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, MAY 28, 1862. VOL. 9—NO. 25

DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL is published every Wednesday [illegible] ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS [illegible] payable in advance; ONE DOL[illegible] SEVENTY FIVE CENTS, if not paid [illegible] months; and TWO DOLLARS if [illegible] until the termination of the year. No subscription will be received for a [illegible] period than six months, and no subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue [illegible] until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editor. Any pers[illegible] for six months will be charged ONE DOLLAR, unless the money is ad[illegible].

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[24 lines]	4 00	7 00	12 00
[36 lines]	6 00	9 00	14 00
[illegible] column,	10 00	12 00	20 00
[illegible]	15 00	22 00	35 00

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued [illegible] Court of Common Pleas of [illegible] County, and to me directed, there [illegible] exposed to public sale at the Court [illegible] in the Borough of Ebensburg, on [illegible] the 2d day of June next at one [illegible] P. M., the following Real Estate to [illegible]:

[illegible] right, title and interest of Michael [illegible] certain piece or parcel [illegible] situate in Washington township, [illegible] county, being part of a tract war[illegible] the name of Thomas John, begin[illegible] a [illegible] maple, thence west by the [illegible] 121 perches to a post, thence [illegible] west 20 perches to a spruce, [illegible] perches to a spruce, thence [illegible] west 36 feet to Hugh Dons[illegible], thence south 28 degrees west 9 [illegible] to corner of Jacob Lubs fence, [illegible] south [illegible] degrees west 68 perches to [illegible], thence north 40 degrees east 75 per[illegible] thence [illegible] by land [illegible] Christian Lingafelter, 220 per[illegible] place of beginning, containing 90 [illegible] the same more or less, about 50 [illegible] which are cleared having three coal [illegible] opened and nine dwelling houses [illegible] erected two stables, one of said [illegible] occupied by Robert McKenna and [illegible] by Alexander Long and one by Mrs. [illegible] Meyers, the other six houses not [illegible].

[illegible] certain other piece or parcel of [illegible] situate in Washington township, Cam[illegible] county, being part of a tract warranted [illegible] Thomas John, beginning at [illegible], thence south 45 degrees east 56 [illegible], thence north 48 degree [illegible] tract in name of Hiram John [illegible] to a post, thence south 30 de[illegible] 17 perches to a beech, thence [illegible] west 20 perches to a beech [illegible] 174 degrees east 78 perches to a [illegible] 20 degrees west 50 per[illegible] thence south 35 degrees [illegible] Christian Lingafelter 121 [illegible] place of beginning, contain[illegible] the same more or less (un[illegible]).

[illegible] the one undivided half part of a [illegible] land situate in Washington [illegible] Cambria county, warranted in the [illegible] and patented to Adam [illegible] William M'Call, beginning at a [illegible] south 52 degrees east by lands [illegible] 16 perches to a cucumber, [illegible] 25 degrees east 40 perches to a [illegible] north 61 degrees west 13 [illegible], thence north 29 degree [illegible] to a chestnut, thence north [illegible] by land of Henry Strup 196 [illegible] sugar, thence south 37 degrees [illegible] to a sugar, thence north 31 [illegible] 80 perches to a birch, thence [illegible] west by tract in name of [illegible] 265 perches to the place of [illegible]. The whole of the said tract con[illegible] 420 acres and the said one undivided [illegible] part thereof containing 210 acres be the same more or less (unimproved.)

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, being part of a tract surveyed [illegible] to Christian Lingenfelter, be[illegible] a forked maple, commencing of a [illegible] in the name of Joseph Moyer, thence [illegible] tract of which it is a part east [illegible] to a beech, thence by land of [illegible] Michael Moyers and others, [illegible] degrees west 177 perches to a [illegible] south 55 degrees west 126 per[illegible], thence north 70 degrees [illegible] perches to a post, thence north 62 [illegible] perches to a post, thence by [illegible] north 40 degrees east 230 per[illegible] place of beginning, containing [illegible] allowance, be the same more [illegible] about six acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story frame house and a frame barn now in the occupancy of James Farren.

