Democrat

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, MARCH 8, 1855,

TERMS: THE DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL, is publish-THE DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL, is published every Thursday morning, in Ebeusburg, Cambria Co., Pa;, at \$1 50 per annum, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, if not \$2 will be charged.

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Beleri Poetry.

Business Chirds with one copy of the scenar & Sentines, per year,

A DREAM PICTURE.

BY T. WESTWOOD.

My eyes make pictures when they are shit!"

She lay asleep in the shadow Of the branching palm, by the side W Of the noble river that rolls for ever Its broad, " abounding" tide,

Through the heart of Egypt's sands, amid Red temb, and temple, and pyramid. She slept in the palm tree's shadow, And over her shoulders fair, Il Il

Like the sunset's glow on Alphine snow, Lay the web of her golden hair; And ever, as fairly and freely Her bosom rose and fell,

From its white caress one wandering tress Stole forth, as if to tell That a dearer sound than the rivers,

Or the winds in the waving tree, Did ebb and flow, did come and go, The pulse of that eager heart below, That throbbed so tenderly.

For she lay asleep in the shadow Of the branches palm, but afar Her thoughts roved free, in its fantasy Beneath a northern star. And ever a happy smile would throw

And ever she murmured, soft and low, As a cooing dove, in her dream-O! joy, for the rest and the haven won! Dear home, I've sought thee long;

Oh, the bonny born, how it leape in the sun! And the throstie, how sweet its song !" In the sunny South, a rosy glow,

Now flushed, now died away; The red flamingo, tracking slow His burning Nubian way, The droning water-wheels gave out Their sad and sighing sound; Anear was heard the Arab's shout,

And trooping camels round, .
'Neath the spreading tree, browsed placidly On the grass of the shady ground.

- But the golden Orient swayed no more The sleeper's soul, for afar Her thought roved free, in its fantasy, Beneath the same cold star. And ever the happy smile would throw

Ofer lip and cheek its gleam; And ever she murmured soft and low, As a cooing dove in her dream-. Oh! joy for the rest and the haven won! Dear home, I've sought thee long:

Oh! the chime of the bells, how soft it swells, Wer the heathery hills and the windy falls ! And the throstle, how sweet its song?" And for me, that dream, unbroken.

No jarring change doth know; By the might of a spell, no tongue can tell. My soul doth keep it so. From the swarm of shifting shadows. From memories dark and fair.

I turn afar, to my youth's bright star. Up the vista of years, and there I see her still in her beauty. 'Neath the branching palm, by the side Of the royal river that rolls for ever

Its broad, "abounding" tide, Through the heart of Egypt's sands, amid Red tomb, and pillar, and pyramid.

From the Abingdon Democrat. Chapter From the History of Know Nothing-

1. In the reign of George, whose sirname was Washington, and who was also called the father of his country, and who was Chief Governor of the United States. 2. There arose in this country a party called the Federlists, whose chief priest was one John, surnamed Adams, and whose chief priest was

Alexander, surnamed Hamilton. S. New John and Alexander were in distrust of the people, so that they wanted a strong government like unto that waich reigned over England, a country lying to the eastward and

beyond the sea.

4. And it came to pass that George having given up his rule of the people, John was elected chief ruler and Governor thereof.

5. Now John being chief ruler, and not

obeying the commandment which says "op press not the stranger, for remember that ye ourselves were once strangers in the wilder-

yourselves were once strangers in the wilderness of America."

6. He made preclamoatin throughout the
land, that he would drive thereout every strarger who thought aught against his reign.

7. And the people's wrath waxed hot against John for his tyranny and oppression,
and they arose in their might and hurled him
from his high seat in the synagogue.

8. And the people cast their eyes round about on the South country, and in that part
of it called Virginia, their eyes fell upon one
Thomas whose sirname was Jefferson, a man

of the people and who walked in the fear there-

9 Now they took Thomas, and made him chief ruler instead of John whom they had cast out. 10. Now the reign of Thomas was a long and prosperous one, and the people said with one voice "well done thou good and faithful

11. Now the federalists being sore vexed at their defeat, cast about in their minds to devise ways to get themselves the highest seat

their name and thenceforth for a while called themselves." Republicans."

