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.

W SERIES. EBENSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1862. VOL. 9---NO. 21

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ring the Sick to an extent never ore known of any Medicine.

JUDGE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

AUEL, Esq., the well known perfumer, of Sons, Philadelphia, whose choice products attained every toilet, says:

ure to say of your CATHARTIC PILLS, that I deem a better family medicine, for common s ever within my knowledge. Many of my s have derived great benefit from them, and co- believing that they possess extraordinary ring our diseases and curing the sick. They effectual, but safe and pleasant to be taken— most make them valued by the public s known."

Chancellor WARDLAW writes from Bal 30 April, 1854:

ANE—Sir: I have taken your Pills with for the listlessness, languor, loss of appetite, headache, which has of late years overtaken ething. A few doses of your Pills cured me. I your Cherry Pectoral many years in my family and colds with unfailing success. You make much cure, and I feel it a pleasure to commend good you have done and are doing."

BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co.,

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

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

recommend S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Went- N. Y., writes:

ANE—Your CATHARTIC PILLS in my practice, I ever met with that they are an invaluable purga- disordered functions of the liver, causing ckness, costiveness, and the great variety ch follow, they are a surer remedy than any cases where a purgative remedy is required, recommend these Pills to the public, as ve ever found. They are sure and perfectly safe—qualities which n invaluable article for public use. I have your *Cherry Pectoral* as the best in the world, and these Pills are in my ost admirable preparation for the treat-

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

ANE—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted from ears in its worst form, and now, after and an untold amount of suffering, entirely cured in a few weeks by your Pills. feelings of rejoicing I write can only be ow you realize what I have suffered, and how

now have I been free from this loathsome e sight. At times it attacked my eyes, and almost blind, leaving in the smarting pain; at in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my ir for parts bald all my days; sometimes ce fair, and kept it for months a raw sore. ago I commenced taking your CA- was entirely free from the complaint. ck, is fair, and my hair has com- growth; all of which makes me feel

Yours, &c., MARIA RICKER."

the above named Maria Ricker from and her statement is strictly true.

ANDREW J. MESERVE, the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

TREAT, of the ship Marion, writes from

New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.

I have great satisfaction in assuring you that ily have been very much benefited by your My wife was cured, two years since, of a se- disease of the throat, by your CHERRY PECTORAL, ich has completed perfect health. My children ve been cured from attacks of the Influ- by it. It is an invaluable remedy for Your CATHARTIC PILLS have entirely dyspepsia and costiveness, which has me for some years,—indeed, this cure is important, from the fact that I had failed to in the last Physician which this section of afforded, and from any of the numerous reme-

Yours respectfully, LEAVITT THAXTER."

Scioto Chamber, Ohio, April 5th, 1854.

J. C. AYER—Honored Sir: I have made a thor- of the CATHARTIC PILLS, left me by your agent cured by them of the dreadful Rheumatism me from suffering. The first dose re- a few subsequent doses have entirely disease. I feel in better health now than for which I attribute entirely to the effects PILLS. Yours with great respect.

LUCIUS B. METCALF."

above are all from persons who are publicly known ir truth, and who would not make these state- without a thorough conviction that they were true

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., tical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass

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April 2] 1862—1y

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Johnstown April, 17, 1861. tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer the following valuable property, at private sale, on most reasonable terms and easy payments.

TOWN LOTS IN EBENSBURG.

Lot No. 147, having thereon erected a Small Stone House, adjoining residence of Rev. Mr. Harbison.

Lots 1:5, 186, 187, 188, a square of lots fronting on Lloyd street. Lots 175 and 176 adjoining residence of John Lloyd, Esq.—Lots 12 and ½ of lot 14 adjoining residence of Geo. C. K. Zahm, Esq. Lot No, — corner of High and Phaney street. All the above are desirable building lots.

ALSO 8 acres of land, 6 of of which are in the Borough, fronting on Julian street. The Carrolltown Plank Road runs through this property—it will be divided into lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO 125 acres of land situate in Cambria township, known of the Pryce Hill Farm, about Forty acres cleared, adjoining lands of John Williams, Wm. O'Keefe, Pryce and others. ALSO 200 acres situate in Cambria township adjoining lands of Alex. M'Vicker, John M'Bride and others. ALSO 160 acres situate near Hemlock in Washington township, adjoining lands of Jacob Burgoon, Charles Noon, Richard Sharp and others

Any or all of the above described property will be sold on very accomodating terms, if application be made to JAS. C. NOON or PHIL S. NOON

Ebensburg April 2]—tf

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense by medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, SINGLE COPIES may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

Feb. 26, 1862.–4mos.

TO THE LADIES.

