

# Democrat and Sentinel.

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

EBENSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1860.

VOL. 7--NO. 7.

NEW SERIES.

**TERMS:**  
"DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL" IS PUBLISHED every Wednesday Morning at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable in advance; FIVE DOLLARS AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS if not paid within six months, and TEN DOLLARS if not paid until the termination of the year.

A subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months, and no subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue his paper until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editor.

Any person subscribing for six months will be charged ONE DOLLAR, unless the money is paid in advance.

**Advertising Rates.**

One square, 12 lines	\$ 50	50	\$1 00
Two squares, 24 lines	1 00	1 00	2 00
Three squares, 36 lines	1 50	2 00	3 00
4 squares, 48 lines	2 00	2 50	4 00
5 squares, 60 lines	2 50	3 00	5 00
6 squares, 72 lines	3 00	3 50	6 00
7 squares, 84 lines	3 50	4 00	7 00
8 squares, 96 lines	4 00	4 50	8 00
9 squares, 108 lines	4 50	5 00	9 00
10 squares, 120 lines	5 00	5 50	10 00
11 squares, 132 lines	5 50	6 00	11 00
12 squares, 144 lines	6 00	6 50	12 00
13 squares, 156 lines	6 50	7 00	13 00
14 squares, 168 lines	7 00	7 50	14 00
15 squares, 180 lines	7 50	8 00	15 00
16 squares, 192 lines	8 00	8 50	16 00
17 squares, 204 lines	8 50	9 00	17 00
18 squares, 216 lines	9 00	9 50	18 00
19 squares, 228 lines	9 50	10 00	19 00
20 squares, 240 lines	10 00	10 50	20 00
21 squares, 252 lines	10 50	11 00	21 00
22 squares, 264 lines	11 00	11 50	22 00
23 squares, 276 lines	11 50	12 00	23 00
24 squares, 288 lines	12 00	12 50	24 00
25 squares, 300 lines	12 50	13 00	25 00

All advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

## HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to his country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and, thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Acidity, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid action of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal. Diarrhea, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Biliousness, which often arises from a morbid action, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive system, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanates. For this reason, it is highly recommended to the body of man, reducing him to a more slender in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanates.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and a debilitated system, these Bitters are invaluable as a tonic, and should be used in all cases of weakness. For all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

**CAUTION.**—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. C. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

AGENTS—Davis & Jones, Ebensburg, J. A. Smith, Summitville, Wm. Litzinger, Loretto, Peter Kinney, Munster. August 21, 1859.—ly.

## DRUGS DRUGS DRUGS!

JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE BY R. S. BUNN, M. D., A general assortment of

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, Spices, Oils, Paints, Dye-Staffs, BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, FLUID,**

Wholesale Cutlery, Razors, Brushes, Combs, Stationery, Blank Books, Penknives, Saws, Tobacco, Guns, Snuff, and other articles usually kept in drug stores.

R. S. BUNN, M. D. Ebensburg, May, 4, 1859—24-ly.

**THIS WAY.** JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE A large and splendid Assortment of American Pocket-Knives. (Every knife warranted.)

GEORGE HUNTLEY. August, 10, 1859. 3t.

**BANK SIMMONS AND EXECUTORS FOR SALES AT THIS OFFICE**

## Select Poetry.

Think gently of the erring.

Think gently of the erring!

Ye know not of the power

With which the dark temptation came

In some unguarded hour;

Ye may not know how earnestly

They struggled, or how well,

Until the hour of darkness came,

And darkly thus they fell.

Think gently of the erring!

Oh, do not once forget,

However deeply stained by sin,

He is thy brother yet—

Heir of the self-same heritage,

Child of the self-same God!

He has but stumbled in the path,

Thou hast but feebly trod.

Speak gently to the erring!

For it is not enough

That innocence and grace are gone,

Without that censure rough?

It sure must be a weary load,

That sin crushed to bear,

And they who share a happy fate

Their chidings well may spare.

Speak kindly to the erring!

Thou yet may'st lead them back

With holy words and tones of love

From misery's thorny track.

Forget not that thou hast often sinned,

And sinful yet may be forgiven!

Deal gently with the erring,

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

As God has dealt with thee.

Go on, please—I'm all attention

"In the year 1472, Peter Schoeffer sent

to Paris one of his agents, named Herman

De Stadbon, for the purpose of selling a

number of printed Bibles. The poor man,

accused and found guilty of magic, died

of being burnt alive; and the officers of

the king Louis XI., confiscated all his books

and other property. There was a great stir

made about it. Peter Schoeffer and his col-

leagues took measures to recover their prop-

erty; they addressed a memorial to Louis XI.,

which was strengthened by letters from the

Emperor of Germany, and the Archbishop of

Meyence, who prayed the king of France, to

cause restitution to be made. This he did,

and ordered the full amount to be restored."

