Democrat and Sentinel.

CLARK WILSON, Editor & Proprietor. EBENSBURG, MAY 24......1866.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HIESTER CLYMER.

The Soldiers of the War of 1812. In another column, will be found an act which was passed by the last Legislature, granting a pension of forty dollars per year and a gratuity of forty dollars to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows. We suppose there are a few of the survivors of that war yet residing in this county, and we publish the law in order that they may avail themselves of its benefits.

A Daniel Come to Judgment.

Mr. Daniel J. Morrell, away down from the State of Maine, and at present the Superintendent of the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, is a candidate for Congress. That Mr. Morrell has an inand laws of the United States, (to say nothing of the Cwil Rights Bill,) to aspire to a seat in Congress is not to be questioned. But that he or any other member of the radical party in Cambria county, should attempt to oust the present incumbent, A. A. Barker, at the end of one term, is quite unexpected. Mr. Barker has voted for all the radical and destructive measures of the present Rump Congress. At the very commencement of the session, he voted for the joint resolution depriving each house of its Constitutional right, to judge of the election and qualifications of its own members. He voted for the bill conferring the right of suffrage on the negroes in the District of Columbia, although the people of that district had almost unanimously entered their protest against such a measure at the ballot box. He voted for that monstrosity, the "Freedman's Bureau Bill." He voted for the Civil Rights Bill, and he also voted for the bill just vetoed by President John- again presented to the people of the Terri- the benefit of any individual State or secson, to admit Colorado into the Union as tory, with the view of obtaining a recon- tion, but for the common safety, welfare, a State, with two United States Senators, although she has not as large a population as Cambria county. He has obeyed the lash of that arch traitor, Thaddeus Stevens, as submissively as any slave on a Mississippi plantation ever yielded to the whip of a brutal owner. As a member of Congress "he has done those things which he ought not to have done, and has left undone the things he ought to have done." If Stevens has been right, and if his revolutionary doctrines are sanctioned by the Republican party, then no member in the formation of new States. of that party can say that Barker is wrong. In a political sense, A. A. Barker might literally say to Thaddeus Stevens, as Ruth said to Naomi, "Entreat me not to leave thee or to return from from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go; and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people and thy God my God."

Mr. Backer is now realizing how sharper than a serpent's tooth, is political ingratitude, for his most bitter enemies are men who received special and important favors at his hands. Although we detest Barker's politics, we respect him. He is an industrious, hard working, energetic man, and has been a useful citizen in advancing the interests of this section of the county. As between the two gentlemen from Maine, Morrell and Barker, we would, if we belonged to the party of great moral ideas, infinitely prefer the latter. Republics are said to be ungrateful, and it remains to be seen, whether the Republican party of this county, in their Convention to be held next Monday, will, by shelving A. A. Barker, subject itself to the same charge.

The trial of Jeff. Davis is soon to commence and many professed loyalists are praying that he may be convicted of treason and executed. Davis has undoubtedly been instrumental in giving this Government a vast amount of trouble .-But why should he be tried for treason while such known traitors as Stevens, Sumner, Wilson & Co., are permitted to go untried and unhang.

27 The impudence of the howling Shoddy Abolitionists is only equalled by their rascality. While the war was progressing they praised and robbed the soldier at the same time. Now that the war has ended they manifest great love for the negro, while at the same time they actually steal from him, the money, and the goods and chattels appropriated by the Government to keep him from starvation.

Veto of the Colorado Bill.

I return to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union," with my objections to its becoming a law at this time.

First. From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I do not consider the establishment of a State govern- time, the aggregate of votes was 5,905. ment at present necessary for the welfare | Sincerely anxious for the welfare and prosof the people of Colorado. Under the perity of every Territory and State, as existing Territorial government all the well as for prosperity and welfare of the rights, privileges and interests of the citizens are protected and secured. The population in Colorado, but it is manifest qualified voters choose their own legislators and their own local officers, and are represented in Congress by a delegate of their own selection. They make and execute their own municipal laws, subject only to reversion of Congress, an authority not likely to be exercised, unless in ex- ever, Colorado has not really declined in treme or extraordinary cases. The population is small, some estimating it so low as twenty-five thousand, while advocates of the bill reckon the number at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand souls. The people are principally recent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other mining disdefeasable right, under the Constitution tricts beyond the limits of the Territory, if circumstances shall render them more act which was passed by Congress on the inviting. Such a population cannot but find relief from excessive taxation if the Territorial system, which devolves the expense of the executive, legislative and judicial departments upon the United States, is for the present continued. They cannot but find the security of person and property increased by their reliance upon the national executive power for the maintenance of law and order against the disturbances necessarily incident to all newly ent moment is calculated to inspire cauorganized communities.

