

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 16, 1862.

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**PROF. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR.**
Is precisely what its name indica-
tes, for, while pleasant to the taste,
it is revivifying, exhilarating, and
strengthening to the vital powers,
renews the blood in all its original
purity, and thus restores and renders
the system invulnerable to attacks of
disease. It is the only preparation
ever offered to the world in a popu-
lar form, so as to be within the
reach of all. So chemically and medi-
cally combined as to be the most
powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly
adapted to the human system, accord-
ing to the laws of nature, and
being gentle on the stomach, and
acting on the digestive organs, and
giving all nervous and other irrita-
tions, and yet it is never followed by
constipation or other evil effects. It
is a compound of vegetable and
mineral substances, containing
powerful tonic and soothing properties,
and consequently, can never injure,
such a remedy has long been felt to
be a desideratum in the medical world,
both by the thoroughly skilled in
medical science, and also by all who
have suffered from debility; for it
restores the system to its original
strength, and gives it the power of
withstanding the attacks of
disease, such, for example, as the
Cholera, Consumption, Bronchitis,
Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Leucorrhoea,
Pneumonia, Nephritis, Neuritis,
Hemiplegia, Paralysis, &c. of the
Head, Melancholy, Hypochondria, &c.
It is highly useful in all cases of
debility, such as those arising from
exhaustion, loss of blood, &c. It
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**WAR NEWS.
The March to Yorktown.**
The army, under the immediate command
of Gen. McClellan, left camp at daylight,
the advance being as far as Cockeysville.
Soon after starting, the heavens became
black with large heavy clouds, giving evi-
dence that we were to march through a
heavy shower of rain. Very soon it began
to rain, flooding the roads—especially those
through the woods—so as to be almost im-
passible. The infantry pushed on, over-
coming all obstacles. The cavalry and ar-
tillery dashed on pell mell through, all ob-
stacles to get ahead. General McClellan and
staff were but a short distance behind the
advance.

About 10 o'clock, on the morning of the
5th, the booming of the first gun was heard.
It electrified the whole line. Overcoats,
blankets, haversacks, &c., were thrown away
by the anxious soldiers, each regiment vying
with the other to be the first in. The roads
became terrible for locomotion. The fever
advanced, and holes, ruts, sloughs, &c.,
seemed to go far towards making up the
road.

THE LINE OF BATTLE FORMED.
The line of battle was formed about 10
o'clock, Berdan's Sharpshooters in the ad-
vance. As the various columns arrived on
the ground, they at once began to take their
respective positions. Gen. Porter's Division
has the centre, Gen. Sedgwick the extreme
right, General Hamilton and G. N. Smith
the extreme left.

A heavy pine forest intercepted the troops
except occasional clearings, which gave a
distinct view of the enemy's entrenchments.
These entrenchments seemed to be of the
first class style, and mounted with heavy
guns, supposed to have come from the New-
York Navy Yard.

Soon after the firing commenced, the enemy
recogized General Porter and staff, and
at once opened upon him with shell, one of
which fell within twenty feet of the Gen-
eral. Col. and A. J. S. of the Third Penn-
sylvania Cavalry, also made a very narrow
escape.

Butterfield's and Martindale's brigades
acted nobly during the day. Both reclining
on their arms, within range of the enemy's
guns, throughout the day.

Heavy firing closed with the day; but dur-
ing the night the pickets occasionally could
be heard banging away, far in the advance.

Professor Lowe at the close of the day
sent his balloon up, for the purpose of a re-
connaissance.

THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE.
There is no heavy firing, but occasional
shot by the pickets; apparently no response
by the enemy. The report is they are
changing the location of their guns, and
have two gun boats on the York river.

A rebel, on a white charger, has been seen
by our advance all the way up from Great
Bethel. He was within fifty yards of Com-
pany G, Captain Robinson's, Third Penn-
sylvania Cavalry, on Saturday morning. He
turned and chased the Federals, and then
vanished. He rides a very fast charger. At
Camp "Misery" he was behind the rear of
the flying Mississippians. The troopers
they will have this white horse.

The men of the right amused themselves
on Sunday morning by catching oysters in
the creeks, which abound here.

If it were not for the picket firing, no one
would imagine that a battle was raging.
The morning is beautiful and clear, and the
birds are warbling both their spring notes.
The men stand ready for the action. As
yet nothing important has been done.

Lieut. Libby, of the Fourth Maine, was
shot in the arm. He had been out for some
stragglers, when he was attacked by two men.
The enemy are commencing to evacuate
their batteries on the night.

**Operations at Yorktown and
Fortress Monroe.**
WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following is
a summary of the intelligence received by
the War Department up to 10 o'clock to-
night.

Yesterday the enemy's works were care-
fully examined by General McClellan and
were found to be very strong and the ap-
proaches difficult.

The enemy were in force and the water
batteries of York and Gloucester and the
much increased.

There was sharp firing on the right, but
no heavy was done.

Our forces were receiving supplies from
Shipping Point, repairing the roads and get-
ting up large trains. It seemed plain that
muskets and siege trains must be used be-
fore assaulting the enemy's works.

