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, APRIL 9, 1862. VOL. 9—NO. 18

"DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL" [illegible] every Wednesday [illegible] TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS [illegible] in advance: ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, if not paid [illegible] and TWO DOLLARS if [illegible] the termination of the year. [illegible] will be received for a [illegible] months, and no [illegible] to discontinue [illegible] are paid, except at the option of the editor. Any person [illegible] months will be charged [illegible] the money is sent.

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AYER'S

PILLS

Curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine.

[illegible] READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES. [illegible] Esq., the well known germanist, of [illegible] Philadelphia, writes under his own hand, [illegible] every toilet, says:

[illegible] to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS that I [illegible] them a better family medicine, for common [illegible] other within my knowledge. Many of my [illegible] have received marked benefits from them, and [illegible] believe that they possess extraordinary [illegible] in driving out sickness and curing the sick. They [illegible] pleasant, but safe and pleasant to be taken—[illegible] which must make them valued by the public, [illegible] they are known."

[illegible] Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Baltimore, 12th April, 1851:

"J. C. AYER—Sir: I have taken your Pills with benefit, for the bile complaint, languor, loss of appetite, costiveness, and other kindred ailments, which, for the last few years overtaken me during the spring. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I [illegible] your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family [illegible] and colds with unfailing success. You make [illegible] which cure; and I feel it a pleasure to commend [illegible] the good you have done and are doing."

[illegible] BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co., writes:

"*Pa. R. R. Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1853.*

[illegible] I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the [illegible] of your medicines, having derived very material [illegible] from the use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic [illegible] I am never without them in my family, nor shall I [illegible] to be, while my means will procure them."

[illegible] renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wentworth, N. H., writes:

"Having used your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I [illegible] from experience that they are an invaluable purgative in cases of disordered functions of the liver, causing [illegible] indigestion, costiveness, and the great variety of ills that follow, they are a surer remedy than any other, in cases where a purgative remedy is required. I [illegible] recommend these Pills to the public, as [illegible] other I have ever found. They are sure [illegible] and perfectly safe—qualities which [illegible] an invaluable article for public use. I have [illegible] your *Cherry Pectoral* as the best [illegible] in the world, and these Pills are in no [illegible] that admirable preparation for the treatment of lungs."

"*Acton, Me., Nov. 25, 1853.*

"Dear Sir—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from [illegible] in its worst form, and every other [illegible] and an untold amount of suffering, [illegible] cured in a few weeks by your Pills. [illegible] relief, or rejoicing I write can only be [illegible] what I have suffered, and how [illegible]

[illegible] have been free from this loathsome [illegible] disease. At times it attacked my eyes, and [illegible] blind, besides the unendurable pain; at [illegible] the sides of my head, and destroyed my [illegible] hair as fast as it grew, and I had all my days; sometimes [illegible] I was entirely free from the complaint. [illegible] my skin is fair, and my hair has come [illegible] all of which makes me feel [illegible]

[illegible] may be the means of conveying [illegible] to others, I am, with every [illegible]

Yours, &c.,

MARIA RICKER."

[illegible] the above named Maria Ricker from [illegible] her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MESERVE,

[illegible] of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

[illegible] PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from [illegible]

"[illegible] cured me from a bilious attack which [illegible] of the Liver, which had become [illegible] had failed to afford me relief by my Physician, [illegible] I could try; but a few doses of [illegible] completely restored me to health. I have [illegible] my children best of worms, with the best effect [illegible] promptly cured. I recommended them [illegible] to strangers, which had troubled him for [illegible] me in a few days they had cured him. [illegible] best medicine in the world; and I am free [illegible]

[illegible] from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme [illegible] Territorial abilities have made him well [illegible] not only in this but the neighboring States.

"*New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.*

"Sir: I have great satisfaction in assuring you that [illegible] have been very much benefited by your [illegible] wife was cured, two years since, of a severe cough, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, [illegible] enjoyed perfect health. My children [illegible] been cured from attacks of the Influenza [illegible] it. It is an invaluable remedy for [illegible] Your CATHARTIC PILLS have entirely [illegible] dyspepsia and costiveness, which has [illegible] some years,—indeed, this cure is [illegible] from the fact that I had failed to [illegible] Physicians which this section of [illegible] and from any of the numerous remedies [illegible]

[illegible] Doctor, like a providential blessing [illegible] you may well suppose we are not unmindful [illegible]

Yours respectfully,

CLAVIUS THAXTER."