Having a desire to form the acquaintance of a Young Lady, with regard to matrimony between the ages of 18 and 22, of amiable disposition, renfied manners, and pleasing address.

I take this method of soliciting a correspondence from any one who thinks she possesses the above qualities.—All correspondence will be regarded as strictly confidential. Address

ABELARD.

EBENSBURG, PA.

April 9, 1862. 2mo

Teachers' Institute Proceedings.

WILMORE, Cambria Co., April 16, 1862.

Pursuant to call, a Teachers' Institute was organized in the Lutheran Church, Wilmore Borough, Cambria county on the 16th day of April, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by appointing, temporarily, Daniel W. Evans, Superintendent Ebensburg Union School, Chairman, and S. B. M'Cormick, Superintendent Johnstown Union School, Secretary.

On motion, the following committees were appointed, viz:—

On Programme—S. B. M'Cormick, W. A. Scott, E. D. Evans, Mary M. Swank, Sidney J. Postlethwaite.

On Constitution.—Henry Ely, Jacob Harrold, Robert H. Pike, Maria A. Nesbitt, Jennie Cogan.

On Organization.—Fr. J. Parrish, Elias Paul, Mary J. Kennedy, Robert Singer, Louisa E. Vickroy.

Executive Committee.—Elizabeth Hutchinson, Lizzie Roberts, Jane Jones, Mary Glass, Jennie Snedden, Mary M. Swank, F. J. Parrish, E. G. Lewis, D. W. Davis, Frank Condon, Robert Boyle, Adam George, Henry Ely.

Committee on officers reported as follows, viz:—

President—Wm. A. Scott, Ebensburg.

Recording Secretary—S. B. McCormick.

Assistant Secretary—Adam George.

Corresponding Sec'ry—Miss E. Hutchinson.

Treasurer—Wm. Little.

On motion adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON.—Institute met at two o'clock, P. M., D. W. Evans in the Chair. Minutes read and approved.

Mr. Evans then conducted Mr. Wm. A. Scott, President elect, to the Chair, who returned his thanks to the Institute for the honor thus conferred.

Committee on Programme then reported Class Drill on Mental Arithmetic, President Scott, Teacher. Forty four teachers entered the class. After one hour's drill, the method of teaching this branch was discussed by Ely, Scott and McCormick.

Committee on Programme then reported Essay by J. Frank Condon, who was excused from reading.

On motion adjourned to 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING.—Institute met at 7 o'clock P. M., as per adjournment. Committee on Programme reported the following exercises:

Essay—Lydia Shaffer; Subject, *Composition.*

Essay—J. Frank Condon; Subject, *The English Language.*

Address—S. P. Bates, Deputy State Superintendent; Subject, *The Object of a Teachers Institute.*

Essay—Louisa E. Vickroy; Subject, *Our Country's Glory.*

These exercises proved to be very interesting.

On motion, the thanks of the Institute were tendered to Hon. S. P. Bates for his excellent address; also, to Miss Vickroy for her admirable Essay.

The members closed the session by singing the "Red, White and Blue."

On motion, adjourned to 9 o'clock next morning.

SECOND DAY.—FORENOON.

Institute met at 9 o'clock, A. M., and held an informal meeting on the subject of Spelling—Mr. S. P. Bates, teacher.

After the arrival of many more teachers, making about eighty in all, the Institute organized. The minutes were read and approved, when the Committee on Programme reported Class Drill on Reading, by Mr. S. P. Bates, which proved very interesting. After this followed a discussion on the methods of teaching Reading, by Messrs. Bates, McCormick, Ely, Parrish, Singer and Scott.

On motion, sessions were fixed at 9 to 12 A. M., 1½ to 4½ and 7 to 9 o'clock, P. M.

On motion adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—Meeting convened at 1½ o'clock, P. M. Minutes read and approved and a Constitution reported. Committee discharged and Constitution adopted *seriatim*, with amendments.

Committee on Programme reported:

1st. Class Drill on Geography, H. Ely, teacher.

2d. Essay—J. Orlando Brookbank; Subject, *Our Profession.*

3d. Class Drill—English Grammar, S. B. McCormick, teacher.

4th. Essay—Mary M. Swank; Subject *Music.*

These exercises occupied nearly all the afternoon, and were full of interest.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following Committee on Resolutions, viz:

D. W. Evans, J. Frank Condon, J. O. Brockbank, Louisa E. Vickroy, Mary M. Swank.

Who afterwards reported the resolutions accompanying these proceedings, which were adopted and committee discharged.

After singing "Anna Lisie," the meeting adjourned.

EVENING.—Institute met at 7 o'clock, P. M., and was opened with prayer by Rev. Show.

Committee on Programme reported, a written Lecture by Mr. S. P. Bates.—Subject. *Intellectual Improvement.*

On motion, the thanks of the Institute were tendered to Mr. Bates for his able address.

