

Democrat and Sentinel. CLARK WILSON, Editor & Proprietor. EBENSBURG, JUNE 21, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR. HIESTER CLYMER.

Democratic State Committee. A meeting of the Democratic State Committee will be held at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of JULY, 1866, at 11 o'clock a. m. WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

Attention--A Proposition. The undersigned proposes to furnish the Democrat and Sentinel, during the approaching campaign to new subscribers at a reduced price to clubs, for the period of four months--July, August, September and October upon the following terms.

5 copies to one address, \$3 00 10 " " " " 5 00 20 " " " " 8 00

We thus offer the paper below cost, being at the rate of \$1 80, \$1 50 and \$1 20 per year, for the purpose of getting it into more general circulation. There are 1500 Democrats in the county, who do not take a county paper. This can all be avoided; if our Democratic friends sacrifice a little time in trying to get their neighbors to subscribe for the paper. A Club of ten (\$5 00) can be raised in any township in the county if some one will make the effort. We hope our friends in the different boroughs and townships will bring this matter before their neighbors.

No attention will be paid to orders, unless accompanied by the cash. Address, CLARK WILSON, Ebensburg, Pa.

The Kind of Organization We Need. The Lancaster Intelligencer makes the following sensible remarks which are applicable to this section:

The Democracy should organize clubs immediately in every election district in the State. The object of these clubs should be organization. There is no special necessity for much speech making yet. That will be done in due time and done with effect. When the appeal comes to be made to the people of Pennsylvania on the great issues now agitating the nation, we have no doubt as to the response which will come swelling up from the great popular heart. The stump will be more potent than it has ever been before. The Radicals cannot defend their policy, and it will be repudiated with scorn and loathing. We shall have the masses with us in sentiment.

But enthusiasm alone never yet accomplished great results. We need organization, close, perfect working organization. There is much other work to be done besides making and listening to speeches. In the New England States and in New York the Republicans have had an efficient organization for years which reached to every school district in those states. Every voter has been registered and marked as with them, against them, or doubtful. They could count up and ascertain very nearly what the result would be before an election occurred. Such organization as that is a most potent engine of power. That is just what the Democracy must do in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, if they would win. The time has gone by when elections can be carried without organization. We have a clear Democratic majority of votes in Pennsylvania if they are all polled. To do that, must constitute the chief work of the Democracy. It is to employ every honorable means to accomplish such a result that we urge the formation of clubs in every election district in the state. That should be the especial object to which the township clubs should direct their attention. The voters should all be registered, marked and known. Then the potent agency of personal appeal must be super-added to that of public speaking. It will be found to be infinitely more potent in the end. There are thousands of men who would vote with us if their minds were disabused of prejudice. Such men must be furnished with proper reading matter. The circulation of such literature and the adoption of proper means for polling the vote of every man who is ready to repudiate the radical platform and the candidates who stand upon it, is the task set before the working Democrats of Pennsylvania.

It can be done by proper concert of action. The first step to take is to form a Democratic club in every election district. We hope the Democracy in every district in the county will take this matter up and urge forward the work until it is fully accomplished. If it is well done, success is certain beyond a peradventure. Unless it is done we shall be defeated again as we were last fall, when fifty thousand Democratic voters failed to reach the polls.

The Voice of a True Soldier.

No man in the army from Pennsylvania fought more gallantly during the rebellion than Col. W. W. H. Davis, of the Doylestown Democrat. Scorning to fawn and cringe to secure promotion he stood by his principles throughout the contest. He commanded a brigade almost from the commencement of the war, with his original rank of Colonel. He has been brevetted a Brigadier since the close of the war. The numerous honorable wounds which he bears on his body attest to his devotion to the Union and prove his undaunted bravery. Such a man has a right to speak to the soldiers of Pennsylvania. With his left hand, his right having been shattered by a shell, he writes for his paper, the Doylestown Democrat:

"No one can longer be made the dupe of false 'glitter and show,' nor deceived by the hollow cry of 'patriotism and loyalty.' The soldiers who were once imposed upon by the sophistry of the Radicals, find their pretensions stripped bare. They were taught that they were fighting for the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, and now that their object was accomplished, is the victory to be taken from their hands, and are they to be told that the war was only to subscribe partizan schemes? Ask the wife who sent forth her husband to maintain the nation's honor, if he went to force people out, or to keep States in. Ask the fond mother who packed the knapsack of her son, her bright and lovely boy, and sent him to battle with willing words, but heavy heart, from which conflict he never returned--ask her as she sits pensively in the summer twilight, remembering how she sat there a few years ago, with her only son by her side, and she will tell you while tears leap from her eyes, of the impulse which moved her child. She will tell you that for the Union he fought and died, the whole Union represented by the flag with thirty-six glittering stars upon it, one for every State, and not eleven erased from the rich emblazonry of its folds. Will the Radicals dare, even with all their brazen effrontery, go to the country upon the issues so plainly made up. When the soldiers fought against treason, are they to be told they fought for treason; when they fought to keep States in the Union, are they to be told they fought to drive States out? Before another year these questions are to be decided. We are also to decide between a noble Caucasian destiny, and the blighted and miserable condition of African equality. We are to decide whether the withering and baleful influences of Radicalism are to prevail over the broad and generous view of Conservatism. So plainly are the issues drawn. Where shall we each stand? Party lines are not drawn so closely that once faithful adherents to a now broken and despicable cause should hesitate to march under our banner. We are pledged to a restoration of these States to their proper functions under the Constitution, and to oppose all attempts of the men who would elevate, for party purposes, even Satan himself to be their equal. But the signs of the times indicate promising results.

"Our power is ready; Our lack is nothing but our leave; Macbeth is ripe for shaking, and the powers above Put on their instruments. Receive what cheer you may; The night is long that never finds the day."

Let us all join in the grand army, and we will hurl from the high places the men who daily disgrace them, and restore to power, now so justly merited, the party which for forty consecutive years ruled the country and elevated her to such a pitch of grandeur and renown. Then will the American Union no longer be a by-word of reproach among other nations, but her position will comport with the dignity which should characterize so great a country.

"A FEW evenings since" the editor of the Armstrong Republican "had the pleasure" of shaking hands with the No Prefix Democrat, and was "agreeably disappointed" to find he was not "a vain, conceited coxcomb." On the contrary, like Joe Hooker, he found him to be a very "humble man." Of course John has to be humble when he is out begging votes; but, like Jaeger, his humility covers a large quantity of worthless "timber."

The Disunionists of Fulton county are urging the name of Dr. S. E. Duffield as a candidate for State Senator in that District. The Doctor has been a leader of the "forlorn hope" in little Fulton for so long a time that we suppose his nomination is suggested on the ground that he would die easy. He knows the consequence of such a rash venture and is, we presume, prepared.

MR. HOWARD MANN, aged about 40 years died of Cholera, in Baltimore, Md., on the 17th instant. It is supposed that the disease was contracted in New York City, where Mr. M. had been spending a few days.

THE TEN PER CENT. TAX.

Imlay & Bicknell's Bank Note Reporter dated June 15, says: There are so many incoherent statements made about the tax that will be imposed on the issues of banks organized under State laws, paid out by banks on and after the 1st of July, 1866, that it is important for every business man to understand the law. The Act of Congress, of March 3d, 1865, reads thus:

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That every National Banking Association, shall pay a tax of ten per cent. on the amount of notes of any State Bank or State Banking Association paid out by them, after the first day of July, 1866.

It will be noticed that the tax is imposed only on banks paying out other notes than those of National Banks, or United States legal tenders, and that in no case can the tax be imposed on individuals, merchants, brokers, or agents, (other than Banks,) paying them out, or using them in their business.