> Second. It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens of Colorado desire or are prepared for an exchange of a Territorial for a State govern- interest of all the States, as well those authority of Congress, an election was the integrity and harmony of the Union lawfully appointed and held for the pur- should be restored as completely as possipose of ascertaining the views of the peo- | ble, so that all those who are expected to ple upon that particular question. Six bear the burthens of the Federal Governthousand one handred and ninety-two ment shall be consulted concerning the advotes were cast, and of this number a ma- mission of new States, and that in the jority of three thousand one hundred and | meantime no new State shall be premafifty-two was given against the proposed turely and unnecessarily admitted to a change. In September, 1865, without participation in the political power which any legal authority, the question was the Federal Government wields-not for sideration of the result of the election held in compliance with the act of Congress, approved March 21, 1864. At this second election five thousand nine hundred and five votes were polled, and a majority of one hundred and fifty-five was given in favor of State organization. It does not seem to me entirely safe to receive this last mentioned result, so irregularly to law are essential to the preservation of order and stable government, and should, as far as practicable, always be observed

Third. The admission of Colorado, at this time, as a State into the Federal Union, appears to me to be incompatible. with the public interests of the country. While it is desired that Territories sufficiently matured should be organized as seems to require that there should be an approximation towards equality among the several States comprising the Union. No State can have more than two Senators in tion of four millions, several of the States have a population exceeding two millions, and many others have a population exceeding one million.

A population of 127,000 is the ratio of apportionment of representatives among the several States. If this bill should become a law, the people of Colorado, thirty thousand in number, would have in the ted, directly, in the cultivation of farms one of them was recovered during the day House of Representatives one member, while New York, with a population of four millions, has but thirty-one. Colorado would have in the electorial college three votes, while New York has only ken by a force of 2000 Indians, and its thirty-three. Colorado would have in the garrison of 124 men, with one exception, Senate two votes, while New York has

have permitted it on the ground of some untameable savages. high public necessity, and under circumstances which promised that it would rapidly disappear through the growth and on Saturday afternoon, J. H. Higgins, of developement of the newly admitted State. the firm of E. S. Higgins & Co., bank-Thus, in regard to the several States in ers, was knocked down in the street and their rapid advancement in population the Stonington Railroad, last Friday night, rendered it certain that States admitted by parties who intended to rob it. Two with only one or two Representatives in of the supposed robbers have been arres-Congress would in a very short period be ted. The National Bank of Osage, Iowa, entitled to a great increase of representa- was robbed on the night of the 5th inst. tion. So when California was admitted of \$20,400. on the ground of commercial and political exigencies, it was well forseen that that State was destined rapidly to become a New York post-office has been committed great prosperous mining and commercial to jail for abstracting a gold ring from a community. In the case of Colorado, I letter he was given to stamp. Thus, for am not aware that any national exigency, a paltry gain, he has lost forever his chareither of a political or commercial nature, acter and situation. Some people will requires a departure from the law of never learn that in every case and under

hered to in our history. If information submitted in connection for itself the only true manhood to pursue. | millions of gold in its treasury vaults.

with this bill is reliable, Colorado, instead of increasing, has declined in population. At an election for members of a Territorial Legislature held in 1861, 10,580 votes were cast. At the election before mentioned, in 1864, the number of votes cast was 6,192; while at the irregular election held in 1865, which is assumed as a basis for legislative action at this Union, I regret this apparent decline of that it is due to emigration, which is going about \$200. out from that Territory to other regions within the United States, which either are in fact, or are believed by the inhabitants of Colorado to be, richer in minerals and in all agricultural resources. If, howpopulation, another census or another election under the authority of Congress would place the question beyond doubt, and cause but little delay in the ultimate admission of the Territory as a State, if erable amount of cord wood, damaged desired by the people. The tener of these objections furnishes the reply which may be expected to an argument in favor of the measure, derived from the enabling 21st day of March, 1864. Although Congress then supposed that the condition of the Territory was such as to warrant line. its admission as a State, the result of two years' experience shows that every reason which existed for the institution of a Territorial instead of a State government in Colorado, at its first organization, still continues in force.

