# Democrat and Sentinel.

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.

# EBENSBURG, SEPTEMBER 21, 1854.

VOL. 1. NO. 52.

# TERMS:

THE DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL, is publish-Cambria Co., Pa;, at \$1 50 per annum, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, if not \$2 will be charged. ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously in serted at the following rates, viz:

1 square 3 insertions, Every subsequent insertion, 1 square 3 months, 1 " 6 1 year, 12 00 "col'n 1 year, 25 00 50 00 Business Cards with one copy of the DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL, per year,

# Select Boetry.

#### EXILED.

My brighter hours, like pleasant dreams, have fled, And left me here an exile, and alone; I hear no welcome sound of human tread, No voice except the echo of my own. My life has pass'd its noon of senny light, And entered twilight shades; my hopes are gone; I watch'd them till they vanish'd from my sight, public debt might have been paid within the Like stars that fade, and mingle with the tints of dawn.

And this I know, that when when on wood and

The setting sun his bright embroidery weaves, And when the latest of his darts of gold Is shivered on the brazen shield of leaves, And, like kind visions at the step of night, Upon the thankless world the star-beams fall, I know that all those mingled hues of light Are only Nature's paintings on my prison-walt.

I roam at will on wooded hill and plain. Their leafy folds by gentlest breezes stirr'd But I would gladly give this wide domain To hear a single kindly-spoken word. I count the waves,-they are my only friends; All day I watch them perish on the shore; But I would I se the charm their music lends To see a form again that I have seen before.

Or in the wood I wait, when: with soft tread, The shades of twilight glide among the trees, Stirring no leaf, like spirits of the dead, Whose only voice is in the midnight breeze; When all the pemp and glory of the day, Like a bright palace, not composed of stone, But built by spirits, has long sunk away, And darkened its sole ruin, stays on earth alone.

A melancholy joy my bosom fills When the bright moon, with perfect calm endued,

Stands her full height upon the misty hills, Which are but pedestals for solitude, And stretching o'er the world her arms of light. She scatters Messings from the sky's broad dome:

For then I know that in the cheerless night The same pale moon falls light upon the hills home.

From the San Francisco (Cal.) Golden Era. The Lament of the Irish Gold Hunter. BY JAMES PIPES, OF PIPESVILLE.

I'm sitting on a rock, Mary, Away up in the mines,
A looking out for lumps of gold And pockets all I finds-But the lumps I find is precious small And very few at that. And I feel that I have been, Mary, A most almighty flat!

There's lots o' change up here, Mary, Tho' you'll find none in me; For I spent the whole that I was worth In coming o'er the sea : And the' they says you're only got To take your pan and pick A pocket full of gold,

You'll find it isn't quite so thick! I bless you for that nice hung beef You put into my trunk, For when I got it 'tween my teeth

I felt that I was hunk. I bless you for the sassages That listed me so long; Tho' I'm thankful they are gone, Mary, For they smelt a little strong !

I am very dirty now, Mary, For water's hard to get-Unless it rains, and then you're sure Of getting pretty wet; For there are no umbrellas here, And the rain comes thro' the roof,

And then you'll catch a cold or corf Unless you're water-proof. I bless you for the bottled beer That you put in my head,

To keep my spirits up. Though I found it "very dead." I bless you for the friendly cheese You put into my locker, But 'twas filled chock full of-

And one a perfect whopper! I'm bidding you to keep quite well Until the time arrive That I return again to you,

If I should be alive. For the' there's bread and work for all, I would a great deal rather Die in 'Ould Ireland' once a week

Than live here all the year! And often nights into the woods I'd go-If I could get-For here it is so awful hot

I'm always in a sweat; For, there is neither trees or shade, And I find but little gold, And so, upon the whole I think I'm regularly sold!

TRANCENDENTALISM - Trancendentalism that spiritual cognoscence of psychological infragability, connected with corscientent ademplica of incolumbient spirituality and etherial al connection : which is derived from a profound con emplation of the inegability of these incessi alia divisions of the more minute portions of subdivided particles of invisible at all that become nuatomically tantalla' to in the circumambulsting commtion of ambilioques chamical areas, propos-terned in the teencable phlogiston of a cofined ideality, troops rably protuitous in ron !- ering visible calamity brationable on the intousest infinishmes of labyrinthetical oborstion, palemonial sompactability and compos-terated somnelescence - Oh! Pickles.

