



**Democrat and Sentinel**

RICHARD WHITE, HENRY C. DEVINE  
WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

**EBENSBURG.**  
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29.

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

FOR ASSEMBLY.  
GEORGE N. SMITH, of Johnstown.  
FOR SHERIFF.  
JAMES MYERS, of Ebensburg.  
FOR CORONER.  
ISAAC TEETER, of Conemaugh.  
FOR TREASURER.  
CHARLES D. MURRAY, of Cambria.  
FOR AUDITOR.  
ROBERT McCOMBIE, of Carroll.  
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.  
JACOB FRONHEISER, of Johnstown.

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

**Notice.**  
The members of the Democratic County Committee, are requested to meet at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on Tuesday the 4th day of September, at 2 o'clock P. M. A general attendance is requested, business of importance will be transacted.  
C. D. MURRAY, Chairman.

**County Committee.**  
The members of the County Committee are requested to attend punctually at the meeting next Tuesday. Business of importance will come before them.

**Wm. B. Reed's Letter.**  
Read this document on our first page to-day. This is one of the most crushing blows that Sam has as yet received: it fell like a bomb shell among his followers. It is the most conclusive evidence that the old Whigs are determined to be revenged on the men who betrayed and cheated them. At the risk of being considered impolite, we will venture to ask one little question: we have some Journals in this county which are always boasting about their unchanging Whiggery, their devotion to the principles of Clay, &c. Why do not these Journals publish this letter of Mr. Reed's? It is certainly a genuine Whig document.

**Anti-Know-Nothing Meeting.**  
We find that the suggestion contained in our last issue in relation to the above meeting, meets with general approbation. It is to be held in reference to the one subject alone; men of both political parties will unite in an overwhelming expression of opinion against Know-Nothingism. The meeting will be called for that purpose and for no other. The anti-Know-Nothing issue is one which is above all mere party politics. It involves the question of civil and religious liberty, and possibly of existence itself. It may become a question of life or death to us. It is so in other parts of our country; we have no warrant that it may not take that turn here.

We say to the citizens, turn out. Let there be a show of hands. Let us see who is for us, and who is against us.

**Democracy, vs. Know-Nothingism.**  
The importance of securing an immediate and thorough organization of the Democratic party in this County, cannot be easily overrated. It must not be said that Know-Nothingism, unaided and alone, can triumph on the soil of little Cambria. The Know-Nothing is now busily at work, not only here, but everywhere throughout the State, in their subterranean retreats, at the hour when scoundrels love to congregate, preparing and drilling their forces for the approaching campaign. They are aware that they are inferior to the Democracy in point of numbers, but they hope through dissensions in our ranks, to secure a sufficient number of Democratic votes to enable them to triumph. How far they are justified in entertaining this hope, the result on the second Tuesday of next October must determine. We do not presume to speak for others, but as for ourselves, we are fully, firmly determined to go at once into the contest, with the settled and honest intention, to contribute our utmost towards crushing Know-Nothingism, and to labor zealously to secure the election of every man on the Democratic ticket, from Canal Commissioner to Auditor. We confidently anticipate, that the dark lantern gentry who steal away at the hour of midnight into alleys, byways and outhouses, where they feel that they are secure from the gaze of honest men, and there devise ways and means to deprive their neighbors of their inalienable rights, will find that they are mistaken, in supposing that the Mountain Democracy will not give a united and enthusiastic support to their ticket. Our candidates were fairly and honestly nominated; they are all sincere Democrats; they are all honest men, and well qualified for discharging the duties of the several offices for which they have been nominated, and surely no sincere Democrat, or friend of republican institutions, will allow himself to be induced through personal or private feelings, to refuse any or all of them his support, and thereby assist in securing the triumph of a band of midnight conspirators.

Never did we feel so deep an interest in the result of a political contest, as the present. In laboring to secure the triumph of the Democratic ticket, we feel that at the same time we are laboring in defence of the rights of man, and contributing our utmost to secure the perpetuity of our free institutions; and although we know our course will not meet with the approbation of demagogues and bigots, now that issue is found between Democracy and Know-Nothingism, we have no middle course to take; we at once

"Hang our banner on the outer wall," the toll worn and invincible banner of Democracy, and there we are determined it shall remain, until it proudly waves in triumph, or falls to tatters to the ground."