13. And seeing that the people being deceived by this change of name, it came to pass in process of time, that they elected one John Quiney, son of John to be their ruler.

14. Then there was great rejoicing among the federal is throughout the land, because they had get into rever and because they had

they had got into power, and because they had got into power, and because they had the dealing out of the loaves and fishes.

15. But the scales soon fell from the people's eyes, and they said with a loud voice "yerily, verily, these be but wolves in sheep's clothing."

or, as they had done his father before him, and they took Andrew, sirnamed Jackson, a man variant in fight, and terrible in his re-

solves, and made him chief ruler.

17. Now the federalists seeing that their deception was discovered, bethought themselves to change their name from Republican, and themselves to the control of the co

and thenceforth for a while called themselves
"Whigs."

18. But the federalists seeing that the people were not again so easily decrived, they bethought themselves of another change of name, and many of them called themselves
"Conservatives," and drew many unsuspecting and honest people after them.

19. And the people being again deceived by false names, it came to pass that they elected William Henry to be their chief ruler.

20. And the Whigs seeing that they were in power, called back to their tents the conservatives whom they had sent out to blind the people.

21 And the people seeing they were again deceived, and seeing the conservatives return to the camp of the Whigs, exclaimed with a to appear. In fact it is not so easy or sin

22. And it came to pass that the pengain rose in their might, and elected Ja

23. And the Whigs being again thwarted in their deceptions, they sought out what manner of way they might get into power, and changing their name of "Whig" to that of now informed that a celebrated and accurate computer—M. Bomme, of Middleburg—with cleet as their ruler one Zachary, a man bold a patience and devotedness truly German, has

24. But the people caught them again in their devices, and their wrath grew hot at the many abominations of the "No Party."

25 And the No Party bethought them-selves of getting the strangers in the land to join them in battle, so that they might break down the strong array of the people.

26. So they sent out their standard bearer, one Winfield, a man valorous in war, who

spoke much and loud throughout the land, of the "rich Irish brogue" and the "Sweet Ger-

27. But the people could be no more de-ceived, so they elected one Franklin, whose sirname was Pierce, to be their ruler.

28. And the No Party-Whigs being sore

vexed at the obstinacy of the strangers, and determined to break the power of the people by cunning and craftness, they again chang-ed their names and thenceforth called them-selves "Know-Nothings."

29. But the people rose up as one man, and for the many sins of the Know-Nothing No Party Whig Republican Federalists, they cut off their political heads, and buried them so deep that no man knoweth the place even unto this day, habonoons neithermed aft

Terrible Scenes at an Execution.

Withelm Jung was hong at New Orleans on the 2d of February, for the murder of an orphan boy of whom he was the guardian. The New Orleans papers give the following account of the revolting scenes that preceded

Three days previous he attempted to commit suicide with a knife, which he had in some mysterious manner procured and which he had sharpened on the brick walls of his solitary cell. His, windpipe had been cut, and his throat, from car to car had been backed with a desperate, but misdirected energy, which left in a complete mass of mangled flesh. He had also stabled himself in the side, and attempted to but his brains out against his dungeon walls, but without avail. The wounds were bound up with lint and linen, but it was with great difficulty that he could be kept alive until the day of execution. It appears, however, he walked to the gallows with a firm step. So soon as the drop fell, the wounds in his neek were opened afresh, presenting a horrible sight. The knot of the rope caught him directly under the chin, throwing his head back, and he lived for some time. head back, and he lived for some time, strug-gling most desperately. The wind pipe was entirely severed—the blood flowed copiously from his throat and mouth, staining his white neckerchief and cap—and the wind rushed through the bleeding opening with a frightful, most unearthly loud report, which caused every spectator in the yard to shudder and turn away his face in horror. The agony of turn away his face in horror. The agony of the sufferer must have been intense. His legs and arms, although firmly tied behind his back, writhed about at least ten minutes. The veins of his hands increased in size. After hanging about fifteen minutes, Dr. Sabostier pronounced him dead, and his body was cut down and placed in a rough coffin, and soon the ghastly, lifeless form of the child slayer was forever hid from mortal gaze. er hid from mo

