



Democrat and Sentinel

RICHARD WHITE, HENRY C. DEVINE, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

EBENSBURG, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1855.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. HON. ARNOLD PLUMER, OF VENANGO COUNTY.

Geo. A. Croft, No. 78 South Fourth Street, above Walnut, Philadelphia, is an 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 Convention.

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 business 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 nominees, 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 prostitutes 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 get getting relief from the Surgeons knife.

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 "Know-Nothing" 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 proceeded to make nominations for the different offices.

Another Split.

The Pennsylvania State Council of Know-Nothingism, which met on the 3d inst., was so anticipated as to split upon the slavery question. A majority of the convention adopted the Philadelphia platform, which we publish this week, whilst a minority headed by Ex-Governor Johnston seceded. The seceders repudiate the Philadelphia platform by striking out the 12th article, and inserting a declaration in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. Much excitement arose in consequence of the division, and it is said that Governor Gardner of Massachusetts, had addressed a letter to Governor Johnston, inviting Pennsylvania to join the East. Poor Senf! At present there appears to be great trouble to frame a platform for the party to stand upon, but never mind, we shall ere long see his platform, but without a party.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention assembled 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. Guthrie Esq. of Pittsburgh as Chairman.

The nomination was unanimously confirmed. 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 to proceed with business.

The Convention proceeded to the nomination and election of secretaries. Messrs. Wm. B. McGrath of Philadelphia, Rielly, of Schuylkill 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, not as secretaries." Messrs. Rielly 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 Counties 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 names.

Agreed to. Mr. Rankin then moved, that the Senatorial Districts be called first and in their numerical order. The motion was agreed to, and the calling 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, Barntz, Bam, Baker, Brodhead, Bellis, Bower, Bowman, Blood, Braeken, M. P. Boyer, Ritter Boyer, Blair, Brawley, Brooks, Beck, Bonsall, Burkholder, Clark, Mathew Crawford, Geo. A. Crawford, Chase, Coffroth, Carter, Duhamel, Danner, Eunis, Evans, Flannery, Graham, Gourmsey, Guthrie, Grove, Hancock, Hammond, Hutter, Hartzell, Hoover, Hugs, Hubbell, Holman, Johnson, (Bucks), Johnson, (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, Leazer, Longenecker, Lathrop, Loomis, Linsenger, Lockhart, Maguire, Maxwell, John S. Miller, D. B. Miller, Marker, Morrison, Marshall, Meyler, Maitland, Mearar, Moyer, M'Grath, M'Carthy, M'Kinney, M'Knight, M'Barron, Orr, Palmer, Platt, Pastor, Rambo, Rutter, Bernard Rielly, Wilson Rielly, Rankin, Rankin, Riddle, Reed, Roberts, Schell, C. M. D. Smith, John M. Sherry, Selridge, Simon, Swarr, Shriner, Seaf, Shirk, Scott, Thompson, Wright, Wolf, Whittington, Weiser, Wheeler, Wallace, Weaver, Worley, Wright, Yerkes.

There were two sets of Delegates from Dauphin 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 Riehl, 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 another 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 deputed by Mr. Riehl to occupy his seat in the Convention and defend the right of the regularly appointed delegation. It appears that the citizens of Dauphin county, suspecting the Democracy of some of their County Committee and especially the Delegates appointed by that committee to represent 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 honesty could not be doubted. The call, signed by 14 of the committee, was published, the meeting was held, and Messrs. Alricks, Bowman and Heck, were appointed to represent the county in the Convention. The County Committee subsequently met together, and annulled the proceedings of the meeting, insisting on their sole power and right to appoint Delegates, and the consequence was that both of the Delegates claimed seats in the Convention. After both sides had been heard, the following resolution was submitted:

Resolved, That Messrs. Ferree and Riehl be admitted as Delegates for Dauphin county. Mr. Berrill moved to amend, by striking out all after the word "resolved," inserting: Resolved, That Herman Alricks, and George Bowman and Dr. Lewis Heck, as Representative Delegates for Dauphin county.

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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 Rielly, of Schuylkill county; Robert Irvine, of Chester county; H. P. Packer, of Lycoming county; James Worrell, of Dauphin county; Arnold Plumer, of Venango county; Murray Wholan, of Erie county; General John W. W. of Lebanon 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.

requiring a pledge from the Delegates present, in regard to Know-Nothingism. Mr. Longacre offered a pledge for the members to sign. Mr. Orr wished them to swear to it. Mr. J. Ricketts 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-Nothing, 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 venture 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 country. (Tremendous applause.)

If any man will vote aye on that, and yet be a Know-Nothing, God forgive him. (Renewed applause.) Mr. Alricks—I move to strike out all those hard names after "man." Mr. Black—I would remark that there is not an unkind word used in that resolution in 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-Nothing who come 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 we will stand on ours. We want to fight 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 proceedings. The yeas and nays were called for and ordered. 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 than no. A motion was here made (at five minutes past one o'clock, P. M.) to take a recess until three o'clock. The motion was agreed to, and the Convention 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 unanimously adopted.

PRESIDENT. Hon. J. GLANCEY JONES, of Berks County. VICE-PRESIDENTS. Joel B. Danner, Adams; David R. Miller, Allegheny; Cameron Lockhart, Carbon; J. Johnson, Bucks; Jesse Leazer, Greene; Wilson Laird, Erie; John M'Carthy, Phila. Co.; Ritter 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 Pinst. Lycoming; R. W. Weaver, 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 W. B. Chace, meeh, P. Rambo, 17 E. B. Chace, 3 A. B. Longaker, 18 W. A. Wallace, 4 Geo. Palmer, 19 W. M'Knight, 5 P. K. Miller, 20 J. P. Bradley, 6 Isaiah James, 21 Meyler, 7 H. A. Swarr, Hammond, 22 S. W. Black, 8 Alricks, 23 R. B. Roberts, 9 Hutter, 24 J. Lascar, 10 Brodhead, 25 J. Hughes, 11 Rielly, 26 J. B. Loomis, 12 Beck, 27 E. J. Keenan, 13 James Anderson, 28 B. Rielly, 14 E. A. Crawford, 29 B. Rielly.

Mr. Black—I offered a resolution this morning intended as a substitute for the resolution, accompanied 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 Commissioner. 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 Rielly, of Schuylkill county; Robert Irvine, of Chester county; H. P. Packer, of Lycoming county; James Worrell, of Dauphin county; Arnold Plumer, of Venango county; Murray Wholan, of Erie county; General John W. W. of Lebanon county; and Alexander Small, of York county.

Mr. Guthrie asked that the pledge of Wm. S. 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. S. 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, necessary to a choice 63 votes. The friends of Messrs. Robert Irwin, Jas. Worrell, 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. 125. 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 duly nominated the Democratic Candidate for Canal Commissioner. (Great applause.) On motion, the nomination was made unanimous. (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 unanimously 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 maintain 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 in the large 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-Nothing," 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 Democratic Party reiterate and reassert their confidence in, and 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 amendment, and that experience has fully determined their applicability to all the interests of the American people. Resolved, That we have unshinching confidence in the ability and integrity of Franklin Pierce, and his administration of the government of our country.

Resolved, That the views and principles of the 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 fanaticism and governed by prejudice. Resolved, That we are opposed to any 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 Commissioner, whom we have this day nominated without a dissenting voice. Several other resolutions were offered by other gentlemen, all of which were laid upon the table. 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 duties. The resolution was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Rielly, of Franklin Co., the Convention then adjourned sine die.

THE DEMOCRATIC CREED. The Cleveland 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. 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 monopolies. 13. Common brotherhood and good will to all—especially to those of the household of faith."

For the Democrat & Sentinel. Messrs. EDWARDS.—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 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. 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. 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 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 provisions of the Liquor Law against the authorities, as they had previously carried it out against them. Becoming apprised of this determination, and the people assembling to witness and assist in the destruction of the liquor, the Mayor called the military out, and ordered 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 concocted, 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 design—not only calls them out, but orders 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, forsooth! This murder, this assassination, by such damnable soundbells as Neal Dow and his kindred tribe, will prove the destruction of the so-called temperance cause. "Remember 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 authorities 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 those engaged in the liquor trade, by a show of military force. What are the citizens to do about it? 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 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. [From the Milton Democrat.] We do not wish 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 landlors, who accommodate the traveling public, are deprived from selling at the expiration of their licenses, under this law.

The evils of intemperance will spread to a greater extent 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 noting the Hobbesack out at the bung-hole. 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 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 baneful "bill of abominations." Letting this baneful "bill" of our abolitionists, sold 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 argue in their might next fall, and proclaim in throughout our Kingdom of this notorious "Jug Law."

We are gratified to announce to our readers a CATHARTIC PILL, (of which see advertisement in our columns,) from that justly celebrated physician and Chemist, Dr. J. C. AYER. 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 article has intrinsic merit, fully equal to any compound that has ever issued from his Crucibles, and consequently is well worth a trial whenever such a medicine becomes necessary.—Racine, Com. Adv.