

## NEW SERIES.

# EBENSBURG, AUGUST 10, 1854.

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#### Crime and Repentance. There died, recently in New York, an aged

Hollander, named Shumm, who, for a long

time, had been an object of compassion to his

neighbors, as well on account of his apparent

TERMS: THE DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL, is published every Thursday morning, in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Par, at \$1 50 per annum, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, if not \$2 will be charged. ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously inserted at the following rates, viz: 1 square 3 insertions, \$1 00 Every subsequent insertion, 25 1 square 8 months, 8 00 5 00 a a 1 year, 8 00 + col'n 1 year, 18 00 1 ... .. ... 20 00 Business Cords with one copy of the DEMOURAT & SECTIMEL, Mer Mear. 5 00

## Select Boetry. THE EVENING SKIES. By Amelia B. Welby, Soft skies! amid your halls to-night, How bright's beams such starry sphere!

Beneath your softly mellowed light The loveliest scenes grow lovelier; How high, how great the glorious Power That back these silvery dew drops fall;

- That conclude with illoom the filled flower, And here the blue sky over all !
- How to glide in the still hours
- With basis and thought and finey free, When mught but stars, and waves and flower
- May give me their sweet company! When far below the waves outspread
- Globe setty on with Equil line; When win Is are I wound dries over head Are beauing beautiful and blue.

Oh, what a heavenly hour is this! The green carth seems on Eden-hôme-And yet I pin - amid my bliss, For purer blisses yet to coma! How can my spirit gaze aloft Upon your deep delicious blue, And floaf to these far realms so oft, And never sigh to flutter through !

- And this spot, so still, so lone, Seems formed to suit my mournful mood-The far blue heav'ng zeem all my own, And all this I wely solitude! A voice seems whispering on the hill
- Soft as my own, and in the sea A living spirit spins to throl
- And throb with mine deliciously,

Yet tho my thoughts from cares seem free, And a solit joy bervales my breast, That makes me almost feel indeed That hearts on earth are sometimes blest!

There is a spell in those hushed skins-

tes. The language is clear and explicit. The in respect to their rights of legislation and rove-cataces which led to the several colories gave to their in our republican system. Indeed, the moment principle of self-government? If not, why give though party, which proclaims open war upon the them a legislature at all? Why allow them to institutions of the states and upon the Constiturepresentation, to make laws, affecting their per-sons and property without their consent. Upon this point the separation took place, and the Destions to their delegates, prescribing the conditions, upon which each would consent to such a declari-tion. These instructions all prescribe the funda-tion the territories of New Mexico and Utab, each contains the stipulation that when said "territories of self government, [Applanes.] The Almighty regard to manage their internal affile and done site right to manage their internal affile and done site upon which each would consent to such a declara-

were to your for the Declaration of Independente. contained this emphatic clause:

and exemptive right of regulating the internal go-vernment and fabric of the same." (Cherrs and people of Missouri Territory to form a constitu-ble, leaving each State and the people thereof, at applause.) The Constitution of the United States was form-

ed and adopted by the people of these thirteen States, each acting for itself and upon its own refought.--(Applaume.)