Curious Scene in a Know-Nothing Council Moses Emes, a Know-Nothing member of the Legislature of New York, publishes a let-ter describing his reception in a Know-Nothing Council in Syracuse, after voting for Wm. H. Seward for United States Senator: Mr. Barker informed the grand Council that

I would make explanations in relations to my vote cast at the last election. While I was proceeding to do so, one of the members asked me for whom I voted for United States Senater? When I replied Wm. H. Seward, it created a great excitement in all parts of the hall. Some twenty or thirty, more vehiclent

their name and thenceforth for a while called themselves "Republicans"

13. And seeing that the people being deceived by this change of name, it came to pass in process of time, that they elected one John Quiney, son of John to be their ruler.

14. Then there was great rejoicing among the window," and other epithets, accompanied with the exciamation, "hustle him out," "down stairs with him," throw him out of the window," &c. &c.

of the window," &c. ec.

By the time the meeting was in a complete uproar. The presiding officer could not control those present, and declared the meeting adjourned for one hour. There was then a general mash for the platform where I was standing. Some of the foremost seized my collar, but by the exertion of a few personal friends I was saved from further violence, by being, with great haste, escorted down a private stairway, while others closed the doors and kept back the mob. When I reached the street Mr. Barker advised me to go to my hotel, and not show myself about the place, but to kave the city in the first conveyance.

The Expected Great Comet.

The eminent astronomer, M. Babinet, member of the French Academy of Sciences, gives some very interesting details relative to the return of that great comet, whose periodical coarse is compated by the most celebrated observer at three hundred years.

Our cyclical records show that it was coserved in the year 104, 392, 682, 975, again in 1564, and the next time in 1566, always described as chining with the most extraordi-

described as shining with the most extraordinary brilliancy. Most of the European astronomers had agreed in annuancing the return of this comet in 1848; but it has hitherto failed this comet in 1848; but it has hitherto failed the service of the English

beautitul star " is living on its brilliant reptation;" so that Sir John Herschel hims was wrong when he despaired of its re-appearance, and put crape on his telescope! We are now informed that a celebrated and accurate a patience and devotedness truly German, has gone over all previous calculations, and made a new estimate of the separate and combined action of all the planets upon this comet of three hundred years; and he has discovered that it was not lost to us, but only retarded in its motion. The result of this severe labor gives the arrival of this renowned and rare visitor in August, 1858, with an uncertainty of two years, more or less; so that between 1856 and 1860 those who are then living may hope to see the great luminary which in 1550 caused Charles V. to abdicate.

Death-As We Should Regard it.

are like those who have overslept the hour; A telegraphic despatch, in anticipation of when we rejoin our friends there is only the overland India and China mails, brings more joyance and congratulation. Would we break a precious vase because it is as capable hai, 5th, Calentta, Jan. 10th, Madras, 14th, of containing the bitter as the sweet. No; the and Bombay, 27th. The Burmese envoy had of containing the bitter as the sweet. No; the very things which touch us most sensible are those which we should be the most reluctant to forget. The noble mausions is most distinguished by the beautiful images it retains of beings passed away; and so is the noble mind. The damps of autumn sink into the leaves, and prepare them for the necessity of their fall; and thus insensibly are we, as years close around us, detached from our tenacity of life by the gentle pressure of recorded sorrows.
When the graceful dance and its amulating music are over, and the clapping of hards, so lately linked, has ceased; when youth and

"Who would desire to spend the following day Among the distinguished lamps, the faded

wraths,
The dust and desolation left tehind?"
But, whether we desire it or not, we must submit. He who hath appointed our days hath placed their contents within them, and our efforts can neither east them out or change their quality."

of mankind would perish, did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head, till the mom that some kind assistant wipes the death dar from the brow of the dying, we cannot exis without mutual help. All, therefore, the need aid, have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals; and no one who has it in his power to grant, can refuse, without incurring guilt.

railroads has been adorned with the title, "I still live" That is more than many of the passengers can say at the end of the journey.

