

Democrat and Sentinel.



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

WEDNESDAY MAY 28, 1862

John W. Forney.

We have at the present time many instances of men figuring prominently in public life, who are destitute of every great and good quality which adorns human nature—mean, cold hearted, treacherous, ambitious and selfish; a disgrace to their country, their age, yet even to mankind. Among these libels on the human race, John W. Forney stands infamously eminent. In him we look in vain for one redeeming quality. His character is a barren waste, in which no salutary plant takes root, and no verdure quickens. A treacherous friend, as deceitful as Iscariot, and ever ready to bow before an enemy when interest commands him to do so—ignorant of what principle means—willing to sell his country or God, or tarnish female chastity, in order to carry out his selfish and ambitious schemes for self aggrandizement—willing for the same purpose to pronounce as infamous and treasonable, principles which he once defended with extraordinary zeal, and to claim fellowship with a party he has repeatedly insulted and betrayed. The infamy of his name should purchase for him immortality. It should be preserved like that of Cataline or Arrid, in order to serve as a warning to the future generations of mankind.

The public are familiar with the history of the confidential relations, that for years, existed between Forney and James Buchanan, and how much the old man confided in him. Whatever may have been the merits, frailties or errors of James Buchanan, no one will deny, that he was but too faithful to John W. Forney. He sustained him in his youth and in his manhood, and gave him all the reputation for integrity and ability before his fellow countrymen he ever enjoyed. Forney rewarded him for a time with the most sycophantic adulation, and obsequious obedience. Almost every number of the Pennsylvania while he edited it contained the most extravagant panegyrics of the "favorite son of Pennsylvania," as he delighted to call him. Yet he deserted him the moment that he found it to be his interest to do so, and viper like, stung to the heart, the man who had warmed him into life. He was right of course, in condemning the measures of Mr. Buchanan's administration if he believed them to be wrong, but certainly he was infamously wrong, in assailing his public and private character with fiendish malignity; in styling the man whom he had once eulogized as the perfection of human virtue, a hoary headed traitor and murderer. He was and is still, as extravagant in maligning and abusing Mr. Buchanan as he was formerly in assailing him. His course in either case is worthy only of scorn and contempt.

To Judge Douglas, he was the same treacherous and fatal friend, Buchanan found him. He was throughout that memorable contest seeking his own aggrandizement. He never was a "Douglas Democrat," but from the beginning a Black Republican of the deepest dye. Where now are Richardson, M'asters, and the other devoted disciples of the illustrious dead, who loved him in life, with a degree of fervor and sincerity, such as mortal man hath seldom known—faithfully and fearlessly sustaining the organization and principles of the Democratic party; while Forney is the head and front of the Black Republican party, and is battering on Black Republican patronage at Washington City. Six years ago he pronounced the Black Republican party a sectional organization, and its members, enemies of the Union. Now he contends they are all Union savers, and that the Democracy are traitors and secessionists. While editor of the Pennsylvania, he week after week, denounced Simon Cameron, as the corruptest scoundrel living. Last winter he became his friend, defender and apologist—holding him up to the world as the model of an able financier and honest man. A share of the plunder which Simon distributed so lavishly, was the sop which appeased the virtuous wrath of Forney, and converted him from a fierce and vindictive enemy, into a zealous friend.

And this is the man, who assumes, on behalf of the National Administration, to regulate the political affairs of this State! This is the man who undertakes to designate, who are patriots, and who are traitors, in the loyal portion of the Confederacy. This is the man who charges Richardson of Illinois, the bosom friend of Stephen A. Douglas, with being the apologist of treason. Could the Administration possibly have made a worse selection of a man, for conducting the approaching campaign in this State? Its honor is as little likely to be safe in his keeping, as was that of Mrs. Forrest. If Mr. Forney were to solicit our advice at the present time, we would say to him—go and repent while time is given thee to do so; "Even now, though youth its bloom hath shed, No lights of age adorn thee, The few who loved thee once, have fled, And they who flatter scorn thee, Thy midnight caper is crowned to slaves, No genial lies ex-wreath it, The smiling there like light on graves, Has rank cold hearts beneath it; God! 'twere vain to chide, 'Twere weakness to upbraid thee, Hate cannot wish thee worse, Than guilt and shame have made thee."