The condition of the Union at the prestion in regard to the admission of new States. Eleven of the old States have been for some time, and still remain, unrepresented in Congress. It is a common happiness of the whole country

ANDREW JOHNSON. Washington, D. C., May 15, 1866.

COME TO GRIEF.-It is evident, says the Age, that a number of the pure-minded patriots who have been so much exercised on account of the condition of the obtained, as sufficient to outweigh the one poor freedmen in the South, have been which had been legally obtained in the running the machine called the Freedmen's first election. Regularity and conformity Bureau simply and entirely for their own benefit and interest. The revelations made by Generals Steedman and Fullerton clearly show that many of these honest and incorruptible "loyalists" first took care of Number One in their operations, and then bestowed the rest of their care upon the interests of the negro and the government which they professed to represent. Un-States, yet the spirit of the Constitution | fortunately for them, however, they have not been able to cover up their tracks, and it is now probable that justice, which is said to be sometimes slow but always sure, Congress; the largest State has a popula- will mete out to these "loyal" philanthropists the punishment which is justly their desert. A telegram from Washington vesterday made the following pleasant an-

> TO BE ARRESTED .- The President has ssued an order directing the arrest of all officers of the Freedmen's Bureau interesin the Southern States.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE BY THE INDIANS. Fort Goodwin, in Arizona, has been tamassacred. It is believed the Indians got in the fort under the pretext of making a Inequalities of this character have al- treaty. Major James F. Miller was killready occurred, but it is believed that ed, and Surgeon Tappan wounded some none have happened where the inequality time since by a party of Apaches in the was so great. When such inequality has same region. If true, this inhuman butchbeen allowed, Congress is supposed to ery will bring swift destruction on these got there, was a war of races, and that no-

More Big Robbergs .- In New-York. what was formerly called the "Northwest robbed of \$16.400 .- An express com-Territory," lying east of the Mississippi, pany's safe was thrown from a train on

A MEAN ACT. -A clerk in the

Democrat and Sentinel.

car Jack frost visited us in a mild form on the nights of the 21st and 22d instants.

We have had no rain of any account in this section for several weeks and issue at last, and the people know exactly monwealth of Pennsylvania in Gen vegetation is suffering fearfully in conse-

A Blacksmith shop, at Sonman, belonging to Shoemaker & Co., was destroyed by fire on Manday last. Loss

The Sentinel office has been moved up stairs, immediately over the room formerly occupied by us-west of Moore's and South of Foster's hotel.

A fire has been raging in the woods between Cresson and Wilmore, for the last few days, which has destroyed a consid-

er Dr. S. S. Christy, of Oil City, has opened a Drug Store on the corner west of Moore's hotel, where he is prepared to

The atmosphere was warm and this purpose. pleasant in this place during the latter part of last week; but on Sunday evening cold weather again set in, which has continued over coats necessary for comfort.

gher, aged about 65 years, was found drowned in the Connemaugh, near Johnstown on Sunday of last week. The water ment. In September, 1864, under the represented as those unrepresented, that in which he was found was not over 14 inches deep. The old man had been indulging too freely in strong drink, which accounts for the accident.

> er We regret to learn that the Portable Steam Saw Mill of Mr. Thomas Griffith, of this vicinity, which was located in Carroll township, about twelve miles north-west of this place, was destroyed by fire on last Wednesday night. None of the lumber was burned. The property more than cover the loss.

> ROBBERY. - The Jewelry establishment of C. T. Roberts, of this place, was entered on Monday night last, and revolvers, gold pens, knives, card cases, &c., valued at about \$200 dollars extracted therefrom. The thieves effected an entrance by boring a pannel out of the back door-a breast bit and chisel were used for the purpose, which were stolen from the Carpenter shop of David Jones. The Clothes line of Thomas Jones, was also robbed on the same evening of a number of articles of wearing apparel.

> TERRIBLE CALAMITY. -- We have received the terrible intelligence that at three o'clock on Saturday morning the Grant House at Franklin, Pa., was destroyed by fire with the sacrifice of three human lives. The fire spread rapidly, and many of the inmates barely escaped with their lives. One lady jumped from a fourth story window and was so badly injured that she died soon afterwards. Two servant girls named Jane Dawson and Bridget Kelly were buried in the ruins. The body of but was so badly charred that it could not be recognized. It is supposed that the building was fired by an incendiary, for the purpose of plunder. Fortunately no other buildings were burned.

