

Democrat and Sentinel.

CLARK WILSON, Editor & Proprietor. EBENSBURG, MAY 21, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR. HESTER 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.

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 indefeasible right, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, (to say nothing of the Civil 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 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.

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.

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 government at present necessary for the welfare of the people of Colorado. Under the existing Territorial government all the rights, privileges and interests of the citizens are protected and secured. The qualified voters choose their own legislators and their own local officers, and are represented in Congress by a delegate of their own selection.

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 government. In September, 1864, under the authority of Congress, an election was lawfully appointed and held for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people upon that particular question.

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 States, yet the spirit of the Constitution seems to require that there should be an approximation towards equality among the several States comprising the Union.

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 House of Representatives one member, while New York, with a population of four millions, has but thirty-one.

Inequalities of this character have already occurred, but it is believed that none have happened where the inequality was so great. When such inequality has been allowed, Congress is supposed to have permitted it on the ground of some high public necessity, and under circumstances which promised that it would rapidly disappear through the growth and development of the newly admitted State.

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 time, the aggregate of votes was 5,905.

The condition of the Union at the present moment is calculated to inspire caution 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 interest of all the States, as well those represented as those unrepresented, that the integrity and harmony of the Union should be restored as completely as possible.

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

COME TO GRIEF.—It is evident, says the Age, that a number of the pre-mind-ed patriots who have been so much exercised on account of the condition of the poor freedmen in the South, have been running the machine called the Freedmen's Bureau simply and entirely for their own benefit and interest.

TO BE ARRESTED.—The President has issued an order directing the arrest of all officers of the Freedmen's Bureau interested, directly, in the cultivation of farms in the Southern States.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE BY THE INDIANS. Fort Goodwin, in Arizona, has been taken by a force of 2000 Indians, and its garrison of 124 men, with one exception, massacred. It is believed the Indians got in the fort under the pretext of making a treaty.

MORE BIG ROBBERIES.—In New-York, on Saturday afternoon, J. H. Higgins, of the firm of E. S. Higgins & Co., bankers, was knocked down in the street and robbed of \$16,400.—An express company's safe was thrown from a train on the Stonington Railroad, last Friday night, by parties who intended to rob it.

A MEAN ACT.—A clerk in the New York post-office has been committed to jail for abstracting a gold ring from a letter he was given to stamp. Thus, for a paltry gain, he has lost forever his character and situation.

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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 vegetation is suffering fearfully in consequence.

A Blacksmith shop, at Sonman, belonging to Shoemaker & Co., was destroyed by fire on Monday last. Loss about \$200.

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 considerable amount of cord wood, damaged timber, &c.

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 furnish customers with all articles in his line.

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

An old man named Francis Gallagher, aged about 65 years, was found drowned in the Conemaugh, near Johnstown on Sunday of last week. The water in which he was found was not over 14 inches deep.

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.

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 panel out of the back door—a breast bit and chisel were used for the purpose.

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.

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 got there, was a war of races, and that nobody can beat John W. running.—Vernano Spectator.

The drought in many portions of New England is causing much anxiety and discouragement among the farmers. Extensive fires have prevailed during the last week, destroying much woodland and several 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 men have been lynched to death in the American Bottom, north of St. Clair county, Mo. The men were robbers and horse thieves.

The gold jobbers of New York are held in check by the knowledge of the fact that government holds upwards of eighty millions of gold in its treasury vaults.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—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 issue at last, and the people know exactly where they stand.

THE OLD CAPTOL.—This historical building, in Washington, was put up at auction a few days ago, and such is the horror pervading all classes for the building, there was not a single bid for it. It can never be used for anything else but a prison, and the local authorities would not touch it, even for a station house.

The President has sent to Congress a letter written by Lieut. General Grant, in which he earnestly urges the speedy passage of the army bill. The immense emigration to the Western territories makes it hitherto kept in those regions, and the General also declares that it would be impolitic to withdraw all the troops from any of the States lately in rebellion.