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The Hunter Proclamation.

Of the many extraordinary documents which have appeared during the present war, the proclamation of General Hunter is certainly the most remarkable. The extraordinary doctrine which it lays down, is well calculated to startle the American people and to create excitement among them. If a military chieftain or even the President possesses the right to deprive the citizens of a sovereign State of all or a portion of their property by a word, by a stroke of his pen, then we are not a nation of freemen but the vilest slaves on earth. What more could a despot clothed with absolute power do? And yet nearly all the Republican papers in the country were enthusiastic in praise of Hunter's proclamation, previous to the appearance of the President's counter proclamation, nullifying it. The New York Tribune declared it a blow "right between the eyes of slavery" and John W. Forney through the columns of the Press, declared it a document suited to the crisis. They hastened to back down however, and eat their own words, as soon as the President published his proclamation. It would seem from this that it don't pay at present to quarrel with Lincoln. They now seem to think that the proclamation of Hunter was perfectly right and lawful, although prematurely issued. It embodies the darling object for which the Abolitionists wish to see the war carried on, and it is therefore a matter of no surprise, that they everywhere enthusiastically endorse it.

The proclamation of the President is well enough as far as it goes, but it does not meet the issue in the spirit it should be met. He seems to think, that probably he possesses the power which Hunter attempted to exercise, and that he may hereafter, in the course of events, find it necessary to issue a manifesto giving liberty to all the slaves. This of course is intended for the consolation of the Abolitionists, by inducing them to believe, that there is a good time coming, if they will be only good enough to wait a little longer.

The President also makes a shabby and ill timed allusion to his own favorite scheme for emancipation by purchasing the liberty of the slaves. This we presume is intended for the special consolation of the tax payers of the loyal States. Will father Abraham in his next proclamation inform us, what sum it would require to purchase the freedom of 4000,000 of slaves and what he proposes doing with them after they are emancipated.

his portion of the proclamation seems also to contain the implied threat, that if the slave States do not accept this proposition, they will fare worse. So we go from Lincoln down to the meanest Abolitionist in the land, emancipation seems to be the watchword of the party now in power.

Our friends Col Hasson, of Ebsenburg, and Francis O'Friel, Esq., and Col P. H. Shields, of Loretto, on last Wednesday, started, in company, on a trip to Ireland, the land of their birth. Prosperity attend them. They will probably return about the 1st of September. We have been quite lonesome here in Ebsenburg since Col. Hasson took his departure, for he was emphatically, the noblest Roman of us all.

They are luxuriating on Strawberries and green Peas in Baltimore and Nashville. The announcement is enough to make ones mouth water.

The War.

We have from the first, felt that foreign interference in the present war could only be prevented by carrying it on vigorously and successfully. Every reverse our army or navy encounters, strengthens the cause of the rebels with foreign countries. The truth is, the war has affected more seriously the prosperity of the people of England and France, than it has that of the people of the United States. In some parts of England, the stoppage of the Factories for want of the necessary supply of cotton, has reduced the laboring classes, to the verge of starvation. Hence the anxiety felt there, for opening the blockade, or of bringing the war by some means or other, to a close. There is no use in shutting our eyes against a disagreeable truth. All the self-interests of the English and French Governments are now urging them to interfere in the war—and we must have prompt and decisive action to prevent it. The war should be carried on with energy, but at the same time with humanity, and in strict conformity with the Constitution and laws. This will strengthen our cause at home, and with foreign powers.

Startling News.

The news received during the last few days, has been of a deeply painful and interesting character. While we were all confidently and anxiously awaiting the intelligence of the fall of Richmond and Corinth, we were startled by the news that General Banks' division had been attacked by a superior force of rebels, driven back from Front Royal and Winchester with considerable loss, compelled to retreat across to Potomac, and this (Tuesday) morning, we have the report that Hagerstown has been taken by the rebels. This however as yet needs confirmation. Washington is thought to be in danger, and the President has taken possession of all the Railroads in the United States. There is something about this sudden movement on the part of the rebels, that is hard to understand. It certainly could have been prevented by proper precautionary measures. There has been culpable negligence somewhere. Gov. Curtin has taken the proper step demanded by the crisis, by ordering the militia into the field. All will be right we trust, in a short time. P. S. The report of the taking of Hagerstown, turns out to be unfounded.

