

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, JUNE 7, 1865.

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Select Poetry.

Footprints.

Mortal while treading this "vale of tears,"
Sometimes in gladness, sometimes in tears,
Carelessly over life's hill you go,
Crushing a thousand flowers that grow
Close by your pathway, to whisper of love,
And lift your spirits to realms above—
Mortal, remember, your footprints never
Made on the shore of life's dark river.

Faces may fade, the eye grow dim,
And fail to mirror the soul within;
Folded the wearied hand mayrest,
Pliably over the dreamless breast;
Spring may cover our graves with green,
Autumn may scatter her flowers between;
But spring nor winter, frost nor snow
Can cover the footprints where we go.

Onward, but carefully, day by day,
Is stealing our earnest life away.
Soon over the mountain will drop the sun,
Soon will its weary toil be done,
And down thro' the vista of time and sense,
Will wind the pathway which lead us hence;
But on, and on by time's dark river,
Will linger our careless footprints ever.

Carefully touch the strings of life,
Cautiously mingled in heated strife,
Earnestly labor for Good and Right,
Watch for the morning of light—
But ever remember, where'er you go,
The words you say and the deeds you do,
Will live and mingle their joy and tears,
In the time to come, o'er the grave of years.

Miscellaneous.

A Daughter's Stratagem.

Judge Rose lived in Bellville, on the banks of a great river in the West. Every year he went to Washington and his voice was often heard in the halls of Congress. Yet though he was called great, he was not good, because he was very fond of drinking wine, brandy, &c., and frequented the gambling rooms, so numerous in the city. These habits gained upon him daily, until they conquered all his moral strength. His townsmen refused to send him as their delegate any longer.

Judge Rose had an amiable wife and three pretty daughters. Mary, the eldest daughter, was his special pet. He thought more of her than he did of himself, and no wish of hers went unsatisfied. She was of a sweet disposition, and so obedient and respectful to her parents and kind to every one about, that she was beloved by everybody. And though her father's dwelling was the most elegant, and they had beautiful grounds and servants, and horses and carriages, and fine clothes, she never put on airs as many do, but was modest and retiring.

Mr. Rose and his wife and daughters were all members of a Christian church. He was often suspended from his fellowship, and on promises of repentance received again. His influential position in society, and the pious conduct of his wife and daughters, caused much pity for them, and elicited much patience. They hoped by love and forbearance to restore him wholly. But all the love of his family and of the church, could not stop this erring man in his downward course.

At last so low did he fall as to lose all self-respect, and frequent the lowest whiskey shops in town. Daily he went out unshaven, unwashed, ragged and almost naked, and when drunk would sing a low song which would draw around him a crowd of boys, to jeer and laugh, and scorn the once dignified Judge. In personal appearance he was now the lowest of the low.

It is not to be supposed that Christian and temperance men allowed such a man to ruin himself without efforts to save him. Earnest and persevering endeavors were put forth, prayers were offered up, and his family left no avenue to his heart unentered. But all were alike useless and hopeless. His wife and daughters wept and prayed, but despaired entirely. Mary, his pet, often labored to save her father from open disgrace, if not from private sin. She became very sad, and refused to attend church or go into society. When her father was sober he had sense enough to see the sorrowful change in his once happy Mary, and seemed to regret his course more for her sake than for his own.

One morning he started as usual for the drinking shop. He was a horrible object, indecent to look at, as well as filthy. His wife tried to hold him back, and get him, at least, to put on some decent clothing but he would not yield. Mary made her

appearance by his side bare armed and bonnetless, with an old whiskey bottle in her hand. Taking her father's arm she said:

"Come, father, I'm going too."
"Going where?" said he, starting at her if horror struck.

"To the dram shop. What is good for you is good for me."

Then she began to flourish her bottle and sing one of the low songs she had heard him sing in the streets.

"Go back, girl, you are crazy. Mother take her in."

"But I am going, father, with you to ruin my soul and body. It is of no use to me to be good, while you are going off to the bad place. You'll be lonely there without your Mary."

"Go away, girl, you'll drive me mad."
"But you have been mad for a long time, and I am going mad too. What do I care, my father is only a poor despised drunkard, his daughter may as well drink and lie in the gutter too."

So Mary pulled away at her father's arm and went on to open the gate. He drew back; still she dragged on and sang the louder. A few boys began to run towards them, and then her father broke from her hold, and went into the house. There he sat down, and putting his face in his hands, wept and sobbed aloud. Still Mary stayed out.

"What is the matter?" asked Mrs. Rose.

