

Democrat and Sentinel

WAITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::::JULY 11 FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

HON. ARNOLD PLUMER, OF VENANGO COUNTY.

63-Geo. A. Crofut, No. 73 South Fourth Street above Walnut, Philadelphia, is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

Delegate Election. The Democratic voters of the several election districts in the county of Cambria, are requested to meet on Saturday the 28th day of July instant, at the places designated by law for holding the general elections, and then and there elect two persons as Delegates to represent them in County

The Delegates, chosen as aforesaid, will meet in Convention at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg on Tuesday the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and nominate Candidates for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing general election, and transact such other busine as the usages and interests of the party require. The elections for Delegates are to be opened at 2 o'clock P. M. and kept open until 6 o'clock.

WM. KITTELL.

Chairman County Committee. July 11, 1855.

Political Parties and Principles.

The fourth of July has passed, and with it the State Convention. In looking at the men that composed that Convention, their nominee, and the resolutions they have passed, we are forcibly reminded of the days when that party was in its primitive purity. Indeed, we believe the party is in better plight now than it has been for some years; it can breathe more freely since it has been relieved of the presence and interference of the old political hungry buzzards, who have hung round it, and followed it up for the spoils, as blacklegs and productes follow an army. In battle they are not to be seen, but are always on hand when pay day comes round. The party now feels as refreshed, as an ulcerous patient would after getting relief from the Surgeons knife.

Thanks to the Know Nothing party, they have rid us of a would be United States Senator, would be Adjutant General, and a host of others, who, tho' not less corrupt, are less impudent .-They glided into the embraces of an organization, and knavery for its folly and its treason. They endeavor to play with the common sense of the American people, as if they were barbarians .-They hold out to them, that in taking care of the interests of the country, it is necessary for them to meet when unsuspecting men are asleep, when nothing but owls and bats, and thieves and pickpockets, have their range, to consult for the interests and well being of the country. It would not do that any living witness should see when or where they meet, or know what they were doing, except first such witness was initiated, sworn to keep secret, and do their bidding. Such would be fitting language addressed to a gang of pirates by the celebrated Robert Kidd, or Samuel Bellamy, but it is by no means the language to be addressed to the sober common sense of the patriotic American people, and must be detested by them after the first flash of novelty is past. What benefits do those veteran windsuckers promise to confer on us, or what evils do they promise to avert by this organization? They promise that we will be called the American party, that we will prevent the Pope from having influence in the United States, that we will obstruct the immigration of foreigners and retard their naturalization.

As to the name, "there's nothing in a name," "The rose by any other name would smell as

We have seen the enemies of the democratic party assume as many names and aliases during the last seventy years, as any felon who ever was executed at the "Old Baily," and yet it never availed them. We want no new name, nor will we go to their high priest to be baptized. "What," says Alexander Pope " must the priest be, when a mankey is the God!" As to the other principles they offer us, it is entirely unnecessary for us to sneak into cellars and outhouses in secret, at the dead of night, and multiply oaths about them. The democratic party has always met them in open discussion, and at the ballot box, and always put their seal of condemnation upon them. Patriotism, christianity, and philanthropy have dictated this policy to the democratic party, and "it has grown with their growth, and strengthened with their

strength."

The democratic party is too patriotic to have any jealousy of the foreigner; that party looks on immigration, as being mutually advantageous to the country and to the immigrant. Four fifths of those who come to this country are adults, inured to physical labor, and contented to keep at it. They are neither affected with dyspepsia, deit. They are neither affected with dyspepsia, de-bility or toothache, they are not accustomed to shrink from heat or cold, mud or mire. Two millions of immigrants afford as many laboring hands, as six millions of our native population, because they are a people already raised. It costs the country on an average one thousand dollars for food, clothing, &c., for each of their native population before they are fit to produce any-