we are nequency too of the Duited States is an anti-the statute bock for this y four years, having no slavery instrument :-deviced and forme I for the slavery instrument :-deviced and forme I for the biling to the Ludicy boundary of the statute bock for this y four years, having no slavery instrument :-deviced and forme I for the biling to the Ludicy boundary of the statute bock for this y four years, having no slavery instrument :-deviced and forme I for the biling to the Ludicy boundary of the statute bock for this y four years, having no slavery instrument :-deviced and forme I for the biling to the Ludicy boundary of the statute bock for this y four years, having no slavery instrument :-deviced and forme I for the biling to the Ludicy boundary of the statute bock for this y four years, having no states is an anti-slavery instrument :-deviced on account of their reli-biling to the Ludicy boundary of the statute bock for the sum originally taken, with the sufficiency is the sufficiency of the statute bock for the sum originally taken, with the sufficiency of the sum original share y index ment is deviced and longer that is deviced and longer that is deviced on account of their refi-put note of privation of African share it was found to exist. These who make this all index to be introduction of the interview. Consive evidence that they d not understand the principles of the Constitution. nor the history of the times, when it was adopted. nor the history of the times, when it was adopted. At the period of the adoption of the Constitution twelve of the times, where the Output it was for-med, were sized allowing states. Is it reasonable to expect us to presume, on more assertion and without evidence, that these twelve slaveholding states devised and ratified the Constitution with the views of destroying a domestic institution which was intervoyed with their whole social system, and expressly recognized as one of the Leptimate elements of political power in the fede-ral representation ? Why that clause in the fede-ral constitution providing for the summder of fugitizes from service, if it was the object of that strument to abolish slavery and release the slaves from bondage? The protensions of the abolitionists in this respect are rendered preposterous by the terms of the Constitution itself. The idea of either establishing or abdishing—extending or eircumscribing slavery by the Constitution of the United States or by the action of the fidend co-vernment, never entered the brain of the framers of the Constitution. African slavory, whether right or wrong, wise or movise, was at that time existing in twelve of the thirteen States. The in-Dawson said he had the honor of presenting stitution was planted by the British government correctly before they started, as you are who carry on an offensive war against the local and in each of the thirteen colories without their con-were their neighbors and kindred ? Do you think domestic institutions of one half of the States of cent and against their remonstrances. The war that they lost any considerable portion of their the Union, under a honner which shall reaching of the revolution converted the dependent colonies. councils of the nation, one of that noble cluster of States in the Ohio valley, whose tran-sition from the condition of primeval solitudes States, but still remained in all the others, Penn-with such kind attention, should conclude to emi-upon themselves-and that they hold themselves to that of populous and flourishing empires, is sylvania included, at the time the Constitution of grate to those fairy lands, do you think that when at liberty at all times to obey or resist it as may among us on this occasion is an agreeable mon- With the few exceptions expressly provided for have become familiar with the country, its resour- to this new political organization-whether it shall itor of the extent of that glorious march of in that instrument, it was the design of the Couwere left entirely free to choose for themselves what kind of domestic institutions they would thus determine, it become the duty of the Federal potent to decide it then ? (Applause.) government, under the Constitution, to protect As an excuse for violating this great principle to fruitful execution all of its provisions, [Cheers Lionism, Whiggism, Nativism, and religious Insuch institutions in the several States, as they should be found to exist. For instance, Pennsyl- ritories and in the admission of New States, the vania was a slaveholding State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and remained so evil. It is to part of my purpose to discuss the to punish the traitors whenever the over act of more than a quarter of a century before the insti-tution closed under the decree of her own poeple. If it be an evil your state and mine have and applanse.] So long as Pennsylvania continued to legalize, acted wisely and performed their duty nobly in so long as remiservant commuted to leganze, acted wiservant performed their dury houry in standing by and slavery by her own laws and Constitution, the removing it from their limits. Standing by and constitution of the United States, recognized and vindicating the decision which the people of Hisconstitution of the context states, recognized and vindicating the decision which the people of this protected the institution of slavery within her limits, as solemnly and imperatively as it now recognizes and protects the prohibition which her come the right to determine for themselves and Pennsylvania has imposed on slavery within her come the right to determine for themselves and the information I can get 1 and the information I can get I Peansylvania has imposed on slavery within here come the fight to dece nime to distinct the secured own limits. The same remark is applicable to exercise power which the Constitution has secured New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Is-to and has been exercised by the people of every land New Hampabilite Each of those States state of this Union. (Immense applaarse.) land and New Hampshire. Each of those States state of this Union. (Immense applause.) protected slavery within their limits at the time If it be an evil it is not the only evil for which childs day. The day and the place are conse-crated to liberty. It is a hallowed spot. I enter Ind condence dquare—I approach independence Ind control to the followed spot. I enter Indecontrol to th the Fourth of July, with feelings akin to sent or interference of Congress. No man denied scientiously believe that the manufacture, sale and bound together by the most terrible oaths, to o of the Pilgrim when he approaches the holy the right of each of these States, under the Con- use of ardent spirits and intoxicating drinks is a prescribe every man, whether naturalized or not, s. It is the batheplace of American Liberty, stitution, to retain the institution of slavery so grievous evil, which calls aloud for the application or whatever his political or religious sentiments, bleve the Declaration of Independence was first long as they chose to do so-no man denied the of the appropriate remedies; yet while temperance who had the misfortune of being born in a foreign long as they chose to do so-no man denied the of the appropriate remedies ; yet while temperance who had the misfortune of being born in a foreign promulgated—back de Constitution of the United States was formal. On this very spot were pro-channed in that to be appropriate remember of the propriate remember of the appropriate remember of the in the do us as the most precises of all earthly vise to do so by the modification of their local I have never heard that any party, society or in-heastings. (Great Applause.) In these days, when efforts are being made to the original States, one and all, have the un-fir up sectional strift, and output to the formation of their local I have the un-that the original States, one and all, have the unstir up sectional strife, and organize point cal par-ties on geographical lines-when religious into-or exclude slavery at pleasure, with what reason damental condition of their admission into the nations and directs the movements of the allied stur up sectional strip, and organize poil cal par-ties on geographical lines—when religious into-lerance and p, so mino are being practiced through in high places sacrifegiously deny all obligation in high places sacrifegiously deny all obligation junctions of the constitution which they have sworn to support, it is well for good men and true patriots to assemble on our national birth day, at patriots to assemble on our national birth-day, at where the Constitution of the United States has territories and new states-to declare what shall that your recent city election was controlled by the birthplace of our liberties, and unite their gf-imposed limitations. Those limitations apply no, be deemed criminal, to prescribe the penalty forts to preserve our republican institutions by alike to all the States of the Union, new and old, and point out the mode of punishment. These perpetuating the principles upon which they rest. Amen." have do and the control of the control

