

# 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, 27.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1866.

VOL. 13--NO. 23.

## The Democrat and Sentinel.

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One copy, six months, 2 00  
One copy, one year, 4 00

Those who fail to pay their subscriptions until after the expiration of six months will be charged at the rate of \$2.50 per year, and those who fail to pay until after the expiration of twelve months will be charged at the rate of \$3.00 per year.

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Twelve numbers constitute a quarter; twenty five, six months; and fifty numbers, one year.

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Resolutions of Societies, or communications of a personal nature must be paid for as advertisements.

No cuts inserted in advertisements.

### CARDS.

50 for \$1 50 | 200 for \$3 00  
100 for 2 00 | 500 for 5 00

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### BLANKS.

Obituary, \$2 00 | Each ad. q'r \$1 50

All transient work must be paid for on delivery.

CLARK WILSON,  
Ebensburg, June 14, 1866.

### Philadelphia Business Cards.

RUSSELL & WOODRUFF,  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN TOBACCOS,  
CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c., No. 13  
North Third street, above Market, Philadelphia,  
June 21, 1866-ly.

### STATES UNION HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA.

THIS HOTEL is pleasantly situated on the South side of Market street, a few doors above Sixth street. Its central locality makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting the city on business or pleasure.

T. H. B. SANDERS, Proprietor.  
June 21, 1866-ly.

### Johnstown Business Cards.

CYRUS L. PERSHING,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Johnstown, Pa.—  
Office on Main street, second floor over the Bank.  
May 4, 1866-ly.

JOHN P. LINTON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Johnstown, Pa.—  
Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street.  
Johnstown, Nov. 16, 1865-ly.

D. MCLAUGHLIN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Johnstown, 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-ly.

FRANK W. HAY,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Manufacturer,  
of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON  
WARE, Canal street, below Clinton, Johnstown, Pa. A large stock constantly on hand.  
May 4, 1866-ly.

### NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.

GEORGE TURNER, Main street, Johnstown, Pa., Dealer in HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, such as Drawers, Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Stockings, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c., keeps constantly on hand a general assortment, and his prices are as low as the lowest.  
Johnstown, June 21, 1866-ly.

### SCOTT HOUSE,

Main Street, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa., A. ROW & CO., Proprietors.

THIS HOUSE having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and entertainment of guests. The proprietors by long experience in hotel keeping, feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public.

Their Bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and wines.  
June 21, 1866. (1y.)

### Ebensburg Business Cards.

JOHN E. SCANLAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.  
May 5, 1866-ly.

W. H. SECHLER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, Ebensburg, Pa., office in the Commissioners office. Dec. 7, 1865-ly.

WILLIAM KITTELL,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—  
Office in Colonnade Row, Centre street.  
Dec. 4, 1864-ly.

F. P. TIERNEY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—  
Office in Colonnade Row.  
April 8, 1865-ly.

JOSEPH McDONALD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—  
Office on Centre street, opposite Moore's Hotel.  
[Apr. 26, 1866-ly]

R. L. JOHNSTON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—  
Office in the South end of his residence, immediately opposite the Court House.  
November 23, 1865-ly. (1.37)

JOHN FENLON,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—  
Office on High street, adjoining his residence.  
May 4, 1865. (\*1.42.)

GEORGE M. REED,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—  
Office on Main street, three doors East of Julian.  
May 4, 1865.

GEORGE W. OATMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—  
Office in Colonnade Row, Centre street.  
November 23, 1865-ly. (\*1.37.)

F. A. SHOEMAKER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—  
Office on High street, one door East of the Banking House of Lloyd & Co.  
December 7, 1865. (ly.)

R. J. LLOYD,  
SUCCESSOR TO R. S. BURN, Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES AND PAINTS.  
Store on Main street, opposite the "Moore House, Ebensburg, Pa. May 17, '66-ly.

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, 1866-6m

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.

UNION HOUSE,  
EBENSBURG, PA., JOHN A. BLAIR,  
Proprietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler.  
June 4, 1866-ly.

V. S. BARKER,  
RETAIL DEALER, in Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, &c; keeps constantly on hand a general assortment.—Store on High street, Ebensburg, Pa.  
Sept. 28, 1865.

S. BELFORD, DENTIST,  
CONTINUES to visit Ebensburg personally on the 4th Monday of each month.—During his absence Lewis N. Snyder, who studied with the Doctor, will remain in the office and attend to all business entrusted to him.  
June 7, 1866.

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

LLOYD & CO.,  
BANKERS, Ebensburg, Pa. 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, 1866-ly.]

LOGAN HOUSE,  
EBENSBURG, PA., ISAAC CRAWFORD,  
Proprietor, solicits a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore extended. His table and bar will always be supplied with the best. His house and stable being large and convenient, and having competent assistants at all times employed, he feels confident that he will be able to render general satisfaction.  
June 4, 1865-ly.