John W. Geary.-A returned soldier, who knows the man, is of the opinion that Geary will distance Clymer in the gubernatorial race. He says, the war in the Shenandoah Valley, until Sheridan body can beat John W. running .- Venango Spectator.

THE drought in many portions of New England is causing much anxiety and discouragement among the farmers. Exteneral dwellings.

The Philadelphia News asks: "Can the Disunionists tell why an untaxed Indian has not as good a right to representation in Congress as an untaxed negro?" Now, answer that, will ye?

Within the past few weeks seven horse thieves.

THE gold jobbers of New York are held equality, which has been so generally ad- all circumstances honesty is not merely the in check by the knowledge of the fact Maryland have adopted resolutions opposbest policy in a pecuniary sense, but is that government holds upwards of eighty

NEGRO SEFFRAGE. - The Radical-disunionists have now boldly declared in favor of negro suffrage. They voted in the House directly in favor of forcing this measure upon the people of the Territories, without consulting their wishes at all in the matter. They have made up the where they stand. The Radical-disunion- Assembly met, and it is hereby enists, with Geary at their head, are in fa- by the authority of the same, That he vor of negroes voting and crowding around after all applicants for gratuities, anonthe polls with white men; the Democrats, or pensions; on account of services rea with Clymer at their head, are opposed to ed as a soldier, in the war of one to negro suffrage, and believe that this gov- sand eight hundred and twelve, or as ernment was instituted for the white race. | widow of such a soldier, shall be to

THE OLD CAPITOL .- This histoical building, in Washington, was put up at anction a few days ago, and such is the horror pervading all classes for the building, there was not a single bid for it. can never be used for anything else but a prison, and the local authorities would not such it, even for a station house. Some persons say there are strang noises heard within its gloomy precincts every night, and all night travelers give it a wide berth after dark. Like the French Bastile, it should be torn down and the very spot obliterated as a foul spot that disgraced common humanity. President Johnson furnish customers with all articles in his may want it, some of these days, to shut satisfaction of the auditor general, b out traitors and disunionists from the face of day. It would be a capitol place for tify to the state treasurer, who shall the

The President has sent to Congress otherwise appropriated, a gratuity of a letter written by Lieut. General Grant, ty dollars, and thereafter an annuity in which he earnestly urges the speedy forty dollars, commencing on the first up to the present time, rendering fires and passage of the army bill. The immense of January preceding the said applic emigration to the Western territories which annuity shall be paid semi-an makes it necessary to more than double on the first day of January and the An old man named Francis Galla- the force hitherto kept in those regions, day of July, in each year, and shall a and the General also declares that it would | time during the natural life of said a e impolitic to withdraw all the troops plicant. rom any of the States lately in rebellion. The volunteers claim that their contract is a widow of a soldier, the auditorge with the Government has expired in con- | al shall require, beside the affidavit of t sequence of the ending of the war, and | said applicant, to the facts set forth in their dissatisfaction has rendered them so claim, proof, by one credible witne utterly useless that it would be far better that he, or she, is personally acquain for every man of them to be discharged.

SHARP SHEARING .- Mr. Morill, from knew that he did serve, at least to the Committee on Ways and Means, has reported a bill in the House to levy on all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs and that he was killed, wounded, or otherwa other live animals imported from foreign disabled, whilst in said service : that countries, a duty of 20 per cent. ad va- applicant was his wife, and lived with his lorem. He understood that the Canadi- as such, until his death; that she is n ans were sending sheep over the border was insured in the Lycoming Mutual In- and having them shorn on this side, so as | ces, or such other evidence as may be so surance Company for \$2000, which will to evade the duty on wool. It is generally isfactory to the auditor general; who admitted that Yankees are par excellence sharp in doing things, but it must be confessed that our provincial neighbors have got the inside track this time.

THE Radical papers are in ecstacies over the election of their candidate for Mayor in Williamsport. The change in the political complexion of that place is owing to the annexation of a large quantity of territory to the city by the last Legislature. This was done for the purpose of breaking down the Democratic majority, and it succeeded in this instance. In the old wards the Democrats gained instead of losing votes. - Age.