On the 4th of July, '76, from the place where imposed than these contained in the constitution- them through their local legislatures in accordance of prescription. [Cries "That is so" "It is," It converted into thirteen independent American Sta- ty, therefore, among all the States of the Union, applied to any other matter of local and domestic and auxilliary societies in every city, town, and delegates in the Congress, prescribing the condi-tions upon which the declaration of independence mitation which the Constitution has not enjoined of silf-government, does it require any higher dewas to be made, clearly show why this emphatic woon all the States, such State ceases to be a gree of intelligence to legislate for the negro than gamination embles them to concrat their plan-language was used. The colonies did not, in the STATE, within the meaning of the Constitution." for the white man, or to prescribe the relations of while they hold out inducements of power and first instance, demand independence. They were Such limitation produces, infatiority where the master and servant than those of husband and patronage to persons to assume their proscripwilling to acknowledge their allegiance to the Bri-tish crown, provided they were loft free to manage and regulate their own internal analisis and domesthe concerns in their own way, without the inter- | Congress is invested with a discretion to admit or | government, the abolitionists tell us that shavery the concerns in their own way, without the inter-frience or dictation of the Imperial Government. They were willing to recognize the right of Great Britain to grant colonial charters, like the organic Bit in the powers and rights of a State under the Bit in the grant colonial charters, like the organic laws of our Territorial Governments, by which the Constitution, and on an equal footing with the provided in the Nebraska Bill. people of the colonies might make their own laws | original States in all respects whatsoever. There- | Without stopping to enquire into the sinfulnes thro' their representatives in the'r local legislatures. fore, whatever powers are possessed by any one of slavery as a religious question. I do maintain but they solemnly protested against the right of State-old or new-in respect to slavery, may of they the mode provided in the Nebraka Bill for the Imperial Parliament, in which they had no right, under the constitution, be exercised by each determining the controversy of its existence of exharation of Independence which you have just hibited slavery, while the other fifteen states have When God created him, he placed before him good heard road, declared the thirteen colonies to be recognized and protected it within their limits. and evil, and endowed him with the capacity to "free and independent States."-But before the This great principle was recegnized and solumn- decide, for himself, and held him responsible for Declaration was made, the colonies gave instruc- by guaranteed in the compromise measures of the contequences of the choice he might make .-

solutions us to them shall seem meet and proper. I don as states, they shall be received with or his desandants in all time to clusse their own (Applause.)

tion preparatory to their admitsion into the Union likerty to govern themselves and to reap the harvas a state, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whateoever. The 8th en-tion of the act do inved that shavery should be forthe principle of self government, asserted in the principle of self government, asserted in the fourier, and set and by have and by have and by have and set and by have and b