"*Chandler, Ohio, April 5th, 1851.*

"Dr. AYER—Dear Sir: I have made a thorough trial of your Pills, both in my own family and in those of the friendly Physicians [illegible] the neighborhood [illegible] The first dose relieved the sick headache, and the subsequent doses have entirely [illegible] me from the effects of [illegible] which I attribute entirely to the effects of your Pills.

Yours with great respect,

LUCIUS H. METCALF."

[illegible] all from persons who are publicly known [illegible] and who would not make these statements [illegible] if they were true.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY

R. S. Rann, Ebensburg; C. T. Frazer; Johns[illegible]; Steigerwalt and Maucher, Carrollton; P. H. Shields, Loretto; M. Douglas, Chest Springs and by Dealers everywhere.

April 2, 1862—1y

THE

ONLY PREPERATION

Having proofs so strong and directas

EXPEL THE DOUBTS

OF ALL

For Statesmen, Judges, Editors, Physicians (the oldest schools as well as new), give it their unqualified sanction, and recommend it for all cases of eruptions, and diseases of the scalp and brain; but all who have used it, unite in testifying that it will preserve the hair from being gray, and restore it to any age, as well as stop it falling. Read the following:—

Oak Grove, S. C. June 24th, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir:—Your Hair Restorative is rapidly gaining popularity in this community. I have had occasion to dispense with prejudice aside, and give your Hair Restorative a perfect test:—

During the year 1854, I was so unfortunate as to be thrown from my saddle against a rock near the roadside, from which I received a terrible blow; causing a great deal of pain, which [illegible] the Dalby and external [illegible] the effects of [illegible] was finally destroyed over [illegible] of the head. From the [illegible] dropping, however [illegible] the time of its total disappearance, I [illegible] everything I could think of, in a [illegible] and, as I thought, [illegible] the nature of disease, but [illegible] failed in every prescription [illegible]

[illegible] and under circumstances indeed [illegible] worthy Hair Restorative [illegible] I have every reason to believe, [illegible] a very happy result two months [illegible] application, I had as beautiful [illegible] hair as ever I saw, for [illegible] I remain, most sincere [illegible] friend and servant, dear sir, shall recommend your remedy to all inquirers [illegible] I shall use my influence, which [illegible] is considerable, in its behalf.

You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, very respectfully,

M. J. WRIGHT, M. D.

Colonel Jeffersonville, Philippi, V.

Dec. 12th, 1858.

Dear Sir:—I feel it my duty as well as my pleasure, to state to you the following [illegible] which you can use if you think proper. A gentleman of this place (a lawyer) has been bald ever since his early manhood; so much so, that he was compelled to wear a wig. He was induced to purchase a bottle of your "Hair Restorative," which he tried very much; and after using some two or three bottles his hair grew out quite luxuriently, and he now has a handsome head of hair. The gentleman is from Bradford, and as he is very well known in the adjoining counties, many [illegible] the truth of this statement. I give it to you at the request of Mr. Bradford. You can tell a great deal of your Hair Restorative in this and the adjoining counties if you have the proper spirit for.

Yours, &c.,

THOMPSON SURGHNOR.

[illegible] Sir: Permit me to express the obligations I am under for the exceedingly restorative qualities of your hair to its original color; for at the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious and not disagreeable. S. THALBERG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails forthree dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

For sale of the proprietors by H. C. Devine.

June 19, 1861—1y.

HARNESS! AND SADDLERY.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand and is still manufacturing all ascribed to his line such as,

SADDLES,

FINE SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS,

DRAFT HARNESS,

BLIND BRIDLES, RIDING BRIDLES, CHECK LINES, HALTERS, WHIPS, *BRICHBANDS* &c., &c.,

which he will dispose of at low prices for cash.

His work is all warranted, and being experienced, he puts the best of leather in his work. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by attention to business to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him.

Shop a few doors West of the "Mountain House." HUGH M'COY.

Ebensburg Dec. 11, 1861-tf.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL."

CAMP MARTIN VAN BUREN, near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, March 22d 1862.