Ber In feeding with come mixty pe

Foreign Mems.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Steamship St. Louis at New

York. he arrival of the United States mail steamer St. Louis, Capt. J. A. Wotton, at New York, yesterday, we have received the En-glish papers to the 14th inst., inclusive. M. Soule is a passenger from England by

mails, etc., will be forwarded to Germany overland, and after coaling, the H. will start again for New York, on the 28th inst.

hotel, and not show myself about the place, but to have the city in the first conveyance. Having no other business to attend to I took the advice and left Syracuse in the first train.

The Expected Great Comet.

The eminent astronomer, M. Babinet, member of the French Academy of Sciences, gives some very interesting details relative to the some very interesting details relative to the statement of the British troops from India have arrived at Suez

A telegraphic despatch dated Bombay, Jan-uary 16, states that an insurrection had broken out at Cabool. At Paudahue the rebels have acknowledged the suzerainty of Persia, 12,-000 were besieging Benda Cebasi. A mur-derous conflict had taken place, but the be-

taking, it requires that it shall be permitted to oyment of the right to quit France for America, or any other part of the world they please. It is stated that the English Government is disposed to entertain the proposition of the

Company.

According to a telegraphic despatch, dated Vienna, Feb. 3, the Czar has issued a manifesto under date of St. Petersburg, Feb. 2, in which he calls the entire male population under arms. An additional force of 300,000

men, will be despatched to the Crimea.

A London firm in the provision trade, have A London firm in the provision trade, have made proposals through the Times newspaper, which will if accepted by the Government, prove of the greatest benefit to the half starved, ill-conditioned English army in the Crimea.—
It proposes to supply the whole of that army with food, consisting of three meals a day for 3½d per head per diem, and for three-pence additional to provide excellent tents

This they are prepared to bind themselves

We shall be glad if any one who reads the following sentences will turn to works of the writer of them—works unequelled in our day; perhaps, of richness and beauty of thought—formance of the contract in general, but for the punctual delivers of t Death can only take sorrow from our affections; the flower expands; the colorless film that enveloped it falls off and perishes. We may well believe this; and believing it, let us cease to be disquieted for their absence, who have but retired into another chamber. We are like those who have overslept the lates of the punctual delivery of every meal to the vesses soldiers. They ask no assistance from the English Government for the performance of the task, except their forbearance and non-interference. At a rough calculation at this rate, an army of 80,000 men might be fed and sheltered for about £1.825.000 men might be fed and sheltere

dates from Hong Kong, Dec. 19th, Shangdemanded the restitution of Pegu, which had been peremptorily refused. The Khan of Kokan had been permitted to borrow native officers to drill his troops against the Russians.

There had been some fighting in the Persian have been published. The total number of gulf, between the Arabs and the Persians. At Bombay money was scarce and the im-

A monetary crisis was considered probable at Calcutta. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 01d

At Canton matters were still threatening and trade quite depressed. Exchange at Canton, 4s. 9d., Shanghai, 6s. 6}.

A report of the special inspectors appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the steamship City of Philadelphia, has been laid before Parliament. This document exculpates Capt. Leitch and the officers of the ship from all blame, and recommends the erection of a lighthouse on Cape Race as likely to promote the safety of Transatlantic voyages to the United States.

Later news has been received from the Crimea. On the 31st of January the "spe-

cial correspondent's" letter reports the wea-ther as becoming milder. There were no signs of the arrivals of the "Navies." A telegraphic message from Varna, dated Feb. 4; says that 30,000 Ottoman troops had

landed at Eupatoria. Others were on the march for that port, and would be embarked for Eupatoria as soon as they arrived. No new event had occurred before Sevas-

The French Government has received news from Varpa to the 6th inst. Omar Pacha had left for Bo

the cavalry and magazines. After that inspec-tion he will embark definitely for Eupatoria. A telegraphic despatch, dated Constanti-nople, Feb. 1st, states that two-thirds of the Turkish army have disembarked at Eupatoria.

villages of Alma and Balbeck, and partly at Simpheropol and the environs. Gen. Ulrich. with the guards, set off for the Crimea, on Jan. 8th. The Egyptian reinforcements arrived from Alexandria in the Tagus. During Varna the night the artillery of Sevastopol fires in-cessantly. The allies reply during the day by the Tirailleurs who kill a number of the Rus-

sian artillery men.