No one can deny that to the influx of foreign fabor, the United States is indebted for their four thousand miles of canal, and fourteen thousand miles of railroad. And the States that encouraged that labor, and pushed on their public works, are the States that now feel and clothe the country. It had been shown last year by indubitable proof, that by the employment of ten thousand men on the Illinois Central railroad for one year, the value the public lands in that State during that same year, had enhanced in value seventeen millions of dollars. These facts the democratic party are aware of, and are friendly to the foreigner, not for their "rich Irish brogue," or "sweet German accent," but on the principles of patriotism and philanthrophy. Indeed the foreigners are well aware of that, for a vast majority of them attach themselves to that party at the first opportunity. It may be said that there is no necessity for any further emigration to this country, that the population is large enough, the natural increase would keep it up. We are not disposed to be captious miles of railroad. And the States that encourage

on that subject. We know that there is more territory undisposed of now, in the United States, than there was at the declaration of Independence. We know also, that emigration is dwindling down to a mere nothing compared to what it used to be. We know too from the pages of history, that for-eigners have been the civilizers of every country on the face of the earth, that have any claims to that distinction, and that those countries that pre-vented emigration to their country as the Chinese,

and Japanese, sunk down into semi-barbarism.

On the score of Christianity the democratic party has no new doctrine to broach. That party is aware that the constitution of their country knows aware that the constitution of their country knows not one religion from another, so as to persecute or prefer it. And indeed blind would be that party to the pages of past history, had they not long since seen the absolute nonsense and failure of religious persecution. Eighteen hundred years persecution and disability has neither diminished the number of the Jews nor impoverished them. On the contrary they are as numerous now as they were at the dispersion, when Titus took Jerusalem, and rich enough to have at least one half of the thrones of the world their mortgaged chattels. Three bundred years of persecution of the Catholics of Ireland by the most powerful monarchs England ever had, ended without any favorable result to the persecutors. Nor has the persecutions by the mols of the United States against that religion, by their burning the Charlestown Convent, the Churches in Philadelphia, the sack-ing of the church in Newark, or the ruffianly attack on a poor Swiss priest in Ellsworth, ever di-minished the number of the adherents of that church or convinced them of the error of their doctrine. The democratic party take the counsel of Gamaliel, when speaking of Christ and his followers. "let it alone, if it be of God, you cannot gainsay it, if not, it will come to naught."

Speaking Out.

Simon Cameron will be a candidate for U. Senator next winter again, and no one should receive the countenance of the party who will support so abandoned, and profligate, and unprincipled a hypocrite. Let him, and all who acknowledge themselves to be his friends, be driven from the party, and we will commence the contest with earnestness and zeal.—Pittsburg Union, July 3d.

Fully and cordially do we endorse the above, and we are confident the Democracy of this county, camp followers excepted, are ready to say
Amen to it. Cameron and the flock of political
cormorants by which he is surrounded, have been
a blight and a curse to the Democratic party in Pennsylvania long enough, and we join with our friends of the Union in advising, that they be druramed out of our ranks, without further hesitation or ceremony. The sooner our ranks are purged of renegades, and wolves in sheeps clothing, the better. The conduct of certain self-styled democrats, whose religion and nativity render it impossible for them ever to become Know-Nothings, in endeavoring to secure the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate last winter, after they well knew that he had joined the midnight conspirators, and was their caucus nominee, is without a parallel in the history of political venality and corruption, and goes far to convince us of the truth of the saying of the immortal bard, that Some men are worms,

More than the living things that crawl in tombs." How disgusting and revolting, to hear these same men prate about their devotion to the principles of the Democratic party, to behold them setting themselves up as leaders, and to hear them dictate to honest and unbough! Democrats, who have stood by their principles through good and evil report, in sunshine and in storm, who their candidates should be. In our opinion forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and it is high time the reign of traitors should cease. If acting on the charitable principle that,

"While the lamp holds out to burn The vilest sinner may return."

we do not thrust them from our ranks, they should at least be compelled henceforth to occupy that low place in the ranks of the party, which their

low place in the ranks of the party, which their recent treason merits.