Friend Todd,—In my last letter I promised to give you a discription of the various forts around Bowling Green. I am sorry to say that I cannot do this, as I was detailed among a number of men to go down the river a short distance and did not get back to join my Regim nt until it was on the eve of marching on Nashville. We left Bowling Green on the 16th of March and after a march of sixty miles, which we accomplished very easily in four days, we reached Nashville; we went into camp five miles from the city on the Nashville and Chattanooga turnpike, where we remained until the next morning. While at this place I obtained a pass to visit the city. Though my time was short, I visited several places of interest, among which was the capitol building where the Rebel Governor (Harris) and a few members of the Rebel Legislature have at various times assembled and were once the lions of the day. I also went to view the ruins of the Iron Suspension Bridge. This at one time was a beautiful piece of workmanship, but now only an obstruction to steamboats. They also burnt the Iron Draw-bridge of the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road. I then visited the grave of the late Rebel Gen. Zollicoffer, in city cemetery. On the morning we left our camp and marched on the pike to the Insane Asylum, where we we detailed as a guard to stand for the night, and to bring up the rear guard of the column which was to march the next morning. As the Division come up in good time we were not at a loss for company. We marched thirteen miles and got into camp quite late. The reveille was beat the next morning at four o'clock and all was in readiness to move forward at six. About this time it commenced raining and continued to pour down in an incessant stream until near ten o'clock. We marched at a secure arms during the rain; and in many places we had to wade through water up to our knees. We now found out that our destination was Murfreesboro, but would have the kindness to march six miles out of our way to get to a bridge which the Rebels had not destroyed. We marched that day as the advance guard and will hereafter, as this important position has been given to us by Gen. O. V. Mitchell. We entered Murfreesboro with the band playing the 'Star Spangled Banner' and our colors flying. Capt Lumis' battery of six ten pound Parrott guns came next to our Regiment. We marched through the town and encamped about a mile out on the Shelbyville turnpike. The next morning Col. Turchin's brigade moved forward three miles and took this place as their camp ground, also for the advance picket. We are encamped in front of the fine residence of Jack Shelby, Brother-in-law to Jack Polk. Water is very good and plenty, and also any amount of cedar wood which makes a very pleasant fire. There are a great many sick Rebel soldier at various farm houses throughout the country. Almost every day some secession soldiers are captured. The other morning bright and early quite an aged man and his son came up to our pickets and enquired how far it was to the secession army. They said they had been home on a furlough and were just going to join their respective commands. Imagine their surprise when two men were ordered forward to report at the Headquarters of Uncle Sam's pickets, two miles distant. The days and nights have been quite cool. The fruit trees are in full bloom and the little fall crop of wheat looks promising.

SUMMIT

Highly Important Intelligence from Rebeldom.

HOW THE REBELS GET INFORMATION.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—The special correspondent of the *American*, at Fortress Monroe, says:—"In connection with the knowledge the rebels seem to possess of our movements, I may also state that the two drummer boys, who were captured by the rebels a few days since, are known to have given the information they possessed to the enemy. This fact was ascertained from two rebel prisoners who were captured yesterday."

For thirty days all communication between Savannah and Fort Pulaski had been cut off except an occasional rowboat which escaped the pickets. Several of these boats had been caught on their way down, but some are supposed to have escaped the vigilance of the guard at night. Two German companies of the garrison had revolted and were placed in irons.

Gen. Sherman's mortar and siege guns were so stationed that the guns of the fort could not reach them.

The city of Savannah was understood to be very strongly fortified in all its approaches. The force there was variously estimated by refugees at from twenty to fifty thousand; probably twenty thousand is correct.

The greatest despondency exis ed among the people and troops at Charleston. The fire eaters ridiculed the North Carolina troops, charging them with cowardice. The shopkeepers and bakers in Charleston also immediately refused to receive North Carolina money. There being two North Carolina regiments encamped in the city at the time, a revolt was the consequence, and the shops were broke open, and the troops helped themselves. These regiments had refused to serve any longer, and were allowed to return home.

No direct information of the abandonment of Pensacola has been received, but it was generally believed that our troops had crossed over from Santa Rosa and occupied the place.

The latest intelligence from Norfolk, by the underground railroad, leaves no doubt that the Merrimac is thoroughly repaired and in commission, ready for another expedition against the wooden walls of the Federal Navy, and the river transports lying in the Roads. The delay in her coming out is believed to be caused by waiting for ammunition for the heavy guns that have been placed on board of her, and also for some infernal machines which are being constructed by Bombastes Manry.

The steamers Yorktown and Jamestown are also being strengthened, and more thoroughly clad with iron, to accompany the Merrimac. There is also a rumor that two more steamers are being clad with iron at Richmond, to join the expedition.

As to the loss of life on the Merrimac, we have now what is claimed to be positive information that it was pretty heavy. One of the recently arrived contrabands states that he was a nurse in the general hospital, and that up to the time of his departure, he had helped to shroud thirty of the crew of the Merrimac, and that both Capt. Buchanan and Lieut. Minor are dead. There was still a number of the wounded surviving. They, the contrabands, also state that the last two shots of the Monitor were represented to be the only ones that seriously injured the Merrimac. These were thrown under her shield at the moment she attempted to run the Monitor down.