#### Governor Bigler in Montrosc.

One of the largest assemblages ever convened in this county met at Montrose on Tuesed every Thursday morning, in Ebensburg, day, the 29th ult. At three o'clock in the afternoon the multitude convened in front of the Academy, where a platform had previously been prepared for the occasion. The meeting was called to order by G. A. Grow, whereupon Hon. M. C. Tyler was chosen president, Amherst, Carpenter, Calvin Leets, Lewis Brush, Isaac Reckhow, Thomas Johnson, Torrey Whitney chosen Vice Presidents, in the people to organize territories, not regard for the occasion. The whitney chosen Vice Presidents, is a state of the section of Congress on any is very common. We have differed about the wether Catholic or Protestant, you will succeed, because there is justice and common any of the honor that might flow from Construction of the did not intend to bear the responsibility, be did not intend to bear the responsibility.

ed by cheers from the crowd. The substance of his remarks upon some of the topics touched upon by him were as

"He first gave a general review of State affairs-spoke of the prosperous condition of the Commonwealth-of the condition of her fijects of expenditure commenced before his infor there were those who had shown themselves bold and reckless enough to make the charge. ed friend of our Common School systemlabor to perfect and extend it, and he looked forward to the day when the Commonwealth

He next alluded to the temperance causeto the effort that had been made to turn it to ed influence which our institutions were political or partizan account, He said his position was defined in his letter to the State Temperance Convention. He deplored the evils of intemperance, and was willing to sanction any reasonable measure to mitigate. and if possible to exterminate the vice. But he could not pledge himself to sanction a law which he had never seen. He could not, under the obligation of an oath, say that a statute was just and constitutional, not one word of which he had ever seen. and for this he had been abused by certain politicians and pretended temperance men. without disturbing the act of 1820, fixing this State and the United States are to be He said the question had been referred to the the Missouri line. Whilst he said this he people, and their voice would decide so far as was also bound in candor to declare, that he related to the policy of the measure. Should did not believe that the policy of the territothey demand the law, and the representatives ries would be different from what it will be of the people put it in a constitutional form, under the present law—that he firmly believneither he nor his opponent would have the ed that slavery could not extend there—that moral courage to reject it.

cation of all grades.

He next alluded to the strange political dogmas promulgated by the Whig, Native American and Know Nothing Mayor of Philadelphia-to the effect that no citizen, not born in the country, should be permitted to hold office, no matter how pure his character. how strong his love of country, how valuable his services. The accident of birth was to decide the civil rights of the citizen. We shall not attempt to give an idea of the biting sarcasm and burning eloquence of this part of his speech. It was truly great. He exhibited the flagrant injustice of the idea, denounced it as immoral, as unjust, as a proposition to disgrace our country, by breaking whether slavery did not exist in the territo-the faith of our fathers as plighted in the ries at this time, he replied that it did not necessary in this country, and argued that if it could only derive a legal existence from the which we make the following brief extracts: there be political or moral evils amongst us local law-making power-that it was the creawhich needs correction, that it should be a ture of law-that when the people of the terday-light business, that the end should be ac- ritories constituted a law-making power-in complished in a manner consistent with the the shape of a local legislature, that power, one of the main results, as it is one of the American character, that they were out and that only could give the institution legal chief props, of arrogance in man and of desspoken, and gloried in the liberty of speech existance in the territories—that he sincerely potism in governments. and the freedom of the press. He invoked believed and hoped that when that power actall denominations and all classes of people to ed for those territories the institution would all the characteristics of a Jew. A man is w by the constitution, that they had a per- pe rejected. student co a minst encrone quent from my marks. The chemical smeal the former parties of the former of class, but for the rail

