

Democrat and Sentinel.



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

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A Corporation.

The Republicans having a large majority in the State Senate, of course the bill for the restoration of the tonnage tax, received its quietus in that body. The people will never have justice done in this matter, until the Democracy have a working majority in both branches of the Legislature. The abstract of the report of the investigation Committee of the House, which we publish elsewhere, contains some facts which will startle the people of this Commonwealth. And the half has not yet been told, as will appear, when the entire report and testimony are published. But we have enough now to show, that if the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company was too poor a little more than a year ago, to pay its tonnage tax and thus faithfully fulfill its contract with the State, it had abundance of money to use in corrupting the Legislature, and procuring the passage of a law that is a disgrace to our statute books. With a clear annual income amounting to millions of dollars, this mammoth corporation is unwilling to annually contribute a few hundred thousand dollars, out of its abundance, to the support of the Government which protects it in the enjoyment of its rights; but it has no scruples in expending thousands in corrupting the foundations of Legislation, and in endeavoring to render the law making power of our State, a matter of traffic like cattle in market. The act of 1861 must be repealed. The people of Pennsylvania demand this, and it is not in the power of the Company to prevent the good work from being accomplished.

The War.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, fixes our loss in killed, wounded and missing, at the battle of Pittsburg Landing at 10,000, and that of the rebels at about 15,000. Other accounts place our loss as low as 4000. We will have to wait for official reports to ascertain our exact loss. Beauregard has made a stand at Corinth, and we may anticipate another bloody battle at that place. A desperate battle will probably take place during the present week at Yorktown, Virginia, the scene of the surrender of the British Army under Lord Cornwallis, in the Revolutionary War. The rebels have a large army behind strong fortifications. Gen. McClellan is already in front of their works, with a large and well disciplined army. The rout of the rebels at Yorktown would place Richmond, the Capital of the so-called Southern Confederacy, completely in our power. The rebel steamer Merrimac on last Friday again made her appearance, sustained by a number of smaller vessels modelled after her, and captured three Federal Schooners. The Monitor did not offer to attack her. A naval engagement in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe between the two fleets, will doubtless soon occur.

The bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, has passed both Houses of Congress, and will, doubtless, be signed by the President. From this it is apparent that the Abolitionists have commenced in earnest, the work of emancipating the slaves in the South; all, or nearly all the Republican members, voted in favor of the bill, thus proving that they are all E-mancipationists. A bill has also been passed, authorizing Buck Niggers to carry the Mails. There is no use in laying the blame of the passage of these measures on the avowed abolitionists. They were passed by the men who claim to be Conservative Republicans. In voting as they did, they proved that they are fanatical Abolitionists, and the high sounding name they have assumed, will not hereafter prevent them from being regarded as such.

The deputy editor who gets up the locals for the Alleghenian, don't relish our comments concerning the false report of the death of Major W. W. Ivory, to which he very humbly gave currency, in order to create a sensation. He acknowledges that he altered the extract from the Herald so as to read Wm. W. Ivory, instead of John Ivory. Was this a verbatim extract from the Herald? What right had he to make this alteration, or what right had he to infer that Major W. W. Ivory was the individual referred to? For our part, we would rather lose the chance of giving currency to a thousand sensation items, than carry sorrow to the heart of a fond Mother or other relative, for a single moment.

The Tonnage Tax Swindle.

We clip from the Pittsburg Dispatch of the 10th inst., the following brief abstract of the report of the committee of the House of Representatives of this State, appointed to investigate the means resorted to to procure the repeal of the tonnage tax upon the Pennsylvania Railroad. It will repay a careful perusal. When we receive the entire report, we will probably lay before our readers some further extracts from it. This is a matter in which the tax payers of Cambria, feel deeply interested.

The Committee in their investigations confined themselves to the means employed to secure the passage of the act, and have classified the testimony taken under three heads, as follows: Tampering with the press; the distribution of eight hundred thousand dollars due the State by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company among other railroad companies; and the distribution of cash by Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Fuller testified to having paid the editor of the Alleghenian Democrat two thousand dollars to sustain Senator Shindler and to publish the Tonnage Tax bill. This money, Mr. Fuller states, was his own, but the Committee declare that this is improbable. The editor of the Brownsville Clipper visited the room of Mr. Scott, at Goverly's Hotel, and Mr. Scott handed to him three or four hundred dollars to support the bill. The editor testifies to that fact himself. The Committee believe that money to the amount of thousands of dollars was thus expended.