Notwithstanding the great delay in the appearance of the Merrimac, she is hourly expected, and our naval and military commanders are prepared to receive her at any moment.

Intelligence has been received in Washington city, from Richmond, via. Baltimore, that the rebels are now removing their tobacco to the interior towns towards Danville and Farmville, and beyond Petersburg. It is added that private citizens have no control over the cotton and tobacco, the military having assumed the charge of it.

The steamers Ericsson, Fulton and Star of the South had landed strong reinforcements for Gen. Burnside. The Eighth Connecticut and Ninth Rhode Island regiments were within four miles of Beaufort. The town of Goldsborough had been strongly fortified. It is reported that Fort Macon will soon be stormed.

A small tug came down the James River yesterday afternoon, and at long range threw shell into the Newport News camp. No damage was done. The distance is so great that it would be useless with our guns to make any reply.

The rumor is current here that Yorktown has been abandoned by the enemy, but it is not believed by highest authorities.

The military stationed at Norfolk from the Gulf States have been very severe on Virginia chivalry since the defeat at Roanoke. Even the Richmond Blues, the very pink of chivalry, have fallen in public estimation. All award bravery to O. Jenning Wise, but his father has so fallen in public estimation, that he is proclaimed on the streets of Norfolk a coward and a poltroon. In his escape from Nag Head he rode thirty miles on horseback, notwithstanding he had reported himself too ill to remain on Roanoke Island at the head of his command. Wise and Floyd now rank together as the fleet footed. My informant says Wise would be hooted at if he were to appear in the streets of Norfolk or Richmond. He has retired to his farm, in Prince Anne county.

The Battle Near Winchester.

Official Report of Capt. R. C. Shriler, of Gen. Shields' Staff.

WINCHESTER, March 26, 1862.

To Brig. Gen. James Shields, Commanding Second Division, Fifth Army Corps:

GENERAL:—I beg respectfully to report to you that after having received on Sunday last, the 23d of March, at 9 o'clock A. M., an order to report for duty as aid-de-camp on your staff, I left headquarters for Kernstown, to assist Colonels Kimball, Tyler and Sullivan in their efforts as commanders of brigades fighting the enemy under Gen. Jackson, and to insure a unity of action of their respective commands, I reported at nine and a half o'clock A. M., to Col. Kimball, acting Brigadier, and senior officer on the field, who was stationed upon a hill about one half mile west of Kernstown, which latter place is intersected by the turnpike leading to Strasburg. There I informed myself as to the events which had transpired previous to my arrival, and understood that the enemy, who, in endeavoring to drive in our pickets the day before had been repulsed, had opened with his artillery about eight o'clock A. M., upon our forces again, and that since that time we were engaged in responding to his battery of four guns, which he then had in play, and endeavoring to repel his small but harrassing attacks of cavalry upon our chain of sentinels.

Reconnoitering the ground surrounding me, I found that between the hill upon which I stood with Col. Kimball and the hill opposite us, upon which the enemy's batteries were posted, about a mile distant, a ravine was lying, running east and west, which is entirely free of wood, when, about a half mile to the east, a forest connected both hills, through the centre of which passes a mud road, and is bounded on its extreme right by another mud road leading to Cedar Creek. The country to the left (west) of the turnpike is flat, and comparatively little wooded.

We placed in position a six gun battery, commanded by Capt. Jenks, First Virginia Artillery, to oppose the enemy's four guns, which latter was soon reinforced by a whole battery, whereupon Captain Clark's regular battery was put in prolongation of the former named.—Both batteries were fought by Col. Daum, chief of artillery of Gen. Shields' division, in person. Our fire from the two batteries became too hot for the enemy, and they brought a third battery in the direction of their right wing, in such position upon our two batteries on the hill that they enfiladed them, but with this manoeuvre exposed their battery to a raking fire of one of the Ohio batteries placed near Kernstown to defend the pike, and they were necessitated to limber to the rear with all their batteries, but continued their fire.

In the meantime the infantry regiments were moving up to the support of our batteries, and formed into line of battle about a thousand yards to the rear of our batteries, when at once the enemy's heavier battery moved to the front, and threw, in rapid succession, a number of well aimed shell into our batteries and the cavalry and infantry stationed upon the interior slope of the battery hill, and the necessity to storm and take their guns became evident.

