

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, FEBRUARY 24, 1858.

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Professional Cards.

WILLIAM A. MURRAY,
Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
OFFICE A FEW DOORS EAST OF E. ROBERTS' STORE.
[Nov. 4, '57]

J. C. NOON,
Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
OFFICE IN COLONADE ROW.
Nov. 11, 1857:1-tf

M. D. MAGEHAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ebensburg, Pa.
OFFICE No. 2, "Colonnade Row," near the
Court House.

ABRAHAM KOPELIN,
Attorney at Law—Johnstown.
OFFICE on Clinton Street, a few doors north
of the corner of Main and Clinton,
April 23, 1858.

M. HANSON,
Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
OFFICE adjoining the Post Office.
Aug. 24, 1857.

Dr. Henry Veangley,
Practising Physician, Johnstown, Pa.
OFFICE next door to his Drug Store, cor-
ner of Main and Bedford streets.
Johnstown, July 21, 1857.

Stores, &c.

Now for Bargains.

THE subscriber has just received from
the East a large and splendid stock
of new Goods of the following articles, all
of the best quality, Groceries such as
Coffee, Sugar,
Tea, and Syrup
Molasses, a little
of the best that has
ever been brought to
this town before. ALSO
Starch Corn which is very
delicious for food, in fact he
has everything that is in the
Grocery line. ALSO—A good as-
sortment of fancy stationary and no-
tions. ALSO—he has added to his
stock a good assortment of HARVEST
TOOLS, which is very important to the
Farmer at this time, consisting of the fol-
lowing articles such as
SCYTHES,
SNATHES,
FORKS,
RAKES, &c., all of a good qual-
ity. ALSO—A good assort-
ment of DRUGS and
MEDICINES to
mention.
Also—a large lot of GOOD FLOUR, ALSO—
BAR IRON, NAILS, and GLASS.
Call and see an examining for yourselves, you
will not regret by doing so.
ROBERT DAVIS.
Ebensburg, July 9, 1856. 37.

Letter from Hon. J. S. Black

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1858.

Gentlemen—I am honored by your invita-
tion to the meeting of Monday next. I can-
not be there, but I believe your purposes to
be just, and I trust I am not without a good
reason for the faith that is within me. If the
President has done his duty well, his fellow
citizens ought to express their approbation
freely. That he has meant well for his coun-
try, will not be denied by any reasonable man
who knows him. He has no object of earth-
ly ambition, except to perform the functions
of his good office, so that when he retires from
it he may read his history in the eyes of a
contented and prosperous nation.

When his administration began, he found a
portion of Kansas like Utah—in a state of
organized and open rebellion against the laws.
The most infamous crimes had been habitually
committed. Murder, arson and robbery were
common things. Some of the immigrants
were bad men and were there for bad
purposes. They would be ruled by nothing
but the bayonet; and accordingly two thousand
bayonets were sent there to keep them in
order. But the very latest advices show that
even the presence of the army has not been
sufficient to awe them into submission, or pre-
vent them from committing the most atrocious
outrages. The natural desire of the presi-
dent's heart, and every honest heart in the
country, was to put an end to the reign of
terror, conflagration and blood, as soon as
possible, and to substitute in its place the
supreme and peaceable rule of the law. The
army might do for a while, but it was a dis-
grace to the American name that a military
force was necessary to keep one portion of the
people from cutting the throats of the other.

It was plainly seen by every one who took
the trouble to think about it, that no progress
could be made in suppressing these disorders,
while the cause and excuse for them remained.
So far as they were not prompted by the
mere love of plunder and blood, they were
the offspring of one relentless feud, one fatal
dispute, arising out of a single subject, and
that subject was negro slavery. This split the
people asunder, and made them hate each
other with the deepest intensity of hatred.—
There was no other division among them.—
Every band of combatants was ranged under
a pro-slavery or anti-slavery banner. Every
violent act of aggression or defense was by
one of these parties against the other. When
a life was lost the news of the victim's death
was always accompanied by a statement of
the side he had taken on the slavery issue.

If a general riot took place, the killed and
wounded were enumerated according to their
classification on this question. The abolition-
ists organized their party into the form of
a State government, with all its machinery,
civil and military, and ranging themselves
under it they swore fierce defiance and deadly
hostility to the regularly constituted authorities
of the United States simply because of their
views on slavery. This was not all. The
contest extended itself from Kansas to the
utmost end of the country. It became a
great sectional controversy and every where
the burden of all that was said and sung upon
it was slavery. The Union itself was in
danger—in great and imminent danger—and
no one dreamed of ascribing that danger to
any cause except to the unsettled condition of
the slavery question in Kansas.