I now stand, our forefathers declared that "These none can be imposed by act of Congress-none Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and by any branch of the federal government-none independent States." That was the starting by any carthly power, except the Constitution independent States." That was the starting by any carthly power, except the Constitution apply to 2 rule, which is admitted to be un-point. Thirteen British colonies were on that day of the United States. Entire and perfect equali-sound and subversive of constitutional right, when

(Events us to tham shall seem meet and proper. (Four as slates, they shall be received with or this destandants in an time to choose their own (Events). The instructions which Pennsylvania gave to her Delegates is the condition upon which they wurn to vote for the Destaration of Independence contained this amphatic chause:
"Reserving to the people of this colory the sole index quoted. (Grant applance.)
If your as slates, they shall be received with or this destandants in an time to choose their own decles. The principle applies to communities and states, as well as to the people of this colory the sole indicated in the properties of the compromise measures which in the principle applies to Konsis as well as to Pennsylvania—to Nebruska as well in the sole in the sole in the sole in the principle of the compromise measures which in the principle applies to Konsis in the principle applies to communities and states, as well as to Pennsylvania—to Nebruska as well in the principle applies in the principle applies in the principle applies in the principle applies to Konsis in the principle applies to the prin

gress has frented in good faith the full measure of

facts connected with your recent election in this

This secret society whose members prefer to can conceal the hand which strikes the blow, and

In the Constitution it was provided that "No

#### [Immense applause.]

The provision was adopted unanimously. was the common ground of Justics and equality, upon which all religious denominations could stand in barroony and security. It expressed in plain language the true principle of religious toeration, the correctness and necessity of which and been thoroughly vindicated by the history and experience of each of the colonies. It was hearticoncurred in by Protestant and Catholic-by Puritan and Cavalier-by Quaker and Hughenots each and all of the religious seets and deta minations agreed upon this great principle as a plate I had long held the position, I was often enform, a common ground upon which they and their descendents, in all future time could and would stand in the bonds of brotherin affection.

By apother clause of the Generation no man-can ledd any off o under the Government of the United States or un for any of the state governments until he has subscribed an dath, to support the Constitution of the United States. "This Presidents and Gavernors, and Judges, but he th layor's of pour eithes and all their subordinates in affers. (Tremendous cheers and applaase.)

Now, my follow cifizens, period me vet States, each acting for it all upon its own re-sponsibility, as distinct and independent sowarden-ities. By the Constitution flux formed, and un-der which we now live, each State was left entirefree to firm and control its own demestic in- The prohibition never went into practical operation operatio

Will they tell us that they did not know the We are frequently told by the abolitionists that relates to shavery, has remained a dead letter on to which all must yield implicit obadience. (Great history of our own country-they did not know of direct coeffict with the principles of the Constitu

poverty as for a monstrous hernia from which he seemed to suffer exceedingly. He was known for a very eccentric and stubborn man. Although he had been ailing for several week . not only had he refused all medical aid, bot he was determined to retain upon him all his wardr be, consisting of a pair of pantaloons of velvet, once green, an eld pea-jacket and a summer surrout; habiliments, which all testified to the lasting and profound attachment felt for them by their proprietor. A few hours before his death, he sent for Mr. Van Duerson, a respectable citizen in the vicinity, who had frequently sent him, during his illness, some slight articles of food,

It and desired him to write down his last wishes. . To the great astonishment of this gentleman." he proceeded to devise several sums of money, amounting, finally to nearly 5,000 pounds sterling, to his son and grandson; residing at Newark and Albany, and indicated confidentally, where the money was deposited; he then recounted the following facts of bloory:

this now twenty-five years since I was a clerk in a business house in Hamburg. As trusted with large sums to be delivered at other establishments. One day an evil thought came over me, and I allowed myself to betray this confidence. I left the country with a large sum and embarked for America Arrived in New York, I invested a large sum in the purchase of two contiguous buildings: I had not yet had time to insure them, when must be taken, and ought to be kept, not only by they were completely destroyed by fire +-Conscious that this loss was a judgment upon use for my crime, I adopted the resolution to

devote the remain lor of my days to labor. "I changed my name, and with what I had left, I embarked in the business of sell-

proffered the sum of 8000 pounds storling, e-

During the last five years of his exister

A something felt in this lone spot, That makes my very soul arise With longings for-it knows not what

Beneath such skies I sometimes doubt My scart can g're have dreamed of sin-The world seems all so calm without, And all my thoughts so pure within! Such dreams play o'er my folded lid! Such heavenly visions meet my view! I almost seem to glide and The angel bands, in angel tool

## Miscellancous.

### SPEECH

CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION

OFHON.S.A DOUGLASS, OFILLINOIS, At the Democratic Celebration of the Auniversary of American Freedom, in Independence Square, July 4, 1854.