SHIELDS HOUSE,  
LORETTO, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA., THOMAS CALLEN, Proprietor.  
THIS house is now open for the accommodation of the public. Accommodations as good as the country will afford, and charges moderate.  
May 31, 1866-ly.

### TRODDEN FLOWERS.

There are some hearts that, like the loving vine,  
Cling to unkindly rocks and ruined towers,  
Spirits that suffer and do not repine—  
Patient and sweet as lowly trodden flowers  
That from the passers heel arise,  
And bring back odorous breath instead of sighs.

But there are other hearts that will not feel  
The lonely love that haunts their eyes  
And ears;  
That wound fond faith with anger worse  
Than steel,  
And out of pity's spring draw idle tears,  
O Nature! shall it ever be thy will  
Ill thing with good to mingle, good with ill?

Why should the heavy foot of sorrow press  
The willing heart of uncomplaining love—  
Meek charity that shrinks not from distress,  
Gentleness, loth her tyrants to reprove?  
Though virtue weep forever and lament  
Will one hard heart turn to her and repent?

Why should the reed be broken that will  
bend,  
And they that dry the tears in other's  
eyes,  
Feel their own anguish swelling without end,  
Their summer darkened with the smoke  
of sighs?

Sure, Love to some fair Eden of his own  
Will flee at last, and leave us here alone.

Love weepeth always—weepeth for the past,  
For woes that are, for woes that may be-  
side,  
Why should not hard ambition weep at last,  
Ev'ry and hatred, avarice and pride?  
Fate whispers, so low is your lot,  
They would be rebels; love rebelleth not.

### The Mass Meeting At Reading.

The following Resolutions were adopted at the monster Mass Meeting at Reading, July 18th.

Resolved, by the Democracy of Eastern and Central Pennsylvania in Mass Convention Assembled,

That the contest upon which we are now entering, is simply whether the Federal Union, under the Constitution, as adopted and construed by its illustrious authors, with the reserved rights of the States unimpaired, shall continue to be one form of Government, or whether we shall have forced upon us by Congressional usurpation and revolutionary action a central consolidated government, bound by no constitutional restraints, and in which the liberties of the people would be at the mercy of a bare majority of Congress, controlled by self-constituted and a "irresponsible" central directory.

2. Resolved, That the Democratic party are now as ever the only true Union party of the land.—That we point with pride to the untiring and unselfish efforts made by all Democrats and Conservatives in and out of Congress to preserve the Union before the war commenced by conciliation and compromise, the only means by which it was formed, and without which it will never be more than a name: that the refusal of the Republican party to yield their partisan prejudices for the sake of peace and Union, was the immediate cause of the war and posterity will hold them responsible.

3. Resolved, That we will hold all departments of the Government to its official and solemn declaration that "the war was not prosecuted for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, but to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired;" that the war having ended by the surrender of the rebel armies, the people of the South are subject only to such penalties as the Constitution of our common country, and the laws passed in pursuance of it, may prescribe, and are entitled to all the rights which that Constitution insures to all the people of all the States.

4. Resolved, That the Federal Union is composed of thirty-six States; that, under the Constitution, each State is entitled to an equal representation in the Senate, and to its proper representation in the lower House; that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; that the President is sworn to enforce the law, and that we call upon him, in the name of an outraged and violated Constitution, and an imperiled Union, to make the Congress what the consequence requires it to be—the representative body of the people.

5. Resolved, That we denounce the proceedings of the Radical majority in the so-called Congress as lawless and revolutionary, and intended by the leaders to utterly subvert and destroy our wise and beneficial system of government, and to establish in its place a consolidated despotism controlled by the worst spirit of New England fanaticism.

6. Resolved, That we tender to Presi-

dent Johnson our heartfelt thanks for his bold and steadfast determination to restore the Union of our fathers "in its original purity," and we adjure him by the memory of the immortal Jackson, to convince the radical disunionists by word and deed, that "the Federal Union must and shall be preserved."

7. Resolved, That we are opposed to negro suffrage, believing that the white men of America are able to govern themselves; without the aid of an inferior race, and that we disapprove of the amendment to the Constitution lately proposed by the so-called Congress, it being nothing but the offer of a reward to the States for granting negro suffrage, and a threat of a punishment in case of refusal.

8. Resolved, That the soldiers who fought for the Union and the Constitution deserves well of the country, and that the repeated declaration of the Radicals that the rebellion could not have been subdued without the aid of black troops is a gross and wanton insult to the brave and gallant white soldiers of America, which they will know how to present at the polls.

9. Resolved, That the sympathies of the Democracy are now as they have ever been with our brave brothers of the Emerald Isle, in their gallant efforts to free their native land from the foul tyranny of England, and that we owe nothing to the English government which should prevent us from repeating or modifying the neutrality laws, so as to give the Irish fair play, which is all they ask.