nances, showing most clearly that but for pro- any influence whatever upon the future policy turbed the Missouri line." of those territories. This much be thought duction into office, over two millions of the it right to say as to his official relation to the question, but as a citizen and a member of the last three years. He declared himself the Democratic party, amongst whom a diverunqualifiedly against the construction of any sity of opinion exists on this subject, he should additional improvements by the State-that most cheerfully say what he the't about the individual enterprise and capital were equal question. He did not think his views of speto the accomplishment of all feasible schemes | cial importance, for he made no pretensions of this kind, and the people should be no to experience in national polities, that from longer Lurthened with taxation for such pur- 1848 to 1850, however, he had given the dition of the country-to the bank failures national controversy growing out of the atwhich were daily heralded through the news- tempt to adjust the question of slavery in the papers, and said that it should not be forgot- territories acquired from Mexico, absorbed ten when he came into office, a project was on all other topics, and seemed for a while to tages to capital, in its relations labor that that he was willing to trust the people with enabled the shrewd and designing to impose a question of morals or politics—that he had upon the honest and unwary. He spoke most more confidence in their judgment, patriotism feelingly and eloquently of our Common School and love of freedom than he had in that of System. Said he had not supposed that it Congress. Indeed, if we were to believe half would ever be necessary for him to define his that is said of the impressible character of position on subject, or repel the accusa- that body, we should be compelled to regard tion, that the Democracy desired to make in- it as unsafe on any question. He thought roads upon the system, but he had mistaken, the reference of this vexed and dangerous question to the people well calculated to allay the excitement, and give greater stability to He repelled it with feeling and manifest in-dignation, and declared that he always had extension of slavery, he did not embrace been, was now, and ever should be the devot- the doctrine of non-intervention, believing that it would extend the institution-he bethat it should be his pride and pleasure to lieved just the reverse, that the tendency would be to restrict, to drive it south of the Missouri line. That such was his estimashould be prepared to provide for public edu- tion of the value of the Union, such his ideas of the blessings which it has bestowed on the American people-such the blessexercising in other parts of the world, that for one he was willing to labor for its preservation, and be sacrificed, if needs be, to secure its perpetuity. Its dissolution, in his opinion, would be the most horrible calamity that could befal both races-it would be a sad calamity to the North and the South, to the master and to the slave. He next went on to say that had it been

his business to organize the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, he shauld have done so in terms of the Compromise acts of 1850, nine-tenths of the people would decide against it—that the laws of Nature were not congenial to the institution-that some of the wisest opponents of the measure held this opinion. He said he never had and never should ask to strengthen the institution of slavery-that as sincerily as any man, but he had and he of Southern as well as those of Northern overshadowing influence talked about so much be honest .- Platform. whether that influence came from the South or the North

To the question by some one in the crowd,

the Governor. He said he was well aware all; but not so amongst members of the same with proclivities to exclusiveness and aristothat this was the absorbing topic in the Northern part of the State. He said that officially he had no connection with the subject,
it was not part of the stewardship for which he must account, that he had not covenanted with the people to organize territories, nor right. Difference on great National questions are corrupt, whether born here or abroad, and A. J. Davis chosen Secretary

The President then introduced his Excellency, Wm. Bigler, who spoke upon the topics of the day in his usual able and statesmanlike manner, being frequently interrupted by cheers from the crowd.

The President then introduced his Excellency, Wm. Bigler, who spoke upon the topics of the day in his usual able and statesmanlike manner, being frequently interrupted by cheers from the crowd.

The President then introduced his Excellency, Wm. Bigler, who spoke upon the topics of the day in his usual able and statesmanlike manner, being frequently interrupted by cheers from the crowd.

The President then introduced his Excellency, Wm. Bigler, who spoke upon the topics of the day in his usual able and statesmanlike manner, being frequently interrupted by cheers from the crowd.

The President then introduced his Excellency, Wm. Bigler, who spoke upon the topics of the day in his usual able and statesmanlike manner, being frequently interrupted by cheers from the crowd. out consulting them, and they certainly did to who produced the result. He said he had not and ought not to take his word as a rule not been an agent in the repeal of the Misof action on any subject. He said he never souri Compromise, and those who cast their had or probably never could have any official votes for him did not therefore, by any fair and the constitution of the United States. connection with this subject, and that it was construction, endorse it. He would have or- The Animal principle of Gavazzi has matescarcely possible that the election of a Gover- ganized the territories could be have control- riahzed your understanding. Your senses vernor, whoever might succeed, could have led it, under the act of 1850, and not dis- are fascinated by the gesticulations of the

