

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, 2. 9.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1866.

VOL. 13--NO. 27.

The Democrat and Sentinel.

Published in the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., every Thursday morning, by W. H. M'ENRUE, at the following rates, invariably in advance:

One copy, three months, \$1 00
One copy, six months, 2 00
One copy, one year, 4 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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Fifteen lines of Bourgeois type constitute a square.

One square, one insertion, \$1 00
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One column, three months, 20 00

One column, six months, 35 00
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Marriage and Death Notices, Free.
Professional cards with paper, per annum, \$6 00

Obituary Notices, over six lines, ten cents per line.
Special and business Notices eight cents per line for first insertion, and four cents for each subsequent insertion.

Resolutions of Societies, or communications of a personal nature must be paid for as advertisements.

No cuts inserted in advertisements.

50 for \$1 50 | 200 for \$2 00
100 for 2 00 | 500 for 5 00
Each additional hundred, 50

One quire, \$2 50 | Each ad. q. r. \$1 50
All transient work must be paid for on delivery. W. H. M'ENRUE.
Ebensburg, June 14, 1865.

Philadelphia Business Cards.

RUSSELL & WOODRUFF,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN TOBACCOES,
CIGARS, PIPES, &c., No. 13
North Third street, above Market, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 21, 1866-ly.

STATES UNION HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.
THIS HOTEL is pleasantly situated on the South side of Market street, a few doors above Sixth street. Its central location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting the city on business or pleasure.
T. H. B. SANDERS, Proprietor.
June 21, 1866-ly.

Johnstown Business Cards.

CYRUS L. PERSHING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Johnstown, Pa.—
Office on Main street, second floor over the Bank. May 4, 1865-1f.

JOHN P. LINTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Johnstown, Pa.—
Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Nov. 16, 1865-9.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,
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, 1863-1f.

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.
GEORGE TURNER, Main street Johnstown, Pa., Dealer in HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, such as Drawers, Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Stockings, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c., keeps constantly on hand a general assortment, and his prices are as low as the lowest.
Johnstown, June 21, 1866-ly.

SCOTT HOUSE,
Main Street, Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa., A. ROW & CO., Proprietors.
THIS HOUSE having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and entertainment of guests. The proprietors, by long experience in hotel keeping, feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public.
Their Bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and wines.
June 21, 1866. (1y.)

FRANK W. HAY,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, Canal street, below Clinton, Johnstown, Pa. A large stock constantly on hand. May 4, 1866-7y.

Ebensburg Business Cards.

JOHN E. SCANLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. May 5, 1865-1f.

W. H. SECHLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, Ebensburg, Pa., office in the Commissioners office. Dec. 7, 1865-1f.

WILLIAM KITTELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—
Office in Colanade Row, Centre street. Dec. 4, 1864-1f.

F. P. TIERNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—
Office in Colanade Row. April 5, 1865-1f.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—
Office on Centre street, opposite Moore's Hotel. [Apr. 26, 1866-1f]

R. L. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—
Office in the South end of his residence, immediately opposite the Court House. November 23, 1865-1f. (*1.37)

JOHN FENLON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—
Office on High street, adjoining his residence. May 4, 1865. (*1.42)

GEORGE M. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—
Office on Main street, three doors East of Julian. May 4, 1865.

GEORGE W. OATMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—
Office in Colanade Row, Centre street. November 23, 1865-1f. (*1.37)

F. A. SHOEMAKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa.—
Office on High street, one door East of the Banking House of Lloyd & Co. December 7, 1865. (1f.)

R. J. LLOYD,
SUCCESSOR TO R. S. BENN, Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES AND PAINTS.
Store on Main street, opposite the Moore House, Ebensburg, Pa. May 17, '66-1f.

DR. D. W. EVANS,
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity.
Office one door east of R. Davis' store. Night calls made at his residence three doors west of R. Evans' cabinet warehouse. May 31, 1865-6m.

J. C. WILSON, M. D.,
FERRIS his services as PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, to the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country. Office three doors East of the Presbyterian Church, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Jones. Ebensburg, April 12, 1866.3m.9.