In these unhappy circumstances, the legal
and satisfactory settlement of this exasperat-
ing dispute was a consummation most de-
voutly wished for. To extricate this root of
bitterness was the first thing to be done to
secure peace. But how was it to be ef-
fected? Our political opponents thought—
and I suppose are still of the same opinion—
that the people of the United States, through
their representatives in Congress, might de-
cide it without consulting Kansas, whose peo-
ple, according to their theory, should be
treated with utter contempt. But the Demo-
cratic party determined to leave with those
who alone were directly concerned in it.—
This latter doctrine was triumphantly sus-
tained in Congress, at the polls, and by the
judiciary. After that the General Govern-
ment could do no more than protect the peo-
ple of Kansas in doing the work assigned
them. How they should do it, by what agents
or organs, was not prescribed; they were to
do it "in their own way"—by such representa-
tives as they might see proper to choose.

But unfortunately the Abolition party had
become so rancorous that the olive branch
was offered them in vain. They insulted and
blasphemed the laws which left the matter to
their own decision. The regular authorities
could do no more than give all a fair chance
of voting. The Legislature first passed a
law submitting the question of "Convention"
to a popular vote. The next Legislature af-
terwards in accordance with the known wish-
es of the people, and by virtue of their own
rightful authority enacted another law for the
election of delegates to a Convention. The
delegates were chosen at a fair and free elec-
tion after a full notice to all voters. Wheth-
er the vote was large or small, it is not possi-
ble to deny the right of those who were cho-
sen. To say that a portion of the electors by
absenting themselves from the polls, could in-
validate an election which was otherwise legal
and regular, is simply absurd.

The members of the convention thus chosen
met at Leocompton, and then was raised the
new alarm that the delegates, or some of
them, intended to make a slave Constitution
in opposition to what they knew to be the will
of the people. While the President saw that
he had no right to interfere between the peo-

ple of Kansas and their own representatives,
and while he knew very well what was known
to every other lawyer and statesman in the
country, that it was for the Convention to
shape the Constitution and to decide upon the
form of submission. He nevertheless expressed
his opinion freely, that in the circumstances
of the case, and with reference to the
question of slavery, the Constitution ought to
be submitted. It was submitted—so submit-
ted that if there was a majority opposed to
slavery, they had nothing in the world to do
but to go to the polls and say so.

But the moment the Abolitionists saw the
whole disposition of the slavery subject placed
in their own hands, they abandoned appear-
edly all their hostility to it. They will not
condescend, not they, to vote on a question so
trifling. The principle for which they are
willing to drench the country in blood, has at
once become too insignificant to be worth a
ballot. Something else in the organic law
never thought of before, and not specified even
now, has suddenly become so important in
their eyes that the slave question may be de-
cided against them for night they care about
it, unless this new and undefined and unex-
pressed grievance be redressed at the same
time. To me it seems perfectly clear that
conduct like this must be prompted either by
prejudice almost insane, or else by hypocrisy
senseless beyond the reach of comparison.

If the Convention has no legal authority to
make a constitution without submitting the
whole of it to a popular vote, then this Con-
stitution ought to be treated as a nullity.—
But whoever denies the general power of the
people to clothe their representatives with
full authority to make a Constitution binding
on themselves and their constituents, knows
not whereof he affirms. All reason as well
as precedent is against him.

The power of the Leocompton Convention
was certainly not restricted, except on the
question of slavery. But if its members
abused their authority by fraudulently insert-
ing any other provision that they knew to be
wrong or believed to be disapproved by their
constituents, and dishonestly refused to sub-
mit it, then it should be regarded as a cheat.
But where is the evidence of any such fraud?
The convention had no motive to commit it.
They and their constituents did not differ on
the necessity of having a constitution, nor on
any other business subject embraced within
its provisions. On every other subject the
unanimity of opinion was as perfect as it ever
was in any of those States where a constitu-
tion was not submitted at all. It is easy enough
to abuse these men, but any right minded
person will not accuse them without proof,
nor suspect them without a motive. For my-
self, I think it was not unfair certainly nor
fraudulent for them to adjust all the undis-
posed points of their government by the exer-
cise of their delegated authority and to leave
the subject on which there was division to a
fair vote of the people.