It was in evidence that the section of the constitution bill requiring the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to assist other railroad companies in the State, was inserted for the purpose of inducing the members from the counties through which these roads passed to vote for the passage of the bill. Mr. Burns, a member of the Legislature from Allegheny county, was induced to favor the constitution bill by the promise of Mr. Scott that the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad should be completed, and Mr. Scott entered into a written agreement to take four hundred thousand dollars worth of the bonds of the Northwestern Railroad Company in part, when their value was only estimated at twenty-five cents on the dollar. The Senators and Representatives residing on the line of the Northwestern Railroad consequently voted for the bill. By such means as these, eight hundred thousand dollars, which should have gone into the State Treasury, was divided among certain railroads.

The Committee next considered the direct application of money as a means of bribery. The individual pointed out as being the chief agent in the distribution of the funds was Mr. Thomas A. Scott. In March last the Committee addressed a note to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, desiring to know at what time Mr. Scott could visit Harrisburg, without interfering with his duties to the Government. Mr. Stanton replied on the 8th of March, that Mr. Scott was then at Cairo, and would be relieved on the 10th. A subpoena was then left at the house of Mr. Scott, but he did not come before the Committee, and while they were temporarily absent at Pittsburg, he passed through Harrisburg without stopping. On the 25th of March, the Committee again telegraphed to Secretary Stanton to ascertain where Mr. Scott could be found. The reply was that Scott would be relieved from duty at Fortress Monroe in four days. The Sergeant at Arms was accordingly dispatched to Washington to subpoena Mr. Scott, but was unable to find him, and the Committee believe that he purposely kept out of the way.

Mr. Kennedy Marshall, a member of the House from Allegheny county last year, testified that at the close of the session he visited the room of Mr. Scott, at Goverly's Hotel, and was handed a package containing five hundred dollars. Mr. Scott remarked to Mr. Marshall that the package had been left for him, and that he did not know what it contained. There were other packages lying about the room at the time. Mr. Marshall further testified that he had always been in favor of the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, and had voted for the Constitution bill without any expectation of a reward. Mr. Marshall also testified that he had visited the room of Speaker Davis and saw five or seven thousand dollars lying upon the bed. Mr. Davis said that he had received the money from Scott, but subsequently denied the fact. Davis accompanied Mr. Marshall upon the Allegheny river, and gave him a portion of the money to carry, remarking that he was afraid to carry so much himself. The Committee has endeavored to procure the attendance of Mr. Davis, but has not succeeded up to the present time.

Thomas Osterhout was a member of the Legislature from Wyoming county last year and parties testified to having heard him say that he had made a good thing out of the tonnage tax bill, and that he had paid all his debts amounting to \$1,000 or \$2,000. Osterhout was subpoenaed, but having been warned by a man named George H. Bardwell, was thus enabled to elude the Sergeant at Arms. This Bardwell is also believed to have been instrumental in inducing an important witness, named Gearhart, to leave Harrisburg in the night time.

John Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was summoned to appear before the Committee, but repined that bad health would not permit him to attend. A sub-committee was appointed and proceeded to Philadelphia, to obtain the testimony of Mr. J. E. Thompson; but he refused to receive them, and a certificate from J. Fanevest, M. D., stating that Mr. Thomson could not be seen, was shown to the Committee.

Seven Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were examined, but testified that they knew nothing about any bribery. Mr. Thomas T. Firth, the Treasurer of the Company, also failed to appear before the Committee, excusing himself on account of ill health. He subsequently expressed a willingness to appear, but was not examined.

In summing up their report the committee express a positive conviction from the evidence before them, that unlawful means were used to procure the passage of the Constitution bill by Mr. Scott, who has since successfully eluded the summons of the Committee.

Another Brilliant Victory!