UNION HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA., JOHN A. BLAIR,
Proprietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best market affords; his bar with the best of liquors—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. June 4, 1866-1f.

V. S. BARKER,
RETAIL DEALER, in Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, &c.; keeps constantly on hand a general assortment.—
Store on High street, Ebensburg, Pa. Sept 28, 1865.

S. BELFORD, DENTIST,
CONTINUES to visit Ebensburg personally on the 4th Monday of each month.—
During his absence Lewis N. Snyder, who studied with the Doctor, will remain in the office and attend to all business entrusted to him. June 7, 1866.

LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, Ebensburg, Pa. Gold, Silver, Government Bonds, and other securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a General Banking business transacted. [March 1, 1866-1f.]

LOGAN HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA., ISAAC CRAWFORD,
Proprietor, solicits a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore extended. His table and bar will always be supplied with the best. His house and stable being large and convenient, and having competent assistants at all times employed, he feels confident that he will be able to render general satisfaction. June 4, 1865-1f.

SHIELDS HOUSE,
LORETTO, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA., THOMAS CALLEN, Proprietor.
THIS house is now open for the accommodation of the public. Accommodations as good as the country will afford, and charges moderate. May 31, 1866-1f.

Lime for Sale.
THE undersigned is prepared to ship Lime from Lilly Station, or No. 4, on the Pennsylvania Railroad to Ebensburg, Johnstown, or any other point on the Penna. R. R., or its branches.
Address, WM. TILEY, June 28, 1f Hemlock, Cambria co., Pa.

Summer Rain.

Beautiful rain of Summer
Trickling down the pane.
Falling with softest murmur
Into the heated brain;
Pouring its gushing life-drops
Down on the parching sod;
Making each flower and grass-blade
Spring up to worship God.

Beautiful rain of Summer!
Never was strain so sweet
As thy refreshing murmur
After the dust and heat.
O! how the cold drops patter
Down on the thirsting earth,
Calling a thousand memories
Up to a second birth.

How the dear days of childhood
Come with their rainbow hues!
How thy prismatic colors
Brighten the faded views!
How the dear, vanished voices
Sound on the heart again,
Mingling with thy sweet chorus—
Beautiful Summer rain!

Beautiful rain of Summer!
Bringing the welcome breeze;
Washing the dust of the city
Off from the grateful trees:
Rippling down the gutters,
Gamboling down the eaves,
Dropping a shower of diamonds
Over the emerald leaves!

Filling the lowly wash-tub
Full of the pearly food;
Easing the weary shoulder,
Cooling the heated blood;
Blessing the black man's hovel,
Blessing the herds and flocks,
Spreading the soft green mosses
Over the barren rocks.

Gushing as from Mount Poreb,
Struck by our Father's wand,
Bringing a flood of blessing
Over the scorching land;
Drenching the parching valley,
Soothing the bed of pain,
Filling the world with beauty—
Beautiful Summer rain!

Beautiful rain of Summer,
Falling like words of love,
With thy delicious music,
Down from the heavens above:
Where is the thankless spirit,
Where is the hardened brain,
Lifting no glad thanksgiving
For the refreshing rain?

God of the boundless sea!
Give me a thankful spirit
Ever to worship Thee,
Thanks to the clouds of morning,
Thanks for the ripened grain,
And the love that falls on the spirit
Like the blessed Summer rain!