SHARP SHEARING.—Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Ways and Means, has reported a bill in the House to levy on all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs and other live animals imported from foreign countries, a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

THE RADICAL PAPERS are in ecstasies 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.

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.

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."

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.

A private letter received at San Francisco, and dated at Williams Fork, Arizona, April 30, confirms the reports of the massacre of the garrison at Fort Goodwin. The melancholy event is said to have occurred on the 20th of April, and of one hundred men in the fort only seven escaped.

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, N. C., on Thursday evening. Among the buildings destroyed was the office of the Daily News and National Express Company.

The Union Executive Committee of Maryland have adopted resolutions opposing negro suffrage and endorsing the President's policy.

AN ACT

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

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after all applicants for gratuities, annuities or pensions, on account of services rendered as a soldier, in the war of one thousand eight hundred and twelve, or as the widow of such a soldier, shall be made to the Auditor General, who shall require the applicant to make an affidavit that he served, at least two months, as a soldier in said war, or that he was wounded, or otherwise disabled, whilst in said service, that he was at the time, and now is a citizen of Pennsylvania, and that he is at the time of making application, in no way indebted to the Government, and that he is not a disinterested and credible witness, or such other evidence as may be satisfactory to the Auditor General, that the facts set forth in the affidavit of the applicant, are true and correct, and that the witness has no pecuniary interest in the prosecution of the claim; such proof being made, to the satisfaction of the auditor general, he is hereby authorized and required to so certify to the state treasurer, who shall thereupon pay to said applicant, or his heirs, out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a gratuity of fifty dollars, and thereafter an annuity of forty dollars, commencing on the first day of January preceding the said application, which annuity shall be paid semi-annually on the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, and shall continue during the natural life of said applicant.

SECTION 2. That in case the applicant is a widow of a soldier, the auditor general shall require, beside the affidavit of the said applicant, to the facts set forth in his claim, proof, by one credible witness, that he, or she, is personally acquainted with her, and that the witness knew her deceased husband, and that the witness knew that he did serve, at least two months, as a soldier, in the war of one thousand eight hundred and twelve, or that he was killed, wounded, or otherwise disabled, whilst in said service; that the applicant was his wife, and lived with him, as such, until his death; that she is now a widow, and in necessitous circumstances, or such other evidence as may be satisfactory to the auditor general; when such proof is furnished, the auditor general shall certify, to the state treasurer, that the applicant is entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the first section of this act: Provided however, That should said widow again marry, after making the application, the annuity shall thereupon cease.

SECTION 3. Should any person, or persons, swear falsely in regard to the facts required to be established by this act, he, she, or they, shall be guilty of perjury, and liable to prosecution, the same as if the perjury had been committed in a legal proceeding.

JAMES R. KELLEY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. DAVID FLEMING, Speaker of the Senate. APPROVED.—The 30th day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. A. G. CURTIS.

UNPRODUCTIVE FRUIT TREES.—Sometimes fruit trees are unproductive from other causes than poverty of the soil, or neglect of the orchardist. They often grow too luxuriantly to bear well. In this case root-pruning is very effective, and is performed by digging a circle round the tree. A fifteen year old tree, for instance, may be encircled at five feet from the trunk. No rules can be laid down for this; judgment must be exercised. If cut too close the tree may be stunted for years, and if too far it will not be effective. The aim should be to reduce the root about one-third.—Gardener's Monthly.

MANAGEMENT OF HOPS.—Many farmers have but one or two vines, which produce only a sufficiency of hops for their own families. Dig around the roots carefully, 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 to 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 in obeying the voice of his own State. He had made no confession and had taken no test oath, and there was no power to make him take one. He was no traitor, nor were those who fought for the South; nor had he taken an oath of allegiance, for he was no foreigner to be naturalized.

An old gentleman remarked the other day that in 1776, we went to war on account of the stamp act and got the nigger; while in 1861, we went to war about the nigger, and got the stamp act.