The Democratic party we are confident, will triumph in this State next fall, and Cambria county must do her part in accomplishing the good work. Her Democracy will be required in a few weeks to elect two Delegates from each township and borough in the county, whose duty it will be to assemble in Convention, and place in nomination a County ticket. This is a matter of much importance, and should be attended to at once. No man should be elected as a delegate who has not honesty and manliness enough, to resist and repulse any effort that Simon's Aids might make, to influence him in the discharge of his duty. We want men pure and above suspicion. his duty. We want men pure and above suspicion, who will fearlessly discharge their duty unawed by interest and unbought by gain.

In conclusion we would just remark, that we do not wish to be considered as being personal in our observations. No, not at all. But if any fine fellow feels his bristles rising while engaged in perusing this article, it is highly probable, as old Gen. Ogle would have said, that he knows who we mean, "percizely."

Whig County Convention.

The Whig County Convention met in this place yesterday, and organized by the appointment of Jacob Glass, Esq., as President, and F. M. George as Secretary. After examining the credentials of delegates, a pledge was signed by sixteen of those present, that they had not been, were not now, and never would become members of any secret political organization, known by the name of political organization, known by the name of "Know-Nothings" or any other name. Five of the delegates refused to sign the pledge, whereupon a motion was made and carried that they be not allowed a seat, when they accordingly withdrew from the Convention. A Committee was then appointed to draft resolutions, which being adopted, the Convention offices. Col. Alexander M. White was nominated for

Assembly, and Frederick M. George, John Fenlon, and James Kane were appointed Conferes to meet those of Bedford and Fulton, and instructed to support Mr. White,

A number of gentlemen were then nominated for Sheriff, Treasurer, Commissioner, Auditor, and Director of the Poor, but no vote was taken on any

of the nominations except for Assembly.

After adopting a resolution to adjourn to meet at a future day upon the call of the President, and appointing a committee to report a County Committee at the next meeting of the Convention, it

then adjourned.

The Convention was far from being full, although most of the districts in the Northern part of the County were represented. Johnstown, Conemaugh and Richland in the South were unrepresented. We have not time or space to say more this week, the proceedings having been handed to us with a request to publish them, just as our paper was going to press. This we shall endeavor to do next week, and then make such comments as we may desire.

Democratic State Convention

The Democratic State Convention assem bled at Harrisburg on the Fourth of July. The Convention met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and at 10 o'clock precisely was called to order by the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, who nominated John B. Guthric Esq. of Pittsburg as Chairman.

The nomination was unanimously confirmed.
On taking the Chair, Mr. Guthric said:

On taking the Chair, Mr. Guthrie said:
Gentlemen of the Convention, I am sincerely thankful to you for this mark of your confidence and respect. In the discharge of my temporary duties I shall of course be very greatly dependent upon your liberality and kindness, and I hope you will lend me all the aid in your power, that I may discharge them faithfully and impartially, (applause). The Convention is now ready t, proceed with busi-

The Convention proceeded to the nomination and election of secretaries. Messrs, Wm. B. HeGrath of Philadelphia, Rielly, of Schuvlkill Co., Joel B. Danner, of Adams Co., and Thomas A. McGuire of Cambria Co.

were placed in nomination On motion of Mr. John Sherry it was resolved : "That the two first gentlemen put in nomination, act as secretaries.

Messrs Reily and Danner declined serving.
Messrs. Wm. B. McGrath and Thomas A. McGuire were declared the secretaries of the

Convention. Hon. H. B. Wright moved, that the Coun ties be called over in their alphabetical order, with a view of the Delegates present presenting their Credentials.

The motion was agreed to. Mr. Chase made a motion, that as the Counties were called, the Delegates present from that County, should rise and give in their

Mr. Rankin then moved, that the Senatorial Districts be called first and in their numerical order.