**Know-Nothing Lies.**  
During election campaigns, all sorts of stories are generally put into circulation, in relation to candidates for office. From present appearance, we think that the impending contest will be unusually prolific in fictions.

The enemies of the Democratic party never played this game stronger than they are now doing. The number of misstatements, slanders, and downright lies already scattered abroad by the Know-Nothings relative to the merits and position of our candidates, is truly marvelous. Their plan of action seems to be, any lie to suit the place, the time, and the man; never to tell the truth when a lie will serve the purpose, or in fact, never to tell the truth at all. They are just now engaged especially in circulating such stories as they think are best calculated to destroy the confidence of the Democracy in one another.

The pertinacity, the impudence, the recklessness which they display in believing George N. Smith, is amazing. Since Smith's nomination, we do not believe that any Know-Nothing in Cambria county has told one single word of truth about him. We will just merely notice two or three of their inventions. They have been particularly assiduous in asserting that the nomination of Mr. Smith was only a sham—that he was to be sold, and that the Conferees to Bedford would not support him. We think that the publication to-day of the pledges of these Conferees, prepared and signed in accordance with a resolution of the County Convention, will settle the bash in regard to this matter; so far as Cambria county is concerned, her nomination for Assembly is made and made in earnest.

Mr. Smith is also charged with being a member of their secret order. It is not likely that any body will be fooled very badly by this yarn, and we only advert to it for the purpose of cautioning Democrats against a Know-Nothing scheme—that of endeavoring to destroy the confidence of Democrats in one another, by circulating rumors that such and such Democrats have joined their order. They do not confine their operations to rumors alone, but have a trick of intruding themselves into the company of honest citizens, and by force of mysterious winks, "nods, becks and wretched smiles," inducing the public to think that there is too much intimacy between Know-Nothing leaders and men who actually look upon every thing connected with Know-Nothingism with contempt and disgust. Nay, so far is their impudence carried, that in many places three or four citizens can hardly meet on the street, without being annoyed by the intrusion of some lengthy Know-Nothing, some County instructor, some delegate to Bedfordtown, who with stealthy, cat-like tread has insinuated himself into their midst. The remedy for such intrusions is simple, prompt and always at hand. We allude to a posterior application of boot.

It is but right that we should have our men above suspicion, but let us not condemn without sufficient evidence, men whose fair fame Know-Nothings attempt to blast with their poisonous breath.

Again, in regard to a division of Cambria county; in the Northern townships, Mr. Smith is represented as being the friend of such division, while in the Southern districts he is abused and blackguarded because the platform on which he stands, opposes it. An admirable article, on this subject, from Mr. Smith's own pen, will be found in another part of our paper to-day: it is conclusive, and must satisfy our Northern friends of the soundness of Mr. Smith's position in relation to that question, and of the falsehoods of the Know-Nothing reports.

We shall take occasion again to refer to our candidate and his detractors.

**The Know-Nothing Party, and the next Presidency.**

In observing this famous party from the Bay of Fundy to the Bay of San Francisco, we find it assumes various shapes, and has as many sides to it as a rolling pin. It is pro-slavery and anti-slavery, pro-foreigner and anti-foreigner, pro-tariff and anti-tariff, pro-catholic and anti-catholic, pro-office hunting and anti-office hunting, pro-Kansas and Nebraska legislation, and anti-Kansas and Nebraska legislation. Obedience to the laws and the constitution of the country, is put forth in their platform, and in their acts a total disregard of all laws human and divine. In South Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, the design of the order is to defend and perpetuate slavery, and in their national council they agreed to let slavery alone as it is. In the Eastern States and part of Pennsylvania, the all absorbing tenet of the order is Abolitionism. Can this party then agree on this branch of their creed, and nominate a President? In California the whole order is in favor of the immigration and citizenship of foreigners, and in Massachusetts and several other States, a large portion of the order is in favor of admitting protestant foreigners to a participation in their rites and ceremonies. In most of the other States of the Union, all foreigners are excluded from this party, and in Louisville they are excluded from the polls by fire, and bullet, and halter. Can this party then agree on this branch of their creed, and nominate a President? In Pennsylvania, and in some other States of the Union, this party seems to favor a high protective tariff, whilst in the South, they are for "free trade and sailor's rights." Can this party then agree on this branch of their creed, and nominate a President? In California and in Maryland, Catholics are not proscribed, and in Louisiana many Catholics belong to the order, and they have nominated and are now running a Catholic for Governor of that State. In most of the other States no member of the order can vote for a Catholic. No Catholic can become a member, nor can he be initiated if he have a Catholic wife. Can they agree on this branch of their creed, and nominate a President? In the Philadelphia platform they endorsed the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and the greater part of the Northern States are for its repeal and the restoration of the Missouri compromise. Can they agree on this branch of their creed, and nominate a President? In their national platform they exhibit a disgust for the wild hunt for office, which characterizes the age, yet the broken down rascals of all parties go into their order to hunt after office. Such is the discrepancy of this hermaphrodite party, as sworn to in their lodges in the different localities of the Union. They agree in no one question of national policy. The only thing they do agree in is, their hatred to the Democratic party. They detest that party and they can give no reason for it. We suppose it is too