An order was received at 10:30 A. M.
states that Yorktown will fall, but not with-
out a siege of two or three days. Some of
the other works were taken. A despatch
from Gen. Wood states that Magruder had
30,000 men at Yorktown, another des-
patch to the Secretary of War states that
a new rebel camp was discovered on the beach
at the Rip Raps, and was shelled out by C. A.
Holliday. Several regiments of the enemy's
infantry were seen from the Rip Raps dur-
ing the day. There were no signs of the
Merimac. A rebel tug was seen making a
reconnaissance off Sewall's Point on the after-
noon of Sunday. On the afternoon of Sun-
day, Ship Point had been taken. Our gun
boats had shelled out the water batteries.

There was considerable delay caused in
crossing Deep Creek, at Warwick Court
House, and resistance was made by the
rebels, during which several casualties oc-
curred on our side.

All the fortified places of importance be-
fore Yorktown had been taken at every point
The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among
the troops.

DESPATCH TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.
A fuller detail of the operations of the
army is given in the following despatches—
BEFORE YORKTOWN, Saturday Evening.
TO HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War:
That portion of the army of the Potomac
recently concentrated at Old Point, advanced
yesterday morning in the direction of
Yorktown, twenty four miles distant.
The right was assigned to General Mor-
rill's Brigade of General Porter's Division,
two companies of the Third Pennsylvania
Cavalry and a portion of Berdan's Sharp
shooters, acting as skirmishers.

Nothing of interest took place until their
arrival a Big Bethel, twelve miles distant,
where they met the outer pickets of the
rebels. The troops were delayed there for
two hours in reconstructing a bridge which
had been destroyed. The rebels retreated
before the advance of our skirmishers to
Havard's creek, where the had some aban-
doned earthworks. Four shots were fired

here by the rebels, from two field pieces,
which were soon silenced by the Fourth
Rhode Island Battery, when the rebels took
a hasty retreat, taking their pieces with
them. The main body of the army here
rested for the night, while General Morrill's
Brigade advanced three miles to Cockville,
and six miles from Yorktown, and there en-
camped. By seven o'clock this (Saturday)
morning the column was again in motion,
and at ten o'clock was in front of the ene-
my's works at Yorktown.

The first shot fired was by the rebels, the
shell passing over the heads of Gen. Porter
and staff, without exploding. The batteries
of Griffin, the Third and Fourth Rhode Is-
land, and the 6th Massachusetts, were now
placed in position, replying to every shot
sent by the rebels. The cannonading con-
tinued, with but slight intermission, until
dark. About four hundred shots were fired
by both parties during the day.

The position of the rebels is a strong one,
from present indications. Their fortifica-
tions extend some two miles in length and
mount heavy guns. The ground in front of
their works is low and swampy, making it
utterly impassible.

**The Occupation of Washington,
N. C.—Official Account.**
WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following
communication has been forwarded to the
Navy Department by Commodore Rowan:
UNITED STATES STEAMER "LOUISIANA,"
WASHINGTON, N. C. March 24, 1862.
SIR:—In obedience to your orders of the
20th inst., I proceeded to this place, arriv-
ing at the obstruction, about five miles
below, on the morning of the 21st.

The rebel column consisted of this vessel,
the Delaware, Lieut. Commanding Quacken-
bush, and the Commodore Perry, Lieut. Com-
manding Flower. We were accompanied
in the obstruction by the steamer Admiral,
an army transport, with eight companies of
the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Massachu-
setts Volunteers, Colonel Stevens, and a small
fleet of boats. We met with no resistance,
the batteries having been abandoned and their
ammunition removed by blasting and other
processes. We soon found them through the
place, though they had been driven very
deep in triple row, and cut off three feet be-
low the surface. At eleven o'clock, last
night, we arrived at the place, the Del-
aware launching from the transport the ad-
vance, two companies of troops, and the
regimental band.

The authorities with many of the citizens
met us on the wharf, where I briefly ex-
plained to them the object of our visit. The
military then formed, and we proceeded to
the Court House, where, with all the com-
munities, we hoisted "The Flag of the Union."
The troops returned to the Delaware with
unbroken front.

I found, on further consultation with the
authorities on whom I made my demand for
the restoration of the Batteries Light prop-
erty, that, underlying an apparent acquies-
cence of the people of the town and neigh-
borhood in permitting the building of gun-
boats and the construction of batteries to re-
pel the approach of the United States forces,
was a deep rooted affection for the old Union
and not a little animosity for its enemies—
the latter element not being diminished by
the importation of troops from a distant
State.

The result of this state of affairs was to be
anticipated—the abandonment of its defen-
ces by the troops, followed by the destruc-
tion of what remained of rebel property by
the people. The launched gun boat had
been towed several miles up the river, load-
ed with turpentine and fired on the night of
our arrival. A few hundred bushels of meal
and corn left in the commodore's stores was
distributed to the poor by my orders. The
most valuable part of the Batteries
Light property, the lenses, have been
taken to Tarboro, N. C. I have hopes of their
recovery through the instrumentality of the
people of Washington. The rest of the prop-
erty is secure, with the channel buoys and
moorings.

