

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, PA. WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864.

VOL. 11--NO. 22.

CREAT ATTRACTION!! Call and Examine the Goods.

THE subscribers having returned from the city, have now opened one of the largest and most carefully assorted stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, ever offered to the people of Carrolltown and the surrounding country, which they will sell at as low a figure as any store in the country. Their stock consists of DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES of all kinds, Ladies' Dress Goods of all kinds, French Merinos, Delaines, Silks, Alpaca, Plaids, &c. Their stock of Groceries consists of the best articles the market affords of COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, &c. Their Cutlery is of the best manufacture. Their QUEENSWARE and HOLLOWWARE are of the finest quality. Ladies who wish to make a good investment should call and examine for themselves. All kinds of country produce taken, and greenbacks not refused. Give us a call, and we will endeavor to give you satisfaction. May 18, 1864. E. GLASS & CO.

License Notice.

The following petitions have been filed in the office of the clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, and will be acted on by the Court at the next June session, commencing on the first Monday of that month. TAVERN.

JOHNSTOWN.—3d May John Kraft 3d ward; 4th May, David Metzgar 4th ward; 9th May, William Palmer 3d ward; 9th May, Baltzer Kohler, 3d ward; 10th May, George N. Hohmann 4th ward; 11th May, Henry Schable, 4th ward; 14th May, John Brady, 3d ward; James Downey 2nd ward; John Bending 2nd ward.

SUMMITVILLE.—James M. Rife, 12th May, Mrs. V. A. Riley; 13th May, Josephine Fries.

CHEST SPRINGS BOR.—9th May, John E. McKinzie; 9th May, George W. Stroehrer. CAMBRIA BOR.—10th May, Owen McCaffrey; 13th May, Daniel McDonald.

LOBBETTS BOR.—14th May, John B. Myers; 14th May, Philip Hartzog.

EBENSBURG.—13th May, John A. Blair West ward; J. Alexander Moore East ward. WILMORE BOR.—10th May, James D. Hamilton.

MILLVILLE BOR.—10th May Casper Fox. TAYLOR TP.—10th May, Leonard Kist.

RICHLAND TP.—10th May, John W. Moore; 10th May, Joseph Geise; 14th May, George Conrad.

CLEARFIELD TP.—Michael Barnicle. CONEMADON BOR.—John Headrick 2nd ward.

SPRINGHANA TP.—13th May, M. J. Platt.

QUART.

CARROLL TP.—Jacob Leib.

JOHNSTOWN.—10th May, Daniel W. Goughbour.

JOS. McDONALD, Clerk Q. S. May 18 1864.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria County.

Notice is hereby given that the following appraisal of certain personal property, of decedents, selected and set apart, for the widows of intestates, under Act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1851, have been filed in the Register's Office, at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for approval, on Wednesday the 8th of June next, to wit:

Appraisal of certain personal property set apart for the widow of Michael Dan Magahan, dec'd.

Appraisal of certain personal property set apart for the widow of David O'Harro, dec'd.

Appraisal of certain personal property set apart for the widow of Daniel Litzinger, dec'd.

Appraisal of certain personal property set apart for the widow of James Kelly, dec'd.

Appraisal of certain personal property set apart for the widow of George Rose.

Appraisal of certain personal property set apart for the widow of Joseph Mery dec'd.

JAMES GRIFFIN, Clerk. Clerks Office May 18, 1864.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT A Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg, commencing on Monday, June 7th, A. D., 1864.

McGonigle, use vs Rodgers.

Burgoon vs Bingham.

Burk vs Crum.

Duke vs Jennings, et ux.

Christoph vs Strickmatter.

Bonsor vs Gates.

Lloyd & Co vs Skelly.

JOS. McDONALD, Proth'y. PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, May 4, 1864.

The Life and Campaigns of General McClellan, for sale by JAMES MURRAY.

The Life and services of General Grant, for sale by JAMES MURRAY.

The Life and services of General Butler, for sale by JAMES MURRAY.

Notice. All persons indebted to me for subscription, advertising or job work, are requested to settle their accounts immediately. JAS. S. TOID.

April 18, 1864.

"**DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL**" is published every Wednesday Morning, at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable in advance; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS, if not paid within six months; and TWO DOLLAR if not paid until the termination of the year. No subscription will be received 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.