slow in giving them office. Under our party the country has attained unexampled prosperity.—Under our party the country has become a giant in wealth, in territory and population. It is purer and better now than it has been for years, as the new organization has taken all the rascals and scoundrels from it. It has bled over and the froth and filth has been scummed off by this new party. In our party there is union, and strength, and harmony, and patriotism, and by the accession of some honest upright whigs, it is stronger and purer and better than it has been for many years. The next President will be a Democrat, of the United States will cease to be one republic.

This new party will soon sink to rise no more; it has the elements of its destruction in its own bosom. Besides it has the curse of the widow and the orphan hanging over it, and the blood of helpless innocence crying to heaven for vengeance against it. It cannot survive to the next Presidential election. Bigots and bullies, and bullets, and brazen faces and brass knuckles, will henceforth not save it from the doom that awaits it. Before one year that party will be driven into the home of the Hartford Convention, and there engulfed in Abolitionism. "It was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity." A half hanged ruffian by the name of Judson originated it.—Having led a life of crime, the populace of a Southern City, as they thought, put a period to his existence, by hanging him on a tree, but for the rottenness of the hemp, and some skillful maneuver of the culprit and his accomplices, he managed to cheat Judge Lynch and the gallows of their victim. Ever since he seems to be at enmity with the whole human race, and has turned politician and patriot, in order to gratify his malignity against his species. Alas! the depravity of human nature, when such men as Bill Johnston, Thaddeus Stevens, Simon Cameron, and the small fry of knaves and fools of our own locality would follow in the wake and take their Americanism from this hell delayed scoundrel. We are of opinion that the Kentucky election is the last dying spasm that the Know-Nothing party can make. It would have been creditable to the American nation, and to the self styled American party, that that election, (if elected it may be called) had never happened. There is no place on the habitable globe where an American is now sojourning, whether in Europe, Asia, Africa, America or Australia, but in a short time this Louisville election will meet his eye, and the blush of shame will mantle his cheeks, when his attention will be directed to the conduct of the American party at that election, by some of the adherents of monarchy or actions of nobility. As we do not consider it a general party any longer, we will turn our attention hereafter to the local Know-Nothingings of the Alleghenies.

**Maj. Isaac Teeter.**  
Below will be found the pledge of our candidate for Coroner. Mr. Teeter's nomination was a deserved compliment to a good and worthy Democrat, and was also a proof of the harmony and good feeling which prevailed in the Convention, for although Maj. Teeter made a strong fight for, and was very active in behalf of what he called the rights of one portion of the county, yet so much credit was given to him for honesty and sincerity of purpose, that his nomination was made by acclamation.

Candidates being considered public property, it is taken for granted that every body has a right to pitch in and abuse and vilify to their hearts content. We see that Maj. Teeter will not escape his share. The K. N.'s have been trying it on, and after much toil and tribulation, they have been able to find nothing against him, further than the supposition that some 17 years ago, he voted an anti-Masonic ticket. That was a discovery. We think that our candidate will survive it. Suppose that fact is so; it just proves that 17 years ago Maj. Teeter opposed secret political organizations, and we know that he stands upon the same platform to-day. They will have to give him credit for more consistency than can be claimed by those old anti-Masons who after shouting lustily for years against all secret organizations, have finished themselves by becoming members of the most unwholy secret organization that ever existed.