The following extract from a letter of the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, will give our readers an idea, of the state of feeling at our National Capitol. If the conservatives or Democracy controlled the Government, peace would soon reign in the land, and the Union be restored. Under the circumstances the prospect is every hour growing darker. Our great hope now rests in electing a majority of Democratic members of Congress next fall.

The conservatives are anxious to hurry through whatever measures are really necessary for the maintenance of the government, and a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union, and then adjourn; but the radicals are determined, if possible, to prevent an adjournment, and to keep up sectional agitation, and even to protract the war for this purpose. They regard with manifest dissatisfaction the rapid progress recently made by the Union armies. It may be reasonably expected that, unless sternly rebuked by the voice of the people, some of these patriots will be found openly obstructing the conclusion of civil war, unless it should be perverted to suit their fanatical purposes.

All conservative men here are shocked at the sweeping measures of confiscation proposed by the radicals. They provide substantially for the abolition of slavery, because slaveholders, for the most part, are considered as rebels by the bills. There are a quarter of a million of slaveholders and a quarter of a million of property holders in the South that would be made beggars by the execution of this programme. It is pretended that this wholesale confiscation is for the purpose of compensating for the expenses of the war; but none will dare go into the South among an infuriated people to purchase estates. It is proposed, also, to arm the negroes, and in effect make them superior to the million of whites who are to be deprived of their property. Of course, under such circumstances, there will be no cotton or other crops, nor any demand for Northern manufactures from the South."

A correspondent of the Johnstown Tribune, is out in favor of Mr. Daniel J. Morrell, for Congress. Barker is electioneering against him, in the northern portion of the County, on the ground that if elected he would procure the passage by Congress of a bill, for erecting and organizing Covenaugh County. That is certainly the best "gosh" of the season. Daniel is a much more intelligent, and perhaps a better man than Aminadab. But Aminadab would make the stronger candidate of the two. Hall stock, our Altoona correspondent informs us, is looking up. Daniel and Aminadab, take a note of that, and be warned in time. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

The approaching election will be in many respects, one of the most important that ever occurred in this country. Not a single vote should therefore be lost. There are, we know, in this county, a number of patriotic foreigners who have been upward of five years in the United States, and who have complied with the preliminary steps of the law, who have not yet been naturalized. The approaching June Court, will afford them an opportunity for having this done, and we hope they will not allow it to pass by unimproved. The country expects every loyal man within her borders to do his duty. In the South, we must fight the secession traitors, with the cannon, rifle, sword and bayonet. At home, we must meet the Abolition traitors at the ballot box, with the plainly folded ticket—a weapon that— "Comes down as silently, As snow flakes fall upon the sod, But execute a freeman's will, As lightning does the will of God."

Brigadier General Keim of McClellan's army, and a citizen of this State, who recently died in Harrisburg, of typhoid fever, was 49 years of age at the time of his death. He was an efficient officer, and brave soldier.

The track is being laid on the last section of the Ebsenburg and Cresson Rail Road, and the work will be completed during the present week. All our citizens will be rejoiced to hear this, as the present arrangements for receiving and shipping freight are decidedly inconvenient, although the best that could be devised under the circumstances.

Price the horse tamer, has been doing a splendid business in Carrolltown and vicinity. He has rendered a large number of fine and heretofore unmanageable horses, perfectly docile. He will we learn, visit Loretto the present week, and be in this place during June Court.

Hon. J. L. Dawson, of Fayette county, announces himself in the Genius of Liberty as a candidate for Congress subject to the decision of the Democracy of the District.

Hunter's Abolition proclamation, makes no distinction between the slaves of loyal and disloyal men. It proposes to do a wholesale business. And yet nearly all the Republican papers endorse it. Our neighbor Barker, the would be member of Congress, is delighted with it.