A SHREWD EDITOR.—At a Welsh celebration in New York, Dr. Jones told the following amusing anecdote:

"The speaker said the editors were like other shrewd men who have to live with their eyes and ear open. He related the story of an editor who started a paper in a new village in the West. The town was infested with gamblers whose presence was a source of annoyance to the citizens, who told the editor that if he did not come out against them they would not patronize his paper. He replied that he would give them a 'smasher' next day. Sure enough his next issue contained the promised 'smasher.' On the following morning the redoubtable editor, with scissors in hand, was seated in his sanctum cutting out news, when in walked a large man with a club in his hand, and demanded to know if the editor was in. 'No, sir,' was the reply, 'he has stepped out; take a seat and read the papers; he will return in a minute.' Down sat the indignant man of cards, crossed his legs, with his club between them, and commenced reading a paper. In the meantime the editor quietly vamoosed down stairs, and at the landing below he met another excited man with a cudgel in his hand, who asked if the editor was in. 'Yes, sir,' was the prompt response. 'You will find him seated up stairs reading a newspaper.' The latter on entering the room, with a furious oath commenced a violent assault upon the former, which was resisted with equal ferocity. The fight was continued until they both rolled to the foot of the stairs, and pounded each other to their hearts' content."

The Bishop of Wurtzburg once asked a sprightly shepherd boy:
"What are you doing here, my lad?"
"Tending swine."
"How much do you get?"
"One florin a week."
"I also am a shepherd," continued the Bishop, "but I have much better salary."
"That may all be, but then I suppose you have more swine under your care," innocently replied the boy.

The Douglas Monument.

The first section of the monument is now about half completed. The foundations are entirely finished, and the tomb is partially complete. The structure has been carried up to about the height of seventeen feet. When completed it will be one hundred feet in height. The diameter of the circular platform base is fifty-two feet, and two and a half feet high. Another base, with steps the same—the sides concave or curved inwards, also two and a half feet high—is laid upon the circular base. The sepulchre, with four projecting pedestals standing out from the corners, and connected by archways is twenty feet square and eleven feet high, with walls five feet thick. It has an arched ceiling and a chamber within, ten feet square. In the center is a sarcophagus, or receptacle, for the remains of Douglas, which will be visible through a bronze door, six feet and a half high and three feet wide. Resting upon the sepulchre is a pedestal twenty-one feet high, with a base fifteen feet square, lapping upon and supported by the walls of the tomb. A complete column, forty-three feet in length, six feet at the base, and three and a half feet at the top, is placed on the pedestal. A cap and spear six feet high forms the cap and base for a colossal bronze statue of Douglas, twelve feet high.

Surrounding the sepulchre will be four seated symbolical figures, life-size, of light marble, one representing Illinois holding a medallion likeness of Douglas. By the side is a sheaf of wheat and the State arms. The other is America, with the shield; History, reclining on a tablet, and Fame, with the wreath and the trumpet. Over the entrance stands an eagle, and on the base of the pedestal above are four bas-reliefs, representing the progress of civilization in the West: First, the Wilderness, with Indians hunting, and their wigwams in the distance; then the pioneers with the cabin, men ploughing and cutting down trees; then Commerce, represented by a ship, bales, and boxes, and Science, represented by the locomotive, the railroad, and the telegraph. The fourth relief represents Education, by a group of children and a school-master, with the Capitol building and a church in the distance.

The statue represents Douglas as standing by the Constitution and the Union, the fasces; or Union by his right, and the Constitution in his left hand. The speakers stand, at the inauguration ceremonies, will be erected immediately beside the monument, and will accommodate about seven or eight hundred people. This will be reserved exclusively for members of Congress and other distinguished individuals who come to take part in the ceremonies. In front of the stand will be accommodations for about sixty reporters. The space in front of the stand will afford plenty of room for the many thousands who will be present listening to the addresses, and the nature of the ground will render the voices of the speakers perfectly audible to those who may be forced to take their positions a considerable distance from the stand.

At each corner of the grave will be erected a pillar about thirty feet in height. From these uprights will spring four arches, which will be draped with black and white, and festooned with roses. Round the base of the pillars will be arranged a number of flags, and all the way up they will be draped with black and white, and with wreaths of roses and flags. The grave will be covered with natural flowers. In front of the grave will be placed upon a pedestal Volk's splendid marble bust of Douglas, and a model of the monument. There will be no other decorations of any kind on the ground.