The slang and cowardly insinuations of K. N. organs, are calculated to make friends to Major Teeter. Having been nominated by the Democratic County Convention as a candidate for Coroner, in compliance with a resolution adopted by said Convention, I do hereby pledge myself to the County Committee, that I have not been, am not now, and do not intend to become a member of any secret political organization, whether known by the name of Know-Nothings or that of any other, and that I will not vote for, or support any person who is known or even suspected, of being a member of such secret political organization. Further, that I have not been the advocate of the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate, since the publication of the "Kirkpatrick letter," and I give my adhesion to the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

**ISAAC TEETER.**

**Prentice's Affidavits.**

WHENEVER a criminal is indicted for homicide he at once looks about him, in search of a character. Such, and of such value are the equivocal affidavits procured for publication, by GEORGE D. PRENTICE and his aids in the late Louisville butchery, in order to shield themselves from the consequences of their own acts.

What are such affidavits worth in the programme of the massacre which we quoted in our last, from Prentice's own paper? In that same paper, also, appeared an address to the assassins, in which the following sentence is found.

"Americans, are you all ready? We think we hear you about 'Ready!' Well, fire! and may Heaven have mercy on the foe."

After this,—what avail fifty thousand affidavits as to "who began the riot?" It began in the office of the Louisville Journal, where the bullets were made for the mob to fire, and the victims were pointed out, day after day, until the final order was given—"fire! and may Heaven have mercy on the foe."

May Heaven have mercy on them, indeed. They are gone where calumny and persecution cannot reach them, and their murderers' survivors unindicted,—so far as we have yet learned. Is there no law in Louisville? No justice in Kentucky?—American Call.

TOOTH ACHER.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Acher remedy, for sale at JAMES McDERMOTT'S, in this place, will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

**"Dat Bledge."**  
Himmel! Is it possible that the Democrats, deliberately and in cold blood, without the fear of scorn before their eyes, could nominate "Dutch Jake" for an office? It is even so; and he has signed the "Bledge." The Johnstown K. N.'s last week were much exercised in relation to Mr. Fronheiser. They were taking a most fraternal interest in his welfare. He does not seem to have cared much for their blandishments; and although one of the most bitter and determined opponents of Know-Nothingism, he has complied with the requirements of the Convention and is fairly in the field as a Democratic candidate. His nomination was peculiarly appropriate, not only by reason of his own sterling merits, but out of regard to the German voters of the county. That body of men, numerous and enthusiastic, with the proverbial devotion of the German race to principle, have stood by the Democratic party through good and evil report. All the vials of Know-Nothing wrath have been poured out upon their heads; no occasion of slander has been neglected, the K. N. organ has teemed with vituperation against an industrious and useful class of citizens; but without effect. Their constancy deserves some acknowledgment. The nomination of Mr. Fronheiser, was about as rough a dose as could be offered to Know-Nothings, and we have a notion that they will be obliged to take it down. They will find that "Dutch Jake" is some in a close fight.

Having been nominated by the Democratic County Convention as a candidate for Poor House Director, in compliance with a resolution adopted by said Convention, I do hereby pledge myself to the County Committee, that I have not been, am not now, and do not intend to become a member of any secret political organization, whether known by the name of Know-Nothings or that of any other, and that I will not vote for, or support any person who is known or even suspected, of being a member of such secret political organization. Further, that I have not been the advocate of the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate, since the publication of the "Kirkpatrick letter," and I give my adhesion to the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

**JACOB FRONHEISER.**

**The Time is Near.**

Americans of Bedford County, it is less than two months till the election. Are you preparing for the contest? If not, go to work at once. The enemy is now busily and secretly at work, forming plans for the defeat of the great American party. Let our friends complete the most perfect organization. Let the Township Council meetings be regularly held and well attended. Invite every voter who may apply for admission into the order. Repeat no roster. Be not afraid of exposure, as it will not hurt our party. If there are some who do not wish to go to the Council, "put them through" at their own homes, or at your own house, or anywhere else. The time has come that all enmities or prejudices should be thrown aside and all taken into our party! Whenever one wishes to join, initiate him if he wishes it, on the instant. Friends, attend to this, and all will be well. Go to work at once, for in several of the townships, much must yet be done.—Bedford Inquirer.

It is not honesty, integrity, high-mindedness, that they wish to be initiated—it is voters. It is not principle they require—it is voters. It is not the welfare of the country they wish to be attended to—they want voters, voters. It makes not a difference what their belief may be, nor from what country they sprang, nor what their color is, nor what their precedents are. So they have votes, initiate them; "put them through"—take all, all, so they have votes. This tallies well with the boast of purity of principles, and the motto "Let Americans rule America." It perfectly shows forth the great disgust they have "for the wild hunt after office." If America is to be governed by such Americans, truly have we "fallen upon evil times." We are not of those who suppose that the whole Know-Nothing party is composed of scoundrels; we believe many good men have become initiated under the impression that the specious promises they held out of reform, were sincere; many who believed that was the only method of doing away with the corruptions which were supposed to exist in the old parties; many who allowed their better judgment to be clouded by the false pretenses of the detestable foul demagogues who control that party; who look upon the honest masses as the tools with which they are to work their way to distinction; who despise at the same time the honest simplicity which lends itself to their base purposes. To such honest men who have been thus beguiled we would say read the above, ponder on it; see how it agrees with every act of the men whom you have assisted to put in power; compare it with the actions of the last Legislature, and weigh well the cost before you again prostitute your sacred privileges, by electing men who have proved recreant to every honest principle and noble impulse of the human heart.

**G. N. Smith and the New County.**

The article which we copy below from the Johnstown "Echo," shows the position of our candidate for Assembly, in relation to a vexed question, in a light so clear and proper, and contains so much plain truth, that we publish it, feeling assured that it will prove more acceptable to our readers than any thing that we could say upon the subject.

**Our Position—The Issue.**

For the last three weeks we have been unable to attend to our editorial duties. We were prostrated for fifteen days with severe illness, from the effects of which we are still suffering, but hope soon to be ourself again.

During our confinement, our nomination and our position was the all absorbing topic of conversation, in which every body appeared to indulge; and many, we regret to say, in such manner as to not be in accordance with strict propriety.

Weeks previous to the assembling of the late County Convention, it being at that time understood that we would be the choice of the Democracy of the Southern portion of the county for the nomination for Assembly, the leaders of the "dark lantern" gang, expressed their decided hostility to our nomination, declaring that they would oppose us at the sacrifice of every individual and local interest; that if we were nominated, our defeat was to them paramount to every other question. Many of our citizens were heard to say that they did not "care a d—d for the new county—that they would rather never have a new county than to have us elected!"

Immediately upon the arrival of the tidings of our nomination, before any knowledge was had of the nature of the proceedings of the Convention, the same ruling spirits of the "Secret Lodges" reiterated with the greatest vehemence, their previous declarations, and called upon the citizens to forget all private piques and local interests, to unite in an unflinching opposition to the Democratic nomination.

Our idea of forfeiting our self-respect, by the adoption of a Janus-faced policy—being one thing to the North of the county, and another to the South. But had the platform adopted by the Convention been what it might, the declared hostilities to our nomination before and after the Convention, left us no cause to reflect upon what course to pursue. The new county project had become an obsolete idea with the Know-Nothing portion of our citizens; the success of their ticket being the only desideratum.—"Rule or ruin" being their motto.

Under such circumstances as we at once resolved to comply in good faith with the acts of the Convention. We have placed ourself upon the platform it adopted, and upon that platform we intend to stand.

The issue now is Democracy vs. Know-Nothingism, and on such an issue we can carry the district. This proffered issue we readily accept, and with it we are willing to stand or fall. There never was a contest in this county so fraught with good or evil. A Democratic victory this fall, in this county and district, over a secret oath-bound foe, will be a more glorious triumph than was ever effected by the noble hearts and noble arms of our forefathers. It will be a more glorious triumph than was ever effected by the noble hearts and noble arms of our forefathers. It will be a more glorious triumph than was ever effected by the noble hearts and noble arms of our forefathers.

**A Card.**  
Having been appointed by the Democratic County Convention, Representative Conferees, to meet like Conferees from the Counties of Bedford and Fulton, to place in nomination candidates for the Legislature, and transact any other necessary business, in compliance with a resolution adopted by said Convention, we do hereby pledge ourselves to the County Committee, that we have not been, are not now, and do not intend to become members of any secret political organization, whether known by the name of Know-Nothings, or that of any other, and that we will not vote for or support any person who is known, or even suspected of being a member of such secret political organization. Further, that we have not been the advocate of the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate, since the publication of the "Kirkpatrick letter," and also that we will carry out the instructions of the Convention, and support G. N. Smith, Esq., on the part of Cambria county, and H. C. Devine, Esq., as Representative delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, from said county.

**M. M. ADAMS,  
JAMES M. RIFELE,  
WM. MURRAY.**

**SOMETHING NEW.**—A medicine, under the name of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, has been introduced here, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and Pulmonary Diseases. It is highly extolled by citizens of Pittsburgh, is easy to take, and costs but half a dollar. Prepared by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, Wholesale Druggist, 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. For sale at James McDermott's in this place.

**ADDRESS**  
Of the Democratic State Central Committee to the People of Pennsylvania.

**FELLOW CITIZENS:**

Among the duties assigned to us by the Democratic party, we are obliged to address you, setting forth in a plain and simple manner the issues that will be submitted to the people at the approaching election. A proper regard for the opinions of men requires that we should endeavor to explain to the people the reasons why the Democratic party again ask them to combine in one common cause in support of its principles and chosen men.

The offices to be filled in the coming election, may not of themselves, be of sufficient consequence to excite popular interest, yet that of Canal Commissioner involves large public trusts, which should only be confided to a man of known experience and integrity.

For that office the Democratic party have chosen as their candidate, ARNOLD PLUMER, whose past life, both public and private, justifies us in saying that he possesses the experience, firmness and unblemished integrity, which pre-eminently fit him for that office, and render him worthy of your confidence and choice.

But far beyond the success of any candidate or the obtaining of any office, are the subjects now before you to be examined and discussed, and by your determination, probably, forever settled.

Their infinite importance, not only to yourselves and to Pennsylvania, but to all the people and States of this confederacy, should stimulate you to a zealous support of the principles and candidates of the Democratic party.

We cannot abstain from dwelling upon these subjects and by your appeals to your reason and sense of duty to your country and to humanity, we shall strive to rouse you to an effort that shall be worthy of the occasion and your past history.

The Democratic party of the United States is the great conservator of this vast political organization, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and covered with teeming millions of freemen. To its guardianship has been confided the custody of the simple elements of political truth which are at the basis of our institutions. In all the changes of public affairs it has been the proud privilege of that party to stand by the Constitution of the Country and to resist all attempts to pervert its provisions or corrupt its principles. It has been, and still is, the citadel of our liberties and the bulwark of those just doctrines, to establish which the people rose as one man, and with the sympathies of the whole civilized world overthrew an aristocratic and legislative despotism and established a government, which by its mild and human temper, offered to mankind the hope that, in one land at least, there should be a refuge from oppression and intolerance. This has been the duty of the Democratic party, and with unflinching fidelity has that party kept its sacred trust. From the first moment—even before the organization of this government—and while the States were deliberating upon the adoption of the Constitution of the country, the great men who were afterwards to become the leaders of the Democratic party exerted their powerful energies and truthful intellects to secure upon a firm foundation, as upon a rock, the principles that are incorporated in the body of the Constitution and in its subsequent amendments. Again, we say to the Democratic party belongs the duty of standing resolutely and unflinchingly by that Constitution and by the purest and most holy of its principles.

The earliest history of this government was identified with the contentions between the great parties whose doctrines were the subjects to which the thoughts and labors of the statesmen of those days were devoted. The Federal party were anxious to establish a strong consolidated government, made for the people, and to be controlled by the men of property, and education and social condition. The Democratic party resisted this scheme of Federal nationality to be raised upon the ruins of Independent States, and at the cost of pop-

ular liberty, and urged and secured the establishment of a Government limited and restricted in its powers, acknowledging State sovereignty, intended for the benefit and welfare of all, based upon principles of equality and justice created for the people, and governed by the people upon broad and enduring principles of human rights. During the many years of important and stirring political events that have since succeeded those days, the two parties thus arrayed in the beginning on opposite sides were often engaged in disputes arising out of a multitude of questions and issues, all of which could be resolved into the original ground of contention between them. The Federal Party being a party of expediency, and relying upon State craft and political management, and still distrusting the people have, under various names and with various pretenses and contrivances, sought by indirect and crooked ways to obtain those ends and aims from which they were driven by the letter and spirit of the Constitution. It was supposed that the time had gone by when the people should ever be in danger of any open attempt to subvert the Constitution and its acknowledged principles by any organized political action avowedly directed to such purpose.

Implication and forced interpretation of its letter, were the only means by which the people were sought to be abused, and their government turned against themselves for the advancement and profit of adroit political adventurers. That supposition was an error, for now we are again reminded by the action of a new and dangerous combination, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

Fellow-Citizens, we have again to confront the same issues that were made in 1790, and to fight for the same principles that convulsed this Country then, and in vindicating which Jefferson triumphed, and Madison earned the love and gratitude of a thankful people. The insignificant and minor subjects of difference that have for some time past divided the public men of the country, are all obliterated by the magnitude of the question now before you. Your opponents, under a deluding and tempting cry demanding that "Americans shall rule America," have at last, with forced and compulsive candor, acknowledged that they wish to establish two principles.

1. That none but those born in this country, shall enjoy the rights of citizenship.

2. That there shall be established a religious test for office.

To reach these ends the Constitution of the United States must be changed or its provisions trampled, and the spirit of our Democratic Republican forms of government thus altogether subverted. The Declaration of Independence itself charged upon the King of Great Britain, as one of the most serious grievances under which we had suffered, that "he had endeavored to prevent the population of these States, for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land." The complaint thus made, was a part of the first public protest of a united people against arbitrary authority, and in favor of Human Rights. The reasons that then prompted this, have been ever since acknowledged as an element of our institutions that has secured to us the confidence of mankind, and been the first great cause of our marvellous success as a people.

When the defects of the Confederation were apparent, and the necessities of the public called for a more stable and perfect form of Union, the Constitution was adopted; among its most conspicuous provisions was the authority delegated to Congress to establish a uniform rule of Naturalization, and in the very last clause of the very last section of that instrument the following words were inserted, "NO RELIGIOUS TEST SHALL EVER BE REQUIRED AS A QUALIFICATION TO ANY OFFICE OR PUBLIC TRUST UNDER THE UNITED STATES." Thus sealing, as it were, the Bond of our Union with the sacred and rational principle of the Liberty of Conscience and the right of Private Judgment.

When the Constitution was submitted to the States for their adoption, it is to be remembered that New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, all ratified it with a solemn declaration of rights, which they set forth as explanations consistent with it, and which could not be abridged or violated, and which they proposed should be adopted as amendments thereto. Rhode Island and North Carolina, in a spirit of sturdy resistance to absolutism and of manly devotion to the cause of Liberty, for their own sakes, for the sake of their posterity, and for the sake of the human race, re-asserted the doctrines and dogmas of the Bill of Rights, and for a while declined to ratify the Constitution until these sacred and inviolable principles of natural right were acknowledged and adopted as a part of its text, and in all of these proposed amendments were incorporated a solemn declaration in favor of civil and religious liberty.

At the first session of the first Congress the amendments to the Constitution were adopted and subsequently ratified by the States, and the first article of those amendments set the question at rest forever by declaring that "CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAW RESPECTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION OR PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE THEREOF." It is worthy of observation, that when in Convention it was proposed by Mr. Pinckney to add to the Sixth Article the clause prohibiting a religious test that Mr. Sherman thought it unnecessary, the prevailing liberality being a sufficient security against such test, after which Mr. Gouverneur Morris and General Pinckney approved the motion, and it was carried unanimously. These enlightened men were too well aware of the disastrous consequences attendant upon any interference by the State with the religious opinions of its citizens. The bloody record of fanatical persecutions was spread out before them, and in it they read of those atrocities that were the darkest stains upon the character of the human race. From the earliest days down to their own time, had the history of mankind shown that its advancements in civilization had been retarded, and sometimes almost stifled, in the ferocious conflicts between contending sects and exterminating propagandism. In all parts of the world had fire and faggot, the sword and the spear, brutalized men into implicit obedience to religious opinions they did not understand, and faiths at which their consciences revolted. From religious persecution had their fathers fled, and by emigration had their sovereignties been established. Up to that time, by God's providence, had this land been the refuge of oppressed men, and with God's protection they were resolved to dedicate their country to the cause of civilization and religious freedom, and from that