

DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL,

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS, &c.

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, 1. 37.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866.

VOL. 13--NO. 1.

The Democrat and Sentinel,

Published in the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., every Wednesday morning, by CLARK WILSON, at the following rates, invariably in advance:

One copy, three months, \$1 00
One copy, six months, 2 00
One copy, one year, 4 00
Those who fail to pay their subscriptions until after the expiration of six months will be charged at the rate of \$2.50 per year, and those who fail to pay until after the expiration of twelve months will be charged at the rate of \$3.00 per year.

The Democrat and Sentinel when paid for in advance costs four cents per number; when not paid in advance six cents per number will be charged.

Twelve numbers constitute a quarter; twenty-five, six months; and fifty numbers, one year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Fifteen lines of Burgeois type constitute a square.

One square, one insertion, \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 25
One square, one year, 6 00

Two squares, one insertion, 1 50
Each subsequent insertion, 50
One-fourth column, three months, 8 00
One-fourth column, six months, 12 00
One-fourth column, one year, 20 00

Half column, three months, 12 00
Half column, six months, 20 00
Half column, one year, 35 00
One column, three months, 20 00
One column, six months, 35 00
One column, one year, 70 00

Editor's Notice, 2 00
Advertiser's Notice, 2 50
Administrator's Notice, 2 50
Marriage and Death Notices, Free.
Professional cards with paper, per annum, \$6 00

Obituary Notices, over six lines, ten cents per line.
Special and business Notices eight cents per line for first insertion, and four cents for each subsequent insertion.

Resolutions of Societies, or communications of a personal nature must be paid for in advance.
No cuts inserted in advertisements.

PRINTING OF JOB WORK—SIZES AND PRICES.
For 25. 50. 100. Ead. 100
Sixteenth Sheet, \$1 50 \$1 75 \$2 00 \$ 75
Eighth Sheet, 1 50 2 00 2 50 1 00
Quarter Sheet, 2 50 3 00 3 50 1 50
Half Sheet, 4 00 5 00 6 50 2 00

CARDS.
50 for \$1 50 | 200 for \$3 00
100 for 2 00 | 500 for 5 00
Each additional hundred, 50

ENGRAVING.
\$2 50 | Each, of \$1 50
All transient work must be paid for on delivery.
CLARK WILSON.
Ebensburg, June 14, 1865.

JOHN D. THOMAS, Boot and Shoe Maker,

SHOP ON MAIN ST., EBENSBURG, Pa., one door East of Crawford's hotel, and immediately opposite the store of E. J. Clark & Co., is prepared to do all work in his line on short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

The work done at this establishment will compare favorably with that of any shop in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh or elsewhere in the country. French Calf, Common Calf, Morocco and all kinds of Leather constantly on hand. All work warranted to render satisfaction.
November 2, 1865 ly.

JAMES P. MURRAY, Groceries of All Kinds,

Corner of Main and Franklin Streets, JOHNSTOWN, PA., is prepared to furnish his former customers and all others with every description of castings usually manufactured at a country establishment. He will always keep on hand the best quality of COOKING STOVES, PARLOR STOVES, OFFICE STOVES, &c. Also PLOWS, of the most approved pattern. PLOW POINTS, THRESHING MACHINES and all other articles connected with the business of a Foundry.

He invites the patronage of the public and will sell at the most reasonable prices, for cash or country produce.
EDWARD GLASS.
March 29, 1865-ly.

S. M. Pettengill & Co. Advertising Agents,

37 PARK ROW New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the authorized Agents for the "DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL," and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are empowered to contract for us at our lowest terms.

The Life and Campaigns of General Meade,

for sale by JAMES MURRAY.

THE MYSTERY, BY MRS. WOOD.

The Heiress of Bellefont. By E. Bennett. William Allair. By Mrs. H. Wood. College Life. By F. H. Faxon. North Pacific Exploring Expedition. By A. H. Harberham. For sale by JAMES MURRAY.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