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half a column, 10 00 12 00 20 00
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Business Cards.

D. McLAUGHLIN. Attorney at Law, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession. Dec. 9, 1863.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL. Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Cambria County Penna. Office Colonnade row. Dec. 4 1863

CYRUS L. PERSHING. Esq. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Johnstown, Cambria Co. Pa. Office on Main street, second floor over Bank. ix 2

MICHAEL HASSON. Esq. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria Co. Pa. Office on Main street, three doors East of Julian. ix 2

J. E. Scanton. ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBURG, PA., OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, THREE DOORS EAST OF THE LOGAN HOUSE. December 10, 1863.-ly.

R. L. JOHNSTON, GEO. W. OATMAN, JOHNSTON & OATMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Ebensburg Cambria County Penna. OFFICE REMOVED TO LLOYD ST., One door West of R. L. Johnston's Residence. [Dec. 4, 1861. ly.*

JOHN PENLON. Esq. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria County Pa. Office on Main street adjoining his dwelling. ix 2

P. S. NOON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. Office one door East of the Post Office. Feb. 18, 1863.-tf.

GEORGE M. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBURG, Cambria County, Pa. OFFICE IN COLONADE ROW. March 13, 1864.

G. W. HICKMAN, B. F. HOLL, G. W. HICKMAN & CO., Wholesale Dealers in MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS, SNUFFS, &c. N. E. COR. THIRD & MARKET STREET. PHILADELPHIA. August 13, 1863.-ly.

W. W. MAIR, JOHN S. DAVIDSON, MAIR & DAVIDSON, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN SADDLERY, CARRIAGE AND TUNNRK HARDWARE & TRIMMINGS, SADDLES & HARNESS, No. 127, Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA. PAD SKINS, BEST OAK TANNED HARNESS, SKIRTING AND BRIDLE LEATHERS. June 17, 1863 ly.

J. T. MOORE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FLOUR, CHOP, &c. HENRY NEFF'S MILLS, WEST BARREE, HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PA. March 23, 1864.

For Rent. An office on Centre Street, next door north of Esq. Kinkoad's office. Possession given immediately. JOSEPH McDONALD. April 13, 1864.

Select Poetry.

L'INCONNUE.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

Is thy name Mary, maiden fair?
Such should, methinks, its music be:
The sweetest name that mortals bear
Were best befitting thee;
And she, to whom it once was given,
Was half of earth and half of heaven.
I hear thy voice, I see thy smile,
I look upon thy folded hair;
Ah! while we dream not they beguile,
Our hearts are in the snare;
And she who claims a wild bird's wing
Must start not if her captive sing.
So, lady, take the leaf that falls,
To all but thee unseen, unknown;
When evening shades thy silent walls,
Then read it all alone:
In stillness read, in darkness seal,
Forget, despise, but not reveal!

The Mexican Crown.

MAXIMILIAN ACCEPTS THE THRONE.
THE MEXICAN PROCESSION TO MIRAMAR.

Four carriages, belonging to his imperial highness, preceded by outriders, went to convey the deputation from the hotel where they had lodged at the expense of the Archduke. The deputation was composed of M. Gutierrez de Estrada, the President; Colonel Velasquez de Leon, Ex-Minister; M. Aguiar, Ex-Charge d'Affaires; Gen. Wolf; M. Essendon, banker; and M. Landa, merchant. A number of eminent Mexicans, among whom were M. Arrangoiz, Ex-Minister of Finance; M. Murphy, formerly Mexican Envoy at London; Colonel Fatio, M. Gutierrez de Estrada, Jr., with several Generals, Colonels, and other officers, accompanied by the deputation.

All were in full uniform, as were also the officers of the household of the Archduke aids-de-camp and the chamberlains. RECEPTION OF THE DEPUTATION AND TENDER OF THE CROWN.

The deputation, after being received by Count Zuehlke, who filled the functions of Grand Master of the household of his Imperial Highness, were introduced into the grand drawing room, into which the Archduke Maximilian, wearing the uniform of an Austrian Vice Admiral, immediately afterwards entered.

