

# Democrat and Sentinel.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEW OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

EBENSBURG, NOVEMBER 24, 1858.

VOL. 6—NO. 1.

**City College.**  
 City Commercial College.  
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 Largest and most thorough Commercial College in the United States. Young men receive the actual duties of the Counting Room.  
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 Pittsburgh, Pa.  
**SALES—BY VIRTUE OF**  
 Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa. November 8, 1858. 3t

**CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!!—EVANS & HUGHES** would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country to the LARGE and EXTENSIVE stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING they have just received from the Eastern cities, and are now opening at their store on High street, and which they propose to sell at the lowest possible price. They have also received and have on hand A fine and large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Trimmings, &c. &c. Hatters, Stocks, Cravats, Hats of all kinds and description, Umbrellas and Suspensors. Clothing made to order at the shortest notice. Please call and see us before you make a purchase anywhere else, as we can guarantee that we will not be beat in quality and low prices by any establishment in the State. Terms Cash or Country Produce.  
 EVANS & HUGHES.  
 Ebensburg, Nov. 10, 1858.

**Scrofula, or King's Evil,** is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it permeates the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attack, nor is there one which it may not destroy. This scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vice, and above all, the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in its constitution, descending from parents to children and to the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."  
 Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which poisons the blood, depresses the energies of life, and scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination of the blood, and indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.  
 One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in  
**AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,** the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of the blood disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also of all other affections which arise from it, such as ENRITIS, SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, OR ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BROTHES, BLAINS AND BOILS, TETTER, AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RHEUMATISM, SYMPHILITIC AND MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROOP, DYSPEPSIA, DEBRILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The Sarsaparilla, in its purity and vigor, is found in nature without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.  
**Ayer's Cathartic Pills,** FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSICIAN, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely without a remedy be cured. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is sustained to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.  
**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,** FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.  
 So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the respiratory organs that are incident to our climate. While the inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.  
 PREPARED BY  
**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.**  
 LOWELL, MASS.  
 Sold by T. DEVINE, Ebensburg, and by merchants generally through the country.  
 Nov. 21, 1858:60:9.

**THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!**  
 PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, IS A GREAT scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost to great to believe. It cures as by magic, even the first and giving benefit, and a single bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver*.  
 The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are invigorated, and the body is restored to its healthy state. When, however, the liver is diseased, the stomach is affected, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors have made it his study to find some remedy which would be a cure for the many derangements to which it is subject.  
 To prove that this remedy is at hand, for any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.  
 A compound has been formed by dissolving in water the active virtues of a certain quantity of the most powerful medicines. These, given in their place a healthy and invigorating flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing it to give tone and health to the whole machine, and effecting a radical cure without any of the disagreeable effects of Calomel or Mineral Poison, that is usually restored to health.  
 One bottle taken before retiring prevents night sweats, and cures the Chronic Diarrhoea, its summer and bowel complaints yield almost at once.  
 One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for children there is no safer, or more effectual remedy in the world, as it never fails.  
 There is no exaggeration in these statements; they are plain facts, and we can give evidence to prove almost all who use it giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.  
 Among the hundreds of Liver Remedies now offered to the public, there are none we can so fully recommend as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, so generally known throughout the Union.  
 This preparation is truly a *Liver Invigorator*, producing the most happy results on all those who use it. Almost innumerable certificates have been given of the great virtue of this medicine by those of the highest standing in society, and we know it to be the best preparation now before the public.—Hudson County Democrat.  
 Price one dollar per bottle.  
**SANFORD & CO., Proprietors, 245 Broadway, New York.** Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, wholesale and retail agents.  
 Sold here by all Druggists, and by Thomas Devine, [June 15, 1y]

