

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, 2. 12.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

VOL. 13--NO. 28.

The Democrat and Sentinel.

Published in the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., every Thursday morning, by W. H. MENRUE, at the following rates, invariably in advance:

One copy, three months,	50
One copy, six months,	\$1 00
One copy, one year,	2 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 \$4.00 per year.

The Democrat and Sentinel when paid for in advance costs four cents per number; when not paid in advance six cents per number will be charged.

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

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Professional cards with paper, per annum,	\$5 00
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For 50	1 50	200 for	\$3 00
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Each additional hundred, 50

Blank cards.

For 50	\$2 50
Each ad. q'r.	\$1 50

All transient work must be paid for on delivery. W. H. MENRUE, Proprietor. Ebensburg, June 14, 1865.

Philadelphia Business Cards.

RUSSELL & WOODRUFF,
Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCOES,
CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c., No. 13
Third Street, above Market, Philadelphia,
Pa. June 21, 1866-ly.

STATES UNION HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.
This hotel is pleasantly situated on the
south side of Market street, a few doors
west of Sixth street. Its central locality
renders it particularly desirable to persons
transient in 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, 1865-tf.

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, 1865-9.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Johnstown, Pa.—
Office in the Exchange building, on the
corner of Clinton and Locust streets—op-
posite the bank. Will attend to all business con-
nected with his profession.
Dec. 9, 1863-tf.

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.
J. H. TURNER, Main street Johnstown,
Pa. Dealer in HATS and CAPS, BOOTS
and SHOES, and GENTLEMEN'S FURN-
ISHING GOODS, such as Drawers, Shirts,
Collars, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Stockings,
Gloves, Umbrellas, &c., keeps constantly on
hand a general assortment, and his prices
as low as the lowest.
Johnstown, June 21, 1866-ly.

SCOTT HOUSE,
Main Street, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa.,
A. BOW & 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 keep-
ing, feel confident they can satisfy a dis-
tinguished public.
Their bar is supplied with the choicest
brands of liquors and wines.
June 21, 1866. (ly.)

FRANK W. HAY,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer,
of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON
WARE, Canal street, below Clinton, John-
stown, Pa. A large stock constantly on
hand. May 4, 1866-ly-9.

Ebensburg Business Cards.

JOHN E. SCANLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Cam-
bria county, Pa. May 6, 1865-tf.

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

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

F. P. TIERNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—
Office in Colonnade Row.
April 5, 1865-tf

JOSEPH M'DONALD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—
Office on Centre street, opposite Moore's
Hotel. [Apr. 26, 1866-tf

R. L. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—
Office in the South end of his residence,
immediately opposite the Court House.
November 23, 1865-tf. (*1.87)

JOHN FENLON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg Pa.—
Office on High street, adjoining his resi-
dence. 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-tf. (*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. (tf.)

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

DR. D. W. EVANS,
TENDERS his professional services to the
citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity.
Office one door east of R. Davis' store.
Night calls made at his residence three doors
west of R. Evans' cabinet ware room.
May 31, 1865-6m

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-9.

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-tf.

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.

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-tf.]

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 as-
sistants at all times employed, he feels con-
fident that he will be able to render general
satisfaction. June 4, 1865-tf.

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

Lime for Sale.
The undersigned is prepared to ship Lime
from Lilly Station, on No. 4, on the Penn-
sylvania Railroad to Ebensburg, Johnstown,
or any other point on the Penna. R. R., or
its branches.
Address, WM. TILLEY,
June 28-tf Hemlock, Cambria Co., Pa.

Deserted.

The river flowed with the light on its
breast,
And the waves went eddying by;
And the round red sun went down in the
West,
When my love's loving lips to my lips were
prest
Under the evening sky—
Now weeping alone by the river I stray,
For my love has left me this many a day;
Left me to droop and die.

As the river flowed then the river flows
still,
In ripple and foam and spray;
On by the church and round by the hill,
And under the sluice of the old burnt mill,
And out by the fading day;
But I love it no more, for delight grows
cold
When the song is sung and the tale is
told,
And the heart is given away;

Oh, river, run fast! Oh, river, run fast!
Oh, weeds, float out to the sea!
For the sun has gone down on my beautiful
past,
And the hopes that like bread on the waters
I cast
Have drifted away like thee!
So the dream it is fled, and the day it is
done,
And my lips still murmur the name of
one
Who will never come back to me!

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Upon Receiving the Proceedings of
the National Union Convention.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1866.