The French and Belgian Ministers in Austria were present at the ceremony. M. Gutierrez de Estrada then delivered a speech expressing the joy felt by the Mexican deputation in finding themselves in the presence of his Imperial Highness; they had come in the name of the Imperial Regency to announce that the vote of the notables which had conferred the crown on him is henceforth ratified by the enthusiastic adhesion of the immense majority of the country; the unanimous acclamation of the notables of Mexico, of the municipal corporations, has become a truly national vote.

MAXIMILIAN'S REPLY.

The following is the translation of the full speech of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria in reply to the deputation—His Imperial Highness spoke in Spanish: "Mature examination of the acts of adhesion you have come to lay before me affords me the assurance that the resolution of the Mexican notables which bro't you for the first time to Miramar is confirmed by the immense majority of your compatriots, and that I may with good right consider myself the legitimate elect of the Mexican people. The first condition expressed in my reply of the 3d of October, is therefore fulfilled. The guarantee which the future empire requires to be able to consecrate itself in peace to the first of its missions—the establishment upon firm bases of the independence and welfare of the country—are now secured, thanks to the magnanimity of the Emperor of the French, who, throughout the progress of the negotiations, has shown himself constantly animated by a spirit of loyalty and good will, of which I shall ever preserve the remembrance. The august head of my family, upon his part, has given his consent to my taking possession of the throne offered to me. I am thus enabled to fulfill the eventual promise I gave you six months ago, and I now solemnly declare that with the aid of the Almighty, I accept the crown at the hands of the Mexican nation which tenders it to me. Following the traditions of that new continent, so full of strength and future, Mexico has used the right of selecting a government in harmony with her wishes and her requirements. She has placed her confidence in a descendant of that House of Hapsburg which three centuries ago planted a Christian monarchy upon her soil. This confidence touches me, and I will not betray it. I accept the power of organization which the nation of

which you are the organs confers upon me, and I shall in any case retain it only so long as may be necessary to introduce settled order into Mexico, and to establish wise and liberal institutions. As I stated to you, gentlemen, in my address of the 3d of October, I shall hasten to place the monarchy under the safeguard of constitutional laws as soon as the country shall be completely pacified. The strength of the executive power is, in my opinion, secured by the precision equally with the well defined establishment of its limits; it is therefore my intention, in carrying on my government, to fix such boundaries as may guarantee its stability. I firmly hope that we shall prove that well regulated liberty is perfectly compatible with the reign of order. I shall know how to respect the one and to cause respect to be shown to the other. I shall hold high the flag of independence, the symbol of future greatness, with the same vigor. I ask the assistance of all Mexicans who love their country to aid me in accomplishing my splendid but difficult task.—Union will make us strong, will procure for us peace and prosperity. My Government will never forget the gratitude it owes to the illustrious prince whose generous support has brought about the regeneration of our beautiful country. Upon the way to my new country it is my intention to visit Rome, to receive from the hands of the Holy Father those benedictions so precious to all sovereigns, and which are doubly important to me, as called upon to found a new empire."

SOLENN RATIFICATION OF THE ACT—REJOICINGS IN THE NEW COURT.

As soon as the Archduke had uttered the last word, the deputation and all the Mexicans present acclaimed their new sovereign by crying out three times, "God save the Emperor Maximilian!" "God save the Emperor Charlotte!" At the same instant salutes of artillery, fired from the bastions of the castle, announced to the public the accession of the Archduke Maximilian to the throne of Mexico, and were immediately followed by other salutes from the port and town of Trieste. Then M. Gutierrez de Estrada, as President of the deputation, returned thanks to his Majesty for his definitive acceptance of the Mexican crown.

He said:—"Sire, the complete and absolute acceptance on the part of your Majesty is the prelude of our happiness; it is the consecration of the salvation of Mexico, of its approaching regeneration, of its future greatness. Every year on this day our children will offer up thanksgivings to heaven in gratitude for our miraculous deliverance. As for us, sire, there remains a last duty to perform, and that is to lay at your feet our love, our gratitude, and the homage of our fidelity."

On saying these words the President of the deputation bent his knee and kissed the hand of the new sovereign, according to Spanish custom as a mark of homage. His example was followed by all the Mexicans present.

A process verbal of the acceptance of the crown of Mexico having been drawn up, the Emperor Maximilian first affixed his signature to it, after which the members of the deputation did the same, and lastly the notable Mexicans.