These form the principal part of the preparations that have yet been made for the great occasion. Whatever other arrangements remain to be made relate more particularly to the programme to be carried out on the day. If ever there was a time when the people might hope for favorable weather, it will be on the coming 6th of September, which will in any case be sure to prove a memorable one in the annals of the city.—Chicago Post.

The world is governed theoretically by the jury-box and the ballot-box; but in reality by the cartridge-box and the band-box.

A young widow of Memphis advertises for furnished rooms, for two small children and herself, in payment for which she was willing to board with the family.

Cigar-shaped railroad trains are suggested as a means of decreasing the atmospheric resistance, which is said to much retard the speed of trains on the present plan.

Procession of Negro Worshipers.

"Toots," chief-marshal of the niggers after circulating flaming hand-bills for the last two weeks, and having the drum corps to parade our streets early this morning was totally unable to get anything like a crowd together to go to Mechanicsburg, to hear that modern brainless humbug John W. Geary. The entire procession formed in Third street in front of the Garnet League-rooms. A friend from our door counted 78 persons, we counted only 72, including drum corps, and all the boys and strappers connected with the affair. Of these, more than three-fourths were from country towns. "Toots" looked bad, he had been put to great expense and trouble, and confidentially expected that the town would turn out in its might. But, everybody knows that Geary is below par with the republicans here. None but those who swallow the negro whole, would turn out, while dozens of true men of their party repudiate the free suffrage candidate, and though free transportation, free meals, and other inducements were offered less than thirty men from Harrisburg could be induced to join the procession. It is well known, that the speech of Geary (if a speech it can be called,) at the Loch Iron Works in which he boldly advocated FREE SUFFRAGE, NEGRO EQUALITY &c., has disgusted the people everywhere. The "hero" don't take in this vicinity.

"They've heard Thad's whip in Congress crack.
They've seen the 'niggers' at his back,
He hates the White and loves the Black,
And that's what's the matter."

But don't you hear the White Man shout?
Old Thad and Geary are played out,
And the great Fifteen have got the Gout!
And that's what's the Matter."
—Patriot and Union, Harrisburg.

FACTS IN NATURAL HISTORY.—The rattle-snake finds a superior foe in the deer and black-snake. Whenever a buck discovers a rattle-snake in a situation which invites attack, he loses no time in preparing for battle. He makes up to within ten or twelve feet of the snake, and leaps forward, and aims to sever the body of the snake with its sharp bifurcated hoofs. The first onset is most commonly successful; but, if otherwise, the buck repeats the trial until he cuts the snake in twain. The rapidity and fatality of his manœuvres leave but a slight chance for his victim either to escape, or to inject his poison into his more alert antagonist. The black-snake is also more than an equal competitor against the rattle-snake. Such is the celerity of motion—not only in running, but in entwining itself round its victim, that the rattle-snake has no way of escaping from its fatal embrace. When the black and rattle-snakes are about to meet for battle the former darts forward at the height of his speed, and strikes at the neck of the latter with unerring certainty, leaving a foot or two of the upper part of his body at liberty. In an instant he encircles him, within five or six folds; he then stops and looks the strangled and gasping foe in the face to ascertain the effect produced upon his corseted body. If he show signs of life, the coils are multiplied and the screws tightened—the operator all the while narrowly watching the countenance of the helpless victim. Thus the two remain thirty or forty minutes—the executioner then slackens one coil, noticing at the same time whether any signs of life appear; if so, the coil is resumed until the incarcerated wretch is completely dead. The moccasin-snake is destroyed in the same way.

ABUSE OF THE SOLDIERS.—Geary in a recent speech at York, said that the soldiers who assembled at Harrisburg on the first of August, were "Shysters and Cowards, Skulkers and Hospital Bummers." To say the least of it, such language was very unbecoming in one who aspires to the dignified position of Governor of Pennsylvania. But what shall be said of a man who applies such epithets to the bravest of the brave, simply because they do not choose to cast their votes for him? For instance, take the representatives of our own county in that Convention. Who will dare to repeat what Geary has said, in regard to Thos. H. Lyons, Lawrence Deibaugh, Philip Hozard, Jeremiah Thompson and Philip Leonard? these men served from the beginning of the war to its close, and did their whole duty wherever their presence was required, whether in the exhausting march, in the deadly breach, or amid the dangers and horrors of the field of battle. Let the soldiers remember how Geary has slandered their comrades.—Bedford Gazette.