The Hon S. A Douglas, Senator from Illinois was introduced by the Hon. John L. Dawson, amid great cheering. Mr. the Hou. Stephen A. Douglas of the United States Senate. Judge Douglas, as you well know, represents with high distinction in the one of the marvels of the times. His presence the United States was formed. republican liberty, which began three quar- stitution to recognize and protect whatever institers of a century ago under the banner of In- tution each State acting for itself, had or should dependence, first reared upon the very spot establish or legalize. The people of each State on which we are now gathered. Conspicuous for his high abilities and indomitable energy, have, and so soon and so long as each State should which have won for him an honorable fame at an carly age, his patriotism has been illustrated by the sternest trials, and to borrow the language of another in reference to a brother Senator, upon a very different occasion, I may say, without fear of exaggeration, that "he would have done for a Senator of Rome when Rome survived."

## Mr. Douglas then spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens !

While I am profoundly grateful for the generous enthusian with which you have received the kind remarks of my friend General Dawson, I know not whether I ought to make my acknowtedgments to him for having created in your minds expectations which it is impossible for me to fulfil. I feel that it is good for us to be here blussing . (treat Applause.)

al effect should now be given for the first time its anti-vity in both cases. The abolitionists avon to this old probibition-in other words, whether their willingless to abide by the constitution and Congress should as the result of its action, now how in the one case, where the introduction of any ment of the cardinal principles of the compromise mansures of 1850, so far as they related to the or-gunization of new territories. These measures which secures to every people the right to form the law-they will trample upon the constitution and regulate their own demestic incittutions in \_\_\_\_they will get at defiance the constituted authors their own way, subject only to the constitution of itics and bear aloft the standard of rebellion against their country. (Applause.)

II, therefore, the onestion arose whothe

Why should not the people of Nebraska and Kansis be permitted to decide this question of davery for themselves, as you did in Pennsylvanit, and as we did in Illinois? Are they not ca- the benefit of the constitution and laws, whenever the resistance may come. (Creat applause.) puble of self-government? Who are they and they tend to advance their peculiar theories and The equality of the States under the Constitu where did they remove from, that this mark of inferiority should be stamped upon them 7—Did they not go and are they not now going by the thousands from the East and West, from the North and the South—from all the states of the Union, old and new, free and slaveholding? Were to organize a new party-a great northern, seethey not as well qualified to decide the question | ional party-upon the abelition platformi, and to that they lost any considerable portion of their the Union, under a banner which shall proclaus intelligence by the wayside, so that they were less to the world that they claim for themselves the procomputent to judge for themselves, when they ar- | tection of the constitution which they deny to these rivel in the new Territories with their wives and upon whose rights they make war-that the conyou should have arrived at your new homes, and suit their purposes. Whatever name shall be given ces, condition, and wants, you would be less en-pable of deciding for yourselves what kind of haws and institutions would promote your happiness and welfart than yon are before you start, and when you know very little of the country? Doubt- he the nature of the contest or prospects of sucless you all think yourselves perfectly qualified to cess, the Democracy of the nation must stand firmdecide the question now-would you be less com- by by the Constitution as it is, yielding implicit

These being managed under its suspices, and that the

tion ? (Loud cheering.)

was wisdom in calling themselves "Know No runnes." (Themendous cheers and rears of langh-

Those who know not should be made to leave and feel that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land-that all men who live under it enioy its protection and must veldimplicit obedience tinued applause.)

the federal government, for the reason that this the question. We live under a government of laws and the supremacy of the laws must be maintained, no matter from what quarter or motive

another, which forms the cornerstone in the holy temple of our liberties. It is that all men have an inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience and nuber our institutions, no man ought or can be prescribed on account of his birthplace or of his religions faith. (Loud cheers and applause.)