Another Appointment —Our readers will remember that some time ago the President appointed ex-Governor Johnston as Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Twenty Third Congressional District, and that the Senate refused to confirm the appointment. As will be seen by the telegraphic dispatches the President has now sent to the Senate for confirmation the name of W. McCandless as his appointee for the office mentioned .- Pittsburgh Post.

er An indignant lady describes metaphysics as "Two men talking together, one of them trying to explain something he don't know anything about and the other unable to understand him." Well, we don't know anything about it, but we do know that at V. S. Barker's on High street, Ebensburg, you can buy a leetle bit the cheapest and best goods that are to be had any where in this section.

THE House of Representatives has just voted eleven million dollars to supply the negro boarding house of the South. Under the Bureau bill strangled by the Executive the estimate of yearly expenditure was double that sum. President Johnson has thus saved the people \$11,000,000. Give him credit for that.

A private letter received at San Francisco, and dated at Williams' Fork, Arizona, April 30, confirms the repots of the massacre of the garrison at Fort Goodwin. The melancholy event is said to sive fires have prevailed during the last have occurred on the 20th of April, and week, destroying much woodland and sev- of one hundred men in the fort only seven

The most difficult question for a fair and unprejudiced man to decide is, whether the negro belongs to the Republican party, or whether the Republican party belongs to the negro. Which is it?

A large fire occurred at Goldsboro. men have been lynched to death in the N. C., on Thursday evening. Among American Bottom, north of St. Clair the buildings destroyed was the office of county, Mo. The men were robbers and the Daily News and National Express was no foreigner to be naturalized. Company.

> The Union Executive Committee of other day that in 1776, we went to wa ing negro suffrage and endorsing the President's policy.

AN ACT

To provide for the payment of gue ties and annuities to the soldiers of war of one thousand eight hundred twelve and to their widows.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the S. and House of Representatives of the C This is the issue in the pending canvass .- to the Auditor General, who shall to the applicant to make an affidavit a served, at least two months, as a so in said war, or that he was wounds otherwise disabled, whilst in said sen that he was at the time, and now citizen of Pennsylvania, and that he the time of making application, in n sitous circumstances: the Auditor Ger shall also require additional proof, by disinterested and credible witness, or such other evidence as may be satisfact to the Auditor General, that the facts forth in the affidavit of the applicant, true and correct, and that the witness no pecuniary interest in the prosecut the claim : such proof being made, to hereby authorized and required to so upon pay to said applicant, or his ord out of any moneys in the treasure

> Secrion 2. That in case the applie with her, and that the witness knew in deceased husband, and that the winn months, as a soldier, in the war of a thousand eight hundred and twelve, a widow, and in necessitous circumstr such proof is furnished, the auditor go eral shall certify, to the state treasure that the applicant is entitled to the benef of the provisions of the first section this act: Provided however, That she said widow again marry, after making application, the annuity shall thereaf

Secriox 3. Should any person, or pe sons, swear falsely in regard to the facrequired to be established by this act, b she, or they, shall be guilty of perjury and liable to prosecution, the same as the perjury had been committed in a legal

proceeding. JAMES R. KELLEY, Speaker of the House of Representati DAVID FLEMING,

Speaker of the Senate Approved-The 30th day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundre

and sixty-six.

UNPRODUCTIVE FRUIT TREES. -- SOME times fruit trees are unproductive fru other causes than poverty of the soil, a neglect of the orchardist. They of grow too luxuriently to bear well. this case root-pruning is very effectua and is performed by digging a circle rou the tree. A fifteen year old tree, for stance, may be encircled at five feet fr the trunk. No rules can be laid down this; judgment must be exercised cut too close the tree may be stunted years, and if too far it will not be effe ive. The aim should be to reduce root about one-third .- Gardener's Month

MANAGEMENT OF HOPS. - Many farm ers have but one or two vines, which pro duce only a sufficiency of hops for that own families. Dig around the roots canfully, and hoe in some hen manure; and after the vines have run ten or twelve feet high, direct them horizontally. There is nothing gained by allowing hop vines 1 run up too high. The ends should be pinched off after they have grown about fifteen feet, to promote the development of the hops. If allowed to grow, the vines will sometimes attain a great length and produce but few hops.

Henry A. Wise delivered a lecture last Saturday night at Alexandria Va He spoke of the war as simply a conflict of sovereignties, saying that he was responsible for his acts as an individual obeying the voice of his own State. Il had made no confession and had taken Bl test oath, and there was no power to make him take one. He was no traitor, may were those who fought for the South; " had he taken an oath of allegiance, for is

An old gentleman remarked the on account of the stamp act and got 1 nigger; while in 1861, we went to will about the nigger, and got the stamp act.