The United States army, on Monday the 7th instant, achieved a complete victory, at Pittsburg Landing, over the Rebel forces under command of General Beauregard. The battle commenced on Sunday morning and continued without intermission until evening; it was renewed the next morning and raged with fury until about 4 o'clock P. M. when the enemy gave way and began to retreat towards Corinth. On the first day our army was repulsed, and General Prentiss and a number of men taken prisoners. The loss of officers on both sides is very great. The Rebel Gen. Sidney Johnston, was killed, and it is also said that Gen. Beauregard had an arm shot off. The Rebels had about sixty thousand men engaged. The battle whether we consider the number of troops engaged, or the number of killed and wounded on both sides, was the greatest struggle of the kind that ever occurred on this continent.

A telegraphic report from Cairo dated the 10th inst., says: "Cairo, April 9.—Further advices from Pittsburg Landing, gives the following particulars about the late battle: The enemy attacked at four o'clock on Sunday morning. The brigades of Gen. Sherman and Prentiss being first engaged. The attack was successful, our entire force being driven back to the river, when the advance of the enemy was checked by the fire of the gunboats. Our force was increased by the arrival of General Grant from Savannah, and inspired by the report of the arrival of two divisions of General Buell's army. Our loss this day was heavy, and besides the killed and wounded, it embraced our camp equipage and thirty six held guns.

The next morning, our forces, now amounting to eighty thousand, assumed the offensive, and by two o'clock P. M. had retaken our camp and batteries, together with some forty of the enemy's guns, and a number of prisoners, and the enemy were in full retreat and pursued by our victorious force.

Casualties numerous. Gen. Grant was wounded in the ankle slightly; Gen. W. K. Wallace killed; Gen. Smith severely wounded; Col. Hall, 16th Illinois, killed; Colonel Logan of the 16th Illinois, and Davis, of the 51 Illinois, wounded severely; Major Hunter, of the 24th Illinois, killed. Wounded and missing, not less than 5000. Col. Peabody, of the 25th Wisconsin, also severely wounded.

It is believed that this battle will be productive of immediate and important results. It is highly probable that Beauregard's army is now entirely demoralized, and will hereafter be only able to offer a feeble resistance to the advance of our troops. If this should be the case the entire Mississippi Valley will soon be in our possession.

A HIGH OLD TIME.—We learn that a free fight on the pitch-in and drag-out principle, occurred in a drinking saloon, on Canal street, Johnston, on last Saturday night. The belligerents numbered about thirty, and several of them received painful, although not serious, injuries during the progress of the battle. These are all the particulars of the affair we have been able to ascertain. It will, doubtless, undergo an investigation at our next C. of Quarter Session.

SLEIGHING IN APRIL.—The snow which fell last week furnished excellent sleighing for several days—rather a novelty in April. The storm did not confine itself to the Mountain, but on the contrary, seems to have been general throughout that portion of the Republic, south of Mason & Dixon's line. The weather continues wet and disagreeable, and mud is the order of the day.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Prof. Wood, the renowned discoverer of the invaluable Hair Restorative, still continues to labor in behalf of the afflicted.

His medicines are universally admitted by the American press to be far superior to all others for causing the hair on the head of the aged, that has been silvered for many years, to grow forth with as much vigor and luxuriance as when blessed with the advantage of youth.

There can be no doubt that it is one of the greatest discoveries in the medical world. It restores permanently gray hair to its original color, and makes it assume the beautiful silky texture, which has been very desirable in all ages of the world. St. Louis Morning Herald.

Sold by all good Druggists. We would attract the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of "Dr. Leland's Anti-Rheumatic Band." It meets a general want, and as its efficacy is well recommended, we would advise those suffering from Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, or the effects of Mercurial poison, to give it a trial.

From the Rappahannock. WASHINGTON, April 11.—The National Intelligencer says—Reports from the Rappahannock river down to Wednesday morning, state that the Union forces occupy the north bank of the river, which is much swollen. The railroad is repaired up to Warrenton Junction.

Numerous refugees and contrabands are coming in daily, who report that the main body of the rebel army have fallen back to Richmond, doubtless with the intention of strengthening General Magruder. The rebel pickets are occasionally seen on the south bank of the Rappahannock, but they are believed to be merely watching our movements.

The health of the troops is generally good. A guerrilla warfare is being carried on from Brentsville towards the Occoquan, and stray soldiers are picked off by these outlaws.

Some Details of the late Battle.

