DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL,

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS, &C.

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, I. 42. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1866. VOL. 13---NO. 5.

The Democrat and Sentinel,

IS published in the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., every Wednesday morning, by CLARK WILSON, at the following rates, invariably in advance:

One copy, three months,	50
One copy, six months,	$1 00
One copy, one year,	2 00

Those who fail to pay their subscriptions until after the expiration of six months will be charged at the rate of $2.50 per year, and those who fail to pay until after the expiration of twelve months will be charged at the rate of $3.00 per year.

The Democrat and Sentinel when paid for in advance costs *four* cents per number; when not paid in advance *six* cents per number will be charged.

Twelve numbers constitute a quarter; twenty five, six months; and fifty numbers, one year.

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Blanks,	$2 50	Etchad. q'r.	$1 50

All transient work must be paid for on delivery. CLARK WILSON.

Ebensburg, June 14, 1865.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE FARM and COAL LAND formerly owned by John Gillan, Sr., situate in Blacklick township, Cambria county, about two miles North-west of Ebensburg, adjoining lands of the late John Gillan, Jr., David Rowland, David Davis, Jr., and Reed and Peter Wagner, containing

One Hundred and Twenty-three Acres,

of which tenements, having thereon erected a GOOD STONE DWELLING HOUSE and

A Large Bank Barn.

This land contains an abundance of coal of superior quality—a drift 4½ feet thick having been opened which is now being worked.

Apply to the undersigned, the present owners, residing in the borough of Ebensburg. R. L. JOHNSTON, WM. KITTELL.

Nov. 23, 1865.—tf.

H. WALTERS,

Main street, between Franklin and Clinton, North side, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

HAS constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

His stock consists of almost every article usually kept in a retail store, all of which have been selected with care and are offered at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Call and examine for yourselves.

Nov. 16, 1865.6m.*. H. WALTERS.

DENTISTRY.

THE undersigned Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg. He has spared no means to thoroughly to acquaint himself with every improvement in his art. To many years of personal experience he has thought to add the imparted experience of the highest authorities in Dental Science. He simply asks that an opportunity may be given for his work to speak for its own praise.

SAMUEL BELFORD, D. D. S.

Office—in Colonade Row.

REFERENCES.

Prof. C. A. Harris; T. E. Bond, jr.; W. R. Handy; A. A. Blandy, F. H. Austen, of the Baltimore College.

☞ Will be at Ebensburg on the fourth Monday of each month, to stay one week.

JOB WORK

OF ALL KINDS

DONE AT THIS OFFICE,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

AND ON REASONABLE PRICES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINES,

AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUM

AT THE

International Exhibition.

LONDON, 1862.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,

PARIS, 1861,

KONIGSBURG, PRUSSIA, 1863,

AND

STETTIN, PRUSSIA, 1865.

IN COMPETITION WITH ALL the leading Sewing Machines in EUROPE AND AMERICA, and the United States Agricultural Association; Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, Washington; Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Mechanics Association, Boston; American Institute, New York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore; Mechanics Association, Cincinnati; Kentucky Institute, Louisville; Mechanics Insitute, San Francisco; and at EVERY STATE AND COUNTY FAIR WHERE EXHIBITED THIS SEASON.

Upwards of 200,000 of these Machines

HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD,

a fact that speaks louder than words of the success and popularity of WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE.

The Cheapest Machine in the World,

Because it is the Best.

Every Machine Warranted For Three Years.

Customers Risk Nothing in Purchasing.

INSTRUCTIONS FREE.

Always happy to Exhibit and Explain them.

☞ Circulars, containing an explanation of the Machine, with testimonials from ladies of the highest social standing, given on application, either in person or by mail.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

Agents for the Western States and Western Pennsylvania.

Principal office and Wholesale Emporium:

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 26, 1865.

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING SALES.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

ARE opening for SPRING SALES, Fashionable Spring Silks, Novelties in Dress Goods, New Style Spring Shawls, New Traveling Dress Goods. Fine Stock of New Goods, Magnificent Foulards, Splendid Black Silks, &c.