The motion was agreed to, and the talling of the Counties was then proceeded with. The following are the names of the Delegates from the different Counties:

Messrs. Adams, Jas. Anderson, Jas. M Anderson, Alricks, Beidleman, Barr, Berrell, Butler, Black, Bradley, Barnitz, Bare, Ba-ker, Brodhead, Bellis, Bower, Bowman, Blood, Bracken, M. P. Boyer, Riter Boyer, Blair, Brawley, Brooks, Beck, Bonsall, Burk-holder, Clark, Mathew Crawford, Geo. A. Crawford, Chase, Coffroth, Carter, Duffield, Danner, Ennis, Evans, Flannery, Graham, Gournsey, Guthrie, Grove, Hancock, Ham-mond, Hutter, Hartzell, Hoover, Hugus, Hallowell, Hipple, Hays, Hager, Hostetter, Hubbell, Holiman, Johnson, (Bucks,) John-son, (Phila) J. Richter Jones, J. Glancey Jones, Hugh J. Jones, Isaiah James, D. W. C. James, Kester, Kerr, E. J. Keenan, Thos. J. Keenan, Ludlow, Logan, Lippincott, Laird, Leazear, Longenecker, Lathrop, Loomis, Lin-genfelter, Lockhart, Maguire, Maxwell, John Miller, D. R. Miller, Marker, Morrison, Marshall, Meylert, Maitland, Mencar, Moyer, M'Grath, M'Carthy, M'Kinney, M'Knight, M'Barron, Orr, Palmer, Piatt, Pastor, Rambo, Rutter, Bernard Reily, Wilson Reily, Rankin, Raub, Rankin, Riddle, Reed, Roberts, Schell, C. M. D. Smith, John M. Sherry, Selfridge, Simon, Swarr, Shriner, Searight, Shirk, Scott, Thompson, Wright, Wolf, Withington, Weiser, Wheeler, Wallace, Weaver, Worley, Wright, Yerkes.

There were two sets of Delegates from Dau-phin County. Messrs Herman Alricks, George Bowman, and Dr. Lewis Heck, who had been appointed at a meeting of the citizens of the county called together by 14 of the County Committee; Messrs. Ferree and Riebl, who were the regularly appointed Delegates who were the regularly appointed Delegates by the Committee, George Seiler who had been appointed Senatorial Delegates by the Committee, but on discovering that he was a Know-Nothing, had been expelled and anoth-er gentleman appointed in his stead. The Convention on motion agreed to hear

each of the two first sides for fifteen minutes. Mr. Herman Alricks spoke in behalf of his colleagues and himself, and Mr. McAllister, Chairman of the Dauphin County Democratic Committee was deputized by Mr. Riehl to oc-cupy his seat in the Convention and defend the right of the regularly appointed delega-

It appears that the citizens of Dauphis county, suspecting the Democracy of some of their County Committee and especially the Delegates appointed by that committee to rep-resent them in the Convention, and knowing that the Chairman of the committee was openly in favor of the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate, resolved to call a meeting of the Democratic citizens for the purpose of appointing Delegates whose hones-ty could not be doubted. The call, signed by 14 of the committee, was published, the meeting was held, and Messrs. Alrick, Bowman and Heck, were appointed to represent the county in the Convention. The County Committee subsequently met together, and annul-led the proceedings of the meeting, insisting on their sole power and right to appoint Del-egates, and the consequence was that both of the Delegates claimed seats in the Convention.

After both sides had been heard, the fol-

wing resolution was submitted: Resolved, That Messrs, Farree and Riehl be admitted as Delegates for Dauphin county.

Mr. Berrill moved to amond, by striking out all after the word "resolved," inserting.

Resolved, That Herman Alricks, be adnitted as Senatorial Delegate, and George Sowman and Dr. Lewis Heck, as Represen-

tative Delegates for Dauphin county.

A division of the amendment was asked for. The Chair-The first question is on the adssion of Herman Alricks, as Senatorial Del-

The question was put, and the Convention lecided that Herman Alricks should be adnitted as Senatorial Delegate for Dauphin county. (Great applause.)

The question then recurred on the second portion of the amendment. Shall Hague and

Bowman be admitted as Representative Delegates for Dauphin county.

On this que stion, Mr. McKinney called for the yeas and nays.

After some discussion the yeas and nays ordered, and being taken, resulted yeas 91—

the Convention as Representative Delegates of Dauphin county. (Applause.)

The Senatorial delegates from each district were then appointed a committee to report officers for the permanent organization of the

Bowman and Heck, should occupy seats in

A discussion here arose on the propriety of

requiring a pledge from the Delegates present, in regard to Know-Nothingism.

