

Democrat and Sentinel.

CLARK WILSON, Editor & Proprietor. EBENSBURG, MAY 17, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR. HESTER CLYMER.

On the 10th instant, Jefferson Davis was indicted for treason against the United States by the grand jury in session at Norfolk, and the trial of the prisoner, it is supposed, will take place in June.

Judge Robert Flint, a Democrat, has been appointed Postmaster at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and it is understood there that all Federal officers who do not sustain the President's policy will be removed.

It is believed that the bill passed by Congress for the admission of Colorado into the Union has so many objectionable features that it will be returned to the Senate by the President without his signature.

A letter states that a large body of the Comanche Indians had attacked Fort Arbuckle, Chickasaw Nation, and carried off all the horses and killed some cattle. It is also reported that the same band killed several Texans, and were committing still further depredations. The Indians could not be pursued, as there were no troops in that vicinity.

ONLY ELEVEN MILLIONS.—The sympathy for the Negro on the part of the Disunionists is well known, but what that sympathy costs the hard-working tax-payers of the country is not so well understood. Thad. Stevens, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, asks for the following little sums for the Nigger Bureau:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Salaries of Assistants, \$147,500; Clerks, \$2,800; Printing and Stationery, \$3,000; Quarters and fuel, \$15,900; Clothing for distribution, \$1,750,000; Commissary Stores, \$4,105,250; Medical department, \$500,000; Transportation, \$1,980,000; School Superintendents, \$21,000; Sites for School Houses, etc., \$3,000,000; Sundries, \$18,000.

This is only one appropriation and but a trifle of what Sumner, Stevens and the other Disunionists cost the people.

The expenses of running the Freedmen's Bureau will not fall much short of the whole expenses of the government under the Democratic administration twenty years ago.

ARREST OF BANKERS.—The Venango Spectator says: The Hon. C. V. Culver and James S. Austin, Cashier of the Venango Bank, were arrested on the 30th ult., on charges of conspiracy &c., on information of Thomas Hoge, John Duffield and P. R. Gray. Mr. Austin was held to bail for his appearance at Court in the sum of \$50,000 in the three cases—\$20,000 each—and Mr. Culver in the sum of \$20,000.

On Saturday last, Mr. Culver was again arrested on information of Mr. Hoge on a charge of trover and conversion, and after a hearing before Judge Gordon, was held to bail for his appearance in the sum of \$23,000. These are the simple facts in the matter of the several arrests.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY.—The Democratic victory at Quincy Ill, turns out to have been greater than the telegraph reported it. A letter from there says:

"We have elected our entire ticket, from Alpha to Omega by the overwhelming majority of 909—a gain of nearly 1,000 votes in the short space of six months. The Republican nominee for Mayor was his ex Gov. ex Colonel John Wood, undoubtedly the strongest man in their ranks. The city is alive with enthusiasm over the result. Flags are floating from every quarter. One hundred guns have been fired, and a grand torch light procession and illumination in honor of our victory will take place soon.

JOHN W. FORNEY, the editor of the Philadelphia Press, delivered an address in that city, recently, before a negro association, in which he announced the following doctrine:

"I am unhesitatingly in favor of conferring the ballot upon the colored citizen."

As General Geary was nominated through the influence of the editor of the Press, who knew his sentiments, there can be no longer any doubt of Geary's opinion upon the subject of negro suffrage. A vote for Geary is a vote for colored ballots!

Now is the time to examine your Buggy and see if the spokes are loose and working in the hub. If so, go to R. H. Singer's shop and have the thing remedied ere it is too late, as a dime in time saves dollars. If your spring is broken it can be made as strong as ever by Mr. Singer. In a word, if you have anything of a difficult nature to make or repair in the Smithing line, go at once to Singer's shop, near the Foundry, and your wishes will be realized.

Probst, the murderer of the Deering family, in Philadelphia, has been tried and convicted of murder in the first degree. He confesses to murdering the entire family, eight in number, and is to be executed on the 8th of June.

HOW IT HAPPENED.—Nicodemas Smith was an honest, hard-working man with a large family dependent upon him. Labor as he might, he never seemed to prosper and never seemed happy. Suddenly fortune appeared to have smiled upon him. He became comparatively rich and saved money. When asked the cause of his happy change, he answered in his straightforward way: "It formerly cost all I could make to keep my family in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. But it is not so now. I buy at V. S. Barker's Cheap Store.

On Sunday last, after the congregation had assembled in the Catholic Church at Loretto, for religious exercises, the floor of the building gave way and sank some eight or ten inches. All persons in the building were badly frightened; but all escaped uninjured with the exception of some slight bruises received in the hasty effort made to vacate the house.

Our townsman, Dr. Lemon, while out fishing one day last week, was attacked by a ferocious bull. The doctor, although said to be possessed of a reasonable amount of pluck, was nevertheless compelled by his antagonist to vacate the fishing ground selected and take shelter behind a fence.

NEW TOWNSHIPS.—The Johnstown Democrat says, that Petitions were presented to the last court for a new township out of parts of Carroll, Susquehanna, and Blacklick townships, to be called Grant. An election was ordered, which took place the first instant. The project we learn was defeated by a vote of 44 for to 86 against it.

A vote was also taken on the proposition to make a new township out of the territory embraced in the Gallitzin election district. The result was unanimous in favor of a township organization. We believe it is to be called Gallitzin.

J. S. Walthour has been elected County Superintendent, of Westmoreland county, and A. J. Bolar of Indiana, with a salary of eight hundred dollars each.

John Myers of York county, was killed a few days ago by being poisoned with the fin of a fish which ran into his finger.

We were visited in this region with heavy frosts on Monday and Tuesday mornings of this week, sufficiently severe, it is thought, to destroy the entire fruit crop.

RECIPE.—It is said that a small quantity of sassafras bark mixed with dried fruit will keep it free from worms for years. The remedy is easily obtained in many localities, and is well worth an experiment, and it will not injure the fruit in any manner, if it does not prevent the nuisance.

Look out for ten dollar bills on National Banks, raised from ones; figure 1 on upper right hand corner erased and large X substituted; letter one on left of vignette altered to ten. The four corners of figure 1 on left end rounded off, letters "one" around margin erased and figures 10 substituted; general appearance good.

The Abolition County Convention is to assemble in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 28th day of May.

Judge Abell, of the First District Court of New Orleans, has declared the Civil Rights bill to be unconstitutional.

THE LATEST.—Why is a "tilting skeert" like a slaughter house. Because lean and fat calves are seen in them. The above was accidentally made by a steamboat man who writes to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

A Republican exchange says: "The next Congress will be more strongly Union than the present one." Certainly it will; for there will be more Democrats in it.

The Radicals of Cambria County.

DEAR DEM. & SENT.: I have given my views as to the Democratic "posish"—permit me to refer to the radical position. You will observe that Doevens has called the Convention together on the 28th May. This is early, but—there is trouble. Mr. Barker will not, like Mr. Johnson, "probably walk over the course unopposed." The early call of the Convention is a dodge. Mr. Barker has been neglecting his duties in Congress, till even old Mr. Lloyd is out in a card on the subject, in order to secure a re-nomination.

Captain William R. Hughes has been spoken of for Congress—and would be formidable, but he is suspected of having been born in this neighborhood, and of being a Cambria county man in all his feelings, and, of course, will have no sight. The fight will therefore narrow down to a contest between Barker and Morrell, notwithstanding the admitted superiority of Mr. Hughes to either of these gentlemen, for the reason that they are both Maine State Yankees, and watch the main chance. The fight will be close, for though Morrell has the most friends, Barker has the most districts, and seems to have the inside track and a very large one it is. The gentlemen are both wealthy but respectable, and the latter has been in Congress a small portion of the present session. This unfortunate contest grows out of the fact of there being two Maine men in one county. At any rate either Ebensburg or Johnstown will get the man, and as none of the county ticket can come within 1,000 of an election, we must be satisfied.

For Assembly no radical candidate desires defeat. Mr. James Conrad, does not desire a re-nomination as he is too conservative to follow Stevens. Still some man may be scared up.

OBSERVER.

THE PLAN OF THE RECONSTRUCTIONISTS. After five months of severe labor the revolutionary faction in Congress has at last brought forth what is called by their journals "a plan of reconstruction," the main part of which is a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which, when stripped of verbiage, is as follows:

"SEC. 1. Negroes shall be made citizens. "SEC. 2. States which do not give negroes the privilege of voting shall not count them as population in the apportionment of representatives.

"SEC. 3. Only negroes and white men who opposed the rebellion shall vote at the next Presidential election.

"SEC. 4. Slave owners shall not be paid for the loss of their slaves by emancipation, and neither States or the Federal Government shall pay the rebel debt.

"SEC. 5. Congress shall have power to pass any law it may see fit to pass, without regard to the Constitutional rights of the people and of the States, and without fear of an executive veto."

It will be seen, says the Philadelphia News, a Republican paper, that the first two sections give equality and franchise to negroes, whether they have been loyal or disloyal; and the third one deprives a large number of white men, who have not been convicted of any crime, of the rights of citizens. This is something more than negro equality, and it will require more than ordinary acuteness of vision to enable any one to see the justice of insisting that States shall give the right of citizenship to negroes who have given "aid and comfort" to the rebels, and deprive white men of it.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.—Cases of death by suicide, have become very frequent in this county, during the past few months. Within a few months no less than four persons have taken their own lives. We are now called on to chronicle the death of ADAM CRAMER, of Blacklick township, in this county, who committed suicide at Campbell's Mill, in that township, on Thursday last. He had for many years been the miller at this establishment, and had always been regarded as a quiet and industrious man. We are informed that fears of famine induced him to commit the rash deed. He had gone to the mill and remained there longer than usual, some one of his family went to seek him, and found him suspended by the neck to a joist in the mill—dead. He was about 60 years of age.—Indiana Messenger.

AN Augusta, Ga., paper states that a party in this city purchased, over a year ago, three hundred and fifty bales of cotton, for which they paid some \$1,80 per pound. That cotton was kept until lately, when it was sold at thirty-seven cents per pound.

THE Fenian panic has broken out in Owen Sound, Canada. The mythic fleet of Sweeney, from Chicago, was reported in full view, heading for that point, on Tuesday, and the call for volunteers was immediately raised.

Birds of a Feather.

THE Radical politicians seem to be all of a piece, wherever they are found. Luckily there are some honest men among them, and they serve to reveal the doings of the majority. One of these rare birds, some days ago, undertook to ventilate the doings of his party in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Alluding to the extravagance of the lower branch of that body, he said:

"There were nineteen posters and folders receiving \$6.50 each per day. The work done by these nineteen men could be accomplished by three or four boys. * * * One man presented a bill amounting to \$2,400. The Auditor General thought the charge enormous, and cut it down \$800. The person presenting the bill did not complain, but gave as an excuse for his exorbitant charge, that he was to divide the profits with the Superintendent of Public Buildings."

That will answer for a sample even of Missouri Radicalism. But this Pennsylvania Legislature went further in imitating ours. The last days of its existence were signalized by raising the salaries of most of the officers, and finally they voted themselves \$300 a piece. The fellows knew where the milk in the coconut lay as well as ours.—St. Louis Republican.

MOSES.—The Radical press have fallen into the habit of speaking of President Johnson, by way of derision as "Moses." There is more pertinence in this designation than most people, at first glance will imagine. After Moses had delivered the children of Israel from the clutches of the Egyptians, under the guidance of God, they became dissatisfied with him—thought him a slow coach—false to his pledges and promises and thereupon "the people gathered themselves unto Aaron, and said unto him, 'Up, make us gods which shall go before us; for as for this Moses, the man that brought us out of Egypt, we wot not what is become of him.'"

Aaron took their jewelry and made them a molten calf, which they fell to worshipping.—The Almighty became so sorely displeased with this conduct He would have visited swift destruction upon the whole of them had it not been for the intercession of Moses; and he encountered great difficulty in inducing the people to return to the worship of the true God.

Like Moses, President Johnson, in the estimation of the Radicals, was a slow coach, as false to his professions and promises, and they turned to Stevens and called to him "Up, make us gods which shall go before us." Like Aaron, he has made them a political molten calf, which they are now worshipping instead of the Constitution. Moses like, President Johnson is calling upon the people to abandon this false worship and return to the worship of the Constitution, lest they shall be visited, as a punishment, with political death, as the Children of Israel would have been visited with physical and moral death, had they persisted in the worship of the molten calf that Aaron had made for them.—Columbus Statesman.

The workings of the Freedmen's Bureau are driving poor whites from the South. Recently one hundred white emigrants of all ages and sexes, from the interior of North Carolina, passed Fort Monroe westward bound in search of employment. The preference given to negroes by the heads of the Freedmen's Bureau has caused this state of affairs. It is the practical effects of an institution which, since its creation, has been prolific of misery to all classes in the South, and is about as sensible and practicable in its operations as were the government workshops of the late French revolution. The Radicals expend all their sympathy on the colored race. They are to be fed, clothed, educated, and made citizens of, while the poor whites are driven into exile, unnoticed and uncared for. This point the white men of Pennsylvania must meet in October next.—Age.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The results of the failure of Bayne & Co., of this city, already known to the public as the prime cause of the failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, prove to have been more disastrous financially than at first supposed. Four of our city banks, at least, are sufferers. One of the oldest and most reliable is said to have lost about \$300,000, which will, no doubt, somewhat curtail dividends for a time. Another is said to have lost \$100,000 by the same operations, and besides these losses many private individuals have lost largely.

The disunionists continue to quote the Democratic platform of September, 1864 that four years of war had then failed to restore the Union. Nevertheless, after one whole year of profound peace, and two years after the adoption of the quoted platform, they insist upon it, that the Union is not yet restored, and declare that it shall not be. The followers of old Thad, are rather dull of comprehension or they might see the point.

A man named D. C. Williams, has just been tried for treason in Jefferson county, Tennessee. He was convicted and sentenced to fourteen years in the Penitentiary. This is the first trial and conviction of the kind, by a civil court that has yet taken place.

The health officer at New York reports five new cases of cholera, but no deaths, in the hospital ship since his last report.

Confession of Probst, the Murderer.

Saturday morning (the day of the murder) was a dark, cold and rainy day. I went out with Cornelius about half past seven o'clock in the morning. He took the horse and cart with him and we went to the ditch in the rear of the hay-rack. I took the big ax with me as we generally did to cut roots with. Cornelius sat down under the big tree and I got behind him. My heart failed me and it was some time before I could brace myself up to commit the deed. I raised the ax several times before I left it come down on him. I finally struck him on the back of the head and then cut his throat. I then put him into the cart and hauled him to the hay rack, where I concealed him. He always had the strap around his waist. There was some blood in the cart, but I washed it off with some hay. The sight of the blood produced in me a devilish and blood thirsty feeling, and I could have killed a hundred persons if they had been about the farm.

I then put some wood in the cart and drove up to the barn. I left the horse and cart standing there, and went into the barn, taking with me the large and small axes and a hammer. I then went into the house, and told John, the oldest boy, to come out and help me in the barn. He did so, and I struck him down. I then went after Mrs. Deering, and told her something was the matter with the colt. She came out, and after she entered the barn I dispatched her with the small ax. I carried the bodies and placed them in the small building at the far end of the barn. I then went into the house and called the other children out, with the exception of Annie and the baby, and slaughtered them in the same way. I then went after the others. I carried the baby in my arm and Annie walked by my side. I seated the baby in the hay while I killed the sister, and then murdered the baby.

Question.—How was it that you struck the baby so often?

Answer.—I was in a hurry. I then carried the children and laid them with the mother, after which I took the harness off the horse and put the cart away, and went into the house to look for plunder. I secured a large pocket-book with \$10 in it, two counterfeit bills and a three dollar bill. About half past three o'clock Mr. Deering and Miss Dolan arrived. Miss Dolan went direct to the house, and I told Mr. Deering something was the matter with the steer. He went right away into the stable, and while he was looking at the animal I struck him as the others. Miss Dolan then came into the barn and I killed her. None of them made a remark—I knocked them all senseless.

Mr. Deering's boots I took off his feet, thinking they might contain his money. I secured Miss Dolan's pocket-book, but it had only a few small notes in it. After secreting the bodies under some hay I went back to the house, made another search for plunder, secured the revolvers, watches, &c.; eat some bread and butter, went back to the barn, fed the horses, cattle, chickens, &c., and left the house in the evening. I did not see any large bills in Miss Dolan's possession. I was afraid to leave the baby in the house lest it might cry and attract attention. Mr. Deering did not take off his gloves before going into the barn. The prisoner then related the story of his stopping on Front street, selling the watches, &c., which all came out at the trial. Probst stated yesterday that he worked for his father at carpentering at home, and was not banished from the country for any bad deed.

He further said that he would have confessed to all the murders before, but he feared if he did so he would be torn to pieces by the mob. During the trial, and even at the time of his capture, he states that he had a disposition to make a confession, but the yells of the crowd when he first saw them frightened him into the belief that if they knew the extent of his crime all the police in Philadelphia could not save him from their clutches.

Probst also states that he did not like to go to the court-room during the trial, as the yells of the crowd when he made his appearance on the street made a deep and terrible impression on him, and he much preferred the solitude of his cell.

Although no one had doubted for a long time, that he was solitary and alone in his devilish work, it is a source of infinite satisfaction to know, from his own lips, that he had no accomplice.

BLASPHEMY.—The Beaver county Local says: The following is the conclusion of a colloquy between a Democrat and a prominent Illinois Republican, which took place on a railroad train between Pittsburgh and Beaver a few days past:

Democrat.—Just after the assassination of President Lincoln, your political preachers proclaimed from their pulpits that God Almighty had taken his life, in order that a firmer and better man could lay hold of the reins of Government.

Republican.—Well, all I've got to say about that is this: If God Almighty had any hand in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, he has proven himself a d—d poor politician.

THE MARKETS.

EBENSBURG, Pa., May 17, 1866.—Cattle is selling at \$1.00 per bushel; Butter, 15c 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; Wood, 4 and 4 1/2c; Flour \$13.00 to \$14.00 per barrel.

The following report of the Philadelphia Markets is copied from the "Saturday Evening Post," dated May 19, 1866:

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market continues firm. Sales comprise about 13,000 bbls at from \$8 and \$9 for superfine, \$8 and \$10.25 for extra, including 800 bbls Lancaster county family at \$11 and \$11.50; 3000 bbls Northwest family at \$10.50 and \$11.75; Penna. and Ohio family at from \$11 and \$13, and fancy brands at \$14 and \$17 per bbl as to quality. Rye Flour, 200 bbls sold at \$5.50 and \$6 per bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues in good demand. Sales comprise about 45,000 bushels at \$2.40 and \$2.50 for common to fine reds; \$2.60 and \$2.65 for good ditto; \$2.70 and \$2.75 for choice, including 6000 bush Spring Wheat at \$2.10 and \$2.20, the latter rate for No. 1, and white at from \$2.80 and \$2.95 per bush according to quality. Rye, 2000 bush Pennsylvania sold at from \$1 and \$1.08 per bush. Corn, about 40,000 bush sold at \$1 and \$1.05 per bush. Oats, 18,000 bush sold in lots at from 62 and 63c for Penna, and 63 and 64c per bush light Delaware.

PROVISIONS.—There is a fair business doing. Mess Pork sells in a small way at \$31 per bbl. Bacon Hams are selling at 20 and 21c per pound for plain and fancy bagged. Green meats are in demand. 300 lbs pickled Hams sold at 18 and 19c, and shoulders at 12 and 13c per pound. Butter.—Sales roll at 40 and 50c, the latter figure for choice; sold at 27 and 38c, and Goshen at 48 and 52c. Eggs are selling at 18c per dozen.

WOOL.—Sales reached about 150,000 pounds, in lots, at from 38 up to 65c per pound for common and fine fleeces.

LIVE STOCK.—The supply of Beef Cattle during the past week amounted to about 2100 head. The prices realized from 17 and 18c per pound. 200 Cows brought from \$50 to \$80 per head. Sheep—8000 head were disposed of at from 6 1/2 and 7c per pound. 1200 Hogs sold at from \$12.00 and \$14.00 per 100 lbs.

A PRESIDENTIAL JOKE.—President Johnson, it is said, has recently got off a pretty fair joke. A Connecticut office seeker closed a recent application for office with an inquiry whether the benefit between the President and Congress could not be repaired. The President wrote in reply, that he is not so much in the line of "repairing breeches" as he formerly was.

Mr Stevens has just reported in Congress a bill making appropriations for the support of the Freedmen's Bureau for the current year. It appropriates \$11,724,450!! Over \$4,000,000 is appropriated for the support of destitute negroes. The bill will pass, as a matter of course. If it was twice as large, the Republicans would make no objection to it.

ONE good turn deserves another.—Congress conferred the special privilege of "civil rights" upon the negroes, and, to be even with them, the darkies returned them one of their peculiar institutions—the mailpox. Senator Fessenden and several others are down with it. The disease is prevailing to an alarming extent in the negro quarters of Washington.

A military board has been convened at Norfolk, Virginia, by order of Lieutenant-General Grant, to investigate the cause of the late negro riot in that city.

MARRIED.—At Loretto, on Sunday, 6th of May, by Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Mr. E. J. Little and Miss R. J. Cooper, both of Lancaster borough.

DIED.—At his residence, in Livermore, Westmoreland county, on the 5th of May, A. D. 1866, of apoplexy, George Rutledge, Esq., father of Irvin Rutledge, Esq., aged 76 years and 4 days.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. M. M'CLURE,

Johnstown, has opened an office on the corner of Centre and Main streets, in this place, (building formerly occupied by Mr. Callan as a hotel, up stairs, front room, where he may be found on the first Monday of every month, and remain one or two weeks. [May 10, 1866.]

R. J. LLOYD.

SUCCESSOR OF R. S. BUNN.

DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES AND PAINTS.

Office on Main street opposite "Moon's House."

EBENSBURG, PA.

Ebensburg, May 17-1866-4f.

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