E. & L., have their usual assortment of Staple Goods. Also, CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

P. S., Our prices are now arranged to meet the views of Buyers. [March 29,'66 6t

DAVID CRONIN, vs JOHN KIMMERLY, } In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., of March Term, 1866, No. 68. Ejectment for a body of land situate in Blacklick tp., Cambria county, and Pine township, Indiana county, containing about forty-five acres, adjoining lands of Selders, Gunning and Strong.

And now to wit, the 5th day of March, A. D., 1866, rule on the defendant to appear and plead, on or before the first Monday of June next.

Cambria County, ss:

Extract from the record of said Court. Certified the 5th day of March, A. D., 1866.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Prothonotary.

Attest,

JAMES MYERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Ebensburg, March 29, 1866.3t.

NOTICE.

TO Samuel S. Lilly, residing in Scipio, Jennings county, State of Indiana, one of the heirs and legal representatives of Samuel D. Lilly, deceased.

Take notice, that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of Samuel D. Lilly, late of Munster township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on Monday, the 30th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same, at which time and place you are requested to attend, if you think proper.

JAMES MYERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, April 5, 1866.3t.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

EVERY man thinks he has more trouble than his neighbor,—and more religion too.

THE first object of woman's desire, is a man, the next, a man-sion, and then a man-son.

THOSE who decline drinking anything stronger than tea, merit the appropriate title of *tea* totallers.

GREAT excitement is said to prevail in Hanover county, Virginia, in consequence of the discovery of rich silver mines in that country.

THE editor of a New York paper requests those of his subscribers who never intend to pay, to give him notice as soon as possible.

ONE hundred and fifty young men were arrested on Sunday last in Philadelphia for lounging on street corners and in front of the churches.

AN eastern editor asks his subscribers to pay up, that he may play a similar "Joke" upon his creditors. We like to see a good joke go 'round.

Alexander H. Stephens is in Washington for the purpose of conferring with some of the Southern Senators relative to affairs generlly in the Southern States.

THE Reno *Times* says the failure of "Culver Penn & Co., is not a *failure*, but "a mere *suspension*; and that the financial bottom *has not* fallen out of the house of C. P. & Co."

AT a recent fire at Natches, Mississippi, gangs of negro soldiers refused to help to extinguish the flames, but were busy stealing, and threatened to shoot any one who interfered with them.

☞ A NEGRO BOY was driving a mule when the animal suddenly stopped and refused to budge. "Won't go, hey?" said the boy, "feel grand, do you? I suppose you forget your father was a jackass."

☞ A schoolboy having good naturedly helped another in a difficult cyphering lesson, was angrily questioned by the dominie, "Why did you work the lesson?" "To lessen the work," replied the youngster.

☞ A certain preacher at Appleton, Wisconsin, in a sermon, made the following comparison in dissecting a miser: "The soul of a miser is so shriveled that it would have more room to play in a grain of mustard seed than a bull frog in Lake Michigan."

☞ A woman has been arrested at Newburyport, Massachusetts, for having three husbands, all of them now living and respectable men. Her last husband is a man of considerable property, who has a wife who had left him.

☞ A man in New Hampshire had the misfortune recently to lose his wife. Over the grave he caused a stone to be placed, on which, in the depth of his grief, he had ordered to be inscribed—"Tears cannot restore her, therefore I weep."

☞ A gentleman at a hotel table asked the person sitting next to him if he would please pass the mustard.

"Sir," sir said the man, "do you mistake me for a waiter?"

"O, no, sir," was the reply, "I mistook you for a gentleman."

☞ The Baptist Chronicle says: "At an examination of girls for the rite of confirmation in the Episcopal Church, in answer to the question, "What is the outward and visible sign and form in baptism?" the reply of a bright little theologian was "the baby, sir."

"How do you like the character of St. Paul?" asked a person of his land lady one day. "Ah! he was a good, clever old soul, I know, for he once said, you know, that we must eat what is set before us, and ask no questions for conscience, sake. I always thought I should like him for a boarder.

IT is said that a Yankee has invented a machine for corking up daylight, which will eventually supercede gas. He covers the interior of a flour barrel with shoemaker's wax, holds it open to the sun and then suddenly heads up the barrel. The lights sticks to the wax, and at night it can be cut and sold in lots to suit purchasers?"