The Journal de St Petersburg, dated Feb. 3d, contains an address of the Czar to the Hetman of the Don Cossacks, expressing his confidence that they would fight for the church,

confidence that they would fight for the church, the throne, and the country.

The Vicesoy of Egypt has abotished customs duties, except at Suez.

The reports of a mutiny among the Zouaves in the Crimea, created a painful sensation in Paris. The story, there is little doubt, was greatly exaggerated, but it is not thought alreatly exaggerated, but it is not thought al-ogether without foundation. The motion of to the Emperor Napoleon that the situation 400 men having been sent in irons to Toulon, of the French army on the whole was go

The American, Mr. Phillips, who was mistaken by the police of Basle for Signor Mazzini, and kept five days under arrest, has obtained from the Federal government two thousand francs, as compensation for the deprivation of his liberty. The chief police officer at Basle has been admonished to use more distributed in the Bright army, was not so bad as reported.

The long talked of change in the French army in the Crimea is announced. The army is to be divided into two corps d'armes, and one given to Gen. Pelesser, and the other to Gen. Bosquet. This virtually renders Cantobert a mere cipher.

adr selt of had CHINA, dagoods As Avold Hongans, Dec. 19, 1854. -The regular mail of the 27th is superseded by the despatch of one to-day via Calcutta, and the alteration win he continued for the present. The mail steamer Chusan, which we advised had put back to Singapore, has not yet made her appearance. We are without later advices from Europe than the 9th of October.

Since the 12th inst., we have little of change

to notice.

The presence at Canton of a strong naval force, British and American, has apparently checked any active demonstration that might have been contemplated by the insurgents against the city, and the two parties remain relatively in the same position as when we last wrote. However, some desultory fighting has been going on on the river and in the neighborhood of the city.

We understand that a meeting of the British and American authorities has taken place at would immediately depart for the Crimea,

We understand that a meeting of the British and American authorities has taken place at Canton to consider the peculiar state of matters, but nothing whatever has transpired.—

Sir James Sticker has transpired.—

It is more probable that he will command of being prepared, in ease of emergency, to render the most efficient assistance.

Dates from Foochow are to the 7th instant. 11t short, for common congou. Increased difficulties existed in settling for ground.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, March 1 .- The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, bound to Boston, arrived here early this morning, and sailed at 4 o'clock. She brings dates to the 17th ult. three days later than by the St. Louis, at New

The Canada reports seeing a large steamer steering East, on the 21st ult., in lat. 50 15,

Affairs remain before Sebastopol as before The Peace Convention was to open on the 26th February, and Lord John Russell had left London to occupy the post of British Minister Plenipotentiary.

The high easterly winds continue to prevail off the England coast, and Government steamers have been sent to relieve inward bound consequence of the absence of employ The idle number 15,000, and of these 5000 are from the non-arrival of American ship-

Keen, Rippon & Co., warehousemen a London, and Kirk & Turners, of Liverpo have failed

Frederick Peal has been appointed Under Secretary of War, and Sir Francis Baring, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Admiral Dundas has been appointed to the

The army estimates for the current year have been published. The total number of men, including the force in India, is 194,000. and the expenses are £13,500,000. Last year the expenses were £7,000,000. It is proposed to add 36,000 to the present number. A new department of the army is to be en-rolled for the land transport service, for five years enlistment, with good pay.

The British government has contracted for

provisions at Dantzie, at high prices. The ship Abeona arrived at Liverpool, reports on September 9th having seen asea serpent, 186 feet in length, in lat. 38 s.

Parliament reassembled on the evening of the 16th ult., when Lord Palmerston explained the circumstances attending his coming in

SEVASTOPOL, Feb. 1 .- The Czar's two sons, the Grand Dukes, have entered Sevastopol and made a reconnoisance of the Allied front. The Allies are daily expecting an attack, and the pickets are ordered to be on the alert.