The circulation of the notes of State banks among individuals, is in no way interfered with by this law. Holders of these notes need be under no apprehension of any loss by the ten per cent. tax imposed, as Banks alone are subject to that penalty for paying them out after the time specified in the law, for as some of our contemporaries remark, there will really be no tax at all on State bank circulation, because no one but banks are taxed for paying them out, and they will not be under the penalty. Private bankers will spring up throughout the country, and will buy up from brokers the bills of the State banks, and use them as circulation for the people, while the State banks will close up, to some extent, after providing for the redemption of their notes when returned to their redeeming agent. We think that the effect of this will be that less deposits will be made with banks, and more with private bankers and banking officers, who are left free to receive and pay out State bank notes. Shrewd bankers see this, and already some changes have been made; or rather, banks closed (both National and State) and private banking offices opened in their places; and doubtless many more changes will occur of the same kind, as very good reasons will exist for the changes, which are, that by closing the banks they avoid heavy taxes which the States are attempting to impose on both National and State; as private bankers, they are not liable to a tax on the currency they pay out, but are left free to receive and pay out State bank notes; and now that the banking business is less profitable than for the past few years, these considerations have weight.

How They Love the Soldier.

The following pictures, which we clip from the news columns of our exchanges, need but little comment:

"A soldier, sick and destitute, is now lying at Globe Hotel. Yesterday they were talking of sending him to the poor house. If there is any loyalty and patriotism left in Indianapolis, that means anything more than words," &c.--Indianapolis Herald, June 6.

The following is from the Cleveland Herald, of June 12, and occurred in the loyal city of Cleveland:

A SAD AFFAIR--A poor soldier's widow, living in the house adjacent to the Bethel Church, on Water street, had her household goods thrown into the street late yesterday evening by a constable. It is said her rent was paid up to last Friday. She has been in the house about two years, and supported herself and two little children by washing. All who are acquainted with her, in that part of the city, represent her to be a very good and industrious woman. The broad canopy of heaven was the covering of her house last night.

And here is the following from a Washington dispatch of the Associated Press, a few days ago:

"Gen. Howard has begun the distribution of the \$25,000 appropriation by Congress for the relief of destitute and suffering freedmen in this district. A board has been appointed, with Dr. Kelburn, chief of the surgical bureau as president, and the city divided into two districts, with a superintendent for each."

The poor Cleveland widow of a dead soldier, living next door to a Church--she and her two little children thrown into the street by a constable, and passing the weary night in the open air!--What an inducement for a white man to die for his country! The woman was white--her babes were white. Had they been black, half a dozen long-nosed philanthropists in green spectacles would have come to the rescue.--Venango Spectator.

MR. LAWRENCE, a Disunion member of the Rump Congress from Pennsylvania, introduced into that body, on Thursday last, a bill to create a National Bureau of Insurance. As the measure proposed has no foundation whatever in common sense, we have no doubt that the House will speedily pass it.

DEATH OF GENERAL CASS.

Our telegraphic column, yesterday, says the Pittsburgh Post of the 19th instant, contained the announcement of the death of the great Michigan statesman General Lewis Cass, in his eighty third year. He was a New Englander by birth but moved to Ohio at an early age. When quite young he was elected to the Ohio Legislature and remained almost constantly in office until he left Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet. He was Governor, Cabinet officer, Minister, to France and United States Senator; his most remarkable performances were his pamphlet while in France upon the quintuple treaty, his advocacy of fifty four forty while a Senator, and his support of the compromise measure of 1850.

General Cass was, from his return from France, up until 1852 a standing candidate for the Presidency. In 1844 the enemies of VAN BUREN fixed upon the General as their candidate; but they failed to nominate him, owing to the adroit management of Van Buren's friends withdrawing his name and substituting that of Governor POLK, of Tennessee. In 1848 the General was nominated at Baltimore, but the Barnburners under the lead of Van Buren got up their Buffalo platform dodge, dividing the Democracy and securing the election of General TAYLOR. In 1852 the contest for the Democratic nomination at Baltimore was so fierce between the friends of CASS, BUCHANAN, MARCY, and DOUGLAS, that they were, after five days battling all withdrawn and the nomination given to General PIERCE. After this the General withdrew from the position of a Presidential aspirant, and in 1856 he favored the nomination of Mr. Buchanan.