☞ A man named Molloy, living in St. Louis, obtained a divorce from his wife, and then followed her from place to place, threatening to kill her. She sought refuge in the Village of Lake Station, forty-three miles from Chicago where she remained unmolested in a hotel kept by her sister's husband. On Wednesday night Molloy burst in to the room whilst two of her sister's children were kneeling before her saying their prayers, fired at her, but missed, and then cut her throat. Molloy fled, and has not been found.

THE VETOED BILL.

The following is a synopsis of the Civil Rights bill as passed by both Houses of Congress, and vetoed by the President:—

Section 1. That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are herby declared to be citizens of the United States, and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue and to be sued, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subjected to like punishments, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statue, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. And that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Section 3. Provided that the District Courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act; and also, concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce in the courts or judical tribunals of the State or locality where they may be.

Section 4. That the district attorneys, marshals, deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws, of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be and are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceeding against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed.

Section 5. That said Commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States and the Judges of the Supreme Courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term, time and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made, to issue warrants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provisions of this act, and, on examination, to discharge, admit to bail, or commit for trial, as the facts may warrant.

Section 6 defines the duties of the Commissioners appointed under the bill. And that it be obligatory on all United States marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants under the provisions of this bill; and imposes a penalty of $1000 on such marshals as shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties prescribed above. It further grants the Commissioners full power to carry out the provisions of the act.

Section 7 provides for the punishment of any person or persons who shall knowingly or willfully hinder or prevent any officers in their execution of any warrant or process issued under the act.

Section 8 prescribes the emoluments which shall accrue to all officers for their services in carrying out the various proisions of the bill, and their mode of payment.

Section 9. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offenses have been, or are likely to be, committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal, and District Attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act, and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisitions shall be received by him, to attend at the time and place, and for the time therein designated.

Section 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

Section 11. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

HOW TO COURT IN CHURCH.—A young gentleman, happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot; but the place not being suitable for a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan: He politely handed his fair neighbor a Bible opened with a pin stuck in the following text: Second Epistle of John, verse fifth: "And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another."

She returned it, pointing to the second Epistle of Ruth, verse tenth: "Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground and said unto him: 'Why have I found grace in thine eyes, seeing that I am a stranger?" He returned the book pointing to the thirteenth verse of the Third Epistle of John: "Having many things to write to you, I would not write with pen and ink, but I trust shortly to come unto you and speak face to face that our joy may be full."

From the above interview, a marriage took place the ensuing week.—*Exchange.*

HOW THE SOLDIERS SEE IT.—The Danbury (Conn.) *Times*, heretofore neutral, edited by two returned soldiers, has run up the Democratic State ticket, and avowed its purpose to do what it can for its success—being fairly convinced, it says, that upon this "depends our release from negro agitation, unjust taxation, and political intolerence." That is sensible; and illustrates what we often said before, that the soldiers are not so much afflicted with "negro on the brain" as some who don't know the negro quite so well.

☞ A youth who much desired to wear the matrimonial yoke had not sufficient courage to pop the question. On informing his father of the difficulty he labored under, the old gentleman replied passionately—

"Why, you great booby, how do you suppose I managed when I got married?"

"O," said the bashful lover, "you married mother, but I've got to marry a strange gal."

BANKS GONE UNDER.—Our readers will bear in mind the fact of three or four Banks in the oil country having broken owing to the failure of the firms of Culver, Penn & Co., and Culver, Brooks & Co. The banks that have been thus compelled to "go under" are: The Oil City Bank, Oil City, Pa. The Petroleum Bank, Titusville, Pa. The Crawford County Bank, Meadville, Pa., and The Venango Bank, Franklin, Pa.

AN old lady of color came into one of the offices, in the city not far from this, and enquired if that was the place the Freedmen's Bureau was kept. On the clerks replying in the affirmitive, she said she had come for her bureau, and she didn't want any little washstand put off on her; she wanted a big bureau, with a big glass on top, so she could see how to fix to go to these pic-nics.