The President seeing a constitution about
to be established for Kansas by legal author-
ity, what could he do? He might regret
something that were done—he might disap-
prove of others—he might wish it had been
different in many respects; but still it was
the lawful work of a lawful body. Could he
set it aside? Could he order the election not
to be held under it? Could he drive the peo-
ple away from the polls? He had no more
power to do this than he had to veto an act
of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Since then there was to be an election on
the direct question of slavery, and an oppor-
tunity given for a full show of hands, he ex-
pressed his wish fervently and freely that all
people, laying aside their animosities and pre-
judices, should come to the polls, and there
peaceably decide a question which, as long as
it remained open, would produce nothing but
excuses for crime and rebellion. He believed
that a decision of this question by a clean
majority of votes, would give peace and order to
Kansas, and with all his heart he wished her
to enjoy these blessings, even though she should
purchase them at the expense of postponing
the adjustment of other points to a future and
more propitious time. If these sentiments
have caused the opposition to abuse him it
cannot be helped; if they have afflicted the
conscience of any honest man, I am sorry—
if any intelligent Democrat misunderstands
them, an appeal to his reason and judgment
will soon set him right. Of one thing I am
sure: That James Buchanan is the last man
in the country who need fear the place which
will be assigned him in the history of those
proceedings; and this will be proved to the
heart's content of all who live long enough to
see the accounts made up.

I am, with great respect, yours, &c.
J. S. BLACK.
To George Plitt, Esq., and others, Com-
mittee.

FROM THE HOME JOURNAL.
JULIET'S TOMB IN VERONA.
"But I assure you, sir," said the cie-
rone, "that there is nothing to see in it."
"More than in all Verona."
The ciecone shrugged his shoulders, and
we continued our way.

There is no town in Italy more interesting
in its appearance than Verona. A quiet and
venerable melancholy broods over its
streets and houses. Its architecture of all
forms; its peculiar casements and balconies;
the half Gothic, half classic stamp of its an-
tiquity—have, to my eyes, an inexpressible
charm. I think to recognize something Shak-
spearian in the aspect of the place; it accords
well with the memories with which Shaks-
peare has associated its reverent name; and I
own, that I viewed its moody streets with less
respect for its history than for its immortal
legend—for was it not there that the gay Mer-
curio and the haughty Tybalt ran their brief
career? along these very streets went the
mashed troop, with their torch-bearers and
merry music on the night that Romeo made
himself a guest in the halls of Capulet, and

won the heart of the impassioned Juliet!
The Gothic lattice, the frequent balcony, the
garden seen through the iron gates that closed
yonder ancient court, do they not all breathe
of Romeo—of Shakspeare—of romance—
of that romance which is steeped in the
colors of so passionate, so intoxicating a
love, that in order even to comprehend it,
we must lift ourselves out of our common
and worldly nature—we must rise from what our
youth has been made by the arid cares and
calculating schemes of life—we must shut
ourselves up, as it were in a chamber of sweet
dreams, from which all realities must be rig-
idly excluded—we must call back to the
heart, to the sense, to the whole frame, its
first youth—we must feel the blood pass
through the veins as an elixir, and imagine
that we are yet in the first era of the world,
when (according to the Grecian superstition)
Love was the only deity that existed, and his
breath was the religion of creation. Then,
and then only, can we acknowledge that the
legend of Romeo and Juliet does not pass
the limits of nature. For the great charac-
teristic of their love is youth—the sparkling
and divine freshness of first years; its luxu-
riant turgescence—its suddenness, and yet its
depth—the conceits and phantasies which find
common language too tame, and wander into
sweet extravagance from the very truth of the
passion. All this belongs but to the flesh and
May of life, the beauty of our years—the
sunny surface of the golden well. You see
at once the youthfulness of that love, if you
compare it with the love of Antony and Cleo-
patra in another and no less wonderful tra-
gedy of the great master. The love, in either
case, passes the level of human emotions—it is
the love of warmer hearts and stronger na-
tures than the world knows. But the one is
the love that demands luxury and pomp; it
disposes with glory, but not with magnifi-
cence; it lies

"In a pavilion, cloth of gold, of tissue,
Not picturing that Venus, where we see
The fancy outwork nature."