Mr. Longacre offered a pledge for the mem bers to sign.

Mr. Orr wished them to swear to it. Mr. J. Rickerts Jones said that many of

the Delegates present, (and he among the rest) were conscientiously opposed to taking extra judicial oaths. Col. Black, of Allegheny—I offer the following resolution as a substitute for the pledge submitted by Mr. Longacre:

Resolved, That in the estimation of this

Convention, any man who belongs to the Secret Order, commonly called Know-Nothings, or in any way sympathizes with them, is not, and cannot be a Democrat—he is not fit to hold a seat here or in any Democratic assembly. If any such man ventured, or will ven-ture to claim a seat in this body, we denounce him as a base, black-hearted deceiver, and essential liar, who deserves the scorn and contempt of every decent man and woman in the

If any man will vote aye on that, and yet be a Know-Nothing, God forgive him. (Re-

newed applause.)
Mr. Alricks—I move to strike out all those

hard names after "man." Mr. Black-I would remark that there i not an unkind word used in that resolution regard to any man who is a Know-Nothing. He may do just as he pleases, so long as he does not interfere in our private affairs. This resolution only applies to that portion of the Know-Nothings who ceme here to practice frauds on us. I think they can be called essential liars, and everything else hard, and yet not get half what they deserve. We do not go among them as they come fraudulently among us. Let them stand on their side, and

them a fair, open fight, and God be with the right, (applause.)

Mr. Alricks—Expressions of the kind made use of, will detract from the dignity of the

we will stand on ours. We want to fight

The yeas and nays were called for and or-

Mr. Ludlow-As the question reads, I must vote no. I will not consent to prostrate the dignity of this State Convention by the use of such terms, and I will not vote any other way

A motion was here made (at five minutes past one o'clock, P. M.) to take a recess until hree o'clock. The motion was agreed to, and the Con-

vention adjourned. AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock,

Mr. Guthrie in the chair. Mr Ludlow, from the committee appointed to report officers for a permanent organization, made the following report, which was unani-

Hon. J. GLANCEY JONES, of Berks

Joel B. Danner, Adams; David R Miller, Allegheny; Cameron Lockhard, Carbon; Jes-Wilson Laird, Erie; John M'Carty, Phila. Co; Riter Boyer, Chester; Nathan Worley, Lancaster; Charles Carter, Beaver; Thomas Adams, Perry; Timothy Ives, Potter; J. R. Jones, Sullivan; Joseph Lippincott, Phila; Thomas Grove, York; Azor Lathrop, Susquehanna; John Piatt, Lycoming, R. W. Wenver Columbia.

SECRETARIES

A. M'Kinney, Westmoreland; Thomas A Maguire, Cambria Co; Jno. A. Innis, Northampton ; Wm. B. M'Grath, Phila ; John Orr. Franklin. Mr. Ludlow then conducted the Hon. J

Glancey Jones to the chair, who addressed the Convention very ably, and whose remarks were received with much applause. The following committee consisting of one from each senatorial district was then appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration

of the Convention. 1 Peter Logan, Danl. Barr, 15 John Scott. 2 Jesse Johnson, Jno. Ha- 16 Wright, mech, P. Rambo, 17 E. B Chase.

3 A. B. Longaker. 18 W A Wallace 19 W M'Knight 4 Geo. Palmer, 20 J. P. Bradley 6 Isaiah James, 21 Meylert, 7 H. A. Swarr, Hammond, 22 S. W. Black, R. B. Roberts. 8 Alricks. 9 Hutter, 23 J. Lazcar, 24 J. Hughs, 25 J. B. Loomi 10 Brodhead 11 Reilly, 26 J. S. Miller, 12 Beck. 27 E. J Keenan 13 James Anderson,

14 E. A. Crawford, 28 B. Reilly, Mr. Black—I offered a resolution this mor ing intended as a substitute for the resolution, ascompanied by a pledge. It seems that some of the expressions used in my resolution are not agreeable to the general sentiment of the Convention, and I therefore ask leave to withdraw it, provided that the gentleman who offered the other resolution will withdraw his and allow the whole matter to go to committee.