Also—A certain other piece or parcel of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, beginning at a post, near the Portage Road, thence north 2 perches by land of Jesse Woodcock to a post, thence north 13 degrees east 50 perches to line of land of William Tiley, thence by said Tiley's land 16 perches to a post at culvert, thence by tract in name of Thomas John, south 68 perches to a post, thence one degree west 58 feet to a post, corner of Hugh Dunnes' lot, thence by said lot north 61 feet to a stump, thence 80 degrees west 3½ perches to a stump, thence south 10 degrees west 18 perches to a stump, thence south 75 degrees west 26 perches to the place of beginning containing 11 acres, be the same more or less, all of which is cleared, having thereon erected two coal platforms. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of William Carr & Co.

Also—All the right, title and interest of Lewis Cassiday, dec'd., of, in and to a certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate in Summerhill township, Cambria county, (being part of a larger tract warranted in the name of William Govet,) adjoining lands warranted to Samuel Blodget, Robert Ervin William M. Smith, Arent Seaman and land of Wm J. Buck, containing 351 acres and allowance, be the same more or less, about 30 acres of which are cleared having thereon erected a saw mill, dwelling house a stable, now in the occupancy of Thomas Lilly, also, a one and a half story house now in the occupancy of Mrs. Mary M'Intosh.

Also—A lot of ground situate in the village of Laurel Run or Hemlock, Washington township, Cambria county, situate between the old and new Portage Rail Roads, at or near the foot of Plane No. 4, known as lot No. 17, bounded as follows: beginning at a post in the centre of the old Portage Rail Road at the south corner of a lot sold to Michael Burgoon thence south 3½ degrees east 60 feet at a corner owned by F. M. George, thence north 68 degrees west 588 feet to a post, thence 33 degrees east sixty feet to a post, thence south 65 degrees east 588 feet to the place of beginning, having thereon erected a plank stable now in the occupancy of Catharine Cassiday.

Also—A lot of ground situate in the village of Laurel Run or Hemlock, Washington township, Cambria county, beginning at a post on the corner of Michael Arenfells' lot, thence by said Arenfell's lot 119 feet to the township road, thence along said road 90 feet to the place of beginning, the same being part of a large lot of ground which Thomas White, June 10, 1851, conveyed to James Runcton and James Beam, having thereon erected a one and a half story plank house and basement kitchen, now in the occupancy of Catharine Cassiday. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of William Carr & Co.

Also—All the right, title and interest of Charles B. Kennedy, deceased, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Frederick M. George, the Heirs of Thomas H. Porter and others, containing thirty acres, more or less, about twenty five acres of which are cleared having thereon erected a two story plank house and a plank stable now in the occupancy of Mrs. Mary H. Kennedy. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suits of William Lemon and Davis & Tibbott.

Also—All the right, title and interest of Silas Ream, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Summerhill township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of John Kasper, Jacob Sossy and others, containing two hundred and twenty acres, more or less, about one acre of which is cleared having thereon erected a cabin house, a cabin stable and a saw mill, now in the occupancy of the said Silas Ream. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Enos Ellis.

Also—All the right, title and interest of John Ashcraft, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Chest township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of John Rohe, Nicholas Helfrick and the Heirs of James C. Fisher, deceased, containing fifty acres, about thirty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a cabin house and a log barn now in the occupancy of the said John Ashcraft. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of James Fagan.

Also—All the right, title and interest of Casper Smith, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Michal Byrnes John and James O'Hatto and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about twenty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a log house, a log barn and a log Blacksmith shop, now in the occupancy of Lawrence Smith, Sr., and the said Casper Smith. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Terence Delozier for use of R. L. Johnston.