The committee, consisting of two dele-
gates from each State, appointed by the
National Union Convention to wait upon
the President with an official copy of the
proceedings of the Convention, called upon
the President at one o'clock to-day, and
after the presentation address by Hon.
Reverdy Johnson, the President said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the
Committee: Language is inadequate to ex-
press the emotions and feelings produced
by this occasion. Perhaps I could ex-
press more by permitting silence to speak,
and you to infer what I might and ought
to say. I confess, that notwithstanding
the experience I have had in public life,
and the audiences I have addressed, this
occasion and this assemblage are well cal-
culated to, and do overwhelm me.

As I have said, I have not language to
convey adequately my present feelings and
emotions. In listening to the addresses
which your eloquent and distinguished
chairman has just delivered, the proceed-
ings of the convention, as they transpired,
recurred to my mind. Seemingly I par-
took of the inspiration that prevailed in
the convention, when I received a des-
patch, sent by two of its distinguished
members, conveying in terms the scene
which has just been described, of South
Carolina and Massachusetts, arm in arm,
marching into that vast assemblage, and
thus giving evidence that the two extremes
had come together again, and that, for the
future, they were united, as they had been
in the past, for the preservation of the
Union.

When the despatch informed me that,
in that body of men, distinguished for in-
tellect and wisdom, every eye was suf-
fused with tears on beholding the scene,
I could not finish reading the despatch to
one associated with me in the office, for
my own feelings overcame me. [Ap-
plause.] I think we may justly conclude
that we are moving under a proper inspi-
ration, and that we need not be mistaken
that a finger of an overruling and un-
erring Providence is in this matter. The
nation is in peril. We have just passed
through a mighty, a bloody, a momentous
ordeal, and do not yet find ourselves free
from the difficulties and dangers that at
first surrounded us.

While our brave men have performed
their duty—both officers and men—(turn-
ing to General Grant, who stood at his
right)—while they have won laurels im-
perishable, there are still greater and more
important duties to perform; and while
we have had their co-operation in the field,
we now need their support in our efforts
to perpetuate peace. [Applause.] So far
as the Executive Department of the
Government is concerned, the effort has
been made to restore the Union, to heal
the breach, to pour oil into the wounds
which were consequent upon the struggle,
and, to speak in common phrase, to pre-
pare, as the learned and wise physician
would, a plaster healing in character and
co-extensive with the wound. [Applause.]
We thought, and yet think, that we had
partially succeeded. But as the work
progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be
taking place, and the country becoming

united, we found a disturbing and marring
element opposing us.

In alluding to that element I shall go
no farther than did your convention and
the distinguished gentlemen who has deliv-
ered to me the report of its proceedings.
I shall make no reference to it. That, I
do not believe the time and the occasion
justify. We have witnessed in one de-
partment of the Government every effort,
as it were, to prevent the restoration of
peace and harmony in the Union. We
have seen hanging upon the verge of Gov-
ernment, as it were, a body called, or
which assumes to be, the Congress of the
United States, but in fact a Congress of
only part of the States. We have seen
this Congress assume and pretend to be
for the Union, when its every step and act
tended to perpetuate disunion and make a
disruption of the States inevitable.

Instead of promoting reconciliation and
harmony, its legislation has partaken of
the character of penalties, retaliation and
revenge. This has been the course and
policy of one department of your Govern-
ment. The humble individual who is now
addressing you stands the representative
of another department of the Government.
The manner in which he was called upon
to occupy that position I shall not allude
to on this occasion; suffice it to say that
he is here under the Constitution of the
country, and being here by virtue of its
provision, he takes his stand upon that
charter of our liberties, as the great ramp-
art of civil and religious liberty. [Pro-
longed cheering.] Having been brought
in my early life to hold it sacred, and
having practiced upon it during my whole
public career, I shall ever continue to re-
verence the Constitution of my fathers
and to make it my guide. [Heartily ap-
plause.]