"Mary is crazy, and I made her so. I wish I was dead. Do go and get her in, I won't go out to-day."

Mrs. Rose went out and told Mary what her father had said, and then she went in. She sat down with her bottle in her hand, and all day kept on the old rags. Mr. Rose was in a terrible state for the want of his accustomed stimulant, and frequently would go to the door, but Mary was ready at his side on every occasion. Mrs. Rose prepared her meals with extra care, and gave her husband two cups of coffee, and the latter part of the day he laid down to sleep. When he woke up Mary was still there in her rags, and her bottle by her side.

With much trembling and shaking he put on a good suit of clothes, and asked his wife to send for a barber. Then after tea he said, "I am going out."

"Where?"

"To the temperance hall. Go with me and see if I don't go there."

So Mrs. Rose went with him to the door of the hall, Mary still saying:

"I must follow, for I'm afraid he will go to the whiskey shop without me."
But his wife saw him go up stairs and enter the meeting room and the door close upon him. Then she and Mary went home to rejoice, in trembling, at the result of the stratagem.

Surprise, joy and some distrust pervaded the minds of the assembly of temperance brothers when Mr. Rose walked in. He was invited forward and asked to speak whatever he wished.

He rose, and told the tale of the day and added, "when I saw how my angel daughter was transformed into a low filthy creature: when I knew how much lower she would have to descend if she went with me, I abhorred myself. She vowed to go everywhere I went, and do everything I did. Could I see her do that? Her loveliness stained, her character ruined? No, sir! if it kills me, I will leave off, and never touch, taste or handle more from this night henceforward and forever. And now, gentlemen, help me to be a man again."

The building vibrated with the cheering, and stamping, and clapping, and a gush of song arose from those many hearts which might have been heard for miles. Oh! "there is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth," and should their not be joy on earth?

We hope God converted the soul of Mr. Rose, for he became a good man, and his family were very happy. But we hope no other daughter will have to resort to so painful a remedy to save a father.

Two men, the other evening were talking in McClelland's oil exchange in this city. Said one:

"Well, Jones, how are you?"
"I'm anything but well; I am terribly troubled with piles. Do you know any cure for them?"

"Why, yes; I have heard that crude oil is good. That is an outward application."

"Well, it's simple enough, and we have plenty of oil here. I shall try it."
At this stage a third party steps up, and whispers:

"Don't you do it, stranger; for these oil smellers go around with a pump on the places afflicted before three days; don't do it."

Amnesty.

Important Proclamations by the President.

AN OATH PRESCRIBED.

WASHINGTON MAY 29.
By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons, who had directly, or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; and

Whereas, Many persons, who had so engaged in said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamation failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and

Whereas, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon, hereunder by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon.

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order, and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have, directly or indirectly, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with a restoration of all rights of property, except as slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituted; but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I — do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First. All who are, or shall have been, pretended or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended confederate government.

Second. All who left judicious stations, under the United States, to aid the rebellion.

Third. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended confederate government, above the rank of colonel in the army, or lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States, to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh. All persons who have been or are absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the military academy at West Point or the United States naval academy.

Ninth. All persons who held the pretended offices of governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high

seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

Twelfth. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed are in military, naval, or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offenses of any kind, either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth. All persons who have lately taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the dates of said proclamation, and who have thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate—provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case, and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at the city of Washington, the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United State the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

North Carolina.
Wm. W. Holden Appointed Provisional Governor of the State.

WASHINGTON, May 29.
By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and

Whereas, The President of the United States is by the Constitution made commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, as well as chief executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas, The rebellion, which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government; and

Whereas, It becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyments of a republican form of government;

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint William W. Holden, provisional governor of the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates, to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States and no others; for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people

of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the federal government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence, provided that in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing of delegates to any State convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation, May 29, 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1865, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession, and the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power of the people of the several States composing the federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present time. And I do hereby direct:

First. That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said provisional governor in carrying into effect this proclamation; and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding, or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government, as herein authorized.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid.

In making the appointments the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster-General proceed to establish post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States, within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment. But if suitable residents are not found, then appoint agents from other States.

Fifth. That the district judge for the judicial district in which North Carolina is included proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress.

The attorney-general will instruct the proper officers libel and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh. That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony 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 twenty-ninth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

THE CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Our country exchanges, without exception, speak of the prospects of the coming crops as remarkably flattering. Wheat and rye promise a most abundant yield, and the season has been favorable for oats and corn. So far we have heard of no complaints that the fruit has been injured by frost. The prospect is that the crop of fruit will be a full one.