10. Resolved, That we endorse and reaffirm the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg on the 5th of March last, and we present with pride to the Democratic and Conservative citizens of Pennsylvania our worthy candidate for Governor, Hon. Hiestor Clymer. He answers in an eminent degree the requirements of Jefferson: he is honest, he is capable, and he is faithful. The most malignant of his political enemies can find no spot on his fair fame, and to the slanders and misrepresentations of radical disunionists, answer that he is now as he has always been, and under all circumstances, in favor of the Union of our Fathers, a Union of White Men.

11. Resolved, That the tariff men of Pennsylvania may see by the votes of Senators Sumner and Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Foster, of Connecticut, that the professions of friendship for Pennsylvania by the radicals of New England, are as sincere as their professions of regard for the Union of the States.

12. Resolved, That we approve of the call for a National Union Convention of all the States to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, to sustain the President in his patriotic policy of restoration, and we recommend the State Central Committee to take such action as will best advance the purposes of the call.

At about half-past five the meetings were adjourned, and the majority of the trains, left for their homes. As they rattled along the diverging lines of railroads, the "flying horses"—the Geary rowdies—again sallied forth to create disturbances. Bloody noses and knocking down of innocent men prevailed for a time in a number of localities. It is said some of the rowdies entered the Keystone House, tore down Democratic handbills and tramped an American flag under their feet, as an evidence of their party hatred. Still the meeting was a great success, and the occasion one that will be long remembered by the conservative masses of Eastern Pennsylvania.

### THE BIG ELM ON BOSTON COMMON.

The Boston Evening Commercial says: The days of the big elm are numbered. It is entirely shorn of its beauty, and in a few years it will be no more. The trunk of the tree is hollow, and rot has extended to its branches. In former years the tree has suffered from the injury of the storms. Lightning has shivered it, and its most magnificent branches have, one by one, been lopped. A tender care for its health has been extended towards it for some years. The hollow places have been filled with cement. It has been hedged about and its roots have been guarded. The stately branches that yet remain have been braced up by iron supporters, and until two days ago it was still a brave looking old tree, the pride and beauty of the Common. But its proportions have been destroyed. The great branch—the largest branch there was left—that inclined towards the west, has fallen, carrying with it two sections of the iron fence that surrounded the tree. The appearance of the wood show that the branch has been held in its place by a very slight breadth of sound wood.

### The Past and Present.

The Radicals throughout the country are busily engaged in defaming the President. Not many months ago the same men who are now employed in this disreputable business distinctly announced that the President was the government, and that any abuse of the former was undeniable treason to the latter. Any person who wrote or spoke of the Executive except in ably complimentary manner, was deemed by these worthies as fit only for imprisonment or exile. In many cases where the offending parties were not reached by the central despotism at Washington, brutal mobs were turned loose upon them, and every species of insult that malice could invent was heaped upon those who "knew their rights, and knowing dare maintain them." But all this is changed! The Radicals now claim the right they once contemptuously denied to others. They now slander the President in the very name of "loyalty." Their miserable spies and informers are as busy as ever, but their despicable efforts are at present directed towards bringing into contempt "the government" they once professed to revere, and are turned against the office of Chief Magistrate, heretofore invested by them with the same divinity which doth hedge a king. They have completely changed their base, and history presents no meaner spectacle than the party that once imprisoned men, and exiled women, and throttled children, now exercising a license of pen and speech which in others, they denounced as treasonable and diabolical!

### LEARNING A TRADE.—It was a wise law of the ancient Jews that the sons of even the wealthiest men should be obliged to serve an apprenticeship to some useful occupation, so that in case of reverse of fortune they might have something to "fall back upon." The same still exists in Turkey, where every man, even the Sultan himself, must learn a trade. How fortunate would it be now had it been a law in this country. "Would to God I had a trade!" is the cry of thousands of returned soldiers, North and South, who find themselves ruined in pocket, with no immediate prospect of gaining a livelihood. It should teach parents that whatever else they may give their sons, they should give a good trade. One of our contemporaries most truthfully remarks, that a popular idea among our people is that all of their sons should adopt clerkships, and the adoption of the business of book-keeping as a means of obtaining their livelihood, and every effort is made to give them an education to that end. So far as the education of their children in the science of keeping proper accounts is concerned, the idea is a good one, and every young man should have a sufficient knowledge to properly manage his own books should he ever embark in business, but to make book-keepers and clerks of all our boys is a grand mistake. Better place them in a workshop, mill, or foundry, where they can learn independent trades, which at all times will secure for them employment, and the pecuniary compensation for which will be at least as much, if not more, than the business of accounts. We earnestly advise all parents to teach their sons trades, no matter what, so that it is an industrious pursuit; and let us in the future be spared the pain of seeing so many stout, able-bodied young men out of employment, and seeking situations where the pen only can be used.