Rumor says, that the National Government are about renting the "Loretto Springs" property, belonging to F. A. Gibbons, Esq., with the intention of converting the large building thereon into a Hospital for invalid officers of the army. It is admirably adapted to that purpose. The annual rent is to be \$6000.

THE ARMY VOTE.—The Supreme Court, recently, in the matter of the contested election of District Attorney for Luzerne county declared the army vote unconstitutional. The opinion which is a very elaborate one, we have not yet perused. It was delivered by Judge Woodward.

THANKS.—We return our sincere thanks to C. L. Pershing, Esq., our late member in the House of Representatives, for a file of the Legislative Record. For the purpose of reference it is highly valuable.

It is said that Beauregard has 130,000 men at Corinth, but this is doubtless an exaggeration.

Mordecai thinks that the particular sayings in the Alleglianian, are eminently worthy of their parent—A dam Phoebe. Certain he is, no sensible man would be willing to father them. They are flatter, he adds, than stale small beer. In this opinion the pretty School Mistress agrees with him, and so do we.

HARRISBURG, May 26, 1862. GENERAL ORDER, No. 23.

On the pressing requisition of the President of the United States, in the present emergency, it is

Ordered, That the several Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, and Colonels of Regiments throughout the Commonwealth master, without delay, all the military organizations within their respective divisions, or under their control, together with all persons willing to join their commands, and proceed forthwith to the city of Washington, or to such other points as may be indicated by future orders. By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General.

LORETTO, May 22d, 1862. FRIEND CHARLIE.—It is now some time since you have received a communication from this our very interesting town—and thinking that a brief "scrawl," giving some of the local might be interesting to some of your many readers, I have concluded to send them to you, however roughly they may be hewn.

Loretto has been very quiet during the last couple of months; no excitement, except an occasional celebration on hearing of a "victory on our side," which consisted of bonfires, patriotic songs, speeches &c. Nearly all of the young men are in the "tent field" defending their country's cause; and fathers, mothers, sisters, and the few young men of this neighbourhood, that are left at home, are very jubilant over a victory, and anxious that the war be brought to a speedy close; but still notwithstanding the dark clouds that overhang us, we, like our chief magistrate, are fond of amusement. A very pleasant Pic-Nic, given by the young ladies of Loretto, at the "Loretto Springs Hotel," on Wednesday last. As your correspondent was made the recipient of a very polite invitation, on Monday, he could not, of course, decline attending, as he is a great lover of amusements. At the appointed time, 11 P. M., I was at the place of meeting, in town, and in a few minutes we started for the Springs; after a pleasant walk of twenty minutes, we arrived at our place of destination. The Loretto Springs is, certainly, the place for gents and ladies to enjoy themselves during the summer months—there are all kinds of amusements, such as tennis alleys, Billiard tables, swings, batly houses, two beautiful groves, close by, and a nice Lake upon which are boats, and nearly every other amusement that could be asked for. After walking around for a short time, we were called to dinner, and partook of a plentiful repast, prepared by the ladies, after which, we commenced dancing, and between dancing, swinging, roving &c., I spent one of the happiest days of my life. All appeared to enjoy themselves equally well. At 5 o'clock we had supper, then took several dances, swings, etc. At 6.30, we started for Loretto, and after a cool and pleasant walk of some thirty minutes, arrived back in Loretto, all in excellent spirits, and well pleased with the day's adventure.

Gen. Banks' Army defeated: Rebel plan to enter Maryland at Williamsport and Harper's Ferry.—The Fight at Winchester.—Retreat of General Banks across the Potomac at Williamsport. WASHINGTON May 25.—The enemy under Generals Ewell and Johnson, with a superior force, gave battle to General Banks this morning at daylight, at Winchester. Banks fought them six hours, and then retired in the direction of Martinsburg, with what loss is unknown. The enemy are, it is understood, advancing from Winchester upon Harper's Ferry. Our troops there are being rapidly reinforced.

