche" of the 21st, says that persons reported to have left Gen. Johnston's command, says he entertains no doubt of his ability to re-enter Nashville whenever he chooses to do so.

**The War in Tennessee**

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—A special despatch to the "Times" of this city, dated Clarksville the 23d inst., gives the following gloomy account of the state of feeling among the people there. It says there is but one Union man in that town, and he is sixty years old, or he would have been killed long ago. The Hon. Cave Johnston was a powerful advocate for the Union until the war commenced, is now as powerful an advocate on the other side. He says that the only effect of our success will be to drive the people of Tennessee into the mountains, and render them desperate. There is not a spark of Union feeling here and no one disguises the fact. The people of Clarksville glory in Secession, but, at the same time they tremble lest the town should be burned. There was a large quantity of Rebel stores, a portion of which was carried off and the remainder destroyed. The Rebel leaders shipped a thousand negroes from Clarksville last week.

**Mexican Affairs.**

Gentlemen well informed in Mexican affairs are of opinion that Juarez will succeed in keeping the allied forces from reaching the city of Mexico, in which case the yellow fever will scourge them to retire. Others, however, with foreign legations, are of opinion that the allied powers will soon reach the halls of the Montezumas, as it is known that General Almonte has landed in Mexico, having with him several European diplomatic agents, who will promise high honors and rewards if the imperial rule of the Grand Duke Maximilian can be established. There are also rumors that an appeal has been made to the European powers to grant an asylum in Mexico to the leaders in the Secession movement, should it prove unsuccessful.

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JACOB LEND.  
Johnstown, March, 5th, 1862—5mo.

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The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.  
MANUFACTURED BY  
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Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.  
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.  
March 5th ly.

**NOTICE.**

The Docket of F. M. George, Esq., are in the hands of the undersigned. Persons interested will please notice.  
P. McGOUGH.  
Sommer, Pa., Jan. 22d. 1862—1f.

M. D. MAGHAN, Esq. Attorney  
Ebensburg, Pa. viii 14

**WHO WANTS A HOME**

I will sell for cash or in payment of the most reasonable terms, my own the following described real estate:  
**IN ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.**  
One hundred acres of land, surveyed in name of David H. Hays, containing 130 acres or thereabouts, about 20 of which are cleared, with a TRIPLE LOG DWELLING HOUSE, A BANK BARN thereon, a young Elm-burn and Chestnut on the Road, and a well through the tract.  
Also a tract of land containing 130 acres or thereabouts, about 20 of which are cleared, with a TRIPLE LOG DWELLING HOUSE, A BANK BARN thereon, a young Elm-burn and Chestnut on the Road, and a well through the tract.

**IN CAMMERA TOWNSHIP.**  
A piece or parcel of land, on the side of the public road, 500 or thereabouts, containing 500 acres, and is well adapted for pasture land.

**IN CAMMERA TOWNSHIP.**  
A house and lot of ground, in the town of Cammerton, with a two-story FRAME TAVERN HOUSE, HOUSES AND STABLE, &c.

**IN CHEST TOWNSHIP.**  
A tract of unimproved land, in the name of William Gray, containing 400 acres.

**ALSO**—a tract of unimproved land, in the name of R. L. Hays, containing about 200 acres.

**IN CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.**  
A tract of land adjoining the town of Kingston and others, containing 211 acres, with two small buildings, a portion of the land being cleared, good quality, and the remainder wooded. This is a very valuable tract, and was recently surveyed by J. G. Oakes.

**ALSO**—Ten acres of land, in the name of Owen Sweeney, Kingston and others, with a SAW MILL, and a well, and more land.

**IN JAMES TOWNSHIP.**  
A tract of land on the W. side of Laurel Hill, containing 100 acres, containing 12 of which are cleared, a two-story FRAME HOUSE AND 400 & 600 & 600.

**IN SUMMERHILL TOWNSHIP.**  
The Tavern property known as JEFFERSON HOUSE in Williamstown, occupied by William Peck, Esq. house is large and commodious, and is a necessary improvement, and is a STORE ROOM AND 400 & 600.

**ALSO**—A lot of ground, in the name of a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE AND STABLE, situated on the property of L. S. Murray.

**ALSO**—A tract of land in the name of Robert Evans, containing 375 acres, about 10 acres cleared, a LOG HOUSE AND STABLE, and more land.

**ALSO**—A tract of unimproved land, in the name of John Thompson, containing 400 acres, with a small building, and a well through the tract.

**ALSO**—A tract of unimproved land, in the name of William Smith, containing 450 acres, adjoining land of the Westmoreland soldiers.

**ALSO**—A tract in name of J. P. Nicholson, containing 140 acres, and more land.

**IN WHITE TOWNSHIP.**  
A tract of unimproved land, in the name of David Halliday, containing 100 acres, with a well through the tract, and 200 & 300.

**IN WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.**  
A property at Haysleton, Virginia, consisting of a TAVERN, HOUSE, STORE HOUSE A LARGEST AND OTHER BUILDINGS, and occupied by John J. Glass.

**ALSO**—Five acres of land, on the side of the public road, and extending to the Rail Road.

**ALSO**—A lot of ground on Haysleton, with a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, and more land.

**ALSO**—A tract of land, known as the Sandusky tract, containing 125 acres, about 10 of which are cleared, with a CABIN HOUSE AND STABLE thereon erected.

**ALSO**—A tract of unimproved land, in the name of Samuel Hays, containing 200 acres or thereabouts.

**ALSO**—A tract of unimproved land, in the name of William J. Hays, containing 400 acres or thereabouts.

**IN EBENSBURG BOROUGH.**  
A lot of ground on Haysleton, with a GOOD DWELLING HOUSE AND STABLE thereon erected, now in the occupancy of George W. Oates, Esq.  
R. L. JOHNSTON  
Ebensburg, Jan. 1 1862

**JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS DONE AT THIS OFFICE ON SHORT NOTICE AND AT REASONABLE PRICES**