**WONDERS OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM.**  
 [From the London Quarterly.]  
 Paley applauds the contrivance by which everything we eat and drink is made to glide on its road to the gullet, over the entrance to the windpipe, without falling into it. A little moveable lid, the epiglottis, which is lifted up when we breathe, is pressed down upon the chuck of the air-passage by the weight of the food and the action of the muscles in swallowing it. Neither solids nor liquids, in short, can pass without shutting down the trap-door as they proceed. But this is only a part of the safeguard. The slit at the top of the windpipe never closes entirely when we breathe, but is shadowed with an acuteness to the slightest particles of water. The least thing touching the margin of the aperture causes its sides to come firmly together, and the intruding body is stopped at the inlet. It is stopped, but unless removed, must drop at the next inspiration into the lungs. To effect its expulsion, the sensibility of the rim at the top of the windpipe actually puts into vehement action a whole class of muscles placed lower than the bottom, and which compressing the chest, over which they are distributed, drives out the air with a force that sweeps the offending substance before it.  
 The convulsive coughing which arises when we are choked, is the energetic effort of nature for our relief, when anything comes to be the road of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."  
 Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which poisons the blood, depresses the energies of life, and scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination of the blood, and indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.  
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**PHILOPENA.**—We believe this pleasant amusement for boys and girls, and sometimes those of more mature age, originated in Germany, where it was called *wiel tibeken*, which as spoken has the sound of *phi-phen*, which may have been the origin of our word, to which we have given a Latin termination, *pena*, because it infers a penalty or forfeiture exacted or won by the tact or management of the winning party. With us the thing is managed, however, excessively clumsy, and without skill. A person in company chances to find a double-nutted almond, and hands the half nut to another, and says, or rather should say, "Will you eat a philopena with me?" The other may say, "I am afraid," and eat it himself. This is the challenge; the party eats the other. Thus they separate; but when they meet again the one that can think to say, "philopena" first to the other wins the forfeit, and has a right to name what it shall be. Generally, among children, some trifle, or among young folks, some little present, suitable to the condition of the parties. Thus, a young lady who wins a philopena of a gentleman, may immediately add, "I wear No. 6½ kids" if the parties meet in the street, the lady may say, "O yes, I see you notice my parasol is getting old. Well, then, I accept." But the gentleman must never allude to her want of an article, but exercise his judgment as to what would be acceptable. Generally, in our haste to win a philopena, we forget propriety, and become rude in this land of thrift and hurry. The thing is far better and more pleasantly managed in Germany, and calls into exercise some of the most useful faculties of the mind. When a couple meet the next time after eating a philopena together, no advantage is taken of the other until one of them pronounces the word "Philopena." This is the warning that the sport is to begin. Let us suppose that a gentleman calls upon a lady; she invites him to walk in, but at the same time speaks the talismanic word. If he accepts the offer to walk in, he is lost, unless she removes the ban by telling him to go away. If she asks him to take off his hat, he must resolutely keep it on; or if at a table she should hand him any article which he accepts, she wins the forfeit. At the same time, he is watching to catch her off her guard—for the acceptance of any offer from the other ends the game. Both are constantly exercising their wits to prevent being caught, and the sport often goes on all the evening. Perhaps the gentleman brings a little present, saying, "Knowing that I should lose my philopena, I have brought it along—here it is." If she is caught off her guard by this smooth speech, she loses, for he immediately claims a forfeit. If neither wins at first meeting, the sport is continued at the second; and it may happen that half a dozen parties meet at the same time, all anxious to win of their philopena partners, so that the scene often becomes ludicrously amusing. How preferable is this German play to our own! And as the sport derived from philopena is very innocent and pretty, we commend it to the young folks of America,  
 HINTS TO NEW TEACHERS.—The Michigan Journal of Instruction contains some important hints to new teachers—some that will prove of service to those just entering on the duties of their responsible profession:—  
 1. Meet your school at the outset with a quiet and natural demeanor. Affect neither sternness nor affability. Feel and say in a few simple words, that you hope to do them good, and will try to do the best you can for them.  
 2. If whispering or disorder occurs, pause at once, and do not proceed till order is restored. The mere pause is generally sufficient to end for this.  
 3. Remember that good discipline is the principal thing; without this there can be no successful teaching.  
 4. Govern yourself. Do not fret or fly into passion; never stamp or scold; do not threaten or talk too much. Let a kindly interest in your pupils temper all your actions.  
 5. Have the school-room kept tidy and comfortable; wash off scribbles and ink spots, and hang up charts and maps, to give the room an attractive appearance.  
 6. Let the lessons be short, but thoroughly mastered. Do over the same ground again in review. No lofty superstructure can rise except on solid foundations.  
 7. Foster in your pupils a spirit of justice and generosity, kindness and forbearance, reverence for truth and duty.  
 8. Make daily preparation for your work; the oldest and ablest teachers do this. You will thus be able to give clear explanations, and to infuse life and spirit into your instructions.  
 9. Remember that your every act is closely watched, and that example teaches more powerfully than precept. That teacher who is a gentleman in dress and demeanor, whose language is simple and pure and truthful, whose deportment is gentle, graceful and kind, will awaken a respect to both pupils and parents, that will make his task easy.  
 10. Put yourself into communication with neighboring teachers. If there is no Teachers' Association, organize one as soon as possible.  
 11. Take an educational journal; you cannot afford to do without its suggestions.  
 — An exchange gets slightly excited, and piles on the "bifalutin" in this wise:—"A grain of carmine will tinge a gallon of water, so that in every drop the color will be perceptible; and a grain of musk will scent a room for twenty years. Just so if a man cheat the printer—the stain will be visible on the minute atoms of his minute soul, and will leave a scent of rascality about an individual strong enough to make an honest man turn up his nose in disgust and kick him out of his presence, if he can't get rid of him any other way!"

