

Democrat and Sentinel.

CLARK WILSON, Editor & Proprietor.

EBENSBURG, MAY 3, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HIESTER CLYMER.

A. A. PARKER.

There cannot be much legislation in Congress on the subject of the negro just now, as we see our able and talented Congressman, A. A. Parker, about home more than one-half of his time. Wonder if he is not trying to make his nomination and election safe by his eloquent appeals to the people to sustain the Rump Congress, and by his denunciations of the President. The time was when the people were told that it was treason to speak against the Administration; yes, treason, even on the part of those who did not belong to it politically. But now we hear Congressmen, Postmasters, Internal Revenue officers and other hangers-on of the Republican party, glorifying Thad. Stevens & Co., while they vilify and denounce the President and his friends as traitors to the country and recreants to their party.

We are told that Mr. Barker is now riding not alone the woolly-horse, but is using the whip on his temperance friends to some advantage. We therefore caution his party aspirants for Congressional honors to study well what they shall drink; what they shall eat and where with they shall be clothed; for assuredly the wolf is traveling in sheep's clothing.

We are free to confess that Barker deserves well of his party. He has voted for every bill that had for its object the elevation of the negro above the white man, and for every measure that was calculated to bring the Constitution into contempt and defeat the union of our distracted country.

AGAINST THE UNION AND FOR THE NEGRO.—The dis-union majority in Congress, are true to their antecedents. When we were a united and happy people, blessed with peace, prosperity and unity, they and their associates attacked the Union of the States, and the Constitution of our fathers; the one was denounced, the other vilified. Concord, amity and forbearance, the silver cords that bound our people in a common destiny, were rudely sundered, and in their stead came a career of hate, vituperation and bloodshed; love for the Negro prompted its inception, anxiety for his freedom nerveed them in their progress, and a desire for his social elevation roused them to renewed exertion. As the peculiar friends of the Negro they nullified the plain provisions of the organic law, and violated laws enacted under its requirements. As his zealous advocates, they now violate the elementary principles of the Constitution, and refuse representation to people who are true to the laws and faithful to the government. They were against the Union at the beginning, and they are but consistent in opposing it now. They are for the Negro and against the poor white man, and their policy of to-day is but the reflex of their sentiments in the past. Their true rallying cry is: "Up with the Negro and down with the Union." They are dis-unionists in thought, dis-unionists in word, and dis-unionists in deed.

THE DIS-UNIONISTS REFUSE TO VOTE THE GETTYSBURG HEROES A MEDAL.—In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 8th of April 1864, Senator Lambertson, a Democrat, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to bring in a bill authorizing the Governor of this Commonwealth to cause a suitable medal in gold to be struck, and presented to Gen. Meade, and such other suitable testimonial as it may desire, to be presented to the other commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of this State who wrought for this Commonwealth a great deliverance from rebel invasion, on the sanguinary and victorious field of Gettysburg."

Senator Johnson, disunionist, moved to amend by directing the committee to inquire into the expediency of doing so. The Democrats voted against amending the resolution and the disunionists for it. The committee did not consider it expedient and never brought in the bill, and no medal was ever presented to Gen. Meade and his soldiers, because of this vote of the dis-unionists. Look at the Record, page 535.

THE NEGRO ABOVE THE MECHANIC.—"But there is still another class for whom no one has yet spoken on this floor, who have contributed to your success not less than the soldier or the creditor, I was almost about to say, not less than the freedmen, I mean the mechanic of the country."—(Senator Sumner in the U. S. Senate, April 18th 1866. See Congressional Globe.)

The soldier, the creditor, and the white mechanic of America have in the estimation of Senator Sumner, borne equal burthens in the salvation of the nation. He "was almost about to say" that the freedman was equal with each, but he fails to enunciate the sentiment, and we fairly infer that in his opinion the sacrifices and privations of the former surpass those of all others. This is the deliberate language of the Senator, in a studied attempt to flatter and praise the mechanic. It was called out during the discussion upon a bill for the relief of certain naval contractors, in which the theme chosen for his elaboration, was the value of the American mechanic in the recent civil struggle. He believes the Negro is equal to any white man, and here he expresses his conviction that his services are greater than those of the men who bore the brunt of the fight for the Union. The Negro above the mechanic, the equal of all white men, the Negro entitled to vote, to sit on juries, to travel with us, to eat with us, to sleep with us, to enjoy every social and political right that we enjoy, are the Alpha and Omega of his daily thoughts, they are the prominent traits of the Negro-loving disunionists. White men protect yourselves by your ballots.

