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, I. 41. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1866. VOL. 13---NO. 4.

The Democrat and Sentinel,

IS 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,	50
One copy, six months,	$1 00
One copy, one year,	2 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.

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Fifteen lines of Burgoise type constitute a square.

One square, one insertion,	$1 00
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Resolutions of Societies, or communications of a personal nature must be paid for as advertisements.

No cuts inserted in advertisements.

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	For 25.	50.	100.	Each.100
Sixteenth Sht.	$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

BLANKS.

One quire,	$2 50	Each ad. q'r.	$1 50

All transient work must be paid for on delivery. CLARK WILSON.

Ebensburg, June 14, 1865.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE FARM and COAL LAND formerly owned by John Gillan, Sr., situate in Blacklick township, Cambria county, about seven miles North-west of Ebensburg, adjoining lands of the late John Gillan, Jr., David Rowland, David Davis, Jr., and Jacob and Peter Wagner, containg

One Hundred and Twenty-three Acres,

or thereabouts, having thereon erected a GOOD STONE DWELLING HOUSE and

A Large Bank Barn.

This land contains an abundance of coal of superior quality—a drift 4½ feet thick having been opened which is now being worked.

Apply to the undersigned, the present owners, residing in the borough of Ebensburg.

R. L. JOHNSTON.
WM. KITTELL.

Nov. 29, 1865.—tf.

H. WALTERS,

Main street, between Franklin and Clinton, North side, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

HAS constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

His stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.

Nov. 16, 1865.6m.*. H. WALTERS.

DENTISTRY.

THE undersigned Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his proffessional 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 opportuity may be given for his work to speak its own praise.

SAMUEL BELFORD, D. D. S.

Office—in Colonade Row.

REFERENCES.

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

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

JOB WORK

OF ALL KINDS
DONE AT THIS OFFICE,
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE
AND ON REASONABLE PRICES.

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING SALES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

ARE opening for SPRING SALES, Fashionable Spring Silks, Novelties in Dress Goods, New Style Spring Shawls, New Traveling Dress Goods. Fine Stock of New Goods, Magnificent Foulards, Splendid Black Silks, &c.

E & L., have their usual assortment of Staple Goods. Also, CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

P. S. Our prices are now arranged to meet the views of Buyers. [March 29, '66.6t

DAVID CRONIN, vs JOHN KIMMERLY, } In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., of March Term, 1866, No. 68. Ejectment for a body of land situate in Blacklick tp., Cambria county, and Pine township, Indiana county, containing about forty-five acres, adjoining lands of Selders, Gunning and Strong.

And now to wit, the 5th day of March, A. D., 1866, rule on the defendant to appear and plead, on or before the first Monday of June next.

Cambria County, ss:

Extract from the record of said Court. Certified the 5th day of March, A. D., 1866.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Prothonotary.

Attest,

JAMES MYERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Ebensburg, March 29, 1866.3t.

An Immense Emigration.

An immense emigratian will pour down into the Southern States with the restoration of peace. Thousands of southern refugees, from all the towns and cities of the North, will return home: thousands of northern soldiers will move in the same direction, and settle, in the closet bonds of union, among their southern brethren; and, in obedience to the laws of demand and supply, thousands of northern farmers, mechanics, and laborers, will swell the mighty volume for the repeopling and rebuilding the waste places of "the sunny South." In anticipation of this grand diversion of the tide of emigration, and from the increasing demands upon them, the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are putting up additional thousands of boxes of their universally popular tonic and alterative.

We have the testimony of soldiers, sailors, travelers, trappers, miners, emigrants, refugees, farmers and planters, North and South, "a cloud of witnesses," that as a safe and reliable remedial agent, and as a protection against all the complaints incident to exposure, privations, changes of climate, diet, water, and habits of life, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, used as directed, are worth their weight in gold, North or South.—[Communicated.]

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public has against them is to see that the Bitters they buy have the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and our proprietary stamp over the cork of the bottle.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co, New York

Feb. 1, 1866.1y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the affects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing.

JOHN B. OGDEN
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

Feb. 1st, 1866. 1y.

FIRST OF APRIL.—Those of our subscribers who intend to "move" on or about the 1st of April, are requested to give us timely notice thereof, stating as well the place *from* as the place *to* which they remove. This will enable us to deliver their papers at their new residences, or forward them to the nearest post offices to them without mistake or delay.

SPEECH

OF

SENATOR WM. A. WALLACE,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

On Landon's resolutions approving the action of those members of Congress from Pennsylvania who voted in favor of the District of Columbia Negro Suffrage Bill, and instructing the Pennsylvania U. S. Senators to support the same in the U. S. Senate.