☞ Billy, said a benevolent vender of food for stoves as with cheerful visage he sat down to his mattinal repast, is it cold? Weery cold, father, was the reply. Is the gutters froze, Billy? rejoined the parent. Weery hard, father, they is, was the response. Ah! sighed the old gentleman, put up the coal two pence a pail, Billy. God help the poor.

An excited orator said:—We have taken Atlanta, we have taken Savannah, Charleston and Columbia, and now at last we have taken Petersburg and occupied Richmond, and what remains for us to take? An Irishman in the crowd shouts, "let's take a drink!"

MURDER AND THE MICROSCOPE.

Several years ago, at the Norwich Assizes, a remarkable case was tried, in which the microscope played a conspicuous part as a detective. One morning a young girl was found dead in a field with her throat cut. The person upon whom suspicion fell was the mother of the girl, who had been seen, that morning passing through the field with her. The woman, in her examination, answered very clearly, and without a moments hesitation, all the questions put to her. She admitted having been in the field with her daughter, but stated that the latter had left her for the purpose of gathering flowers, and she had not afterwards seen the girl alive. On searching the house of the accused, a long-bladed knife was found, to the blade of which some hairs were adhering, but they were so fine it were impossible to tell whether or no they were those of a human creature. The prisoner accounted for them by saying that, having caught a rabbit that morning in a snare, she had cut its throat with the instrument. The knife was sent to London, however for the purpose of being examined by a microscope. It had been washed previous to its being found, but, on removing the haft, some traces of blood were discerned, which, on being submitted to the microscope, proved to be human blood. Next, the microscopist, who was unacquainted with the facts elicited on trial, examined the hairs adhering to the blade, and unhesitatingly declared them to be that of a squirrel. He could not be deceived, he said, because the hairs of any one species of animal differ so entirely from those of another, when submitted to the microscopic test, that it would be impossible to confound them. They differ not only in thickness and color, but also in certain physical conditions that peculiarly and surely distinguish them. And, as it happened that the girl had worn a tippet made of squirrel fur on the morning of her death, the mother was found guilty of the murder, and confessed her guilt just previous to her execution for the crime.

A WORD TO BOYS.—A writer in an educational journal, the title of which we have unfortunately lost, has the following pertinent and truthful remarks: Boys, listen! The first thing you want to learn, to develope what force there is in you, is self-reliance: that is, as regards your relations to men. If I were going to give a formula developing the most forcible set of men, I should say:—Turn them upon their own resources, with their minds well stored with moral and religious truth when they are boys, and teach them to "depend on self, and not on father." If a boy is thrown upon his own resources at fifteen, with the world before him where to choose, and he fights the battles of life single-handed up to manhood, and don't develope more than an average share of executive ability, there is no stuff in him worth talking about. He may learn "to plough, and sow, and reap, and mow," and this can all be done with machines and horses, and man wants to be something better than either of these. Wipe out of your vocabulary every such word as *fail*, give up wishing for improbable results, put your hand to the plough, or whatever tool you take to, and then drive on and never look back. Don't even sight your person to see whether it is straight: "don't be consistent, but be simply true." If you go out "to see a reed shaken by the wind," it is pretty likely you will never see any thing of more consequence.

NEVER "KNOCK UNDER."—No, never.—Always rally your forces for another and more desperate assault upon adversity. If calumny assails you, and the world—as it is apt to do in such cases—takes part with your traducers, don't turn moody and misanthropic, or worse still, seek to drown your unhappiness in dissipation. Bide your time. Disprove the slander if you can; if not, live it down. If poverty comes upon you like a thief in the night—what then? Let it rouse you, as the presence of a real thief would do, to energetic action. No matter how deeply you may have got into hot water—always provided that you did not help the father of Lies to heat it—your case, if you are made of the right kind of stuff, is not desperate; for it is in accord with Divine order and sweet of things that life should have no difficulties which an honest, determined man, with Heaven's help cannot surmount.

LIBERTY.—A Frenchman one day saw a gentleman walk up to an open snuff box in the hands of another, and take a pinch of snuff, having prefaced the act with the words, "May I take the liberty?" On the next day the Frenchman went in to a tobacco-shop, and asked for half an ounce of liberty.