The wife of Garibaldi was a woman of extraordinary daring and bravery. A short time after their marriage she went through an engagement at sea with her husband, refusing to go ashore, and during the fight would stay nowhere but on deck, where she wielded a carbine and cheered the men. In the heat of the battle she was standing on deck flourishing a sabre and inspiring the men to deeds of valor, when she was knocked down by the wind of a cannon ball that had killed two men standing by her side. Garibaldi was springing forward to her, thinking that he would find her a corpse, when she rose to her feet, covered with the blood of the men who had fallen close to her, but quite unhurt. He begged her to go below and remain till the action was over. "I will go below," was her reply, "but only to drive out the sneaking cowards who are skulking there," for only a few seconds before she had seen three men leave the deck and hurry rapidly down the hatchway, so as to escape out of danger of the storm of bullets that was sweeping the deck! And going below, she immediately after re-appeared, driving before her the three men, overcome with shame that they should have been surpassed in courage by a woman.

### One of Gough's Stories.

At a political meeting the speaker and audience were very much disturbed by a man who constantly called out to Mr. Henry. Whenever a new speaker came on, this man bawled out, "Mr. Henry! Henry! Henry! I call for Mr. Henry!"

After several interruptions of this kind at each speech, a young man ascended to the platform, and was soon airing his eloquence in magnificent style, striking out powerfully in his gestures, when the old cry was heard for Mr. Henry.

Putting his hand to his mouth like a speaking trumpet, this man was bawling out at the top of his voice, "Mr. Henry! Henry! Henry! I call for Mr. Henry! make a speech!"

The chairman now rose and remarked that it would oblige the audience if the gentleman would refrain from any further calling for Mr. Henry, as that gentleman was now speaking.

"Is that Mr. Henry?" said the disturber of the meeting. "Thunder! that can't be Mr. Henry! Why that's the little cuss that told me to holler!"

Mr. Gough adds, that in telling this story to a man who could never be made to see the "point" of a joke, after studying for some minutes, the man asked him: "Well, Mr. Gough, what did he tell him to holler for?"

"ONLY A LITTLE BROOK."—A simple but touching incident has been related us, says the *Maine Press*, in connection with the last moments of a beautiful little girl, in Bath, who lately died at the age of nine. A little while before she died, as the sorrowing friends stood around her, watching the last movements of her breath, the last faint fluttering of the little pulse, they became aware, from broken words, that she shrank with natural dread, from the unknown way that was opening before her. She had come to the borders of the mysterious river which separates us from the dim hereafter, and her timid feet seemed to hesitate and fear to stem the flood. But after a while her fear subsided, she grew calm and ceased to talk about the long dark way, till at the very last she brightened suddenly, a smile of confidence and courage lighted up her sweet face, "O, it is only a brook!" she cried, and so passed over to the heavenly shore.

### ANOTHER CHALLENGE FROM HAMILL.

Mr. James Hamill, of Pittsburgh, who was beaten in the international sculling match on the river Tyne, in England, by Harry Kelly, the champion oarsman of that country, it appears is not yet entirely satisfied. In a letter returning thanks for the kindness he received during his stay in England he says:

I would like, however, to have another trial, and I hereby offer to any Englishman who will come to America—as great a distance from his home as I have come from mine—to row him on one of our smooth rivers after our mode of conducting races. I and my friends will promise any Englishman who may do this that we will do our best to secure for him as fair treatment as I have experienced in Newcastle.—*N. Y. Herald, July 23.*

### PICTURE OF BUTLER.—We clip the following from the Norfolk (Va.) correspondence of the Richmond Examiner:

Before I left Richmond I saw a portrait of the honored (?) General Butler, painted by Mr. William E. Traherne. It is about thirty by thirty-seven inches, and will be exhibited for sale at the fair to be held at Trinity Church, in Richmond, on Monday evening next. Butler is easily recognized in regimentals, upon horseback, leaving a sacked city with the door-plate of "R. Yeaton" suspended from his neck, a basket on each arm filled with silver plate, goblets, pitchers, knives and forks, dishes and spoons, and front upon the horse, a lady's outer and inner dress.

It may not interest the Disunionists greatly to be told that every Presidential veto of former President's was sustained by the people, but such is the case.

It is said that Postmaster C. A. Waldron, of Philadelphia, will resign, in order to run against Judge Kelly as an Administration candidate for Congress.

Young men who idolize young women always long to be "joined to their idols."

A female writer says "the nation wants a man." Perhaps she has confounded her own personal want with that of the nation.

The London Owl is informed that General Beauregard was offered, the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Roumanian army, an honor which was declined.