The Germans. The people of Pennsylvania take pride in a bold and manly avowal of principle. To be honest is a part of German character, and this class of our citizens look for it in politics, as well as in the common and ordinary pursuits of life. A large portion of our citizens are Germans, and who expects their suffrages must not screen himself behind the mysterious poses He next alluded to the monetary con- slavery question some consideration. That the operations of an association whose principles would strike them down without cause. We do not speak of Germans of foreign birth merely, but also those whose native ancestry date back to a period antecedent to the Revofoot under the auspices of his predecessor, a threaten the stability of our national Union. lution Our National Independence brought Whig Governor, to introduce into our State It was at that time that Gen Cass, the patriot with it the right of emigration—the right to the Free—or to use the classic language of the New York papers, the Wild Cat System of intervention—that Congress should forbear science—the right of free speech, de., and to Banking. He showed that had this measure of Whig policy been adopted, Pennsylvania, to act on the subject of slavery in the terribation should be had assisted in producing this result, would and especially her commercial Metropolis, referred to the people accupying the territo- stand by the grave of his ancestor and declare would now be the scene of these commercial rics-that such territories at the proper time he had fought for principles which are a curse disasters—that even had he yielded to the de- should be admitted as States with or without to the country, would be a libel apon the mands of the Legislature for an extension of slavery as the people might decide. He said German character To sever the ties which our present system we should now be in the that he thought this doctrine wise and safe. bind a man to his native land—to break up condition of some of the surrounding States. He became its advocate—that he had so said the associations of his early life, is not so He defined his views and the Democratic po- to the people in 1851, when travelling the easy as some imagine. There must be some licy on the subject generally. He spoke of the loose system of granting corporate privileges in practice when he came into office—a system which gave undue rights and advan- vocate of the doctrine of non-intervention— they would contribute aught to their destruc-

At this day, no one sees so well and clearly the value of our institutions, as he whose lot has been cast in a country less favored, Bound down by the galling yoke of tyranny, he sighs for the freedom which we enjoy and longs to be a citizen where he can exercise the rights of a human being. Instances are rare of slaves released from slavery, returning again to a state of bondage. It is so with ninety-nine to this country. Released from the control of governments which make the poor classes worse than the slaves of our own Southern States, they would not willingly return again to that bondage, nor would they lend their aid in so changing the institutions of this country as to destroy the liberties of the masses. They understand well the value of American liberty, and they would die in its defence as soon as a native born. The history of our Revolution-the war of 1812-'13, and the war with Mexico proves this. The fear therefore expressed by some, of foreign influence is unfounded, and is only made use of for the benefit of a political

We have said that the German character was that of honesty. It is true, and will de-mand at the hands of Mr. Pollock, the Whigcandidate for Governor, a candid avowal of his sentiments in regard to the Know Nothing order. If they and their children are to be excluded from all participation in the offices of the Government-if the Constitution of violated to their serious injury, and to gratify the disappointment of men, whose principle is "rule or ruin," they wish to know it, in order that when the election comes, they will also know how to vote It may be a principle with Whigs to call the Germans "dumb Dutch," but a short time will tell, that they know how to treat those who join secret political associations, to put them down. Let Mr. Pollock, like an honest man, come out. and tell the people what he is, and in what te believes. Nay, if Whigs were honest, he regretted the existence of the institution they would call their candidate out, and demand from him an honest avowal of political should maintain the clear constitutional rights sentiment. Trickery will no longer do. Such a game has been played too often. It has States. He should not acknowledge the lost its virtue, and politicians to succeed must

# The Religious Press and the Know-Nothings.

We notice that several of the leading religious Protestant journals are "defining their constitution. The secret order of "Know that individual slaves might be there doing positions" in relation to the new political ele-Nothings," who embrace the doctrine of what white men directed them to do, but the ment, styled know-nothingism. We have Mayor Conrad, together with another dogma institution was not there in any legal form, already stated th t the Churchman, published that seeks to proscribe citizens from civil and could not be without express local law, in New York, had declared his open opposirights, because of their religious belief, was that it had no legal existence there—that the tioh to all such combinations, and now we next reviewed and rejected as a most insidious, Constitution of the United States, in his find a communication in the New York dangerous and unjust measure. He inquired opinion, did not carry it there—that Congress Christian Inquirer, styled "a letter to the why a secret and oath bound association was had not and could not establish it there—that know nothings," taking similar ground, from "The idea of ignoring a man's individuali-

ty, and of giving him a badge in the society according to the accident of his birth, was "A man is born a Christian, and he has

born a Jew, and he has all the impulses of He said he was desirous of being sustained the Christian. A man is born a Roman Cathe telemed on his own official net - hat thelie, who detests Pope and Jesuitism. A cartis unkes. God grant rain may soon come. non-less the sentence to a man born a Protectant, and sensuous sature of all

The laws organizing the territories of No- erg and organizing and urge it as an objection to a republican. A man is born in America not their experience.