(*Concluded.*)

THE NEGRO HAS NO CAPACITY FOR PROGRESS.

All, all speak of scope for developement; of capacity for progress.

Let us turn to the home of the negro. There land is most fertile, and food for man is produced with but trifling labor. Its vegetable productions are almost spontaneous, the domestic animals so essential to the comfort and existence of man, have always been possessed by them in greater numbers than in most other sections of the world. For four hundred years they have been in communication with Christian nations of western Europe, and from time immemorial with the nations of western Asia, upon the coast, and upon the Nile. With greater opportunities for advancement and progress than those possessed by the most favored, they are yet sunk in the lowest depths of barbarism. Licentiousness, brutality and all the heathen rites of paganism, are the distinguishing marks of the people. No evidences exist that they have ever been better. Implements of agriculture and for manufacturing purposes are rare. In all their broad land no hewn stone or sculptured tablet, no manufactured brick or monumental structure appears. No arches, bridges, tombs or pyramids speak of power in the present or capacity in the past; but back through the vista of centuries their land and people present a monotonous and unbroken aspect of stupidity and barbarism. The evidences of capacity for progress, apparent in all the world beside, are here wanting.

Captain Burton, a recent English traveler in Central Africa, in his work thus graphically portrays the character of the people:

"The study of psychology in Eastern Africa is the study of man's rudimental mind, when, subject to the agency of material nature, he neither progresses nor retrogrades. He would appear rather a degeneracy from the civilized man than a savage rising to the first step, were it not for his apparent incapacity for improvement. He has not the ring of the true metal; there is no rich nature as in the New Zealander for education to cultivate. He seems to belong to one of those childish races which, never rising to man's estate, fall like worn out links from the great chain of animated nature. He unites the incapacity of infancy with the compliancy of age; the futility of childhood, and the credulity of youth with the skepticism of the adult and the stubbornness and bigotry of the old. He has 'beaten lands' and seas. For centuries he has been in direct intercourse with the more advanced people of the eastern coast, and though few have seen a European, there are not many who have not cast eyes upon the Arab. Still he has stopped short at the threshold of progress; he shows no signs of developement; no higher and more varied orders of intellect are called into being."

This is the evidence of a traveler of undoubted authority, he too an Englishman with anti-slavery proclivities and desirous of elevating the race. And, sirs, I affirm that whenever and wherever, in all time past, it has been attempted to arouse these people *as a people* to developement and progress, the result has but served to demonstrate the truth of my position.

OUR OWN EXPERIENCE.

I cite to you your own experience in the North. I do not desire you to take exceptional cases, either of low grade or of high grade, but to look at them as a rule. Deal with this question as statesmen, as men who desire the benefit of their race and of their country, looking at the whole subject, not at exceptional cases. As a rule, let me ask you, are they not dependent upon the white man? Are they not servile? Can you ever get them to work unless at the dictation and under the control of the white man? Did you ever learn that a negro had invented anything? Did you ever learn that he had improved anything? I never have, nor do I believe that any man ever has. They are idle, improvident and licentious. Of course, there are exceptions to this, but the exceptions are rare.

THE MULATTO.

My friends, the Senator from Erie and the Senator from Bradford, both talked about the mulatto in the South, and said many of them were sons of Congressmen. The Senator from Bradford [Mr. Landon] dealt in generalities. I desire to refute some of the general arguments that he advanced, by special reference to facts and statistics. The Senator from Erie [Mr. Lowry] said that those colored people should have the right to vote and that, if allowed to have that right, some of them would elect from their own class the sons of Congressmen. The Senator from Bradford (I cannot give his exact words) said very nearly the same thing. Now, let me show you from the pages of the Compendium of your recorded census of 1850—the last one I can get—what is the proportion of mulattoes, the men who have partly white paternity, in the different states of the Union. Let us see where the men of the colored race who have blood in them, live, whether it is in the South or in the North. You cannot deny the evidence of your own census. I refer you to page 83 of the Compendium, showing the black and mulatto population of the United States.

In 1850, the proportion of mulattoes to the whole number of blacks in the State of South Carolina was that of four and a half to one hundred.

In Alabama, the proportion is seven and about one-fourth of mulattoes to every one hundred blacks.

In Connecticut, the proportion is thirty and one-half mulattoes to every one hundred blacks.

In Georgia, the proportion is six and nearly three-quarters mulattoes to every one hundred blacks.

In Massachusetts, the proportion is thirty-four and a little more than three-quarters mulattoes to every one hundred blacks.

In Michigan, the proportion of mulattoes, to the whole number of blacks, is seventy-six and a little better than one-fourth to every one hundred blacks.