These are the issues which the Democratic Party of the nation have to meet and maintain before the people in all the States. Let no consideration of partizan policy or temporary advantage induce us to swerve a hair's breadth from our principles. If we meet the questions fairly and directly, and fight the battle beldly and should even suffer a temporary defeat, yet will we have the proud sa-tisfaction of knowing that we have saved our honor at the same fine that a glorious triumph | these agitators into importance and notoriety. awaits us in the future.

Then, fellow Democrats, let us stand by our arms and be ready to fight the allied forces of Aboobedience to all of its obligations, and carrying inof self-govornment in the organization of the Ter- and continued applause.] We must maintain the tolerance, under whatever name and on whatever supremacy of the laws-Put down resistance and field they may present theme lyes. (Enthusiastic cheers and tremendous applause.) violence wherever they may occur-and be ready

And, if after struggling as our forefathors struggied for conturies in their native land, against civil and religious persocation, we und our children Fellow citizens, it has been said that in the boshall be finally borns down and trampled under

> cheer for Douglas-cheers for Nebraska-cheers for the principles of self-government, in the midst of which Mr. Douglass retired from the stand.)

## From Cuba.

The Spanish Government has issued a Circular to the Captain General of Cuba in relation to the revolution that has lately broken out. The Marquis de Pezuela impiores the inhabitants of the ever faithful island to keep

no-The man who is "not expected to live." sys that he can't help that, but as to dving me

entertained travelers. Before her guests com- ver; and afterwards, you will be saying that blessing in this wise:

the old man had lived in complete obscurity. If they did not know these things, surely there and with great parsimony. His testamentary executor, Mr. Van Duerson, found the sum of five thousand pounds sterling, chiefly in doubloons' hidden with care, in the lining of his pantaloons; it was this mass of coin that had, by its volume and its position raised the suspicion of a henial enlargement. There was also found some silver, in his coat, and to its requirements, in all its parts and provisions, was also found some silver, in his cont, and whether they like them or not. (Cheers and conbox, where he deposited the funds arising from Their likes and dislikes have nothing to do with his current receipts .- Baffado Democracy.

#### Rejected Whiggery.

Never was love-stricken swain more assidnous in his efforts to gain the esteem and confidence of his charmer, than the Whig leaders now in their coquerry with the Nativists, Abelitionists, &c. Their papers groan un-der the weight of Abelition and Native documents, with searcely an allusion to Whig principles, and all for the purpose of gaining the support of these factions in their thirst for office. But they are without credit with all of

them The Nativists and Abolitionists have both tried them in days past, and were both deceived That was the fault of the Whigs. They now intend to follow the example of the Indian, and the next time it will be their own fault

Poor forlorn Whiggery. It must be driv-en to sai straits, indeed, when its tender embraces are thus spurned. But it is a fate they richly merit. In their greedy thirst for power, they lent a willing hand in bringing They thus succeeded in raising a whirl-

wind, but they are not able to direct the storm; and an inglorious defeat now stares them in the face, for it is not at all improbable that their candidate will come out third best .--Such a fate would be a public benefit, as it would be a salutary warning to all parties in future, to preserve their integrity, and never to desert or conceal their principles, nor coallesce with factionists.

The Whigs owe it to the patriotic members of their party-and it affords us pleasure to believe that they have many such-that their papers should not be entirely occupied in the advancement of the "ispar." They would have people forget that there ever was a Whig party among us. Not a single question of liseussion in former contests with the invincible Democracy, are ever alluded to. These, with the names of their vanquished champions, are "unwept and unsang" and even the honored Clay and Webster, who used to be so potent with this great 'conservative party, are quite forgotten-

"Their names are never heard." "Foreign Influence?" "Irish Catholies, 'Free Soil," "Missouri Compromise," &d., of their achievements? What was their object. about which they used to make so much noise? rely to oblige the expectants, or maintain their And where did they go to?-You had better forces against the Democracy, binds its members reputiation as prophets, he can't do any such het these Americans alone. You will hurn by the most solemn obligations to prescribe evaluation," you will be cursing them terribly-as the ar-As Assectors is related of an old lady who my did in Flanders-before the election is amenced a meal, it was her custom to ask a theDemocrats are a protty decent set of fellows, but these informal Nativas, are worse then an " "O Lord, make us truly thankful for the army of thieves. You can't wed the Natives.