"You argue further, that they cannot bear allegiance to two powers-to the Pope of Rome Italian, and your reason does not pay homage to the genius of the American. Your reason does not pay homage to the innumerable agencies of enlightenment which the pulpit, the school-house, the pre's, the forum, the whole atmosphere of American life provide for defeating the most tortuobs machinations of the Jesuit, as well as the most God-defying ravages of the infidel. Like all that is divine, those influences are silent, and you do not see how they work. But, like all that is ungod y, resentment and intolerance are boisterous and noisy, and thus have for champions all those whose minds's eyes are shut, who are blind, and who do not hear unless they hear a noise

"The talk about the oath of allegiance to the Pope is sheer nonsense. If the old man himself had the slightest notion of the validity of that oath, the first thing he would have lone when he fled in 1849 would have been to call to his assistance all his subjects, or, if they had cared a straw about him, they would have rushed en masse to Rome to his rescue. You libel your American intellectuality by repeating the trash of Italian quack-eloquence.

"Of course, popular passion is blind al-ways. Mobs follow those who are most successful Crowds of needy politicians who now declaim against you will soon crouch at your feet. But there is a God in Heaven; and as sure as He, in His goodness, never deviates from His divine principles, and sends every day his sun to illuminate this wicked world, lest darkness might make wickedness more wicked, just as sure will those with Christ in their heart and Washington in their mind never deviate from their divinely inspired principles; and long hence, when you and your efforts are forgotten history will speak with emotion of the national men who, by waging war against all corrupting influences, and by shunning invidious distinction created by accident of birth, brought the country back to the practical Christianity of our Saviour, and to the dignified and modest virtues of the republican Washington

### James Pollock a Know-Nothing.

There is scarcely a Democratic paper in the State that does not charge James Pollock with being a member of the Know-Nothing order. We have said we would give the most incontestible proof of this allegation, if he would dare deny the charge, and have waited for some time for that denial.

It has not yet been made. The leading Whig papers of this city have kept a studied silence on the subject. Why do they not speak out? We are anxious to serve up for this piebald candidate one of the nicest political dishes he has ever tasted; but before doing this we desire to have him in a position to convict him of a most gross moral perjury. We have been told from various quarters

that the intention of Pollock is to deny this charge in each county a few days before the election, so as to prevent the possibility of getting the proof before the people. Against such an attempt we caution our friends Pollock has now been charged with this crime against the Constitution, more than six weeks. He has had more than ample time to deny it. Again we say to him, deny the charge, if it is not true. We are aware that the rules of the order permit a member to deny his membership and count it no falsehood.

Still we say deny it-but do it in time to permit the evidence of the falsehood to be disseminated. An eleventh hour denial will not do. It will not satisfy the voters of this

#### Farms Burning Up. The pine swamp west of Hud on has been

burning for several weeks, and within a few days has done an immense amount damage. Whole meadows to the amount of several hundred acres have burnt out four feet deep, and will of course, when the swamp fids up with water, become a lake. The fire would commence eating under, till whole acres were undermined, when a vent would occur, through which the flames would rush out for many feet in height, and the whole ground, timber and all would be consumed. Large trees would fall in a mass, and be burned to ashes. President Pierce, of the Hudson college, was in the vicinity when he saw some trees apparently on solid ground, but a short distance from him, commence trumbling, when he started to run They continued to fall behind him, and so near was he at one time to the danger, that the limbs of a falling tree brushed him. The inhabitants are in the utmost consternation, not knowing where or when this terrible state of things will end. Like calamities never before visited this country, and unless we soon have rain, the situation of many neighborhoods will be worse than if they lived in the midst of -Creaveland Plain Dealer.