CONSISTENT IN DIS-UNION.—In Congress on the 31 day of March, 1862, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Democrat.) offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, the unfortunate civil war into which the Government of the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of the Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution; and that the welfare of the whole people of the United States is permanently involved in maintaining the present form of government under the Constitution without modification or change."

The disunionists defeated this resolution by a vote of 60 to 59. Every Democrat voted for the resolution. Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. Speaker Grow, by this bold act avowed their deliberate intention as early as 1862, to carry out their radical and revolutionary programme of disunion. Did not President Johnson speak truthfully when he said they were disunionists?

THE GOOD WORK COMMENCED.—The Marshal of the Western District, the Postmaster at Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, being rank disunionists, have been removed by President Johnson, and patriotic Union-loving citizens appointed to fill their places. It is hoped and believed that the President will continue to wield the axe until every disunionist is removed from office.

OPINION OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—In the discussion before the people of Illinois just previous to his last election to the United States Senate, Judge Douglas said:

"I hold that a negro is not, and never ought to be a citizen of the United States. I hold that this Government was made upon a white basis, by white men, for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men and none others. I do not believe that the Almighty made the negro capable of self-government."

"Now I say to you my fellow-citizens, that in my opinion, the signers of the Declaration of Independence had no reference to the Negro whatever when they declared all men equal. They desired to express by that phrase, white men of European birth, and descent, and had no reference to the Negro, the savage Indians or other inferior or degraded races. At that time every one of the thirteen Colonies was a slave-holding colony, and every signer of the Declaration represented a slave-holding constituency, and we know that no one of them emancipated his slaves, much less offered citizenship to them when they signed the Declaration."

A large Democratic mass meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, at which resolutions were passed in support of the President's policy of reconstruction. Speeches were made by General Rousseau, of Kentucky, Hon. John Van Buren, and others.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined on the reduction of all mutilated currency into pulp for the manufacture of stationery for the use of the department, thereby saving an expense of from \$8,000 to \$12,000 per year.

Foreigners to be Put Down by Negroes.

Every adopted citizen should examine the Negro "Civil Rights" bill and the Veto message thereon and see how the Disunionists have made a most outrageous and unjust discrimination against all foreigners and in favor of the negroes.

Every German, Irishman, Englishman, Scotchman, Welshman, or emigrant from any foreign country, no matter how intelligent, is required to wait five years before he can secure citizenship, and then only by showing that he is of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Federal Constitution, and well disposed to the order and happiness of this country. In addition to this, he must then swear to support the Government.

The "Civil Rights" bill does not alter or amend these requirements for foreigners, but it takes into immediate citizenship the whole negro population—with all its ignorance and degradation—without an "if" or a "but" without proof of moral character, mental fitness, or attachment to the principles of the Government. No questions are to be asked the negroes, and no oaths, qualifications or requirements are to be demanded of them. The most ignorant and degraded negro in the South or North—without knowing that there is such a thing as a Constitution and not caring whether there is or not—is thus, in an instant, without any requirement from him, granted privileges which the most intelligent foreigners must wait five years to secure, and then only at trouble, expense, proof of character, and the taking of the most solemn obligations.

Notwithstanding these odious discriminations against every class of foreigners, every so-called Republican newspaper in Pennsylvania now supporting John W. Geary for Governor, has declared in favor of the Negro "Civil Rights" bill, and expressed joy at its "passage" through the Rump Congress by disunion majorities! Intelligent adopted citizens can thus see the outcropping of that Know Nothingism, which was the germ of the present mis-named Republican party. They can plainly see that this lightning citizenship conferred upon ignorant negroes is to neutralize their influence; and, even after undergoing their probation of five years, to deprive them of a fairly earned share in the government of themselves! Can any foreigner—of any nationality—support the candidate of such a party? We sincerely hope not.—*Patriot & Union.*

A REVEREND REFRAIN.—When a clergyman turns politician, he is like a Welsh river after a flood; the greatest exemplification of this we know of is that vile rogue and ruffian Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee. And yet the shameless renegade and demagogue, has the audacity to speak of President Johnson as being "a double dealer." But the Louisville Journal comes to the rescue and fairly takes the rhinoceros skin, thick as it is, from the bones of the Tennessee ruffian. It says truly that no other State was so afflicted and disgraced and cursed with such an unmitigated and unmitigable, such an unredemptive and irredeemable blackguard as her Chief Magistrate. He is a parody, a caricature, a broad burlesque on all possible governors. They say there is a fire in him, but it is hell fire, every particle of it. Though he is but a single swine, there are as many devils in him as there were in the whole herd that "ran violently down a steep place into the sea." His heart is nothing but a hissing knot of vipers, rattlesnakes, cobra and cottonmouths. He never argued a question in his life, approaching no subject but with fierce, bitter, coarse, low and vulgar oburgations. His tongue should be bored through and through with his own steel pen, heated red hot.