In addition to the batteries on the other
side of the obstructions, the enemy had
thrown up breastworks east of the town and
joining, extending half a mile. They also
had fortified their camp, which commanded
the high road. A sketch of the river from
the obstructions to the bridge which com-
manded the town is enclosed. It includes all the fortifi-
cations. The woods and swamps in this
and Hyde county are represented as being
alive with refugees from the draft. Many
them, encouraged by our presence, came in.
They are deep and bitter in their denuncia-

**PLUMB ARRANGEMENTS
SOAP AT PIR!**

**SUGAR KETTLES,
COPPER KETTLES,**
SPECIALTY TO 40 GALLONS.

**TIN WARE,
SHEET IRON WARE,
ENAMELED TINNED IRON WARE,
ZINC WASHBOARDS,
SINKS, SPOONING IRONS,
STOVES, &c.**

**SPOTTING
MISCELLANEOUS**

**COFFEE MILLS, 37 cts. to \$1.25
TOASTING PANS, OYSTER BROIL-
ERS, &c.**

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.
The undersigned keeps constantly on
hand all the latest and best manufac-
tured goods.

**SADDLES,
DRAFT HARNESS,
BRIDLES, RIDING BRIDLES,
GROOMING BRUSHES, WHIPS,
&c., &c.**

FRANK W. HAY'S WAREHOUSE.
Sole and Retail, Canal St. below Franklin
Johnstown, Pa.

SMITH'S VEGETABLE COFFEE.
Manufactured and sold Wholesale and Re-
tail. Sold by all respectable Merchants.
March 19, 1862.

DO YOU WANT EMPLOYMENT?
I offer a pleasant business for the spring
and summer, with large profits. Send for
my new circular, containing full informa-
tion. Address
GEO. EDW. SEARS,
181 William St., N. Y.
March 26, 1862.

**THE PROPERTY AND PRISONS TA-
KEN AT ISLAND NO. 10.**
St. Louis, April 10.—A special dispatch
to the Republican from Island No. 10, says:
200 bales of sugar, 800 barrels of
flour, 120 horses, 600 mules, 5,000 stand of small
arms, 50 pieces light artillery, and great
quantities of blankets, clothing, &c., have
fallen into our hands. Total number of
prisoners captured 5,000, and Maj. Gen.
M. C. Smith and Brig. Gen. G. G. Warren and
Schuman. The prisoners are being taken
to Illinois as rapidly as possible. About
50,000 additional shot and immense quantities
of ammunition are also in our possession.

FROM NEW MEXICO.
St. Louis, April 10.—The Republican's
correspondence from Fort Union, New Mex-
ico, dated March 23d says:
Our column under the command of Col.
Sloan is breaking up their camp for a for-
ward movement south towards the rebel
forces. The Texas army occupies a strong
position in the vicinity of Albuquerque, 175
miles south of this Department, and recent
advances between this and Fort Craig, where
Col. Canby was at last accounts. The Tex-
ans have taken up this position as the strate-
gic point, doubtless intending to march
upon either column as they leave their
stronghold of Fort Union or Fort Craig, and
by their superior force, which is estimated at
2,400 strong and twenty one pieces of ar-
tillery, whip one and then force about and
assault the other before they can form a junc-
tion, and thus cut them up in detail. It
would seem that Col. Sloan and Col. Canby
deput commanders, are not acting in concert
and some men of the army fear that this
movement, one of the most difficult of mili-
tary combinations, may not prove successful
and thus render our depot at Fort Union—
the only supplies left us—comparatively
defenseless.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.
New York, April 8.—We have informa-
tion that Island No. 10 was surrendered at
midnight last night, with all the men, trans-
ports, &c.

GENERAL PAPER.
General Pope is now advancing from New
Market, in strong force, to attack the rear.
I am ready with the gunboats and mortars
to attack them in front. Colonel Buford is
ready to operate—but it seems as if the
place is to be surrendered without further
delay.

**TO HON. GILMAN WELLES, Secretary of the
Navy.—My telegraph, three hours since,
informs the Department that Island No. 10
has surrendered to the gunboats. Captain
Phelps has two instant interest, after
having had an interview with the late Com-
mander. I have requested Colonel Buford,
commanding the troops, to proceed immedi-
ately, in company with two of the gunboats
and take possession of the Island. The bat-
teries on the Tennessee shore have been
highly commended, where we shot and de-
stroyed the rebels, large quantities of ammu-
nition, &c. I communicated immediately
with General Pope, who has, under power,
of the two gunboats which gallantly ran the
blockade in a thunderbolt, crossed the river
in force, and was ready, as well as the gun
and mortar boats with Gen. Buford, to have
made a successful attack on the rebels,
had they not so hastily evacuated the Ten-
nessee shore and retreated to Island No. 10.
A full report will be made as soon as we
can obtain possession of the land batteries,
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