On motion, Louisa E. Vickroy was invited to read her Essay a second time, as the house was now crowded, and many desired to hear it. "Our Country's Glory" was accordingly read again, and was received with demonstrations of applause.

On motion, half an hour was spent in reading select pieces by different teachers.

On motion, Prof J. E. Giffin, of Johnstown, addressed the meeting a short time.

After singing a piece, the meeting adjourned.

THIRD DAY.—FORENOON.

Institute met at 9 o'clock, A. M., and held an informal meeting on the subject of Penmanship, Mr. Bates leader; after which the meeting was duly organized, and the Programme Committee reported

1st. Class Drill—Written Arithmetic, D. W. Evans, teacher.

2d. Adoption of the Constitution.

3d. Essay—A. F. Allen, subject, *Orthography.*

4th. Object Lessons—Mr. Bates.

After these exercises, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—Institute convened at 1½ o'clock, P. M., and proceeded to irregular and unfinished business.

A motion to hold the next session at Ebensburg was lost. A motion to leave the matter to the Executive Committe was lost. A motion to meet next at Johnstown was carried.

A motion to pass resolution No. 4, as reported by the Committee and which had been postponed elicited much discussion, and was amended as reported in resolutions—the 4th being the substitute.

On motion, a collection was taken up, amounting to $3.,65 cts, to pay for the use of the building.

On motion, it was resolved that no distinction should be made in the salaries of male and female teachers.

On motion, it was resolved that no distinction should be made in the salaries of teachers employed in the different Departments of graded schools.

County Superintendent Scott then proceeded to make an able address to the teachers, after which Professional Certificates were granted to Henry Ely, S. B. McCormick, J. F. Allen, J. Frank Condon, Lizzie Roberts, Louisa E. Vickroy, Maggie Rose, J. O. Brookbank, Mary M. Swank,

Resolved, That Misses Louisa E. Vickroy and Mary M. Swank be solicited to furnish the Institute copies of their excellent Essays for the purpose of publication.

On motion, the proceedings of the Institute were ordered to be published in the county papers and "School Journal."

On motion, the Institution adjourned *sine die.*

S. B. M'CORMICK, Sec'ry.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That Teachers' Institutes are beneficial, and should be faithfully attended by every member of our profession.

2. *Resolved*, That the education of the masses is essential to the perpetuity of the Union and the preservation of our Republican Government.

3. *Resolved*, That we view with pleasure the improvement made in teaching within the last five years, and we attribute this improvement mainly to the beneficial influence exerted by the County Superintendency

4. *Resolved*, That the members of this Institute view with disapprobation the remarks made by certain members of the late Legislature derogatory to the dignity and honor of the teacher's profession.

5. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Association are due to the Lutheran congregation of Wilmore for the use of their church, and to the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company for their liberality in granting excursion tickets to the members of the Institute.

6. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Association are due to the Hon. S. P. Bates for his valuable assistance.

7. *Resolved*, That the Board of School Directors of Millville Borough have shown their zeal in the cause of popular education by their attendance at this Institute.

8. *Resolved*, That the number of female teachers now employed in Cambria county indicates a superior state of enlightenment among her people.

SPEECH OF

Judge Thomas. of Mass.,

In Congress, in Reference to the Confiscation Bill.

When the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was reached in the House on Thursday, the 10th inst.,

Mr. Webster (Md.) moved to lay it aside. Lost.

The bill in question was then taken up, when

Mr. Thomas (Mass.) made a speech, in the course of which he said:

The solution of the difficult problems of right and duty involved in the present state of affairs must be found in the careful study of the principles of the Constitution and the just and logical application of them to this new condition of things. It is by no narrow and rigid construction of the words of the Constitution that the powers and duties of Congress on these subjects are to be ascertained. Every provision must be fairly construed in view of the great objects the Constitution was ordained to effect, and with the full recognition of the powers resulting from the clear implication, as well as express grant. In my humble judgment there has been and is now but one issue before the country, and that is, whether the Constitution of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land. That Constitution was formed by the people of the United States. It acts not upon the States, nor through the States upon us as citizens of the several States, but directly upon us as citizens of the United States, claiming on the one hand our allegiance, and giving to us on the other its protection. The doctrines as to the supremacy of the National Government within its sphere, and of the reserved rights of the States are elementary. Between them there is no necessary conflict. Each is the complement of the other; both vital parts of that political system under whose admirable distribution and adjustment of powers the people of the United States have had for seventy years incomparably the best and most beneficient government the world has ever known; a government now imperilled, not by reason of any inherent defect or any want of wisdom or foresight in its founders; not because we have outgrown its provisions; not because it is behind the age, but because it has fallen upon an age not worthy of it, which has failed to appreciate the spirit of wisdom, prudence and moderation in which it was founded. Such being the relation of the Government of the United States to its citizens and to the States; the first question that arises is, how far this relation is affected by the fact that several of the States have assumed, by ordinances of secession, (so called) to seperate themselves from the Union? There is not a clause or word in the Constitution which looks to separation. It has careful provisions for its amendment, none for its destruction; capacity for expansion, none for contraction; a door for new States to come in, none for old or new ones to go out. An ordinance of secession has no legal meaning or force, is wholly inoperative and void. The Constitution, and the laws and treaties made under it, the people have declared "shall be the supreme law of the land and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The act of secession, therefore, cannot change in the least degree the legal relation of the State of the Union. No provision of the Constitution of the United States, no law or treaty of the United States can be abrogated or impaired thereby. No citizen of the United States residing in the seceded States is, by such ordinance of secession, deprived of the just protection of or exempted from any of his duties to the United States. In contemplation of law the reciprocal duties of protection and allegiance remain unaffected. After the act of secession, the province and duty of the Government of the United States are the same, according to the full measure of its ability, as before, to enforce in every part of the Union, and over every inch of its territory, the Constitution and laws of the United States. It is the necessary result of these principles that no State can abdicate or forfeit the rights of its citizens to the protection of the Constitution of the United States, or the privilege and blessings of the Union which that Constitution secures and makes perpetual. The primary, paramount allegiance of every citizen of the United States is to the nation, and State authorities can no more impair that allegiance than a county court or a village constable. It is also the plain and necessary conclusion, from the principles before stated, that a State cannot commit treason. The persons who for the time being hold the offices under a State Government, may individually commit treason, but the acts of the State officers, transcending the authority and in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, involve in their guilt no man who has not himself levied war against the United States or adhered to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. As a State cannot commit the crime of treason, it cannot incur a forfeiture of its powers and functions as the penalty of treason. The punishment provided for traitors is the result of judicial trial, conviction and judgment How to indict a State, the constitution of the court, the mode of trial, the form of judgment, and process of execution yet exists in *gremio legis.* The majority of the voters of a State cannot deprive the minority of the right secured to them by the Constitution of the United States. Some of these rights may be kept in abeyance. Their exercise may be overborne by superior physical force They may sleep, but it is not the sleep of death.—They are integral parts of the Constitution, and can only perish when the Constitution perishes. There is nothing in the doctrines of nullification or secession more disloyal to the Constitution, more fatal to the Union, than this doctrine of State suicide It is the gospel of anarchy, the philosophy of dissolution. Nor by carrying out this doctrine of the destruction or forfeiture of the State organization would anything be gained for the cause of freedom. Slavery exists by the local municipal law, and would not be abolished unless you go one step further and hold that with the loss of the State organization the institutions, law and civil relations of the States perish. Now, in case of conquest, even though the people of the conquered territory change their allegiance, their relations to each other and their rights of property remain undisturbed.

The modern usage of nations, which has become law, would be violated if private property should be generally confiscated and private rights annulled. (U. S. vs. Perchman, 7 Peters, 51; 3 Phillemore, p 743) When States were reduced to Territories the National Government could not abolish slavery therein, except under the right of eminent domain, and by giving just compensation. The rebel States are still members of the Union, foregoing for a time its privileges, but subject to its duties, bound to it by a cord which the sword of successful revolution can alone sever. What, then, it may be asked, is the legal character of this great insurrection? The answer is, it is a rebellion of citizens of the United States against the Government of the United States; an organized effort to subvert, and overthrow its authority, and to establish another Government in its stead. He only is the enemy of the United States who is committing treason by levying war against the United States or giving aid and comfort to those who do. The loyal faithful subject of the United States, wherever on the soil of his country he may have his home, is not the enemy of his country. No subtlety of logic, no ingenuity of legal construction, no misapplication of the laws of international war to this contest can change the nature of things, can convert loyalty into treason, or devotion into hostility.—If there be to-day in Tennessee, or Georgia, or South Carolina even a loyal subject of the United States "faithful among the faithless found," the Government is not at war with him. While using the powers and appliances of war for the purpose of subduing the rebellion we are by no means acting without the pale of the Constitution. We are seeking domestic tranquility by the sword the Constitution has placed in our hands. In the path of war, as of peace, the Constitution is our guide and our light—the cloud by day, the pillar of fire by night. The recognition of the "belligerent rights" of the rebels by foreign powers can, as between the sovereign and his subjects, have no other or further effect. Such recognition (if known to the law of nations) proceeds upon the ground that the revolution is not accomplished, and that the connection is not dissolved. Had this been done, the recognition would have been of their separate na-