In Ohio, it is one hundred and twenty-nine mulattoes to every one hundred blacks.

These are the facts on the face of your recorded census. I do not want to hear Senators talking about mulattoes in the South when they have an infinitely greater number—aye, twenty times the proportion of them—in the North that is to be found in the South. Even South Carolina, "that hot-bed of secession," has but a little over four mulattoes to every one hundred blacks, while the State of Massachusetts has about eight times that number.

PROPORTION OF CRIME.

I have a few more statistics here. I refer to the same book, page 165. I want to show you something about the crimes of these people who have such capacity for progress (?) I want to demonstrate to you the fact that wherever they have had an opportunity to make the progress that you desire they should make, that wherever the opportunity has been given them to fit themselves for the right to vote, that there the proportion of crime committed by them is larger than in any other section of this continent. That is a fact that this book demonstrates. Now, remember that Massachusetts gave the negro the right to vote when he was able to read and write, and that in New York he has the right to vote when he is possessed of a certain amount of property. The statistics of 1850 show that in the State of Massachusetts there was one negro convict to every two hundred and sixty-two. The proportion in New York is about the same. Pennsylvania has one black convict to every five hundred black men within her borders. This demonstrates that under our policy, which makes them not our equals, which does not vest them with the power of sovereignty, much less crime is committed than in those sections in which they have greater privileges and are permitted to vote.

I have more statistics. On page 166 of the census of 1850, under the head of Prisons and Penitentiaries for 1850, we find that out of every ten thousand colored people of the State of Maryland there were seven and about a quarter in prison. In every ten thousand colored people of the State of Massachusetts there were forty-six and more than a quarter of colored people in prison—six times as many colored convicts in the penitentiary in Massachusetts in 1850 as there were in Maryland. In New York, where they have the property qualification, there were fifty-one blacks in prison to every ten thousand colored people; and in Pennsylvania, there were nineteen blacks in the penitentiary to every ten thousand colored. These are facts that cannot be gain-said. They are found upon your records, and you must make the best of them. I affirm that they are facts that speak louder than declamation, louder than the ideas of gentleman here founded upon what they conceive to be "the will of God"—aye these are facts of the past. They are recorded evidences of the progress of this race; and wise, liberal and sensible men will look at them before they act upon this great issue.

Again, the proportion of colored convicts in the prisons, jails and almshouses in the several cities given here, as compared with the total population of those cities, is this: In Boston there is one to every sixteen of of the colored population and one to every thirty-four of the white population. In New York there is one to every twenty-four of the colored population and one to every forty-five of the white population. In Philadelphia there is one to every twenty-nine of the colored and one to every seventy-eight of the white. In Richmond there is one to every forty-five of the colored and one to every one hundred and twelve of the white.

Sufficient from the census. I think I have maintained my position so far as our country is concerned. This race, in their own land, could have demonstrated no capacity for progress that would not have been transplanted here, where all the facilities necessary for self-development are given them.

THE EXPERIENCE OF JAMAICA.

Now, let us visit Jamaica, the land that was to be the elysium of the negro. That island, in 1838, when the members of our convention were inserting in the Constitution of the State the word "white," was emancipated, universal freedom proclaimed. Suffrage and political rights were there given to all colors by the government of Great Britain, but property qualification was uniform; every voter must have five acres of land. The island of Jamaica possessed great natural advantages, its production was almost spontaneous; it was the very garden of that section of the world. Its total population was about four hundred and fifty thousand, of which three hundred and fifty thousand were blacks, eighty thousand mulattoes and fifteen thousand whites. From 1838 to 1853 these inhabitants were free, with the right to make progress, encouraged and upheld by the mother country, which sent them money in immense amounts. Yet, in 1853, Earl Russell, one of the Secretaries of Great Britain, reports to the home government that there were but three thousand men there entitled to vote—three thousand (?) out of four hundred and fifty thousand, four hundred and thirty odd thousand of whom were colored. Why is this? Why did they not make progress when placed upon an equality with the most favored? Why is it that land does not become what gentlemen proclaim the South will become under the beneficent rule of the negroes? It is because inherent capacity for progress does not exist in these people; that in their natures, debased and sensual as they are, that qualification which is essential for progress in all races does not exist, and never has existed.