Take away the majesty from that love, and
it sinks into the gross passion of a hoary dot-
ard and old coquette. But everything about
the love of Juliet is young, pure, even in its
passion. It does not lose words, but can dis-
pense with the world's usual; it asks no purple
canopies, no regal feasts; its wine is rich
enough without dissolving pearls in its spark-
ling freshness; it is precisely that which be-
ongs to the beautiful inexperience of the pas-
sionate girl; it is the incarnation of passion,
solely because it is the incarnation of youth.
And there, in that barn belonging to the con-
vent of the Franciscans, the very counterpart
of the good old friar of the tale—no roof above
—the damp mould below—the broken, ob-
long sepulchre itself, half filled with green
water, is the tomb of this being, made as fa-
miliar to us by genius, as if she had really
moved and lived before us—as if we had
gazed upon her in the revel, and listened to
her voice from the moonlit balcony. Nothing
can equal the sadness and gloom of the
spot. On the walls yet remain two old and
faded frescoes on the religious subjects favor-
ed by Italian art; morning and night the dew
fall through the roofless level, and the mel-
ancholy stars gleam on the tomb, whence the
very dust is gone! It has not even the grand-
deur of desolation—an splendid sepulchre, no
cathedral aisle, no high-arched roof, piled,
impresses you with awe. A heap of flags,
piled carelessly at one end of the out-house,
proves the little veneration in which the place
is held. The spot is desecrated; the old
tomb, with its pillow of stone, is but a broken
cistern to the eyes of the brethren of the con-
vent! The character of the place is drear,
unsatisfying, slovenly discomfort! Beauti-
ful daughter of the Capulet!—now care for
thee thy love, or thy memories, save the
strangers from the far Isle, make a north-
ern minstrel hath taught to weep for thee!
It is this peculiar dreariness, this want of
harmony between the spot and the associa-
tions, which makes the scene so impressive.
The eager, tender, ardent Juliet—every
thought a passion—the very Hebe of Ro-
mance, never fated to be old; and this damp,
unregarded bowl, strewn with vile lumber,
and profane to all uses! What a contrast!
—what a moral of human affections! Had
it been a green spot in some quiet valley, with
the holiness of nature to watch over it, the
tomb would have impressed us with sweet,
not sorrowful, associations. We should have
felt the soft steps of the appropriate spirits
of the place, and dreamed back the doings of
poetry, as at Argos, or in the groves of Eg-
gria. But there is no poetry here!—all is
stern and real; the best vision of Shak-
speare surrounded by the hardest scenes of
Cicero! And still in the city rise the gorge-
ous tombs of the Scaligers, the family of
that Duke of Verona, who is but a pageant,
a thing of foil and glitter, in the machinery
of that enchanting tale! Ten thousand florins
of gold had one of these haughty princes con-
sumed, in order to eclipse, in his own, the
magnificence of the tombs of his predecessors,
Fretted and arched in all the elaborate tracery
of the fourteenth century, these feudal tombs
make yet the pride and boast of Verona;—
and to Juliet, wretched, to the place, all the
dukes that ever struthed their hour upon the
stage, this gray stone, and this mouldering
barn! It is as if to avenge the slight upon
her beautiful memory, that we yawn as we
gaze upon the tombs of power, and feel so
deep a sympathy with this poor monument of
love!

The old woman that showed us the place
had something in her of the picturesque—
aged, and wrinkled, and hideous—with her
hard hand impatiently stretched out for the
petty coin which was to pay for admission to
the spot—she suited well with all the rest?
She increased the pathos that belongs to the
deserted sanctuary. How little could she
feel that nothing in Verona was so precious
to the "Zingari" as this miserable hotel!
And if it should not be Juliet's tomb, after

R. Thomas

Professional Cards.
WILLIAM A. MURRAY, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. OFFICE A FEW DOORS EAST OF E. ROBERTS' STORE. [Nov. 4, '57]
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City Advertisements.
MURRAY'S CELEBRATED LIQUID GLUE, THE GREAT ADHESIVE. Not useful article ever used for house, store and office, surpassing in utility every other glue, paper, putty, etc. Always ready for Application. JEFFERSON, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

Dr. Kern & Shannon, PRACTISING PHYSICIANS. JEFFERSON, CAMBRIA CO., PA. TENDER their professional services to the citizens of Jefferson and vicinity, and all other de- siring medical aid. Night calls promptly at- tended to. March 18, 1857.

REMOVAL. The undersigned having removed to the new building two doors west of the old stand, would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has lately added to his former supply of Goods, and keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Silk Goods, made-up Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Carpenter's Tools, Smith's Tools, Nails, a full supply of assorted Bar Iron, Sheet and Hoop Iron. Stoves and cast-iron-ware constantly on hand. Also, copper and tin ware. Groceries, wholesale and retail. Pine, Poplar and Cherry Lumber bought and sold. Goods will be sold at the very lowest prices in exchange for Cash or Country Produce. E. HUGHES. Ebensburg, March 15, 1855.