Rumor says that Jackson is advancing to support Ewell and Johnson, and there are also statements that still another force is behind him. Prompt means have been taken to meet these emergencies, if truly reported. A despatch received to-night, states that Banks has made good his retreat across the Potomac at Williamsport. Gen. Rufus Saxton is in command at Harper's Ferry. Official Despatch from Banks. HEADQUARTERS, MARTINSBURG, May 25, 2 40 P. M. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The rebels attacked us this morning at daybreak in great force. Their number was estimated at 15000, consisting of Ewell's Jackson's divisions. The fire of the pickets began with daylight, and was followed with artillery, until the lines were fully under fire on both sides. The left wing stood firmly, holding its ground well, and the right did the same for a time, when two regiments broke the lines under the fire of the enemy. The right wing fell back, and was ordered to withdraw, and the troops passed through the town in considerable confusion. They were quickly reformed on the other side, and continued their march in good order to Martinsburg, where they arrived at 2 40 P. M., a distance of twenty-two miles. Our trains are in advance, and will cross the river in safety.

Our entire force engaged was less than 4000, consisting of Gordon's and Donnelly's regiments, General Hatch, and two batteries of artillery. Our loss is considerable, as was that of the enemy, but cannot now be stated. We were reinforced by the 16th Mass. which did good service, and a regiment of cavalry.

N. P. BANKS, Major General Commanding. HEADQUARTERS, BEYOND MARTINSBURG, May 25th—3.35 P. M. A prisoner captured in our rear is to be exchanged, and that their purpose is to enter Maryland at two points, Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. He confirms all we have heard in regard to the rebel force, that cross the Potomac to-night safe, and all, I think, making a march to Martinsburg.

N. P. BANKS, Major General Commanding. The Rebels Repulsed at Loretto. Cincinnati, May 24.—Colonel Hatch, with 3,000 men, attacked our forces under Crook yesterday morning at Loretto. After a severe fight the enemy were repulsed, and completely routed. Colonel Crook's force numbered 1,000. Our loss was 10 killed, 40 wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is much greater. We captured four cannon, two of which were rifled pieces, 200 stand of arms, about 100 prisoners, including a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, and several Captains and Lieutenants.

From Washington. Washington, May 25.—Major General Franz Sigel has been invited by the Secretary of War to Washington, to arrange a command for him. Gen. McClellan reports progress since Curtis, with the force under his command. The city is extremely agitated by the intelligence from the Shenandoah valley, and new rumors and speculation, increasing excitement.

MEMORIAL DISEASES OF THE PEOPLE. Effects of Colored and other diseases, as by Dr. Leland's anti Rheumatic Pills. See advertisement of "Great City," other column.

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

PUBLIC SALE. I will expose to public sale, at my residence, in Wilmore, Cambria county, SATURDAY, the 21st day of MAY, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, one set of harness, cows, wagons, hacks, &c., and a large amount of beds and bed furniture, chairs, tables, china of every variety, and a variety of articles too numerous to specify. Terms made known, on day of sale, and reasonable credit will be given by WILLIAM PALMER. Wilmore, May 21, 1862—2t.

STRAYED. From the farm of the subscriber, life 18th township Cambria county, on the 18th inst., a small cleaver eared cow, six years old, no particular marks, giving me such information as may be required, will be suitably and fairly rewarded. PAUL KLEINMEYER. May 21, 1862—24-3t.

EMPLOYMENT. COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED TO SELL GOODS FOR THE A. B. S. MANUFACTURING COMPANY. We will give a commission of one third per cent. on all goods sold by Agents, or we will pay wages at \$100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars, address, with stamp CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen. Agt. For the Adams Man. Co., Detroit, Mich. May 14, 1862—ly.

FOR SALE. My FARM, situate in Clearfield township Cambria county, containing 120 acres, or less, about 30 acres of which are cleared and under good cultivation. Also, 1000 of ground in the village of Gallatin, Cambria county, one of them having been erected a two story Log House, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Mary Smith. PHILIP SMITH, P. S.—The authority heretofore conferred upon Jesse Herbert to sell the above Philip Smith, is revoked, and I alone am his authorized agent. JNO. B. SMITH. May 7, 1862—22-3t. ESTATE OF CHAS. KENNEDY, DECEASED. Letters testamentary on the last Will and Testament of Charles Kennedy, late of this county township, Cambria county, deceased, having issued to the undersigned, residing in said township, by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES A. BROWN, Executor. April 28, 1862—20-6t.