Slavery in Massachusetts.

Moore's "Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts," just published by the Appletons, is an interesting and timely work. It appears from unimpeachable data, that of all the stringent slave codes which have existed in this country, that of the Commonwealth which claimed two hundred years ago, and claims now, to be a moral prodigy, was the most arbitrary, godless and cruel. But this is not all. Mr. Moore shows that the laws establishing slavery in Massachusetts were never formally repealed, and that it only ceased to exist there by reason of the dying out or removal of the negroes! It seems, therefore, that the old Puritan Commonwealth was, in point of law, a slave State until 1866, when the Constitutional amendment terminated slavery forever within the limits of the United States.

In a discussion in Congress on the 14th of June, Mr. Harris, on referring to the assassination of President Lincoln, said:

Referring to the assassination of Lincoln, he said: Mary Surratt was convicted of course. She was tried by a court martial. Her immediate execution was ordered. She entreated for four days to enable her to overcome the shock, and the letter to prepare her soul to meet her God. "Not an hour," thundered forth the voice from the War Department. "On with the gallows, the coffin and grave, and the angels of Heaven shall not rejoice over this repentant sinner." Agents of mercy sought the ear of a higher authority, and probably a more merciful heart. But Preston King was janitor that day, and they were excluded. Where is Preston King? Echo answers, where. She was thus executed speedily, and notwithstanding application had been made, in behalf of her heart-broken daughter, for her remains, those remains are still in the keeping of the War Department. Pontius Pilate delivered the body of Jesus to Joseph of Arimathea, but a worse than Pontius Pilate is here.

"It is true that we are completely under the saddle of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and they ride us very hard, cruelly insulting our feelings, as well as exhausting our strength and subsistence. Their natural friends, the three other Eastern States, join them from a sort of family pride, and they have the art to divide certain other parts of the Union so as to make use of them to govern the whole."

The words, in which the present situation of these States is so exactly described, are not ours; they were written in June, 1798, not in June, 1866; and the hand that penned them wrote also the Declaration of American Independence. They are taken from a letter of Thomas Jefferson to John Taylor, of Carolina, Virginia.

THE DEMOCRACY of Fayette county have named Col. T. B. Searight, formerly a member of the Legislature, as their choice for the State Senate. They have also renominated Chas. E. Boyle, Esq., for a seat in the House. Both of these gentlemen were formerly editors of the Genius of Liberty.

News Items.

THE mother of Senator Sumner is dead. ANOTHER death from cholera occurred in New York on the 15th instant.

General Lewis Cass died in Detroit, on the morning of the 17th inst., aged eighty-three years. JUDGE Lane, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, died Tuesday, June the 12th.

NORTH CAROLINA papers notice the prevalence among cattle of a malignant disease much like the rinderpest. THE merchants of Savannah, Ga., are making arrangements to celebrate the Fourth of July in grand style.

SEVERAL cases of sun-stroke occurred in Richmond, Virginia, on Wednesday. The weather was intensely hot--90 in the shade.

THE Postmaster-General refuses to increase the pay of New England railroads for carrying the mails.

A boy, twelve years of age, stabbed his mother in Reading on Friday, while she was punishing him.

HON. JAMES HUMPHREY, member of Congress from Brooklyn, N. Y., died in that city on Saturday.

"President" Roberts, of the Fenian Brotherhood, is in Washington, on important business connected with the brotherhood.

W. W. SEATON, formerly connected with the (National Intelligencer) died in Washington on Saturday, at the age of eighty-one years.

THE report that the rinderpest existed in New York is denied by the officers of the Agricultural Society. The disease is pleuro pneumonia.

It is stated as a noticeable fact that the department at Washington has issued more pass-ports to Americans visiting Europe this year than in any preceding one.