That ceremony having been accomplished, the deputation proceeded into the apartments of the Princess Charlotte, whom they also proclaimed, and rendered homage to her in the same manner. While these things were taking place at Miramar, the news of the proclamation of the Emperor of Mexico had already reached Trieste, and the Bishop had a solemn Te Deum of thanksgiving celebrated in the cathedral of San Giusto, at which all the authorities of the town were present. Salutes from the batteries were fired at the same time.—Paris Moniteur, April 14.

The following Receipts are said never to fail:

To Destroy Rats.—Catch them one by one, and flatten their heads in a lemon-squeezer.

To Kill Roaches.—Get a pair of heavy boots, catch your roaches, put them in a barrel, and get in yourself and dance.

To Catch Mice.—On going to bed put these crumbs in your moustache, lie with your mouth open, and when the mouse's whiskers tickle yours, bite.

Boys fly kites for recreation, and men for other motives; the first require the wind to raise the kite, the second the kite to raise the wind.

AUCTIONEER'S MOTTO.—Come when you are bid, and bid when you come.

The greater the difficulty, the more glory in surmounting it.

He conquers who endures.

Inclined to be Quarrelsome.

There was once a little slim-built fellow, rich as a Jew and independent as the devil, riding along a highway, in the State of Georgia, when he overtook a man driving a drove of hogs by the help of a big raw-boned, six-foot-two specimen of humanity. Stopping the last-named individual, he accosted him:

"I say, are these your hogs?"

"No, sir, I'm to work by the month."

"What pay might you be getting friend?"

"Ten dollars a month and whiskey thrown in," was the reply.

"Well look here—I'm a weak, little, inoffensive man, and people are apt to impose upon me, d'ye see? Now, I'll give you twenty-five dollars a month, to ride along with me and protect me," was Mr. Gardner's reply. "But," he added, as a thought struck, "how might you be on the fight?"

"Never been licked in my life!" rejoined the six-footer.

"Just the man I want, is't a bargain?" queried Gardner.

Six-footer ruminated. "Twenty-five dollars—double wages—nothing to do but ride around and smash a fellow's mug occasionally when he's sassy." Six-footer accepted.

They rode along till, just at night, they reached a village. Dismounting at the door, they went in. Gardner immediately singled out the biggest man in the room, and picked a fuss with him. After considerable promiscuous jawing, Gardner turned to his fighting friend and intimated that the licking of the man had become a sad necessity. Six-footer peeled went in and came out first best.

The next night, at another hotel, the same scene was re-enacted—Gardner getting into a row with the biggest man in the place, and six-footer doing the fighting.

At last, on the third day, they came to a ferry kept by a huge double-fisted man, who had never been licked in his life.—Whilst crossing the river, Gardner as usual, began to find fault and "blow." The ferryman naturally got mad, throw things around kind o' loose, and told him his opinion of their kind. Gardner then turned to his friend "from the shoulder," and gently broke intelligence to him "that he was sorry, but that it was absolutely necessary to thrash that ferryman." Six-footer nodded his head, but said nothing. It was plainly to be seen that he did not relish the job, by the way he shrugged his shoulders, but there was no help for it. So when they reached the shore, both stripped, and at it they went. Up and down the bank, over the sand, into the water—they fought, scratched, gouged, bit and rolled, till at the end of an hour the ferryman caved. Six-footer had been triumphant, but it had been tough work. Going up to his employer, he scratched his head for a moment, and then broke forth:

"Look here, Mr. Gardner, your salary sets very well, but—I'm—of the opinion—that you are inclined to be quarrelsome—that you've only been with me three days, and I've licked the three biggest men in the country. I think this firm had better dissolve, for you see, Mr. Gardner, I'm afraid you are inclined to be quarrelsome, and I reckon I'll draw!"

Letter from Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, May 9, 1864.