The weather has become warm.

In a sortic on the 31st ult., 300 of the French were put hors du combat, two regiments having, in the obscurity of the night, fired upon each other.

Feb 2.—Many regiments were held in readiness last night in expectation of an attack, and the cavalry were under arms all night.

The supplies from the Commissariat are sufficient in most respects.

Admiral Bruat has telegraphed to the French Government, that since the 31st ult.

French Government, that since the 31st ult., the Russians have recommenced their night

The Russians have received considerable

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Thirteen hundred men with provisions an stores have reached the French army

VARNA, Feb. 3 .- It is stated from Kami esch that the Russians made sorties on th night of the 1st and 2d, and were repulsed. Feb. 6.—Nothing of importance has occur-red before Sevastopol. The firing is kept up briskly on both sides.

Feb. 8. Menschikoff has briefly tele ed that the general position of affairs is un-

changed.

The Vienna Presse says that the Engreturning from the siege lines, are to foreserve at Balaklava in connection with Prench Guards.

General Neil arrived in Paris from the can and that of the British army, was not so bad

The rumor is that Lord Raglan and the Earl of Lucan are shortly to return from the Crimea; the reason of their recult is not stated.
The Paris Moniteur says that Omar Pacha would embark from Varna on the fith, accom-

Crimea. It is stated that Naples has joined the West-ern Alliance with the Western Powers, and will send in addition to a fleet a land force equal to that of Sardinia, to the Crimea.

France has given a guarantee to prevent a revolution in Italy, which has had the effect

against Rrussia,

The Engineers are surveying the ground for a camp of 10,000 men near Metz. The French police have placed all the Spa ish Carlist refugees in France, under street

It is rumored that Prince Napoleon is about to be married to the Princess of Wurtembur

It is also rumored that Spain will join the Alliance, with a view to influence France in the prevention of any insurrection.

The Conde de Montemolin has recommended the Carlists to postpone their intended insurrection until the Espartero Government is

It is also reported that Portugal will join the Allies with 12,000 men. This is rather The Western Powers are seeking to unite

all the secondary States on a general European league against Russia. Sweden continues hermilitary preparations. The smaller German States have their armics nearly complete.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Federal Government preserves its neutrality, and continues to forbid the enlistment of soldiers for foreign service.

The affair of Phillips, an American citizen, arrested for implication in the Mazzini difficulties has been settled by the payment of \$2000, and the reprimanding of the Chief of Police.

Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Minister has returned to Berlin, and caused a rise in Negotiations are on foot for an Austra

loan of 15,000,000, in the English market TURKEY. The Turkish Government is about to iss 2,000,000 sterling bonds, at 10 per cent, in

A fire broke out in the Arsenal at Constantinople, but was extinguished without doin

A circular has been sent to the Diplomatic agents of Prussia, indicating that the entire Prussian army is to be immediately made ready for the field

Count Wedell, the Prussian Envoy to France, remains at Paris, his mission being unaccomplished. His Secretary has returned to Berlin for further instructions.

The opinion prevails that an terms can be come to between Prussia and the Western Powers, and Prussia will be left to neutrality and its consequences.

The warlike preparations of Austria contin-ne with unabated energy. VIENNA CONFERENCE. All the five Powers have formal'y signified

their intention to participate in the Conference at Vienna, which is so meet at Vienna on the 26th of February.

Lord John Russell represents Great Britain;
M. de Dourguellay, or perhaps a special minister, is to represent France; Count Buol will rap.

resent Austria, and Rexa Bey, Turkey. Gortschakoff, assisted by M. Tetoff, the ex-Mini t r to Constantinople, will represent Russia.

It is reported that Russia will be allowed a seat at the Board, and that the business will be limited to requiring of Gortschakoff a cat

gorical yes or no.

RUSSIA.

From Warsaw it is stated that the treaty concluded between Russia and the United States, relative to the commerce of neutrals. has been published. The treaty is left open