Mr. Longacre withdrew his resolution and pledge, and, on motion, both his and Mr. Black's resolutions was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Wright—I now move to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Canal Com-

The motion was agreed to.

The following gentlemen were put in nomination:—Messrs. Geo. Scott, of Columbia county, Wm. S. Campbell, of Allegheny county; John Row, of Franklin county; John P. Hoover, of Centre county; Bernard Reilly, of Schuylkill county; Robert Irvin, of Chester county; H. P. Packer, of Lycoming county; James Worrell, of Dauphin county; Arnold Plumer, of Venango county; Murray Whelan, of Erie county; General John Wirel, of Lebanan county; and Alexander Small, of York county.

A motion was made that the successful nominee of the Convention should give to the State Central Committee a pledge which they should prescribe, in relation to the subject of Know-Nothingism, and that if he declined to take such pledge, that then the State Central Committee be authorized to make a nomination in his stead.

An amendment was offered to the mo that the State Central Committee be authorized to call the Convention together, to nomi

The President—The chair is of opinion tha the amendment is not in order. The question was put on the ame

and it was not agreed to.

The question was then put on the original motion, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Guthrie asked that the pledge of Wm. . Campbell be read.

The Clerk read the pledge, and also a letter from Arnold Plumer.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Canal Commissioner, with

the following result: 1st. Ballot—Arnold Plumer, 50; Wm. 8. Campbell, 37; John Rorr, 9; Geo. Scott, 7; Robt. Irwin, 4; Alex Small, 4; John P. Hoover, 4; Murray Whelan, 3; H. P Packer, 2; Bernard Rielly, 4. 124 votes, neces-

sary to a choice 63 votes. The friends of Messrs. Robert Irwin, Jas. Wurrell, Murray Whelan, H. P. Packer, Jno. P. Hooper and Bernard Rielly, here withdrew their names.

2d. Ballot-Arnold Plumer, 60; W. S. Campbell, 43; John Rorr, 10; Geo Scott, 5; Alexander Small, 4. 122.

The friends of Messrs. Rorr. Scott and Small, here withdrew their names. 3rd Ballot-Arnold Plumer, 77; Wm. S Campbell, 46; Bernard Rielly 1. 124 votes.

necessary to a choice 63.

The President declared Arnold Plumer duy nominated the Democratic Candidate for Canal Commissioner. (Great applause.) On motion, the nomination was made

nimous. (Renewed applause.) The Convention here took a recess until half-past 7 o'clock

EVENING SESSION The Convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock,

and was called to order by the President, Hon. J. Glancey Jones. Col. Black, from the committee on Resolutions reported a set which were read. Mr. Wright from the Minority of the Committee also reported a number of Resolutions, which after discussion were rejected, Yeas 19 Nays 89. The resolutions as reported by Col. Black, were amended on motion of Mr.

Wright, and Mr Ludlow, and then unani-mously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic party need not, on old and settled issues, to declare its principles in detail. It is sufficient for us to say that we belong to the Democracy of the Union, and recognize no geographical lines between the North and the South. The interests of all parts of the country are the same to us, and so far as in our power we will main-tain the constitutional rights of every State, and recognize in its widest extent the principles of popular sovereignty in the Territories.

Resolved, That every one who makes our country his home, and loves the constitution, the laws, and the liberty of the Union, is in

its largest sense, a True American. His birth place was not of his own selection, and should do him neither good nor harm—his religion is between himself and his God, and should be left to his own judgment, conscience and responsibility.

Resolved, That we regard the secret order,

commonly called "Know-Nothings," as an organization dangerous to the prosperity and peace of the country. We consider its designs as unconstitutional and void of patriotism; being at once opposed to the spirit of true Christianity and a just and manly American sentiment. Resolved, That the De

adherence to, the political creed promulgated by Thomas Jefferson, in his first inaugural address, and practiced by Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, and Pierce, in their administrations—that these principles require no consendment, and that experience has fully determined their applicability to all the interests of the American people

Resolved, That we have undiminished con-

idence in the ability and integrity of Franklin Pierce, and his administration of the govern-

ment of our country.

Resolved. That the views and principles of he present State Administration, as embodied in the acts passed by the recent Legislature, and approved by the Governor, by which the interests of the State have been or are proposed to be seriously and injuriously affected, contrasts strongly with the wise and judicious management of the Government by Governor Bigler, and tend to show the danger of entrusting the control of the Commonwealth to the hands of men who are swayed by fanati-

cism and goverened by prejudice.

Resolved, That we are opposed change in our State Constitution conferring upon negroes the right of suffrage, We are not willing that this class of Americans shall rule this part of America, conceding to other States the right to gratify their own tastes in this particular, however much we may differ

from them in opinions.

Resolved, That we pledge our hearty and united efforts to the election of Arnold Plumer, the candidate for Canal Commis whom we have this day nominated without

Several other resolutions were offered by ther gentlemen, all of which were laid upon On motion of Mr. Ludlow.

Resolved. That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the officers for the able manner in which they have discharged their

The resolution was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Rielly, of Franklin Co. the Convention then adjourned sine die.

The Democratic Creed.

The Cleaveland Plaindealer says: The Cardi-The Cleaveland Plaindealer says: The Cardinal principles of the Democratic party and its distinctive characteristics, are well set forth in the following "confession of faith." They contrast proudly with the narrow, illiberal, bigoted tenets of our political opponents. Reader, peruse them, and see if there is anything from which you dissent. They were the doctrines of our Revolutionary fathers, and are generally incorporated into our Federal Constitution.

1. Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political.

2. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.

3. The rights of States and territories to administer their own domestic affairs.

4. Freedom and equality, the sovereignty of the People, and the right of the majority to rule when constitutionally expressed.

5. Economy in the public expenditures, and a sacred preservation of public faith.

6. Freedom of Religion, freedom of the press, and a general diffusion of information.

7. Opposition to all secret political organizations, and to all corruption in politics.

8. A sacred preservation of the Federal Constitution and no religious tests to office. 1. Equal and exact justice to all men of what

For the Democrat & Sentine Messrs EDITORS.—I wish through your paper to state to all those for whom I am concerned in Council City shares, that I this morning received a communication from one of the members of the Company, assuring me that Council city is not a bug, that it has a settlement numbering 500 humbug, that it has a settlement numbering 500 inhabitants, that they are making improvements, &c., &c. That a gentleman of Lawrence city is about to establish a press there, and also stating to me that the name of Ureka had been given to it by two of the Company, in the manner I had stated, but that they, the Company never acknowledged the term. So that taking all this for granted, all may yet be right, and stock of Council city profitable.

ROBERT CARMON.

ROBERT CARMON. Glasgow City, June 28, 1855.

Beginning of the End.

Our readers are doubtless already acquainted with the particulars of the outrage at Portland, by which one or more citizens lost their lives and several others were wounded. their lives and several others were wounded. It seems that Neal Dow, the present Mayor of Portland, and originator of the famous Maine Liquor Law, thought to speculate a little in liquor, at the expense of the city, and accordingly purchased a large quantity of the "tabooed article," which he designed to sell to the City Agent at a profit to himself. It happened, however that the liquor was thrown upon his hands. As large quantities of liquor in the hands of private individuals had been seized and destroyed through the instrument. seized and destroyed through the instrumentality of the same Neal Dow, (a hypocrite in every sense of the word) the citizens came to the very natural conclusion that the law should be made to reach the Mayor as well as the private, and measures were taken to have the liquor seized. Though perfectly willing to seize and destroy the property of others, Dow could not afford to lose his own liquor, and accordingly called together the City Council, and by some means induced them to purchase the liquor for the city. On this fact being announced, the citizens became greatly indignant, and prepare, to carry out the pro-visions of the Liquor Law against the author-ities, as they had previously carried it out against them. Becoming apprised of this de-termination, and the people assembling to witness and assist in the destruction of the li-quor, the Mayor called the military out, and rdered them to fire upon the citizens, which

they did, killing one and wounding several.