"By Gutenberg, whom I will no longer

call the inventor of printing, but whom I

shall not esteem the less for being its per-

fecter, the king Louis XI. was a fine fellow—

But go on, Master Benjamin."

"This opened the eyes of the doctors of the

Sorbonne; they wrote to several towns to

send them printers. Constance sent them

Ulrich Gering; Colmar, Michael Freiburger;

and Strasburg sent Berthold de Rembolt and

Martin Crantz. These printers established

their presses at the college of the Sorbonne,

and ere long there issued several valuable

works. Learned societies in other places fol-

lowed this noble example, and the art of print-

ing was quickly disseminated."

At that moment the compositor and the

apprentice were interrupted by the entrance

of two men.

"Ah!" whispered Thomas to his young

companion, "here's the master; how angry

he will be at my not having discovered the

mysterious writer of these articles!"

"Have you inserted the first of the adver-

tisements, Master?"

"Yes, Master Benjamin."

"Without reading it?"

"What good should I get by reading it?"

"Brother," said Benjamin addressing the

youngest of the new comers, "just read in to-

day's number of the paper, what Thomas has

put in print."

"I declare, Master Ben," cried Thomas,

"you frighten me—is not the type clear?"

"Oh! clear enough, no doubt."

Benjamin's brother took up the paper, and

with much astonishment read aloud as fol-

lows:—

"Great excitement has been caused in Bos-

ton, by the news of a horrible assassination.

A man named Thomas Semple, for many

years employed in the printing office of Mr.

James Franklin, murdered last night in cold

blood his wife and his five children."

"I murdered my wife and my children!"

cried poor Thomas, turning deadly pale, and

staggering back against the wall. A general

and hearty burst of laughter, led by Ben-

jamin, hailed the paragraph and the com-

ment.

"What's the meaning of this jest?" asked

Benjamin's brother, as soon as he could com-

mand his voice.

"I wanted to show Thomas the utility of

reading what he prints."

"Then 'twas only a joke, Master Ben?"

asked Thomas, recovering a little.

"And not a bad one," said the boy, still

laughing—"to make a man unconsciously

claim himself a murderer."

"After all, Benjamin," remarked the eldest

gentleman present, "I don't see why a taste

for reading should be encouraged in your

brother's printing office. If all the workmen

spent as much time over books as you do,

what would become of the establishment?"

"My workmen's health would suffer, also,"

said the master. "Fancy my father,—it was

only this morning, I discovered that Ben-

jamin starves himself for the sake of his books."

"How can that be?" cried the elder Mr.

Franklin. "You know, James, I arranged

with you that while your brother remained

under your care, you were to give him in

place of wages, comfortable lodging and abun-

dant food."

"Certainly, sir, replied James; but about

six months ago Benjamin earnestly request-

ed me to give him in cash, the amount of what

his board cost me, and that he would provide

for himself. This I consented to, fancying he

did not relish the fare at my table, and pre-

ferred selecting his own diet, but this morn-

ing I discovered that he eats scarcely any-

thing, and spends his money in buying

books."

"You are mistaken, brother," said Ben-

jamin. "I eat sufficiently, I assure you. Some

time since I met with a book which recom-

mends vegetable diet as most salutary, both

for mind and body; and the author gives

recipes for cooking rice and potatoes in var-

ious forms. I follow his rates, father, and

quite luxuriously on bread and raisins, with

a glass of water."

"Yes; until you have made yourself as thin

and transparent as the water you drink?"

"After all, father, I have determined to

renounce this regimen."

"And wherefore?"

"Because yesterday I happened to be in

the kitchen while Susan was cleaning some

fish, and on opening the stomach of a large

fish, I saw her take out a small one. 'Ho!

ho! my fine fellow,' said I, 'since you eat

each other, I don't see why I should scruple

to eat you in your turn. Which proves,' ad-

ded he, laughing, 'that man is justly called

a reasoning animal, because he can so read-

ily find reasons for what he wishes to do.'

"You are a strange boy," said his father.

"After positively refusing to pursue my pro-

fitable trade of a tallow chandler, I placed

you with a cutter; but instead of applying

yourself to learn the business, nothing forth-

would do for you but going to sea, inspired,

as you tell me by some books of voyages and

travels which fell into your hands."

"Ah! what a pleasant time I passed with

the cutter," cried Benjamin. "A lodger in

his house had a fine collection of books which

he used most kindly to lend to me; and in-

deed, father; I found it very hard to forsake

the company of historians, philosophers, and

travelers, and go into the workshop to grind

knives and scissors."

"Well, after that, in order to please you I

placed you in your brother's printing office,

where, as I am told, you do nothing but pore