RADICALISM EXPLODING.—We call attention to the infuriated resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania Radicals in their Convention at Reading, on Wednesday.

"The man made President by J. Wilkes Booth," is their decorous designation of the President of the United States, and they speak of the Democratic party in language equally dignified and tasteful. This brutal ferocity is excited because the President adheres to the policy proclaimed to the world by both houses of Congress the first year of the war, founded on the explicit language of the Constitution of the United States, and cordially indorsed by the most respected statesmen of the country and the most brilliant soldiers of the war. It is the policy of General Grant, as well as of President Johnson, which calls forth this torrent of indecent virulence and vituperation. It has been publicly sanctioned by eminent jurists like Judge Curtis, who pronounced the admitted dissenting opinion in the Dred Scott case, and Thomas Ewing, the ablest surviving contemporary of Webster and Clay, to whose school of politics he belonged; by accomplished scholars and statesmen, like Mr. Winthrop and William C. Rives; by eminent citizens remarkable for their moderation, good judgment and great stake in the public tranquility, like Hamilton Fish and William B. Astor; and, though last not least, by the distinguished generals who have signed the call to the great Soldiers' Convention.

And it is men like these, who, together with the President, are aspersed in such backguard language by such fellows as John W. Forney and his malignant Radical confederates.—N. Y. World.

A RICH SERMON.—Where is the man with a harp of a thousand strings?

The following extract from a sermon will be recognized at a glance by some readers here at home. It loses much of humor, because we cannot put in the appropriate gestures that accompany it:

"My friends, sin makes the poorest young man in the world ugly-ah. And I tell you how I know-ah. I was coming up to church to-day, when I saw some men in the road-ah, and though one of them, the poorest young man I ever saw in my life-ah. And as I drew nigh unto a place they called law, and they marvelled-ah. And when he marveled, he jumped up and flapped his hands like a rooster does his wings and says, 'I wish I may be d—d if I haint fat-ah! And oh, my friends, then I thought that he was the ugliest man I ever saw in my life-ah. And I opened my mouth and spake unto him thus: Says I, 'young man, this is not the way to salvation.'"

"And he said 'Look here old hoss, if you had been salivated as bad as I was, you would not love to hear talk of salvation-ah.'"

"And now, my friends, if that young man said he was fat he told a lie, for he was lean as that hungry-looking sister over thar, that's always praying so sponiously when the hat is being passed around-ah."

"And, my friends, if that young man had not been blinded by sin, he never could a mistake me for an old hoss-ah."

THE PRINTER'S LITANY.—From want of gold, from wives that scold, from maidens old, by sharpers "sold"—preserve us! From foppish sneers, mock auctioneers, and woman's tears—deliver us! From stinging flies, coal black eyes, babies' cries, protect us! From seedy coats, protested notes, and leaky boots—protect us! From breaking doors, a wife that snores, and all such bores,—defend us! From the landlord's hand, a greedy hand, now infesting our land—preserve us! From a solid take, which is our fate, sometimes to partake—henceforth deliver us! From making pi, which does annoy and our fempers try—prevent us!

DURING the past few years the Radicals mobbed, exiled, or massacred hundreds of white freemen of the Republic who claimed the right to exercise the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press. Then, at all times and under all possible circumstances, as they do at present, the Democracy disapproved of and denounced all such revolutionary and criminal practices. Now, when a great dread comes over the Radicals, and they causelessly fear the going of their own ox, they agree with the Democrats that such things are brutal, barbarous and infamous.

A REWARD SECURED.—Two burglars were captured a week ago at Aquia Creek, Va., by detectives from Washington, who received a reward of five thousand dollars for apprehending them from a large establishment in Boston, whose store these men had lately robbed.