Also—All the right, title and interest of John Harshberger, deceased, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Yoder township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of George Gates, George Beam, James Potts and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about twelve acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a round log house and log stable, now in the occupancy of Elizabeth Harshberger. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of T. L. Heyer, Administrator cum testamento annexo of John Harshberger, deceased.

Also—All the right, title and interest of Thomas Kaylor, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Thomas Parrish, Peter Kerrigan and others, containing fifty acres, more or less about thirty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a log house and cabin barn now in the possession of the said Thomas Kaylor. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John J. Glass and Sarah his wife, late Sarah Litzinger, to the use of the said Sarah.

Also—All the right, title and interest of John Walters, to wit: all that certain two story plank building or message and tenement situate on lot No. 8 in the village of Sylvania, in the township of Conemaugh, and county of Cambria, and being forty feet long and twenty five feet wide, and fronting on Potts Street in said village, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to the said building. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Daniel Goughnour.

Also—All the right, title and interest of John Schnable, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Blacklick township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Leo Parish, Mathew Froseur and others, containing ninety acres, more or less, about eighteen acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one and a half story house and a log stable now in the occupancy of the said John Schnable. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of James Murray & Co., now for use of R L. Johnston.

Also—All the right, title and interest of Bernard M'Girr, of in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Johnston Moore, Alexander M'Vicker, Festus Tibbott and others, containing seventy five acres, more or less, about thirty acres of which are cleared, now in the occupancy of Isaac Singer. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of R. & A. B. Duncan.

☞N. B.—The Sheriff has made the following the conditions of the sale, viz., one fourth of the purchase money on each sale to be paid at the time the property is struck down; when the sale amounts to $500 and upwards, under $500 and more than $160 the one third, under $100 and more then $50 the half; less than $500 the whole amount, otherwise the property will be immediately put up to sale again, and no deed will be presented for acknowledgment unless the balance of the purchase money be paid on or before the following Monday.

Sheriff's office, May 7, 1862. JOHN BUCK, Sheriff.

PANIC ARRANGEMENTS
SCRIP AT PAR!

SUGAR KETTLES,
10 to 40 gallons

COPPER KETTLES,
3 quarts to 40 gallons.

TIN WARE,
all sorts and kinds

SHEET IRON WARE.
every variety.

ENAMELED & TINNED IRON WARE.

ZINC WASHBOARDS,
for 25 cents, worth 37 cents.

SAD IRONS or *SMOOTHING IRONS* all sizes and best quality, 5 to 6¼ cts. per lb

COOKING STOVES,
Trimmed complete, with Baking arrangements. From $8 to $23.

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HEATING COOK STOVES $3. to $8.

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BEST QUALITY, put up and painted at 10 cts per foot.

☞ *No extra charge for Elbows* ☜

MINER'S LAMPS,
OIL CANS
POWDER CANS,
all sizes, constantly on hand.

COFFEE MILLS, 37 cts to $1.25.

TOASTING FORKS, OYSTER BROILERS, JELLY Cake Moulds, Table and Tea Spoons, COAL BUCKETS, 35cts. to $5,00

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CANAL STREET.
Opposite the Weigh Lock.

ASK FOR
FRANK W HAY'S WAREHOUSE
and save *twenty percent*, on your purchases, EITHER FOR CASH OR SCRIP
Johnstown April, 17, 1861. tf.

JOHN SHOFFNER,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
Oysters, Fresh and Salt Fish, Flour, Wholesale and Retail. Canal St. below Franklin, Johnstown, Pa.
ALSO,
SMITH'S VEGETABLE COFFEE,
Manufactured and sold Wholesale and Retail. Sold by all respectable Merchants.
March 19, 1862—tf.

NOTICE.

Strayed away from the subscriber, near No. 6, one MULE and a two year old COLT the Mule is a sorrel and the Colt a dark bay with a star in its forehead. Any person finding them will please put them up and send me word, or write to John Sharbaugh, or Joseph A. Parrish, Summitville.
PETER SOISSONG.
May 7, 1862 -22-3t*

ON TO RICHMOND.