#### OUR PARTY.

The Democratic party has been from the beginning, and must always be, the party of qual rights. The broad doctrine of equality the foundation on which Democracy rests. How is it at the present crisis? What party except the Democratic at this time upholds the cause of equal rights and impartial pro-tection, and bids defiance to the secret as well as open chemies of the Constitution? Not the Whigs-not the Abolitionists still less the Natives All these parties or factions are coginzant of an organization among us, a grand oath-bound conspiracy to disfranchise and proscribe a large portion of our fellow-citizens cause they will not abjure the religion of their ancestors, or were not born within certain lines of latitude and longitude And do these factions denounce it? Do they oppose it! Not one of them. On the contrary, they are at this moment engaged in abetting the villany, and bargaining with the conspirators for their votes and influence. If we could suppose for a moment the success at the polls of these combined factions we should find them proscribing every Democrat within their reach in every possible manner, socially as well as politically. Every adopted citizen, whether native born or not, no matter though he had always been an adherent to the Whig party would be as completely, deprived of all share in the enacting of laws, and the administration of public affairs, as if he were a subject of the most absolute Depotism on earth

It is duty of every true republican to reflect for himself, and to urge upon his neighbor a consideration of this matter. If the cause of corruption, ignorance and bigotry is to triumph? if the Democratic banner is to be allowed to be struck down, and the principle of republican equality torn from the Constitution, or even tampered with without reluke from the people, no man living, can forsee the consequences? but it is clear that civil war might readily be one of them. The American people will fight, if need be, in defence of the qual and inalienable rights of man. Yes, it might, in the contingency supposed, cost the present generation as severe a struggle to restore liberty as it did our ancestors originally to establish it.

Let every good citizen remember that in the Democratic party alone is safety. In it alone is hope. The anti-Democratic party, composed as it at present, of every discordant faction, is entirely corrupt, and cannot be trusted Do you want proof of this? Look at the Whigs. Mark their conduct toward Mr. Chandler, a man who has efficiently served them in various ways for a quarter of a century. It so happens that Mr Chandler, some years since, become a Catholie, or married a lady who belonged to that communion. This, we venture to presume, he had a perfect ri ht to do; and for this the bigoted "Know-Nothing" conspirators have decided that he shall not again be nominated for Congress; and the Whig delegates did not dare to give him a single vote. Their masters, the "Know-Nothings," cracked the whip, and they crouched in obedience. What base corruption or cowardice, or both, was this on the part of the

The Democratic party has never been guil-ty of such baseness. It neither buys nor sells. It shows its color openly, and always stand by them; and it is the only party in our country that does so. The Democratic majority is unquestionably a large majority of the American people. When united, it is always victoious; but the danger lies in division or supineness. Let divisions, if they exist, be healed, and supineness be shaken off. It is, at this crisis of political affairs, the especial duty of every man to give the Democratic ticket a hearty support. Let all minor consideration be set aside

Whigs!

The Democratic party can always be relied upon in times of danger It is the nation's right hand in war, and her refuge of safety in peace. Democrats! contemplete the history of the past. Think of the Alien and Sedition Laws, and the immortal Jeffessonof the United States Bank, and the glorious Jackson. Then think of the proscriptive, vulgar "Know-Nothing" tyrants, and resolve as one man to crush them into nothingness But we must cast off all lethargy, and prepare in earnest for the conflict. Remember the momentous consequences that are staked upon the contest, and doubt not the victory. Be resolved; above all, be united! We shall then place our hoel upon the head of the foul monster, religious intolerance; crush in the egg of an ignorant and vulgar aristocracy. and scatter to the winds one of the most odious conspiracies that ever disgraced a free country. "Awake! arise! or be forever

Before a Jury. We should like to know what kind of a chance a Catholic will have before an Allegheny county Know-Nothing jury hereafter The oath they take in their dens will prevent their doing justice to their neighbors. What a condition for honest men to contemplate? Pittsburg Chronicle.

### The Eultan and his Warriors.

In a French paper we read :- Some one lately asked a squadron of Turkish lancers if they duly received their rations?

"Yes," they answered.

"Are you contented ?" "Yes."

"What food do you get?"

"Brend." "And what else ?"

"Nothing but bread-the Sultan cannot do

mything more for us." "Are you paid ?"

"Yes. "How much?"

"Twenty-cight plastres (4s. 8d.) per

"We have ball no pay for nine months, the

Sultan is not allo to may us What our be more touching than this

patriotic self denial?