MR. EDITOR: In a previous letter to your paper I promised your readers the particulars in reference to the erection of the Arsenal on the Island, at the foot of what is known in the West as the Upper Rapids of the Mississippi river. Of the many islands of this famous river, none have the beautiful situation and grandeur of scenery that belongs to this noted one, very properly termed Rock Island—not because its general appearance presents a broken or stony surface, but owing to the lower point being higher and projected on its edges, than the upper—the soil being from three to six feet in thickness, on a base of solid limestone almost impenetrable by the chisel. In the main the general surface of the island is level. The river bed from one end of the Rapids to the other and between the great rising bluffs on either side, is solid rock. The C. R. I.—F. M. & M. railroad crosses the island, about 80 rods from the lower point, between which is the spot chosen as the site for the Arsenal buildings.—Speaking of the Railway it would be as well to state that a fine bridge was erected by the railway company, thus coupling the island with Iowa and Illinois. The main channel of the river runs along the Iowa side, over which a five span and a draw-bridge is thrown. The length of each span is about 70 paces. From the island to the Illinois shore a bridge of slighter build and three span of less reach

complete the Great Bridge. Immediately above the railway, thick timber of rapid growth extends to the upper point of the island a distance of nearly two miles and a half. The greatest width measures one-half mile at the lower end.

You are probably aware that a continual and bitter strife has been going on for several years between the party of the Mississippi valley and those of Chicago. Bills have been pushed forward by both parties, and owing to the strenuous efforts of each, neither could make headway in establishing an Arsenal at either point, but the issue or more properly the contest, has come to a close, both gaining the point at dispute by having the right granted to them to build an Arsenal at each point.

The work has been going on in earnest on the island—the excavation has already been made for the foundation, and the materials are brought to the spot as expeditiously as possible. They have got so far along that the laying of the cornerstone took place on the 21st of April. A cavity was cut in the stone, into which a tin can was placed, containing a copy of the "Davenport Daily Democrat," one of the "Daily Gazette," and the "Rock Island Union," a silver half-dollar and a manuscript containing the following: "This stone was laid on the 21st day of April, A. D., 1864, being the 88th year of American Independence, and the fourth year of the great slaveholders' rebellion against the government of the United States for the perpetuation and extension of African slavery.

"Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States."

"Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois."

"Maj. C. P. Kingsbury, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., commanding R. I. Arsenal."

"Wm. Channon, Master Carpenter."

"Richard Lloyd, Master Mason."

"Rock Island Arsenal, April 21, '64."

The size of the structure will be 180 feet by 60, three stories high above the base, making in height 58 feet. A tower will be erected which will project above the main building 39 feet. The rock used for the building is procured from the fine quarries 15 miles above the island, on the Iowa bluffs near the town of LeClaire, being the head of the Rapids before spoken of. By means of flat-boats the stone is floated to the bank of the island, then swung from the boat by means of temporary derricks to the shore.

It is expected that the building will be roofed by November next. We think the position the most central of any other in the country, owing to its easy access by rail or water.

While speaking of the Island, I will relate a circumstance in connection with the interesting history of it. Some years ago a tragedy was enacted on its banks that was of the most horrible character conceivable. Col. Davenport, then a resident of the island, and well known by the early settlers, was a man of good reputation. The time of the occurrence was on a pleasant Fourth of July, when he fell under the stroke of murderers' hands.—The family had all gone to the Illinois side to spend the day with the assembled people from the country. While they were thus occupied, the leading actors in the murder to advantage of the family's absence, entered the Col's residence, seized him, and by choking and punishment forced him to disclose the place where his money was kept. The result was that the family returned in the evening to find the husband and father lying on the floor, murdered.

It is possible that a few of the readers of the Sentinel have read the thrilling narrative of this horrible murder and the subsequent capture of the notorious villains, known as members of the dreaded "Banditti of the Prairies." The perpetrators of this crime were hunted down by one Bony, of Rock Island, a detective, who succeeded in capturing one of the villains in Ohio, and another in Indiana, if our memory serves us right. The search began from a point in Iowa, near Dubuque, and resulted in their capture and hanging at the city of Rock Island. Those who have not read Bony's own statement with regard to his plan of taking them, will do well to purchase a publication entitled "The Banditti of the Prairies"—to be had at almost any book and periodical store. I will vouch for the truth of this narrative. I have heard the same facts from the lips of the friends and relatives of Col. Davenport. NORTH WEST.

A gentleman who was relating an accident he had met with from a fall, was asked by a surgeon, if it was near the vertebrae that he had been hurt? "No, sir," was the reply, "it was near the Observatory."