JOHN PARKE'S Johnstown Marble Works. Franklin Street, nearly opposite the new Metho- dist Church, Johnstown, Pa. MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE STONES, MARBLES, TABLE AND BU- rials, manufactured of the most beautiful and finest quality of foreign and domestic marble, always on hand and made to order as cheap as they can be purchased in the East, with the addition of carriage. From long experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he can assure the public that all orders will be promptly attended to and the work finished in the best and most handsome manner, furnished to order, and delivered at any place desired. ALSO, Grindstones of various grits and sizes, suitable for farmers and mechanics. Sold by wholesale or retail. For the convenience of persons residing in the east and north of the county, specimens may be seen and orders left with George Huntley, at his Tinware Establishment in Ebensburg. Purchasers are invited to examine stock and prices. [Aug. 19, '57.] [June 20, 1855]

BEATTY'S ARABIAN HORSE OINTMENT IS warranted to cure in every instance, if used according to directions, Ringbone, Spavin, and Splint, or any other callous or hard lumps. It does not like "cure alls" of the present day, profess to cure all ills to which man and beast are liable to, but will most assuredly cure the above and remove all blemishes resulting, such as lumps, callosities, &c. It accomplishes its cures by penetrating the pores and converting the tu- mors or callous into pus or matter and is then discharged through the skin without removing the hair. Manufactured and sold by James H. Beatty at also at the Drug Store of Dr. Wm. LEM- MON and at the store of THOMAS DEVINE, Ebensburg, Pa. [Jan. 20, '58]

I. O. O. F. Highland Lodge No. 428 meets every WEDNESDAY evening at their Hall on High st., in the upper story of Shoemaker's store. 500 assorted pieces of Stone Ware, just re- ceived at the Cheap Store. E. ROBERTS

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J. C. NOON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. OFFICE IN COLONADE ROW. Nov. 11, 1857:1-tf
M. D. MAGEHAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. OFFICE No. 2, "Colonnade Row," near the Court House.
ABRAHAM KOPELIN, Attorney at Law—Johnstown. OFFICE on Clinton Street, a few doors north of the corner of Main and Clinton, April 23, 1858.
M. HANSON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. OFFICE adjoining the Post Office. Aug. 24, 1857.
Dr. Henry Veangley, Practising Physician, Johnstown, Pa. OFFICE next door to his Drug Store, corner of Main and Bedford streets. Johnstown, July 21, 1857.

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REMOVAL. The undersigned having removed to the new building two doors west of the old stand, would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has lately added to his former supply of Goods, and keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Silk Goods, made-up Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Carpenter's Tools, Smith's Tools, Nails, a full supply of assorted Bar Iron, Sheet and Hoop Iron. Stoves and cast-iron-ware constantly on hand. Also, copper and tin ware. Groceries, wholesale and retail. Pine, Poplar and Cherry Lumber bought and sold. Goods will be sold at the very lowest prices in exchange for Cash or Country Produce. E. HUGHES. Ebensburg, March 15, 1855.

JOHN PARKE'S Johnstown Marble Works. Franklin Street, nearly opposite the new Metho- dist Church, Johnstown, Pa. MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE STONES, MARBLES, TABLE AND BU- rials, manufactured of the most beautiful and finest quality of foreign and domestic marble, always on hand and made to order as cheap as they can be purchased in the East, with the addition of carriage. From long experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he can assure the public that all orders will be promptly attended to and the work finished in the best and most handsome manner, furnished to order, and delivered at any place desired. ALSO, Grindstones of various grits and sizes, suitable for farmers and mechanics. Sold by wholesale or retail. For the convenience of persons residing in the east and north of the county, specimens may be seen and orders left with George Huntley, at his Tinware Establishment in Ebensburg. Purchasers are invited to examine stock and prices. [Aug. 19, '57.] [June 20, 1855]

BEATTY'S ARABIAN HORSE OINTMENT IS warranted to cure in every instance, if used according to directions, Ringbone, Spavin, and Splint, or any other callous or hard lumps. It does not like "cure alls" of the present day, profess to cure all ills to which man and beast are liable to, but will most assuredly cure the above and remove all blemishes resulting, such as lumps, callosities, &c. It accomplishes its cures by penetrating the pores and converting the tu- mors or callous into pus or matter and is then discharged through the skin without removing the hair. Manufactured and sold by James H. Beatty at also at the Drug Store of Dr. Wm. LEM- MON and at the store of THOMAS DEVINE, Ebensburg, Pa. [Jan. 20, '58]

I. O. O. F. Highland Lodge No. 428 meets every WEDNESDAY evening at their Hall on High st., in the upper story of Shoemaker's store. 500 assorted pieces of Stone Ware, just re- ceived at the Cheap Store. E. ROBERTS

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