Under such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department shall prescribe, no previous presentment is required, nor indictment charging the commission of a crime against the laws, but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be not what the law declares, but such only as a court martial may think proper, and from these arbitrary tribunals there is no appeal; no writ of error to any of the courts in which the Constitution of the U. States vests exclusively the judicial power of the country, while the territory and the class of actions and offenses that are made subject to this measure are so extensive. The bill itself, should it become a law, will leave no limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the permanent legislation of the country. I cannot reconcile a system of military jurisdiction of this kind with the words of the Constitution, which declare that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in active service in time of war or public danger, and that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed. The safeguards which the wisdom and experience of our forefathers established as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty and the equal administration of justice, are to be set aside, and for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the risk of many acts of injustice that would of necessity form an almost countless number of agents, established in every parish in the country, in nearly a third of the States of the Union, over whose decision there is to be no supervision or control by the Federal courts. The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President, in time of peace, certainly ought never to be entrusted to any one man. If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal within a State is warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself, whether we are still engaged in war. Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce and credit and industry of the country by declaring to the American people, and the world, that the United States are still in a condition of civil war. At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed, offenses that may be committed by individuals, should not make a forfeiture of the rights of the same communities. The country has entered, or is returning to, a state of peace and industry, and the rebellion is in fact at an end. The measure, therefore, seems to be as inconsistent with the actual condition of the country as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States. If passing from general consideration, we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections. In times of war it was eminently proper that we should provide for those who were passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom, but this bill proposes to make the freedmen's bureau, established by the act of 1865, as one of many great and extraordinary military measures to suppress a formidable rebellion a permanent branch of the public administration, with its powers greatly enlarged. I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed, although at that time and for a considerable period thereafter the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged in

most of the States whose inhabitants had been involved in the rebellion. The institution of slavery, for the military destruction of which, the Freedmen's Bureau was called into existence as an auxiliary force, has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of those States in which at any time it had existed. I am not, therefore, able to discern in the country anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau, which was effective for the protection of freedmen and refugees, during the actual continuation of hostilities and of African servitude, will now in time of peace and after the abolition of slavery, prove inadequate to the same proper end. If an error in these views, there can be no necessity for the enlargement of the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, for which provision is made in the bill.

The third section of the bill authorized a general unlimited amount of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provisions for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen and for the erection for their benefit of suitable buildings, for asylums and schools, the expenses to be defrayed from the Treasury of the whole people. The Congress of the United States has never heretofore thought itself competent to establish any laws beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors. It has never founded schools for any class of our own people, not even for the orphans of those who have fallen in defense of the Union, but has left their education to the much more competent and efficient control of the states of communities, of private associations and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend the public money for the rent or purchase of homes for the thousands, not to say millions of the white race who are honestly toiling from day to day for their subsistence. A system for the support of indigent persons in the United States was never contemplated by the authority of the Constitution, nor can any good reason be advanced, why, as a permanent establishment, it should be founded for one class or color of our people more than another. Tending the war, many refugees and freedmen received support from the Government, but it was never intended that they should henceforth be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which the slaves were assisted to freedom was that on becoming free, they would be a self-sustaining population. Any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition, must have a tendency injurious alike to their character and prosperity. The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and the clerks to be appointed by the President, will be great in the beginning, with a tendency to increase. The appropriations asked by the freedmen's bureau, as now established for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, amount to \$11,745,000. It may be safely estimated the cost to be incurred under the pending bill will require double that amount, more than double the entire sum expended in any one year under the administration of the second Adams. If the presence of an agent in every parish and county is to be considered as a war measure; opposition, or even resistance might be provoked, so that, to give effect to their jurisdiction, troops would have to be sta-

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SHIPPING TO AND FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

BY THE GALWAY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS, MONTREAL do. do.

WASHINGTON LINE OF SAILING VESSELS.

Drafts at sight for £1 and upwards, on National Bank and Branches. Payable in all the City's and Towns in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales free of Discount. R. A. O. KERR. May 25, 1864. Altoona.

UNION HOUSE EBENSBURG, PA.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR will spare no pains to render this Hotel, worthy of a continuation of the liberal share of public patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best of the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.

His stable is large, and will be attended, by an attentive and obliging hostler. Ebensburg Apr. 17 1861.

HARNESS! AND SADDLERY

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand and is still manufacturing all articles in his line such as,

SADDLES, FINE SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS, DRAFT HARNESS, BLIND BRIDLES, RIDING BRIDLES, CHECK LINES, HALTERS, WHIPS, BRICHANDS &c., &c.,

which he will dispose of at low prices for cash. His work is all guaranteed, and being experienced, he puts the best of leather in his work. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by attention to business to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him.

Shop above the store of Robert Davis. Persons wishing good and substantial Harness can be accommodated by.

HUGH MCCOY, Ebensburg Dec. 11, 1861-12.

EBENSBURG HOUSE.

The undersigned having purchased and taken possession of the Ebensburg House (formerly occupied by Henry Foster,) will be happy to receive and accommodate his old customers, and all others who may be disposed to patronize him.