Movements of the Army of the Potomac—The Naval Action up the James River.—The Fleet Within Seven Miles of Richmond—The Injuries to our Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—At the time of the preparation of this despatch, no official despatches had been received regarding Commodore Goldsborough's expedition up the James river, but the following statement, gleaned from the Evening Star and other sources, it is believed embraces the material facts:—

Com. Goldsborough was accompanied by the steam frigate Susquehanna, and the gun boats Laostah, Maritanza and Wachusett, and tug Zouave, the latter being mounted by a single gun. They found the first rebel battery at Dog's Point deserted, but the rebel flag was still flying over the battery at Hardy's Point, fifteen miles above Newport News. Com. Goldsborough, on arriving within range of the last named work, at once shelled it, and, on receiving no responce after duly reconnoitering, landed a force of marines, found it also deserted, and most of the guns dismounted.

Through a solitary inhabitant, picked up there, he ascertained that, on the previous Wednesday night, its late garrison of four hundred rebels evacuated it.

He then proceeded up the river, finding all the rebel batteries, which were numerous between Hardy's Point, Fort Huger and Jamestown, deserted, with their guns mostly dismounted and rendered temporarily useless. Com. Goldsborough took the proper precautions to secure the ordnance thus left by the rebels.

The Affair at Fort Darling.

Near Jamestown he met the division of his squadron that had previously gone up the river, under Commander John Rodgers, and learned the history of the fight of the day before, at Fort Darling and also of the bursting of the Naugatuck's large gun, and the evacuation by the rebels of all their James river fortifications and batteries below Fort Darling, which was supposed to have taken place on the previous Wednesday night.

It seems that the Monitor and the Galena were the only vessels of the squadron able to run past all the lower fortifications of the rebels on Dog's Point and at Hardy's Bluffs, which is fifteen miles above Newport News, and all the way up to Fort Darling eight miles below Richmond, where they found the channel effectively blocked, as stated in a previous despatch.

On arriving in range of the guns of Fort Darling, which is situated upon an elevation of two hundred feet above the water surface the further progress of the two iron clad up the river, was therefore prevented, and that of the remainder of the fleet stopped at points below. The heavy guns of the fort were so depressed in their range as to play most effectively upon the two gun boats. Of the twenty eight shots that struck the Galena, eighteen penetrated her armor. Not one of these that struck the Monitor, however, did her any damage whatever—all glancing off.

It seems that the armor of the Galena was not designed to resist heavy shot of the description fired at her from the fort at so great an angle of elevation, and thus is the fact that her armor proved insufficient on this occasion accounted for. On Friday last the two iron clad gun boats returned down the river. The Galena, though pierced eighteen times, was not materially injured, and with the Monitor and all her original consorts, doubtless, on Saturday followed Commodore Goldsborough and the other portion of the squadron up the river

When last heard from, on Friday, Commodore Goldsborough was continuing his progress, with the most of his squadron, up the river above Jamestown, securing the ordnance, etc., abandoned by the rebels, as he progressed.

The general evacuation of their works below Fort Darling, has doubtless enabled Commodore Goldsborough to get within range of Fort Darling. Certain mortar boats and other vessels are likely to be able to act effectively against the works, as well as the supply vessels, necessary to make any future naval attack upon it effective.

The James river and its banks is now clear of rebel vessels and soldiers in arms, up to a point eight miles below Richmond.

A MAMMOTH MONITOR.—A Washington dispatch says that Capt. Ericsson has planned a large seagoing Monitor, with a single turret, plated with iron 24 inches thick, and armed with two guns, carrying a ball 1,000 pounds in weight.

Hunter's Proclamation Repudiated by the President.

Washington, May 19.—The President has issued a proclamation repudiating the alleged proclamation of Gen. Hunter, as unauthorized, and of no validity and effect, and reserving to himself alone the right to determine whether he can constitutionally adopt such a policy if the contingencies of the war eventually make it necessary.