I know it has been said, and I must be
permitted to indulge in the remark, that
the Executive Department of the Govern-
ment has been despotic and tyrannical.
Let me ask this audience of distinguished
gentlemen around me here to-day to point
to a vote I ever gave, to a speech I ever
made, to a single act of my whole public
life that has not been against tyranny and
despotism. What position have I ever
occupied, what ground have I ever assumed,
where it can be truthfully charged that
I failed to advocate the elevation of the
great mass of my countrymen? [Cries of
"Never!" and great applause.] So far as
charges of that kind are concerned, I will
say that they are simply intended to de-
ceive and delude the public mind into the
belief that there is some one in power who
is usurping and trampling upon the rights
and perverting the principles of the Consti-
tution. It is done by those who make
charges for the purpose of covering their
own acts. [Cries of "That's so!" and
applause.] I have felt it my duty, in
vindication of principle and the Constitu-
tion of my country, to call attention to
these proceedings. When we come to
examine who has been playing the tyrant,
by whom do we find that despotism has
been exercised? As to myself, the ele-
ments of my nature, the pursuits of my
life, have not made me, either in my feel-
ings or in my practice, aggressive. My
nature, on the contrary, is rather defens-
ive in its character. But I will say that
having taken my stand upon the broad
principles of liberty and the Constitution,
there is not power enough on earth to
drive me from it. [Loud and prolonged
applause.] Having placed myself upon
that broad platform, I have not been awed,
dismayed or intimidated by either threats
or encroachments, but have stood there
in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sound-
ing the tocsin of alarm when I deemed
the city in danger. [Great applause.] I
said on a previous occasion and repeat it
now, that all that was necessary in this
great struggle against tyranny and despot-
ism was, that the struggle should be suffi-
ciently audible for the American people to
hear and understand. They did hear, and
looking on and seeing who the contestants
were, and what that struggle was about,
they determined they would settle this
question on the side of the Constitution
and of principle. [Cries of "That's so!"
and applause.] I proclaim here to-day,
as I have on other occasions, that my
faith is abiding in the great mass of the
people. In the darkest struggle, when
the clouds seemed to be most lowering,
my faith, instead of giving way, loomed
up through the dark cloud far beyond, and
I saw that all would be safe in the end.

My countrymen, we all know that, in
the language of Thomas Jefferson, tyran-
ny and despotism even can be exercised
and exerted more effectually by the many
than by the one. We have seen a Con-
gress gradually encroach step by step upon
constitutional rights and violate day after
day and month after month the funda-

mental principles of the Government.
[Cries of "That's so," and applause.]
We have seen a Congress that seemed to
forget that there was a Constitution of the
United States—that there was a limit to
the sphere and scope of legislation. We
have seen a Congress in a minority assume
to exercise powers which, if allowed to be
carried out, would result in despotism or
monarchy itself. [Enthusiastic applause.]
This is truth, and because others as well
as myself have seen proper to appeal to
the patriotism and republican feeling of
the country, we have been denounced in
the severest terms. Slander upon slander,
vituperation upon vituperation, of the
most villainous character, has made its
way through the press. What, gentlemen,
has been your and my sin? What has
been the cause of our offending? I will
tell you. Daring to stand by the Consti-
tution of our fathers! [Approaching
Senator Johnson.] I consider the proceed-
ings of this convention, sir, as more
important than those of any convention
which ever assembled in the United States.
[Great applause.] When I look with my
mind's eye upon that collection of citizens
coming together voluntarily, and sitting in
council, with ideas, with principles, and
views commensurate with all the States,
and co-extensive with the whole people,
and contrast it with the collection of gen-
tlemen who are trying to destroy the
country. I regard it as more important
than any convention that has sat, at least,
since 1787. [Renewed applause.] I
think I may also say, that the declara-
tions that were there made are equal with
the Declaration of Independence itself,
and I here to-day pronounce it a second
Declaration of Independence. [Cries of
"Glorious," and most enthusiastic and
prolonged applause.]

Your address and declarations are noth-
ing more nor less than a reaffirmation of
the Constitution of the United States.
[Cries of "Good," and applause.] Yes,
I will go farther, and say that the declara-
tions you have made, that the principles
you have enunciated in your address, are
a second proclamation of emancipation to
the people of the United States [renewed
applause]; for in proclaiming and repro-
claiming these great truths you have laid
down a constitutional platform upon which
all can make common cause, and stand
united together for the restoration of the
States and preservation of the Govern-
ment without reference to party. The
query only is the salvation of the country,
for our country rises above all party con-
siderations or influences. [Cries of
"Good," and applause.] How many
are there in the United States that now
require to be free? They have the shackles
upon their limbs and are bound as
rigidly as though they were in fact in
slavery. I repeat, then, that your decla-
ration is the second proclamation of
emancipation to the people of the United
States, and offers a common ground upon
which all patriots can stand. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let me
in this connection ask you what I have
to gain more than the advancement of the
public welfare? I am as much opposed
to the indulgence of egotism as any one,
but here in a conversational manner,
while formally receiving the proceedings of
the convention, I may be permitted again to
ask, what have I to gain consulting hu-
man ambition more than I have gained,
except in one thing? My race is nearly
run. I have been placed in the high
office I occupy under the Constitution of
the country, and I may say that I have
held, from the lowest to the highest, al-
most every position to which a man may
attain in our Government. I have passed
through every position, from Alderman of
a village to the Presidency of the United
States; and surely, gentlemen, this should
be enough to gratify a reasonable ambi-
tion. If I wanted authority, or if I
wished to perpetuate my own power, how
easy it would have been to hold and
wield that which was placed in my hands
by the measure called Freedman's Bu-
reau bill. [Laughter and applause.] With
an army which I placed at my disposal,
I could have remained at the Capital
of the nation, and with fifty or sixty mil-
lions of appropriations at my disposal,
with the machinery to be worked by my
own hands, with my satraps and depend-
ents in every town and village, and then
with the civil rights bill following as an
auxiliary (laughter) in connection with
all other appliances of the Government, I
could have proclaimed myself dictator.
[Cries of "That's true," and applause.]