THE Fenian news from Canada created much excitement at Victoria (Vancouver's Island.) Two men-of-war and two gun-boats had received orders to cruise off the harbor.

A MALIGNANT fever has broken out at the District of Columbia jail and Washington Workhouse, of so fatal a type, that commitments of prisoners have been stopped.

LATE advices report there had been several cases of cholera in Jamaica, but the disease was not spreading. A larger number of cases continued to occur in Guadalupe.

TWO fatal cases of cholera have occurred in New York city. One was an infant, the other a stranger, who had been two days in the city. At the quarantine there had been two new cases and one death.

THE Italian ship Napoleon Canovero, which sailed from Macao for Callao on the 8th of March, with six hundred coolies on board, was burned on the second day out, and all on board are supposed to have perished.

COTTON in Georgia has commenced to blossom. The recent rains have overwhelmed the crop in many places with grass. Wheat throughout the State is harvested, and although the crop turns out better than was feared some time ago, it is by no means excellent.

ELIAS HOWE, the inventor and patentee of the sewing machine needle, has declared his purpose not to apply for an extension of his patent, on the ground that he has made a million and a half dollars on it already, which he regards as fortune enough for one man.

What Constitutes a Barrel.

An important question was settled at the last term of one of our Courts, of which our oil men will do well to take heed. A purchaser contracted for one hundred barrels at \$9.00, but sent to the well barrels which considerably overran forty-two gallons each. The producer filled eighty-five barrels of these, making 4,200 gallons, one hundred barrels of 42 gallons each, but declined to fill any more. He was sued for the fifteen barrels claimed. On the trial it was claimed that the act of Assembly provided that 31 1/2 gallons make a barrel, and that no custom, nothing but express agreement between the parties, could reckon a barrel at more. Consequently, the claimant, instead of receiving his fifteen barrels, as sued for, was compelled to account for the excess of 4,200 gallons, over one hundred barrels, reckoning each barrel at 31 1/2 gallons. The sharp practice, therefore, of some oil purchasers, who had been increasing the capacity of their barrels, will not stand a legal test unless they specify the number of gallons held by their barrels, they cannot recover in a court of law, over the 31 1/2 gallons fixed by the act of Assembly. Pittsburgh Post.

A SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.--AN informal meeting of the "boys in blue," from various sections of the State, favorable to the election of Hon. Hester Clymer, will be held in Harrisburg on the 28th of this month. Arrangements will then be made for a Clymer Soldiers' State Convention, to be held thereafter at such time and place as may be determined upon. It is expected and desired that as many as possible of the good representative men among those who have served their country in the field may be present to take the initiative in the movement.

THE MARKETS.

EBENSBURG, June 20, 1866.--Flour, \$13 to \$14 per barrel; Corn, \$1 per bushel; Beans, \$1.25 to \$2; Butter, 25c per pound; Eggs, 15c per dozen; Flaxseed, \$2.50; Timothy seed, \$3.50; Clover seed, \$8; Coffee, 30 and 31c per lb.; Molasses, 90c per gallon; Syrup, \$1.25 and \$1.40; Brown Sugar 12 and 13c per pound; White, 20 to 22c; Rice, 15 cents; Wool, 50 cents per pound.

The following report of the Philadelphia Market is gleaned from the Saturday Evening Post, dated June 23, 1866:

FLOUR AND MEAL--The market continues dull. About 8000 lbs sold in lots, mostly to the retailers and bakers, at prices ranging from \$8 and 8.50 per lb for superfine, \$9 and 10 for extra, \$11 and 11.25 for low grade north-west family, \$11.50 and 11.75 for fancy do, \$11.50 and 14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio family, and \$15 and 16 for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at \$6.50 per bbl. Pennsylvania Corn Meal sold at \$4.25 per bbl.