This man, as we have said, calls himself a clergyman. He preaches, prays and exhorts, draws down his face, drops the corners of his mouth, and undertakes to look sanctimonious. And yet he seems always trying in his pulpit discourses to see under how thin a disguise he can venture to curse and swear, and blaspheme. He can't offer up a prayer in the house of God without telling the Lord what an infernal scoundrel, damned thief, or cursed vagabond, this, that or the other neighbor is. From his youth up to his old age he has had no personal controversies without attacking the wives, fathers, mothers, grandfathers, grandmothers, brothers, sisters, children, uncles, aunts and nephews of his opponents.

Gov. Curtin, Ex-Gov. Johnston, Ex-Gov. Ritner, U. S. District Attorney Carnahan of Pittsburgh, Hon. Andrew Stuart of Fayette county, and a score of other moderate Republicans in this State have declared in favor of President Johnson, and against Sumner, Stevens & Co. They can't go Geary because he is the candidate of the disunion majority in Congress, and would refuse to support the President's reconstruction policy if elected.

A Nashville letter-writer tells of a poor boy who walked seventy-five miles from his home in Hancock county, Tenn., to Knoxville, with his old mother to get something that might keep them from starving. When they arrived they had no means of procuring food, and the boy was so exhausted that he fell prostrate upon the pavement. He had served as a Union soldier in a Tennessee regiment. Part of his business in Knoxville was to prefer claims for money still due him for his services as a soldier.

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Our paper is now pretty well filled with advertisements; but if our readers will indulge us for a few weeks many of them will be removed from our columns. We will then be able to give a greater amount of reading matter, and publish a more interesting paper.

Wednesday, May 24, 1866.—The atmosphere in this section is exceedingly cold and damp, reminding us that even under the existing state of affairs, there is as much truth as poetry in the sentence which reads,

"December is as pleasant as May."

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—The Convention of School Directors to elect a County Superintendent assembled at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, the 1st day of May. J. Frank Condon, the present incumbent, was re-elected and his salary increased from \$800 to \$1000. The ballot resulted as follows: J. Frank Condon, 84 votes; F. P. Tierney, 17; Michael McColgan 7; S. B. McCormick, 1; Lynch 2.

The dwelling house of Matthias Farabaugh with all his furniture, and the workshop, tools and lumber of his brother Isadore Farabaugh, were destroyed by fire on Sunday last, while the family were attending church. The fire is supposed by some to be the work of an incendiary; while others assert that fire was probably communicated to the building by sparks from the locomotive on the Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—We direct the attention of capitalists and others to the extensive sale of Real Estate, advertised in our columns, to commence at Johnstown, on Tuesday, the 22d day of May, 1866. A vast amount of valuable and desirable property will be sold. Those wishing good investments or desiring to secure homes should not fail to attend the sales. See advertisement on the first page of to-day's paper.

FENIAN MEETING.—A meeting of citizens of Blair and Cambria counties favorable to the Fenian movement, was held at Tunnel Hill, Blair county, on the 30th ult. J. C. Smith was elected Chairman. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Dr. E. Donnelly, Head Centre of Pennsylvania, and Wm. McWilliams, late of the native soil. A goodly amount of money was contributed to aid the cause. The following are permanent officers: Charles Hunter, Head Centre; C. A. Mills, Secretary, and Patrick Smith, Treasurer. It is said that a company will soon be raised and ready for the field.

Every person should subscribe and pay for a county newspaper, and during an exciting political campaign such as the approaching one promises to be, men should not rely altogether on their county papers to keep them posted in passing events; but after having subscribed and paid for a county paper, they should subscribe for one published at the seat of Government. We take pleasure in recommending the Daily or Weekly Patriot and Union to our readers as one of the foremost Democratic organs of the State. The terms of the Daily are \$7 per year, and the Weekly is published at \$2.50 per year, payable in advance.

A GOOD MECHANIC.—We honor a good mechanic whatever his calling may be, and always take pleasure in speaking well of one who acts well his part. We have recently been convinced that Mr. James Wilkinson, Marble Cutter, at Lo-retto, is a workman who cannot be surpassed in his line. Those who may need his services should not fail to give him a call. If you wish to see Mr. Wilkinson's work, visit the Cemetery near Ebensburg, and examine the stones erected over the graves of the wife of Wm. Davis, wife of Thomas Griffith, and the wife of Hugh Edwards. These stones are all from the shop of Mr. Wilkinson, and speak louder than words can speak in his behalf as a finished and accomplished workman.