In conjunction with Colonels Kimball and Tyler, the following infantry regiments were drawn up in mass, parallel with each other. The right, resting upon the mud road passing through the forest, was held by the Seventh Ohio, the Sixty-seventh and Fifth following, and the Thirteenth Indiana, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania and Twenty-ninth Ohio a little to the rear, thus leaving the One Hundred and tenth Pennsylvania and Fourteenth Indiana and three companies of the Eighth Ohio in reserve. During the time these arrangements were made a messenger was sent to you, General, to have your approval as to this flank movement, and I personally apprised all the commanders in the rear and flanks of our intentions, so as to keep them on the alert.

Col. Daum was enjoined to keep his artillery in lively fire, so as not to divert the attention of the enemy from him, and when the order came to move on, everything was ready to respond.

General Tyler moved his column by the right flank as far as Cedar Creek road, rested his right upon the same, and the left upon the before mentioned mud road, pushing forward upon both roads some cavalry, changed direction to the left right in front, and moved silently but steadily upon the enemy's left, through the woods, for about half a mile, when, coming upon a more sparsely wooded ground he made half a wheel to the left, and came to the face of the extreme flank of the enemy who received him, posted behind a stone wall at about 200 yards distance, with a terrific volley from rifled guns but still went on the regiments without a return fire, and then threw themselves with immense cheering and an unearthly yell upon the enemy, who, receiving at fifteen yards our first fire, fell back across the field, thus unmasking two six-pound iron guns, which hurled, on being cleared in front, death and destruction into our ranks with their canister. But still onward we went, taking one gun and two caissons, and making there a short stand. Again the enemy unmasked two brass pieces which at last drove us, by their vigorous fire back. But I caused the captured gun to be tipped over, so that the enemy in regaining the ground could not drag it away. The Fifth Ohio and the Eighty fourth Pennsylvania, threw themselves once more, with fixed bayonets, forward, the former losing four times in a few minutes their standard-bearer. Capt. Whitcome at last took the colors up again and, cheering on his men, fell also. So, too, Colonel Murray whilst gallantly leading on his Eighty-fourth Regiment. In fact, that ground was strewn with dead and wounded. General Tyler lost his Aid, Lieut. Williamson, of the Twenty-ninth Ohio.

I hurried back to bring up the One-Hundred and-Tenth Pennsylvania and Sixteenth Indiana by a right oblique movement through the woods, and the enemy receiving all the combined shock and fire, retired, and left us in possession of our dearly bought gun and caissons.

United, onward we pressed again, the enemy's two brass pieces and musketry pouring in their fire. Three companies of the Eighth Ohio reinforcing us, we gained our brass piece and its caisson, and compelled the enemy to fall back.

This was at seven P. M. I moved to the right flank and caused the cannon to go forward with now fast retreating enemy, when I met with six of Ashby's cavalry, who shot down my orderly and killed his horse, one of their bullets piercing my cap. I was compelled to use my sword to kill one of them.

The cavalry captured two hundred and thirty prisoners, and met only with little resistance from the enemy's cavalry.

At eight P. M., the musketry ceased. A few more cannon shots from their extreme left battery was fired so as to withdraw our attention from the retiring foe, and all was over. Our men remained on the field of battle picking up the wounded, and slept upon their arms to awake for the pursuit of the enemy on the morning of the 24th, who fell rapidly back beyond Newtown, when at nine o'clock of the morning of that day, Major General Banks took command, and I reported back to you.

General, I have the honor to be ever ready to serve in so glorious a body of soldiers under your able leading. Your most obedient humble servant. (Signed)

R. C. SHRILER.

From Strasburg

Strasburg April 1.—About 2,000 rebels made their appearance two miles beyond our pickets to-day. The nearest regiment drew up in line of battle, and awaited an attack, declining to go beyond our lines. The rebels did not make an attack.

Yesterday the rebels threw several shells into the camp of the Twenty second Massachusetts, but were subsequently driven off by the appearance of an advance.

Capt. Savage, and a companion of the Twenty second Massachusetts, yesterday, in riding out passed beyond our lines by accident, and came upon a party of rebels, who fired upon them. Captain Savage was thrown from his horse, and took to the woods. They finally found their way back to the camp during the night.

From Cairo.

Chicago, April 1.—A special dispatch to the *Journal* from Cairo says that Col. Buford yesterday, accompanied by the Twenty seventh, Forty second Illinois, and part of the Fifieth Wisconsin, from near Island No. 10, with a detachment of cavalry and artillery, from Hickman, under Col. Hege, made a descent upon Union City. After a forced march of thirty miles, they fell upon the rebel encampment at seven o'clock in the morning and dispersed the entire force stationed there, under Clay King, both cavalry and infantry. They fled in every direction. Several of the enemy were killed and a number taken prisoners. Our loss is one man killed, from explosion in burning a tent.