The Proprietor feels assured from the spacious HOUSE, STABLE & other facilities that he can offer at least as good accommodations as can be had at any other in the place. He is in possession of a large supply of the choicest liquors with which his bar will be furnished; his table will be furnished with all the luxuries of the season, and he intends by his hospitality and care, to merit the patronage of all those who stop with him.

ISAAC CRAWFORD, Ebensburg April, 17, 1861: 12.

DENTISTRY.

The undersigned Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg. He has spared no means thoroughly to acquaint himself with every improvement in his art. To many years of personal experience he has thought to add the imparted experience of the highest authorities in Dental Science. He simply asks that an opportunity may be given for his work to speak its own praise.

SAMUEL BELFORD, D. D. S. Office—in Colonel Row.

References. Prof. C. A. Harris; T. E. Bond, Jr.; W. R. Handy; A. A. Blandy, P. H. Anstett, of the Baltimore College.

Will be at Ebensburg on the fourth Monday of each month, to stay one week.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY.

The subscriber announces to the public, that he has repurchased the Ebensburg Foundry and is prepared to furnish his former customers and all others with every description of castings usually manufactured at a country establishment. He will always keep on hand the best quality of COOKING STOVES, PARLOR STOVES, OFFICE STOVES, &c. Also PLOWS, of the most approved pattern. PLOW POINTS, THRESHING MACHINES and all other articles connected with the business of a Foundry.

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SOBERING THOUGHTS.

The Baltimore Gazette says: From being one of the cheapest countries in the world to live in, taking the late wages into consideration, the United States has become one of the dearest. Five years ago all articles of prime necessity were within the reach of almost every family in the land; whilst taxes of every kind were so light that the burden of them was hardly felt. What a change has taken place since then! Now every imaginable thing is taxed to its utmost capacity. We are taxed on the food we consume, the fuel that cooks it, the liquors we drink, the clothes we wear, the house we live in, the income that we receive. We are taxed on raw material, and taxed over and over again on its manufacture and sale. The business we do, the receipts we give, the covenant we enter into, the car we ride in, the watch we carry, the chair we sit in, the window we look through, the nail that we drive, the match that we light, even the very stones of the street and the bricks of the walk are indirectly taxed. Every thing, in short, is taxed, except the air we breathe.

What have we to show as a compensation for being saddled with all these extraordinary burthens? The emancipation of the negro and the vindication of a principle that yet remains open to dispute.

These are the achievements that has cost us four thousand millions of dollars, the loss of two hundred and fifty thousand lives, the greater or less devastation and impoverishment of thirteen States, and the creation of a privileged class of bondholders, whose exemption from State taxation increases the charges imposed upon the rest of the community. But the cost to us does not end here. We have yet to take into consideration the utter disorganization of the labor system of the South; the contempt which has been cast in high places upon the organic law of the land, the total want of respect that has been shown for the civil tribunals, the shameful disregard that has been paid to the clearest rights of individuals and States, and the persecutions for opinion's sake, the malign influences exerted upon communities by legions of spies and informers, the sycophantic adulation of every wrongful act, every lawless exercise of power by professional politicians and fanatical partisans, and the bold and unblushing advocacy of the centralization of authority and the crushing out of all opposition, by assuming that the Administration and the Government were one.

MAKE THE HOMESTEAD ATTRACTIVE.—It need not cost much money to adorn the place one lives in. Begin by digging out the briars and thistles of the door-yard. Plant a few trees: then add several flowering shrubs, perhaps that will answer for one year. Next year make a gravel walk, or two, and set a few flowering plants by their sides. Your wife and daughters will sow some flower seeds, if you will only prepare a border for them. Look at these improvements some bright morning next June, and we guarantee you will be glad you made them. And labors, so rewarding, will lead on to others. The fencing and buildings will be kept in repair. Trees will be set out along the roadside. The houses will have window blinds, the rooms papered and painted; good furniture will be provided, and books and papers will not be missing. All these things will be regulated according to one's ability. And, as a general rule whatever our means, it is better to make improvements by degrees, from year to year, than to do them up at once, "by the job." Be assured this is the way to find the most happiness in home adorning. And remember, the influence of such improvements does not end with the individual family. They tell silently but with great effect, upon society. Every neighbor and every passer by feels them, and many are led by such examples to go and do likewise.

A HAPPY REPORT.—A man was brought into court on a charge of having stolen some ducks from a farmer.

"How do you know they are your ducks?" asked the defendant's counsel.

"I should have known them anywhere," replied the farmer, who proceeded to describe their peculiarities.

"Why," said the prisoner's counsel, "those ducks can't be such a rare breed—I have some very much like them in my yard."

"That's not unlikely, sir," said the farmer, "they are not the only ducks I've had stolen lately."