CAIRO, April 10.—An arrival from Pittsburg, says the enemy, in making the first attack on Sunday morning, carried the Stars and Stripes and wore the Union uniforms. Gen. Bragg is reported killed. Provisional Governor Johnston, of Kentucky, is wounded and a prisoner. It is stated that Gen. Prentiss escaped in the confusion of the enemy's retreat on the second day of the fight. Our loss is about seven thousand. This is the estimate of military commanders who were in the engagement of these about two thousand were taken prisoners, and the balance killed and wounded in the usual proportions.

General Wallace of Illinois, was reported dead; it is thought impossible that he could live; he was however, living on Wednesday undimproved; he was shot in the back of the ear, the bullet coming out at the nose. General Halleck passed Cairo to day, en route for Pittsburg. Five thousand prisoners are expected tonight from Island No. 10.

Every preparation is being made here for the reception of our wounded at Pittsburg, Ohio, April 10.—We are beginning to get some reliable details from the great battle at Pittsburg, from several gentlemen who were on the field after the fight. From their statements we gather the following: General Prentiss' brigade consisting of the 61st Illinois, 17th Wisconsin, 24th Indiana, and 71st Ohio, were attacked while eating their breakfast by what seemed to be the entire Rebel force. Prentiss had no artillery. His Brigades was cut to pieces and forced to retire, and Prentiss and many of his men were taken prisoners.

At 12 o'clock the entire line was feverishly engaged, but in full retreat. At 4 o'clock P. M. the enemy had taken Schwartz's battery of six guns, Dresden's battery of four guns, Waterloo's battery and also two Ohio batteries, the names of which are not given.

Thousands of our troops had taken refuge under the bank of the river, and utterly refused to fight; in fact, they could not do so. The officers and men were mixed in inextricable confusion. The army at this time seemed utterly defeated.

At this juncture, the gun boats Lexington and Tyler opened a tremendous fire of shot and shell upon the enemy, and kept it up every half hour. Cairo, April 11.—The only additional information received to-day from Pittsburg Landing is that the pursuit of the retreating rebels was kept up but a little distance beyond the position of our advance previous to the battle.

Several boat loads of prisoners arrived here to-day from Island No. 10. The general and several officers will be sent to Fort Warren, the company officers to Columbus, Ohio, and the privates to Chicago and Springfield.

Generals Magruder and several subordinate officers are here on parole. The latter are generally very communicative. They say that our four weeks' bombardment killed only one man.

The Merrimac Makes Her Appearance. Fortress Monroe, April 11. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The rebel steamer Merrimac, James-town Yorktown and several gun boats and tugs appeared to-day between Newport News and Sewall's Point.

The only damage done in the capture of the small vessels, our enemy and our boats with coal, it is said. These vessels were captured opposite Brazier's General Casey's Division, whose battery contains small guns of three inch calibre, some two hundred feet from the shore.

The Merrimac came down towards the Monitor and the Stevens battery Naughtick. The latter fired four or five rounds, and the Merrimac one round, when she, with her consort, returned to Craney Island. The ends the day. What the night may bring forth I am unable to say.

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL, Major General. Correspondents must excuse us for the present. We will attend to their communications when we have more room.

Professor Wood's advertisement can be found in another column. It should be read every person.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of a writ of F. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on Saturday the 31 day of May next at two o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to-wit:—All the right, title and interest of John Woods, of and to a lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Conemaugh, Cambria county, fronting on Rail Road Street and extending back to an alley, adjoining a lot of Robert Brown, on the one side, and a lot of John Farrell on the other side, having thereon erected a two story frame house, now in the occupancy of the said John Woods. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of George Murray.

JOHN BUCK, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, April 16, 1862-19-31. EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Whereas letters of administration on the estate of Mary E. Jackson, dec'd., late of Cresskill, Cambria county, Pa., have been granted to the sub-signer, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the estate of said deceased will make the same known without delay to JAMES S. FRANCIS, Executor, 232 Union Street Philadelphia, April 24, 1862-19-31.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, are the authorized Agents for the "DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL," and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are empowered to contract for us at our LOWEST TERMS.

LIST OF RETAILERS

Table listing various retailers and their locations, including names like Philip Williams, David Morgan, Lewis Kersting, and addresses in various boroughs like Cambria County, Johnstown, and Ebensburg.