Sentinel Democrat and

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, JUNE 25, 1856.

VOL. 3. NO. 35.

THE DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL, is published every Wednesday morning, in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa;, at \$1 50 per annum, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, if not \$2 will be charged. ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously in-

serted at the following rates, viz: 1 square 3 insertions, Every subsequent insertion, \$ 00 1 square 3 months, 5 00 12 00 1 year, 15 00

*** ** " cel'n 1 year, 5 00 Business Cards. 63-Twelve lines constitute a square.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO. OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.

INSURES Detached Buildings, Stores, Mer-A chandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings,

> CADIPAT GONNAN PUTTE TOTA CONTROL

DIRECTORS. HON. JOHN J. PEARCE, HON. G C. HARVEY. T. T. ABRAMS. JOHN B. HALL, CHARLES A. MAYER, D. K. JACKMAN, W. WHERE, CHARLES CRIST. THOS. KITCHEN. PETER DICKSON. How. G. C. HARVEY, Pres. T. T. ABBAMS, Vice Pres.

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Ho! this Way for Bargains!!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the good citizens of Ebensburg and the surrounding vicinity, that he has just received from the East one of the most choice stock of goods ever brought to this place. The stock is varied, and selected with an eye to the immediate wants of the public. His stock consists of the following: A general assortment of New Styles of Spring

and Summer Goods, comprising a variety of La-dies' Dress Goods, among which will be found Delains. Alapacas, Black Silks, Fancy do. Bleached Muslins, Unbleached do.

Calicoes,

Cassimers, Fancy do. Tweeds. Kentucky Jeans, Fancy Vestings. Shirts of all kinds Cravats. Plain Gloves, Fancy do.

Ginghams, Together with an innumerable assortment of arcles not mentioned, usually kept in a country store. These goods will be sold at fair prices. Call and examine, even if you do not wish to pur-

MILLINERY GOODS. CONNECTED with the store as a large stock of MILINERY GOODS. Every article in this linewe have on hand, and of BONNETS, for old and young. RIBBONS tiffcate. of every pattern and color LACES, EDGING,

A beautiful assortment of MOURNING Goods now on hand, and at prices to suit the times .-Ladies are respectfully invited to call and ex- and the Certificate of the celebrated Chemist Dr. amine this stock which is far ahead of any goods | James R. Chilton of N. Y., in favor of its perof a similar kind brought to this place

GEORGE M'CANN. Ebensburg, April 28, 1856.

New Firm.

TAYLOR & JONES, TAN BE ODER

7 THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and the surrounding vicinity, that they have entered into partnership for the purpose of giving full satisfaction to all mankind and in the way of giving fits, they may be found at "the old establishment formerly occupied by Beynon and Jones, immediately opposite the store of Geo. McCann. The public may rest assured, that all work entrusted to their care will be made in a workmanlike manner, and at the time promised. Garments will be cut according to the latest fashion.

A. H. TAYLOR. JOHN JONES.

Ebensburg, March 5th 1856.

Farmer's Look to your Interests!! I come with Goods to Clothe you!! THE undersigned would respectully inform the citizens of Ebensburg, and farmers of the surrounding country that he has arrived with a large STOCK OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, consisting of plain and fancy Cassinets-a large variety of Jeans, Linseys, Barred and Plain Flannels, Blankets, Coverlids and Baize. The above goods will be exchanged for wool on low terms, and if the goods are not desirable the market price will be paid in Cash.

April 23, 1856. GEORGE HUNTLEY,

Wholesale and Retail, Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufacturer. ESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally, that he has purchased the Tin Shop, formerly carried on by Messrs. Davis, Evans & Co., and will continue to carry on the business in all its various

branches, wholesale and retail. His wares will be made of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner. Repairing of all kinds done on the shortest notice, for cash. ALSO,—House Spouting made and put up to order on the lowest terms, for cash.

of Cook and Parior stoves, for coal or wood, Dining room stoves, Egg stoves, &c.

pokers, smoothing irons, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for cash.

Tin-shop and wareroom in part of the building known.

formerly occupied by Stephen Lloyd as a cabi
Ebens pet wareroom, and opposite Geo. M'Cann's store. From Fig. May 7, 1856.—281

THE subscriber has just received a full at his new store in the room formerly occupied as a Foundry ware-room, and is prepared to furnish the same to customers at rates as low as the lowest. His stock is of the very best, and consists of every item in the provision line, viz:-Superior Cove Flour, Corn Meal in barrel or in Sacks, Hams, Shoulders, and Sides

of Bacon, Sugar Cured Hams, Fish of all kinds-Salmon Shad, Mackerel, Herring, Cod, de., Cheese, Dried APPLES, Peaches, ets. ALSO, Confections and varieties, such as Candies. Nuts, Crackers, Tobacco and Cigars. He has also, added to his business, and intends to keep on hand for sale IRON & NAILS

of all sizes of the best quality; and will sell at a very low profit for cash or Country produce. Give him a call. Persons that wish to buy any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage. ROBERT DAVIS.

Ebensburg, April 2, 1856.

A Human Life Saved. Dowagiac, Mich., March 11, 1856. J. A. RHODES, Esq.: Dear Sir-As I took your medicine to sell on consignment, "no cure no pay," I take pleasure in stating its effects as reported to me by three brothers who live in this place, and their testimony is a fair specimen of all I have received:

W. S. Conklin told me-"I had taken nine bottles of Christie's Ague Balsam, and continual-ly run down while using it until my lungs and liver were Congested to that degree that blood discharged from my mouth and bowels, so that all thought it impossible for me to live through another chill. The doctors to did all they could Like a bud of the vine the fresh breezes perfuming for me, but thought I must die. Notning did me any good until I got Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure which at once relieved me of the distress and nausea at my stomach and pain in my head and bowels, and produced a permanent cure in a

H. M. CONKLIN says: "I had been been taking medicine of as good a doctor as we have in our county, and taken any quantity of quining and specifics without any good result, from 25th August to 17th December. But seeing how nicely it operated on my brother, I got a bottle of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, which effected a permanent cure by using two thirds of

brothers say his case was the same as H. M's. I He presses her lips as they float from the shore. sold the medicine to both the same day, and the And they mingle their songs with the dash of the cure was as speedy from the same small quantity and I might so specify, Yours with respect,

A. HUNTINGTON. The above speaks for itself. Good proof as it is, it is of no better tenor than the vast number of like certificates I have already published, and the still greater amount that is continually pour-

ing in to me. One thing more. Last year I had occasion to Caution the Public in these words :-" I notice one firm who have taken one of me

general circulars, substituted the name of their nostrum for my medicine, and then with brazen impudence end their pamphlet with the exclamation. "Let the proprietor of any other medicine say as much if he dares." &c. