

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. 48.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1866.

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Democrat and Sentinel.

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NOTICES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines of bourgeois type constitute a column. Special and business notices eight cents per line for first insertion, and four cents for each subsequent insertion. For a full and complete list of rates, or for a copy of the paper, apply to the office. For a full and complete list of rates, or for a copy of the paper, apply to the office. For a full and complete list of rates, or for a copy of the paper, apply to the office.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE FARM and COAL LAND formerly owned by John Gillan, Sr., situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, about six miles north-west of Ebensburg, adjoining lands of the late John Gillan, Jr., David Woodland, David Davis, Jr., and John and Peter Wagner, containing 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 44 feet thick having been opened which is now being worked. Apply to the undersigned, the present owners, residing in the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., R. L. JOHNSON, WM. KITTELL, Nov. 30, 1865.—14.

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. H. WALTERS.

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 to acquire 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 Colonsade Row. References: Prof. C. A. Harris; T. E. Bond, Jr.; W. R. Heady; 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.

F. P. TIERNEY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA. Office two doors North of Colonsade Row. April 6, 1865.—14

Business Cards.

J. C. WILSON, M. D., OFFERS his services as PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, to the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country. Office three doors East of the Presbyterian Church, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Jones. Ebensburg, April 12, 1866.3m.2.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBURG.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENN'A. December 7, 1865. (17.)

W. H. SECHLER,

Attorney at Law, AND PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, EBENSBURG.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, PENN'A. Office in the Commissioner's office. December 7, 1865. (17.)

R. L. JOHNSTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE IN THE SOUTH END OF HIS RESIDENCE, IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, EBENSBURG, PA. November 23, 1865. (*187.)

GEORGE W. OATMAN,

Attorney at Law, OFFICE IN COLONADE ROW, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, EBENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA. November 23, 1865. (*187.)

JOHN P. LINTON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, JOHNSTOWN, PA. OFFICE IN BUILDING ON CORNER OF MAIN AND FRANKLIN STREETS, OPPOSITE MANSON HOUSE, SECOND FLOOR. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Nov. 16, 1865.2.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa. Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession. Dec. 9, 1865.—14.

WILLIAM KITTELL,

Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Cambria County Penna. Office Colonsade row. Dec. 4, 1865

CYRUS L. PERSHING,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Johnstown, Cambria County, Pa. Office on Main street, second floor over the Bank. ix 2

J. E. SCANLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBURG, PA. OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, THREE DOORS EAST OF THE LOGAN HOUSE. December 10, 1865.—14.

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county Pa. Office on Main street adjoining his dwelling. May 4, 1865. (*142.)

GEORGE M. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBURG, Cambria County, Pa. OFFICE IN COLONADE ROW. March 13, 1864. (*150.)

MICHAEL HASSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Ebensburg, Cambria Co. Pa. Office on Main street, three doors East of Julian. ix 2

DR. D. W. EVANS,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of EBENSBURG AND VICINITY. Office one door east of R. Davis' store. Night calls made at his residence three doors west of R. Evans' cabinet ware room. May 31, 1865-6m

LLOYD & CO.,

BANKERS. Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pennsylvania. GOLD, SILVER, GOVERNMENT BONDS and other securities bought and sold.—Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a General Banking business transacted. [March 1, 1865.14]

Trial of Jeff Davis.

The feeling worked up in Washington by the speeches of Stevens, wishing all the Southern people "in hell," and Senator Nye in favor of hanging Jeff Davis without trying him, caused the Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveller to write to that paper in this way: "It is the settled purpose of certain men in high position here to have Mr. Davis executed, if it is within the range of possibility, and they are not slow in asserting that the people of the North will never allow the interposition of Executive clemency."

There is no question about the truth of this, for the "persons high in authority" alluded to, take no pains to conceal their feeling; and unless we are very much mistaken the men alluded to have really found a warm sympathizer in Judge Underwood, before whom Davis is expected to be tried. His charge to the Grand Jury of the United States District Court of Norfolk, on Tuesday a week, was more like one of Stevens' bloody announcements, than the calm and cautious utterances, which are expected from a Judge. So violent was his language that the foreman of the Jury asked to be excused from serving, "because he felt himself incompetent as a man of peace and good will to all men, to handle the tools spoken of in the charge." From the charge in question it is evident that Judge Underwood is prepared to do all within power to bring the prisoner to the gallows. His vindictive charge demonstrates this very clearly.

Without entertaining the slightest regard for the life of Jeff Davis more than we do for the humblest rebel in the late rebellion, we do not think that he should be tried in passion by individuals whose verdict is fixed before they are empaneled as jurors. His crime was a great one, but no greater than that of thousands who acted with him. He should, therefore, be tried by the highest tribunal in the land, and if convicted then the question of inflicting punishment should be considered with caution. He is no ordinary offender, but no matter how heinous his offence, will it be the true policy of the government, for his future peace and glory, to inflict upon him the extreme punishment which some are panting for? The English Government never made a greater mistake, in regard to Ireland than it did in executing Robert Emmet. That act, even now, arouses more hatred in the Irish heart against government, than do his years of oppression of that unfortunate people. So well satisfied was the British government of the blunder they made, in this execution of Emmet, that in 1848 it merely banished a few of the leaders of the Irish revolt of that year; while O'BRIEN the leader of the insurrection was soon after pardoned and permitted to return to his home, while the rest were permitted to escape to America. Isabella in pleading for the life of her brother, says "it is good to have the power of a giant but not to use it like a giant," so the United States government can well afford to be merciful to the fallen Southern chieftain and to all others engaged with him. A victory of mercy is what we now want, and what will assuredly win back the hearts of the Southern people. A paper from President Johnson's own State alluding to this subject is very emphatic in the conviction of Davis' ultimate release, simply as a question affecting the future glory of our country. England, it says suffered Napoleon to die in prison, and, for centuries to come, will blush at the mention of the deed. Placed in a parallel situation, America has it in her power to-day, to write a decree of mercy, that shall glow and brighten by contrast in coming years, as do the stars in heaven—from whence all mercy comes. As every Englishman may well blush at mention of Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena, so if Andrew Johnson will crown his many acts of wisdom with this noble act of mercy every American may proudly point to it as the noblest achievement of the great republic.—Pittsburgh Post

Gen. Rosecrans delivered a speech at the Johnson policy ratification meeting in Brooklyn on the 25th ult. This is another distinguished soldier who spurns the negro platform upon which Geary stands, and were he a citizen of this State his voice and vote would be against the disunion candidate.

The Louisville Journal thinks the South has the best of it after all—it being un-represented; while the North is mis-represented.

Five thousand families have left Austria for Mexico.

Ex-Senator Browning on the President's Policy.

Ex-Senator Browning, of Ill., has published a long and able letter in the Quincy Herald, reviewing President Johnson's policy. It contains these forcible words:— "One of the greatest perils which threaten us now is the tendency to centralization, the absorption of the rights of the States, and the concentration of all power in the general government. When that shall be accomplished, if ever, the days of the republic are numbered. Constitutional government will be supplanted by a centralized despotism, to be succeeded in time by revolution, disintegration and monarchy. Within their constitutional spheres the States are sovereign, supreme as the general government in its sphere; and safety is to be found only by confining each strictly to its appropriate orbit. The danger is in the encroachment of the general government upon the powers of the States and the tendencies of all in that direction. The States are powerless to invade the domain of the federal government, and it is vital to the preservation of our admirable form of government that the States shall be fully protected in the possession and exercise of all their constitutional rights, functions and powers. If the federal government usurp them, the constitution, which the fathers of the republic framed with so much skill and wisdom, fails of the purpose of its creation, and will no longer protect the rights it was intended to secure.

And concludes with these— "I regard the speedy restoration of the Southern States to their constitutional relations to the federal government as vital to our salvation. It is necessary to save us from financial disaster, and to rescue us from political destruction. We are in no condition to maintain a large standing army to govern the Southern States as conquered provinces, which will have to be done if they are forced out of the Union. It is necessary to enable us to maintain our credit and meet our pecuniary obligations, which we must meet fully, fairly, and honestly, or be degraded. Let the States be restored, and industry, business, and commerce revived, and the legitimate revenues to be derived from them will be a hundred fold more in value than all the confiscations that have been or ever will be made. In addition to this, collision with a powerful foreign nation is always a possible thing. Should it come now it would find us, as a disunited and inharmoonious people, in a poor condition to meet it. Difficulties and dangers environ on every hand, and I am sure that the President's policy opens the best and safest way out of them. What reason then for postponing the day of unity and fraternity? They will give us strength to stand against the world, and light to guide us in the onward career of greatness and glory. Without them we will surely go down in darkness of despotism, or the shame and confusion of anarchy. Truly your friend, O. H. BROWNING.

The Cost of Freeing the Negro.

Paper is made in Europe at one-third the price that it costs to make it here.— This is owing to the loss of our cotton crop, to the monstrous tariff and other taxes, all of which are the legitimate fruits of the negro-freing war. How much now, Mr. Republican, do you think you have made by it? You could have had the Union by adopting the Crittenden Compromise, but you would not. You said "let us have some blood-letting," and the result is now before us. No one can be so besotted as to believe now that you carried on the war for the Union, for you refuse to have the Union, though the war has been over with for a year! It is evident now to a child that your war was inaugurated and carried on to secure the ascendancy of Abolition principles—to break down the distinctions of race—to mongrelize the country. To do it, you have sacrificed the interests of thirty millions of white people, made clothing, books, newspapers, &c., dear. You have rivited the chains of ignorance on millions of white children, who will be deprived of education, books, &c., in order to allow negroes to do nothing and contract disease and die! You are a "pretty party of progress" ain't you?"

The Commissioners, J. H. Briggs, Thomas Jordan and H. N. McAlister, appointed to assess the losses sustained by the people of Chambersburg, by the burning, have finished their labors and made their report to the Auditor General.— They make the aggregate losses \$1,725,474.58.

Black vs. Blue.

Gen. Geary, the Disunion candidate for Governor, is now the leader of the "cullud brigade." He has deserted the "boys in blue," in order to take charge of the "boys in black!" He is the candidate of the Rump Congress which does nothing but legislate for the negro and which declares the Union to be composed of but twenty-five States. Grant and Sherman; Meade and Hancock stick to first principles; they are for the flag with thirty-six Stars upon it and for the Union with thirty-six States included within its limits. They, also, stick to the boys in blue, and disdain to lay off their battle-harness to clothe themselves in black to serve the purposes of office greeting. Not so Geary. He is for the Thad. Stevens' Rump Union of twenty-five States, for the Summer mutilated flag of twenty-five stars. He has laid aside his uniform of true blue, and donned the black of the Freedmen's Bureau and the saddle-color of the Negro Civil Rights Bill. While Grant and Sherman, Meade and Hancock stand by Andrew Johnson, who is the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, Geary opposes him and suffers himself to be used as a tool in the hands of the disunionist, Thad. Stevens, in the interest of the conspiracy of the Rump Congress against that noble patriot. There is a direct issue, therefore, between Geary, the leader of the boys in black, and the friends of the patriots who fought for a Union of thirty-six States and under a flag of thirty-six stars, the soldier citizens, the boys in blue.

The Church Establishment in Ireland.

In a recent speech in the House of Commons on the Irish Church supplies it was indisputably shown that out of a population of 6,800,000, less than 700,000 are Protestants. Yet this minority monopolizes the religious endowment of the island. This is a monstrous state of things, which it is impossible to justify or excuse. There are 4,500,000 Roman Catholics in Ireland and only 700,000 Protestants. The Protestant Church is rich, she has decreased in influence and in the number of her adherents. Even in Ulster the Roman Catholics number more than half of the population—the Established Church being a fraction over twenty per cent. Yet Ulster is the Protestant province. We also find that in the other provinces of Ireland the preponderance of Roman Catholics is overwhelming. In Connaught—where poverty may be seen in its bitterest forms—the Church Establishment cannot claim one-twentieth part of the inhabitants. In Munster the proportion is only one per cent. more; and while the Protestants cannot show any advantage, the Catholics have increased in proportion to the Establishment, albeit nearly all the Irish emigrants have been Catholics.

The system of endowing an established Church has been conclusively proved to be a crying injustice, and it should have been removed long ago. Although we are directly opposed to the upholding of a State Church, still, if religious endowments are to exist in Ireland, there can be no reason why the endowment should not be extended in fair proportion to the Catholics, who are nine-tenths of the population. The ascendancy of the endowed establishment is an injustice, a tyranny, a living symbol of the oppression which has caused such bitter hatred for England in the hearts of Irishmen. We are the more surprised at this bigoted intolerance on the part of the British government when we reflect on the many remarkable evidences of the loyalty of the Irish priesthood and their endeavors to prevent any outbreak in the Fenian ranks.—Age

THE DATES OF SECESSION.

For general information we publish below the dates of secession of the Southern States from the Union: South Carolina seceded Dec. 20, 1860. Mississippi seceded January 9, 1861. Alabama seceded January 11, 1861. Florida seceded January 11, 1861. Georgia seceded January 19, 1861. Louisiana seceded January 26, 1861. Texas seceded March 4, 1861. Virginia seceded April 24, 1861. North Carolina seceded May 21, 1861. Tennessee seceded June 9, 1861.

The Democracy of Wilksbarre recently elected J. B. Stark, Burgess, by a majority of 381. The town heretofore went "Republican!" Negroism is bleaching out about as rapidly in Pennsylvania as could be expected.

Forty years ago the whole expenses of the general government amounted to very little more than is now appropriated to the support of the negroes and to keep agitation aloft.

Freedmen's Bureau.

Complaints from all quarters now find public utterance against the conduct of those who have charge of the poor blacks in the South. The shocking cruelties alleged to have been practiced in Andersonville, for which Winz paid the penalty of his life, are shamed by those enacted, particularly in North Carolina at the present moment. "At one point in North Carolina it appears a settlement of four thousand blacks exists in a condition truly deplorable. They live in huts containing a single room, in which large families are huddled together. This settlement was recently scourged by smallpox, and the most horri-fying scenes occurred during the ravages of the disease. The government commissioners report that this settlement is presided over by Rev. Mr. Fritz, formerly an army chaplain, and that this agent has exercised the most arbitrary and despotic power, and "practiced revolting and unheard of cruelties on the helpless freedmen under his charge."

Among the many acts of cruelty committed by Superintendent Fritz, the commissioners found that he had two instances suspended freedmen with cords around their waists, their feet not touching the floor, and kept them in this position in one case four, in the other case six hours; that he sentenced a freedman to an imprisonment for three months for a trivial offence, that of wrangling with his wife. He kept another man, who was arrested for debt, shut up in the block house—the prison—for months, while his wife and two children, reduced to abject destitution, died with the small pox, and took him from the prison under guard and compelled him to bury his last child in the cradle in which it died.

On another occasion, when one of his guards reported to him that a colored woman had spoken disrespectfully of him without even inquiring what the woman had said, he ordered her to be imprisoned until the next morning at nine o'clock, when she should be brought before him to answer for the indignity. In one instance he imprisoned six children for ten days for playing in the streets on the Sabbath day. He imposed a fine of sixty dollars upon an aged freedman for having told another freedman that he was about to be arrested by Mr. Fritz. The poor old man, not having the money to pay the fine, was imprisoned until the next day, when his son paid the same, with three dollars additional as jail fees. The commissioners enumerate many other instances in which this arbitrary power is exercised by some of the officers and agents of the Bureau, as at present operated in Virginia and North Carolina, tends to create prejudice against the government, is of no practical benefit to the blacks, and they recommend that the present officers be withdrawn.

Some years ago a gentleman of Norfolk, Va., had a fine negro, to whom he gave the privilege of hiring himself out and keeping one half the wages. One day the negro came home to his master to tell him that the man to whom he had been working, wished to buy him, and would give eight hundred dollars for him. "Well," replied the master, "what of that? I don't want to sell."

"But you see, massa," said Sam, "Ise had a bad cough for some time, and specs I'm gwine into de sumption. I don't spec I shall last more dan two years, and I'd like to take dat man in."

A little four year old pet stood looking out of the window the other day, when an expressman stopped just opposite and tied up the horse's tail, to prevent its trailing in the mud. She watched the operation intently and then called out eagerly: "Oh, see Annie! the spresman is making a waterfall for his horse!"

VERY GOOD.—The Toledo, Blade in referring to the decapitation of office-holders by the President because of the non support of his policy, quoted these two lines for the benefit of office-holders in that locality: "Ye living men come view the ground Where you must shortly lie."

While a carriage, containing six negroes, was passing through the streets of Memphis on the 4th instant, two days after the riots, one of the occupants drew a pistol and fired at the captain of an engine company standing on the sidewalk, barely missing his head.

Because Senator Jim Lane voted against the Civil Rights bill the Kansas Border Sentinel was led to exclaim: "Poor, God-forsaken wretch; may hell's hottest hole receive him soon." They use mild language in Kansas, if this is an average specimen.