Here, then is the beginning of the end of fanaticism. For several years now, have these temperance advocates been encroaching little by little upon the rights of the citizens.— Where the Maine Liquor Law was first con-cocted, there has the first blood been spilt through the instrumentality of the very author of that abominable piece of tyranny. The very man who framed that law attempts to violate it, and calls out the military to aid him in his hypocritical and inconsistent designs—not only calls them out, but orders the property of the content of them to shoot down, not the violators of that law, but those who would have that law reach the high as well as the low. Temperance, for sooth! This murder, this assas by such damnable seoundrels as Neal Dow and his kindred tribe, will prove the destruction member the Massacre at Portland" will be the rallying cry-and arms will be taken up in defence of equal rights through the country

at large. The Carson League of this city, are making extraordinary preparations to carry out the provisions of the Prohibition Act in July .-They are endeavoring to persuade the author-ities that the thing can be easily accomplished; but that, in case any opposition is made, exertions are being made to enlist the aid of the military, by appeals to those in authority.—
This is not mere idle talk, but an attempt is to be made, we are informed, to enforce the Liquor Bill in this city, and to intimidate Liquor Bill in this city, and to intimidate those engaged in the liquor trade, by a show of military force. What are the liquor dealers about? Are they idle, in the meantime? We shall see. But for every life sacrificed by the liquor dealers to the temperance or Carson League fraternity, the latter will lose ten! The ball is rolling on. Now, that blood has been spilt let the consequences rest on those been spilt, let the consequences rest on those who have brought about such a state of affairs. Before the Prohibition Act is suffered to take effect in this city, many lives will be lost. Let

the Carson League beware !- N. Y. Clipper. The Jug Law.

The Jug Law.

[From the Milton Democrat.]

We do not wish it to be understood that we would oppose a law that would have a tendency to benefit the great human family, or one that the people had sanctioned by their votes for that purpose; but we do condemn the act, so unjust in all its provisions, as the jug law passed by the late Legislature of this State. This law gives the right to a certain portion of our fellow-citizens to sell intoxicating liquors, while our landlords, who accommodate the traveling public, are deprived from selling at the expiration of their licenses, under this law.

under this law.

The cvils of intemperance will spread to a greater extent under this fulsome enactment, than it would have done under this fulsome enactment, than it would have done under the present existing law. It is folly for sensible men to argue differently. It is something like stopping the spigot and pouring the Hobensack out at the bunghole. The vote of the people on this question last fall, we think would have been sufficient to satisfy the minds of all temperance fanatics, that they would never sanction a law so obnoxious to their rights and their liberties. If this law, as passed, had a tendency to lessen the use of intoxicating drinks, we would not deem it right to oppose it; but as such wild legislation is so detrimental to the best interests of our country, it will be the duty of the people of our State, next fall, to select such Representatives only as will lend their aid in repealing this bungling "bill of abominations." Let all those, therefore, who voted for this bill, or dedged the question, be left at home to muse on their past follies of legislation. As well might such men, with the same propriety, legislate ham and eggs out of the mouths of their fellow-citizens. Such a law in a republican government is shameful, and the people will arise in their might next fall, and proclaim in thunder tones their disapproval of this notorious "jug law." t would have done under the present existing law.

We are gratified to announce to our readers a Catharric Pill, (of which see adverders a Catharric Pill, (of which see advertisement in our columns,) from that justly celebrated physician and Chemist, Dr. J. C. Atra. His Cherry Pectoral, everywhere known as the best remedy ever offered to the Public for Coughs, &c., has prepared them to expect that any thing from his laboratory would be worthy of attention. As no one medicine is more universally taken than a Physical Pill, the public will be glad to know of one from such a trustworthy source. We happen to know and can assure them that this atticle has intrinsic merits, fully equal to any compound that has ever issued from his 8. A sacred preservation of the Federal Constitution and no religious tests to office.

9. No bigotry, or pride of caste, or distinctions of birth among American citizens.

10. Respect and protection for the rights of all.

11. The preservation of the naturalization laws, and the right of all to the public domain, and the protection of the American Government.

12. Opposition to all chartered menopolies.

13. Common brotherhood and good will to all—especially to those of the household of faith.