The productive power of that island has been decreasing ever since emancipation; vagrants and squatters people the whole land. They are not intelligent and respectable, but they occupy the land, squat here and there and move when it suits their convenience. They live from hand mouth, on bread fruits and yams. In 1859, Mr. Trollope, an English anti-slavery traveler, said that one-half of the sugar plantations, and more than one-half of the coffee plantations there had gone back to the bush. Look at the figures. From 1829 to 1833 the yearly average of its productions was:

Of sugar, 76,282 tons. Now, it is about 30,000 tons. Of rum, 35,505 puncheons; now, it is 20,000 puncheons. Of coffee, 17,645,000 lbs.; now it is about 7,000,000 lbs. "The great decay in the material prosperity of Jamaica is made more striking by the facts, that during the period between 1832 and 1847, 605 sugar and coffee plantations, containing 356,432 acres of land, and affording employment to 49,383 laborers, were entirely abandoned; and from 1848 to 1853, 573 other plantations, of 391,187 acres, were totally or partially turned to waste, and this in an island of less than 7,000 square miles. These astounding facts are verified by Carey, and a statement made by the West India Association of Glasgow, and appendent documents. Bigelow, in his notes on Jamaica, says:"

"Shipping has deserted her ports; her magnificent plantations of sugar and coffee are running to weeds; her private dwellings are falling to decay; the comforts and luxuries which belong to industrial prosperity have been cut off, one by one, from her inhabitants; and the day is at hand when there will be no one left to represent the wealth, intelligence, and hospitality for which the Jamaica planter was once so distinguished."

I do not know why this is, perhaps the gentlemen can explain it. The land is becoming a waste, the population is returning to barbarism; and liberty with them is what it always has been and what you must admit it is now among these people in the South. *Liberty is license*—license to be idle; license not to work; license to be censual; license to be sluggish; license to relapse into the habits of their ancestors.

DEVELOP THE SOUTH.

The Senator from Bradford says: "The South is fertile," and he wants to develop it. Aye, it is a fertile land, the very garden of the country; but let him be warned by the examples of men who desired to accomplish this object as earnestly and honestly as he does. Let him remember the example of Jamaica, and let him remember that these people cannot develop the land, that to enable them to do so, there must be there an overruling race—not men that will enslave them, I look to nothing of the kind; but they must have there a race whose intellect is greater and better than theirs—they must have somebody to depend upon. These people never can and never will, unaided by the white race, develop that country. True, they have muscle; but muscle, without brains, never did anything. They have not the capacity, the intellect. You must depend upon the superior race for the brains, and use the muscle of the negro for the labor.

ELEVATE BOTH RACES.

"It is necessary to develop the laborer," the Senator says. I admit it is necessary to develop the laborer, but you must not develop him to the injury of the race that lives side by side with him. No, sir: raise them from their degraded condition, lift them up, but do not attempt to place them on the same platform with the whites. I accord to them all their natural rights; I am willing to raise them from their degradation; I am willing to fit them to learn the great truths of the Gospel, to do business, to become intelligent, so that they may make contracts and preserve the fruits of their labor. I am willing to do all this; but I am unwilling to bring them to an equality with the race that is far above them, and thus aid in lowering both. Your nicely rounded periods of sympathetic and eloquent diction about the improvement of races and the triumphs of humanity, are but too palpably proven to be myths—idle as the vapor, empty as the wind when you go to examine the practical workings of your theory. The spending of hundreds of millions of dollars by the mother country in Jamaica to develop those people, to learn them how to take care of themselves, you find has demonstrated the truth I assert. The legitimate result of your humanitarian ideas have there culminated in a most inhuman and barbarous massacre within the past year. This is but one instance of the results of your "improvement of races," one illustration of your theory of "capacity for progress" on the part of the colored race.

HAYTI.

Let us take another instance. Hayti. Her independence was declared in 1803; and the negro was placed in the entire control of the Government; the reins of government were fully committed to his keeping. No white there to encumber him, no white brain to direct him, the negro not only had exclusive control of that fertile island, but he alone managed its affairs. The Government vested in the people equal political rights such as we enjoy. In 1790, the exports of the United States in coffee, sugar and rum amounted to a little over twenty and a half millions of dollars worth, while Hayti exported twenty-eight millions of dollars worth of those commodities. Contrast the relative situations of the two countries and the facilities of each for developing their respective capacities. Here is the negro in a fertile land; he is blessed with all the advantages that we possess, and the inducements to excel which should present themselves to him are the same that are held out to the white man; the institutions under which he lives have been modelled after our own: (the humanitarians of France having formed the government of St. Domingo and given to that government all needful political advantages;) while the exports of that island are several millions in excess of those of our own country. On the other hand, we are in a land that is sterile and productive and which requires labor and time to be made of value. Such were the relative positions of Hayti and the United States at that day. But where is that island to-day? and where are we? While we have ascended in the scale of progress and humanity, they have retrogaded. Their institutions were founded upon our maxims of political justice and of right,