The dwelling house of Mr. Landis, of Washington township, on the Penna. Railroad, was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst. Mr. Landis was employed by the Railroad Company. Fire was communicated to the building by a spark from the locomotive.

We understand that a company composed entirely of Ebensburgers, are soon going to commence the erection of a large hotel in this place.

THE MARKETS.

EBENSBURG, Pa., May 24, 1866.—Corn is selling at \$1.00 per bushel; Butter, 35 cents per pound; Eggs, 15c per dozen; Beans, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per bushel; Onions, \$1.50; Flaxseed, \$2.50; Timothy seed, \$3.50; Cloverseed, \$8.00; Coffee, 33 and 35c per pound; Molasses, 90c per gallon; Syrup, \$1.25 and \$1.40; Brown Sugar, 12 to 16c per pound; White, 20 to 22c; Rice, 15c; Wool, 40 and 45c; Flour \$11.50 to \$12.50 per barrel.

The following report of the Philadelphia Markets is copied from the "Saturday Evening Post," dated May 5, 1866:

Flour and Meal.—The market has been less active during the past week. Sales comprise 13,000 bbls, including 1000 bbls good Northwest family at \$9.50; 1500 bbls low grade at \$9 and \$9.25; 1200 bbls fancy at \$10.25 and \$10.50; 2000 bbls Penna. and Ohio family at \$10.50 and \$11; 500 choice do. at \$12 and \$13; 600 bbls superfine at \$7 and \$8, and 1300 bbls of extra at \$8.50 and \$9.50 per bbl, including small lots of fancy at from \$13 and \$15 per bbl. Rye Flour sells at \$4.75 and \$5 per bbl; and 600 bbls Penna. Corn Meal at \$3.50 per bbl.

Grain.—Wheat has been less active; about 35,000 bush. sold, including common red at \$2 and \$2.10; fair at \$2.35 and \$2.40; good at \$2.50 and \$2.55; choice at \$2.60 and \$2.65; Spring Wheat at from \$1.70 and \$2, and white at from \$2.60 and \$2.90 per bush. Penna. Rye sells at 95c, and Delaware at 80c. Corn, 40,000 bush. prime yellow sold at 80 and 82c per bus. Oats, 21,000 bush. sold at 60c for Delaware and Penna.

Provisions.—There is a firmer feeling in the market. New Mess Pork sells in a small way at \$27 and \$27.25 per bbl. Bacon Hams at 20 and 24c, and pickled do. at 17 and 17½c per lb. Lard, 150 lbs. sold at 19½c per lb. Butter continues in fair demand; sales of roll are making at 40 and 46, and solid packed at 27 and 35c per lb. New York Cheese is selling at from 22 and 22½c per lb. Eggs are selling at 20 and 21c per dozen.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed—700 bush. sold at \$4 and \$4.25 for common; \$4.50 and \$5 for fair to good, and \$5.50 and \$6 per 64 lbs for prime and choice. Timothy—sales are reported at \$5.25 and \$5.50 per bush. Flaxseed sells on arrival at \$2.60 and \$2.65 per bush.

WOOL.—The market has been very dull; about 175,000 lbs sold in lots at from 57 and 60c for full blood, 55 and 56c for three-quarter blood, 50 and 54c for half blood, 42 and 45c for quarter blood, 40 and 42c for common, and 45 and 50c per lb for tub, as to quality.

LIVE STOCK.—The supply of Beef Cattle during the past week amounted to about 1600 head. The prices realized from 15½ and 16c per lb. 200 Cows brought from \$50 to \$90 per head. Sheep—6000 head were disposed of at from 6 and 6½c per lb. 2400 Hogs sold at from \$12 and \$13.50 per 100 lbs.

OTHER SEEKING.—The intimation having been given that removals from office would take place, for precisely the same reasons which have heretofore governed the appointing power, no concurrence in political views, the rush to Washington is fearful. The New York Times says:

It is surely a painful spectacle to see so many young, healthy, strong men struggling with an eagerness which is almost frantic, for subordinate offices in the different departments of the Government. There is no man, if he be but qualified for a third-class clerkship who could not far sooner earn a competence and far more surely maintain his independence in almost any one of hundreds of the industrial pursuits which are open all over the country to honesty and intelligence. Why, then, this terrible rush after petty public offices, which bring neither mental satisfaction nor the pecuniary recompense which even ordinary talent may achieve in other occupations?

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.—In a speech lately delivered at a mass meeting of President Johnson's friends at Washington city by Ex-Gov. Wm. F. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, we find the following pointed paragraph:

"Now my fellow citizens, I say here to-night, fearlessly, that Andrew Johnson, your President, stands precisely on the platform that was made for him by the party that nominated him at Baltimore. (Enthusiastic applause.) He stands on precisely the same platform that Congress made for you and me by their resolution that this war, as they called it, was prosecuted for the purpose of putting down the rebellion against the laws and restoring this Union. Let those Congressmen, many of whom voted for the resolution, go to their records, and they will find they are either by their actions to-day lying to their constituents or they were then."

THERE were seventy-six patients in the cholera hospital at New York on Wednesday, which fact does not indicate a speedy eradication of the disease. Governor Fenton's proclamation of peril is made public.

At a funeral in Hawkins county, Tennessee, last Sunday, a frightful row took place, in which four men were shot; three fatally.

THE EXAMINATION OF MERRITT.—Mr.

Rogers, of New Jersey, one of the members of the House Committee on the Judiciary, who was not present when Dr. James B. Merritt, and not Meredith, as published, was examined, called him before the official reporter and went through a most thorough cross-examination of the gentleman. It is said that the cross-examination showed that his principal evidence was void of truth, and that he really knew nothing connecting any person with any transaction not recognized by the usages of war. That his attempt to connect Davis, Clay, Saunders and others with the assassination of Lincoln was a pure fabrication, as he admitted on his cross-examination that he saw or knew no act or anything connecting the above named persons with it. One very remarkable fact was elicited in his examination, wherein he admitted that the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, had paid him between five and six thousand dollars for his services as a witness before the Military Commission which tried the conspirators. He made another admission that, to make up the sum paid to him by Mr. Stanton, was included over fourteen hundred dollars for book accounts and claims which he had against the people of Canada for services he pretended to have rendered to them as a physician. He alleging as an excuse for his being unable to collect his claims against the Canadians, that he was compelled to leave there as soon as it was ascertained he had given his testimony before the Military Commission. He stated further that he refused to come here and be a witness until Secretary Stanton sent him a dispatch promising him a safe passport, and protection here from arrest as a conspirator in the assassination plot. He alleging that he was afraid to come here for fear he would be arrested as one of the conspirators to take the life of Lincoln.

Wonder if this convenient government witness didn't flourish in this city, during the war, and proved to be proficient in several slight of hand performances.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS NOW?—During the whole period of Mr. Lincoln's administration, the epithet "You're a Traitor" was on the lips of a class of blackguard, low-bred Republicans. They applied it to every Democrat who did not believe that all that Mr. Lincoln did, said and dreamed, was entirely right and proper. They were unwilling that any man should differ with the President in any particular. He was "the government," they said, and the man who didn't support the government through thick and thin was "a traitor," according to their way of thinking, and deserved hanging at the first lamp-post.

Now then what was sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander. If Mr. Lincoln was the Government then, surely Andrew Johnson is the Government now and should be sustained by every loyal citizen. Mr. Johnson is trying to restore and reconstruct the Union on a Constitutional basis, and it is the duty of every man, who has at heart the interests of the country, to stand by him and hold up his hands in the great work before him. He is defending and protecting the Constitution, and those who are opposing him are revolutionists and traitors according to their own argument. The only true Union men are those who are upholding and sustaining the President. All others are bogus no matter what they may call themselves, or how loud-mouthed their professions are.

The New Orleans *Pyroga* that wisely comments upon the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the veto:

"There is the hope, which some of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States quicken almost into expectation, that the measure will be pronounced unconstitutional by that body, beyond which there is no further power of appeal."

But mainly and more hopefully do we trust to the results of that grand appeal which will be made on this issue, plainly, to the voting population of the United States at the grand inquest of the next elections. Repeal of this bill will be the watchword of a constitutional party in every elective district in the United States; and with such an interpellated as President Johnson, and such grave interests as it involves, there is something more than hope, there is almost a confidence, that the dignity and authority of all the States will be re-established, and this bill of abominations removed from the statute book.

There are shorter processes and a sterner sort of logic counseled by some of the impetuous politicians in the North; but the longer ways of the law is the surest path to deliverance, and for them let us arm our souls with the patience to work and wait."

GEN. GRANT SUPPORTS THE PRESIDENT.

A correspondent writes to the *Chicago Times* from Washington City, that General Grant sides with the President; that, although he is more reticent now than ever, "he has said enough within two weeks to convince all who heard him that he is the fast and firm friend and adviser of the President, and that his only complaint on his score is, that the President has not got far enough."

This news will add yet further to the affliction of the Radicals.