The following is the proclamation by the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, There appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Headquarters of the Dep't of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862.

General Orders, No. 11. The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the military department of the South having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it became a military necessity to declare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862.

Slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States—Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina—heretofore held as slaves are, therefore, declared forever free.

DAVID HUNTER,
Major General Commanding.

Edw. W. Smith, Acting Ass't Adj't Gen.

And Whereas, The same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding: therefore,

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge, information, or belief of an intention on the part of General Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor yet has it any authentic information that the document is genuine; and, further, that neither General Hunter nor any other commander or person has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make a proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such a declaration.

I further make it known that, whether it be competent for me, as Commander in Chief of the army and navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such a supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in the armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such a change of system."

The resolution, in the language above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject matter.

To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue; I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics.

This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven—not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time, as, in the providence of God, it is now your high privilege to do. May the vast future not have to lament that you have neglected it!

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the [illegible].

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Speech of Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Richardson (Dem.) of Illinois believed that the strength of the army was sufficient to put down the rebellion, but the indications were that another and inferior race were to be armed and uniformed and placed on an equality with the whites. The legislation of Congress was [illegible] with regard to the negro. They have abolished slavery here, and in the contractor's rations are daily distributed. [illegible] white people [illegible] hundred and [illegible] per annum [illegible] at eight cents per [illegible] thus imposed upon them. [illegible] employing negroes [illegible] supplies to negroes, paying [illegible] them alone more than would [illegible] the State Governments of Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Vermont, Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, or New Jersey. Not only here, but elsewhere, are the negroes supported [illegible] of the Government, or through the quartermasters. Besides these and other [illegible] for the benefit of the negro, you propose [illegible] and receive from Hayti duly accredited ministers. He regarded that Congress [illegible] almost exclusively for the negro. [illegible] they doing for the [illegible] have fallen in the [illegible] by nothing. [illegible] procure passes [illegible] negroes [illegible]. He asked, [illegible] to make [illegible] the whites? He [illegible] that the history of the world had proved this [illegible]. All these and kindred questions have to be discussed before the people during the coming autumn. He hoped that the extreme men would be driven from Congress [illegible] more mischief. [illegible] of Congress [illegible] which has been [illegible] popular and [illegible]. With two thirds of the people of that State opposed to Secession, [illegible] to restore her to the Union. Why? Because you have been constantly exciting their apprehensions that you intended to [illegible] the Constitution, and strip the people of all their rights, instead of confirming the impression that when [illegible] they shall be protected in all their rights, including those of person and property.

From Gen. Banks's Army—More Guerilla Bands Forming.

[illegible], May 19.—It is currently reported, and credited in military circles, that 2,000 rebel cavalry, divided into different commands, have been [illegible] and formed into guerilla bands, occupying the various mountain passes and [illegible]. Gen. Geary, a few days since, learned that one of these bands was [illegible] five miles from Rectortown, and made arrangements to surround and capture them. On reaching the cave he ascertained that they had vacated it the previous day. A party of forty men, with horses, had evidently been there for some time, living sumptuously, judging from the empty bottles, boxes, cans, &c. It is probably they were a portion of the force which captured Geary's guard train, near Linden, last week, and returned towards Warrenton on Sunday [illegible].

General Geary has been ordered to report to General Banks [illegible]. He has been relieved from guarding the [illegible] of the Manassas road, which duty he has performed for several weeks to the extent of fifty miles.

Blue Ridge and adjacent ranges and spurs are infested with guerillas who watch every opportunity to shoot and capture our pickets and foraging parties. Their familiarity with the mountain defiles and passes, enable them to elude pursuit.

"SECESSION" OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—The Parliament of the Ionian Islands has for the second time adopted a kind of "ordinance of secession," and declared that it is the wish of the Islands to dispense with the protectorate of Great Britain, but the British authorities will not hear of it.