"Call the next witness."

It is said that several other Southern journals besides the Richmond Examiner are to be suppressed for "disloyalty."

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

Veto Message from President Johnson. WASHINGTON, February 19, 1866.

To the Senate of the U. States:—I have examined with care the bill which originated in the Senate, and has been passed by the two Houses of Congress, to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes."

Having, with much regret, come to the conclusion that it would not be consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measures, I return the bill to the Senate with my objection to its becoming a law. I might call to mind, in advance of these objections, that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure. The act to establish a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extensive enough for the purpose in view. Before it ceases to have effect, further specimens may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion in the policy to be adopted in time of peace. I have, with Congress, the stringent desire to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their property and their independence and equality in making contracts for their labor. But the bill before me contains provisions which in my opinion is not warranted by the Constitution and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view. The bill proposes to establish, by authority of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound, and it expressly extends the existing temporary jurisdiction of the Freedmen's Bureau with greatly enlarged powers over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion. The source from which this military jurisdiction is to emanate is none other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department and the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdiction are to be selected either from the army or from civil life. The country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen and refugees are to be found. The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States, includes protection to all employees, agents and officers of the Bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the bill in eleven States. It is further to extend over all cases affecting freedmen and refugees where discriminated against by the local law, customs or prejudice, in those eleven States, the bill subjects every white who may be charged with depriving a freedman of any civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons to imprisonment or fines, or both, without, however defining their civil rights and immunities which are thus to be secured to the freedmen by military law. This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts. The agent who is thus to exercise the office of a military judge, may be a stranger entirely ignorant of the laws of the place and exposed to the errors of judgment, to which all men are liable. The exercise of power, over which there is no legal supervision, by so vast a number of agents as is contemplated by the bill, must by the very nature of man, be attended by acts of caprice, injustice and passion. The trials having their origin under this bill, are to take place without the intervention of a jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidence. The rules on which offences are to be heard and determined by the numerous agents

under such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department shall prescribe, no previous presentment is required, nor indictment charging the commission of a crime against the laws, but the trial must proceed on charges and specifications. The punishment will be not what the law declares, but such only as a court martial may think proper, and from these arbitrary tribunals there is no appeal; no writ of error to any of the courts in which the Constitution of the U. States vests exclusively the judicial power of the country, while the territory and the class of actions and offenses that are made subject to this measure are so extensive. The bill itself, should it become a law, will leave no limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the permanent legislation of the country. I cannot reconcile a system of military jurisdiction of this kind with the words of the Constitution, which declare that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in active service in time of war or public danger, and that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed. The safeguards which the wisdom and experience of our forefathers established as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty and the equal administration of justice, are to be set aside, and for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the risk of many acts of injustice that would of necessity form an almost countless number of agents, established in every parish in the country, in nearly a third of the States of the Union, over whose decision there is to be no supervision or control by the Federal courts. The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President, in time of peace, certainly ought never to be entrusted to any one man. If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal within a State is warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself, whether we are still engaged in war. Let us not unnecessarily disturb the commerce and credit and industry of the country by declaring to the American people, and the world, that the United States are still in a condition of civil war. At present there is no part of our country in which the authority of the United States is disputed, offenses that may be committed by individuals, should not make a forfeiture of the rights of the same communities. The country has entered, or is returning to, a state of peace and industry, and the rebellion is in fact at an end. The measure, therefore, seems to be as inconsistent with the actual condition of the country as it is at variance with the Constitution of the United States. If passing from general consideration, we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections. In times of war it was eminently proper that we should provide for those who were passing suddenly from a condition of bondage to a state of freedom, but this bill proposes to make the freedmen's bureau, established by the act of 1865, as one of many great and extraordinary military measures to suppress a formidable rebellion a permanent branch of the public administration, with its powers greatly enlarged. I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for which it was passed, although at that time and for a considerable period thereafter the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged in

most of the States whose inhabitants had been involved in the rebellion. The institution of slavery, for the military destruction of which, the Freedmen's Bureau was called into existence as an auxiliary force, has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of those States in which at any time it had existed. I am not, therefore, able to discern in the country anything to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau, which was effective for the protection of freedmen and refugees, during the actual continuation of hostilities and of African servitude, will now in time of peace and after the abolition of slavery, prove inadequate to the same proper end. If an error in these views, there can be no necessity for the enlargement of the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, for which provision is made in the bill.

The third section of the bill authorized a general unlimited amount of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and their wives and children. Succeeding sections make provisions for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen and for the erection for their benefit of suitable buildings, for asylums and schools, the expenses to be defrayed from the Treasury of