GRAIN--The receipts of Prime Wheat continue very light. About 3,500 bus prime red sold at \$2.95 and 3; 6000 bus common do at \$2.55 and 2.60; 10,000 bus spring Wheat at from \$2.30 and 2.40, and small lots of white at from \$3.10 and 3.25 per bus, according to quality. Pennsylvania Rye--1000 bus sold at \$1.12 and 1.22 per bus. Corn--20,000 bus prime yellow sold at from 95 and 96c per bushel and in the cars; 2000 bus prime yellow at 98c in store, and 10,000 bus Western mixed at 90 and 94c per bus. Oats--2500 bus Delaware sold at 70c; 6000 bus Pennsylvania at 73 and 74c, and 14,000 bus Western at 63 and 65c per bus.

PROVISIONS--Prices continue very firm, but the demand is limited. Small sales are making at \$31 and 31.50 per lb, for new Mess Pork; 20 and 25c per lb for Bacon Hams; 19 and 20c for pickled do; 14c for salt Shoulders, and 2c and 23c per lb for prime tierce lard. Butter--Sales of solid lard at 20 and 25c, the latter for good. Cheese--Sales of New York at 19 and 22c. Eggs--Sales are making at 26 and 27c per doz.

FRUIT--We notice sales at 15 and 18c per range from 19 to 21c. Peaches are disposed of in a small way at 20 and 24c for unpared halves.

SEEDS--Cloverseed; 400 bus prime sold at \$7 and 7.50 per 64 lbs. Timothy, small sales are reported at \$5 and 5.50 per bus. Flaxseed; 300 bus sold at \$3.25 and 3.30 per bus.

TALLOW--Small sales of city rendered are making at 12c, and country at 11c per lb.

WOOL--About 50,000 lbs sold in lots at prices ranging from 57 and 62c for fine fleeces; 55 and 57c for medium do, and 35 and 40c per lb for coarse unwashed, as to quality.

LIVE STOCK--The supply of Beef Cattle during the past week amounted to about 1400 head. The prices realized from 17 and 18c per lb. 250 Cows brought from \$50 to 70 per head. Sheep--8000 head were disposed of at from 6 and 6 1/2c per lb. 2800 Hogs sold at from \$13.00 and 14, per 100 lbs.

The following report of the Pittsburgh market is extracted from the Post of the 19th instant.

Flour, \$12, \$12 50, \$12 75 and \$13 per barrel; Spring Wheat Flour, \$10 50 and \$11; Cheese, 16, 17, 18, 22 and 23c per pound; Oats, 57 and 60c per bushel; Wheat, \$2 25; Corn, 80 and 81c; Barley, 90 and 95c; Butter, 20 and 22c per pound; Eggs, 22 and 24c per dozen; Sugar Cured Hams, 24 and 25c per pound; Clear Sides, 18 and 18 1/2c; Ribbed, 17c; Shoulders, 15 1/2 and 16c.

IRON AND STEEL.

The Revenue Commission has made some very interesting statements about the iron and steel resources of the United States. It appears that we are the largest iron consumers in the Globe, and of the annual consumption we manufacture about 1,500,000 tons, and import 300,000 tons additional. In the manufacture of steel the Commission states that we have almost emancipated ourselves from dependence on foreigners, as American cast-steel has been tried by the most skillful manipulators of fine cutlery, tools, and both heavy and delicate machinery, and in all the evidence of its excellent quality is beyond dispute.

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.

Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespectively of age, wealth, or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no reward asked. Address SARAH B. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Kings Co., New York, June 7, '66-3m.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

As Mr. Kelly, tax collector of Cromwell township, was passing through the bridge near Orbeson, on his way home, on last Friday evening, about dusk he was appealed to by a man lying on the floor of the bridge for assistance. Mr. Kelly alighted from his horse to aid the supposed sick man when the scoundrel gave a signal and two ruffians rushed on Mr. Kelly from their hiding places, bearing down, stabbed and robbed him of between \$300 and \$400. The highwaymen then fled and have not yet been arrested.--Huntingdon Monitor.