**The Old Arm Chair.**  
 I love it, I love it, and who shall dare  
 To chide me for loving that old arm chair?  
 I've treasured it long as a sainted prize,  
 I've bedewed it with tears, I've embalmed it with sighs,  
 'Tis bound with a thousand bonds to my heart,  
 Not a tie will break, or link will start,  
 When you know the spell—a Mother sat there!  
 And a sacred thing is that old arm chair,  
 In childhood's hours, I've lingered near,  
 The hallowed seat with list'ning ear,  
 And gentle words that mother would give,  
 To fit me to do, and teach me to live:  
 She told me that shadow would never fade,  
 With truth for my creed, and God for my guide,  
 She taught me to fling my earliest prayer,  
 As I knelt beside that old arm chair.  
 I sat and watched her many a day,  
 When her eyes grew dim and her locks were grey,  
 And I almost worshipped her when she smiled,  
 And turned from her Bible to bless her child,  
 Years rolled on, but the last one sped—  
 My idol was shattered, my earth star fled,  
 I learned how much the heart can bear,  
 When I saw her die in her old arm chair.  
 'Tis past! 'tis past! and I gaze on it now,  
 With quivering breath, and with quivering brow;  
 'Twas the eye she shut, 'twas the voice she died,  
 And memory flows with lava tide,  
 Say it is folly, and deem me weak,  
 Whilst scalding drops start down my cheek,  
 But I love it, I love it, and cannot tear,  
 My heart away from that old arm chair.  
 "A SMART WOMAN."—On Friday evening, says the New York Post, an elegant dressed woman entered Stewart's store and asked to see some shawls. After assorting and comparing, she at length made a selection, the price being \$500. Gracefully producing her portmanteau, she tendered the clerk a two-thousand dollar bill in payment. He took it immediately to the cashier, who examined it carefully, and then, to make himself perfectly sure, sent a clerk out with it to see an expert and obtain his opinion. Meanwhile, the lady became very indignant, and resented the affront which she said had been put upon her. She was not a character to receive or pass off bad currency, and would never come again to Stewart's to do any shopping. Presently the messenger returned with the intelligence that the bill was good. She caught it from him, declaring that she would not take the shawl. After a little while, however, she seemed to relent, and saying that she had been to a large number of establishments, and that the shawl was the only one that suited her, she remarked that she would take it, adding her determination not to expose herself again to a similar affront. The clerk was profuse in apologies as he did up the article, and the two thousand dollar bill was taken by the cashier, and fifteen hundred dollars promptly paid back to her. When, without bidding good night, she took her leave. The bill this time proved to be a counterfeit. She had paid the clerk a different one from the one first exhibited.

A discovery of immense bodies of iron ore has lately been made in this State, not far from the neighborhood of those rich deposits already so widely known in the country as the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob. The editor of the *Ironton Furnace* has visited the place of discovery, and says: "We have actually been upon the ground and stood upon these hills or mountains of ore, which in our judgment is as rich in quality, as the celebrated Iron Mountain. It is about thirty miles from Ironton, and its main body seems to be in three different localities, about one or two miles apart, and is said to be a pure quality of hematite. The ground upon which it is located embraces a tract of between eleven and twelve thousand acres, owned by one gentleman, Napoleon Atbuchen, Esq., and has been entered at the government price within the last three years. It is a sparsely inhabited neighborhood, and until within the last few years, was never explored, except by hunters, who were ignorant of the use or value of the "black rock." It lies upon a range of hills, dividing the waters of Castor and Big St. Francis.—*St. Louis Democrat.*  
 — Neighbor T— had a socially party at his house a few evenings since, and the "dear boy" Charles, a five-year-old shaver, was favored with permission to be seen in the parlor.  
 "Pa" is somewhat proud of his boy, and Charles was of course, elaborately gotten-up for so great an occasion. Among other extras, the little fellow's hair was treated to a liberal supply of can de' cologne, to his huge gratification. As he entered the parlor, and made his bow to the ladies and gentlemen—"Lookee here," said he, proudly, "if any of you smells a small, that's me!"  
 The effect was decided, and Charles, having thus in one brief sentence delivered an illustrative essay on human vanity, was the hero of the evening.  
 —Some fun-loving fellows in New Castle Del., recently started a society there which purported to be a lodge of the sons of Malte. One of the initiated, however, exposed the whole concern. He stated that after being initiated, he signed what was represented as the Constitution of the order, but which turned out to be nothing more or less than an order for a keg of beer, upon one of the town brewers. The club had been indulging in lager, at the expense of the new members for several weeks—but since the "blow" they have fallen through.  
 —The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 15th inst.

**SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—HIGHLAND** Division, No. 84, Sons of G. W. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street, wholesale and retail agents, meets at its Hall every Saturday evening, in the upper story of *W. Devine's* building.  
 A notice is hereby given that the undersigned, having been appointed Auditor in opposition to the funds in the hands of George Litzinger, executor of Leonard Litzinger, deceased, among the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, will sit at his office, in the borough of Ebensburg, on Wednesday the 24th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. JOHN S. RHEY, Auditor.  
 Oct. 27, 1858:49:4