But, Gentlemen, my pride and my am-
bition have been to occupy that position
which retains all power in the hands of
the people. [Great cheering.] It is upon
that I have always relied. It is upon
that I rely now. [A voice, "And the
people will not disappoint you."] And I

repeat, that neither the taunts nor jeers of
Congress nor of a subsidized calumniating
press can drive me from my purpose.
(Great applause.) I acknowledge no
superior except my God, the author of
my existence, and the people of the United
States. (Prolonged and enthusiastic
cheering.) For the one, I try to obey all
his commands, as best I can, compatible
with my poor humanity. For the other,
in a political and representative sense,
the high behests of the people have always
been respected and obeyed by me. (Ap-
plause.)

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I
had intended to say. For the kind allu-
sions to myself contained in your address,
and in the resolutions adopted by the con-
vention, let me remark that in this crisis,
and at this period of my public life, I
hold above all price, and shall ever recur
with feelings of profound gratification to
the last resolution, containing the endorse-
ment of a convention emanating sponta-
neously from the great mass of the peo-
ple. I trust and hope that my future
action may be such that you and the con-
vention you represent may not regret the
assurance of confidence you have express-
ed. ("We are sure of it.")

Before separating, my friends, one and
all, committee and strangers, please ac-
cept my sincere thanks for the kind mani-
festations of regard and respect you have
exhibited on this occasion. I repeat that
I shall always continue to be guided by a
conscientious conviction of duty, and that
always gives me courage, under the Con-
stitution, which I have made my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's re-
marks, three enthusiastic cheers were
given for Andrew Johnson and three more
for General Grant. The President and
General Grant then retired arm in arm,
and were immediately followed by the
committee and audience.

An Age of Shams.

We have not a shadow or doubt that
this is a fast age and a great country, and
that we Americans are an immense peo-
ple. In conversation with a practical
chemist, the other day, we were told that
during two years he had made over two
hundred inspections of various kinds of
liquors, and had found nine-tenths of them
mere imitations, and a grand party poi-
sonous concoctions. Of brandy, he does
not believe there is in large cities one gal-
lon of pure spirits in a hundred gallons.
Malaga, etc., is made of water, sulphuric
acid, etc., and many liquors are without
a single drop of alcoholic spirit. As a
general thing whiskey contains only from
seventeen to twenty per cent of alcoholic
spirit, when it should have from forty-five
to fifty; and some of it contains sulphuric
acid enough in a quart to eat a hole
clear through a man's stomach! It was
Byron, we believe, who said
"The tree of knowledge is not that of life:
They who know the most must mourn the
deepest.
O'er the fatal truth."

Byron might have meant a great deal
more than we know of, but if he had
lived until now he might, and no doubt
would, have made the expression a little
stronger—if he could. There is no deny-
ing that we are living in an age of shams,
and that humbug and chateury have be-
come polite arts. There is positively
nothing that is really what it appears to
be upon its face. We have bogus reli-
gion, bogus politicians, bogus patriots,
bogus lawyers, bogus authors, and doc-
tors—everything sham, from mock an-
uncioners to sensation preachers and politi-
cal acrobats. The ladies, in all the
splendor of silks, cotton, whalebone, "fil-
ters," "plumpers," "waterfalls" and
paint, are—confounded no such things!
The doctor who has been himself called
out of two or three different churches on
the same day, or the lawyer who rushes
to and fro with an immense green bag
stuffed with old newspapers, are only per-
sonified expressions of adulation—all
lies and deception! Prussic acid whis-
key, logwood claret, wax buttons, paper
collars and chalk milk—are all practical
bouncers. As Black Hawk said, when
upon seizing a soldier, with intent to scalp
him, his wig came off, "it was a big
lie!" Just so in this age of progress—
everything is whopper! We have gone
on improving things until at last we have
no more idea what we eat and drink than
if we lived in a Chinese restaurant.
Even horses look reproachfully at bolog-
na dealers, and in the sausage season we
are positively ashamed to look a dog in
the face!

The hop crop of the State of New
York will be better this season than it has
been for many previous years.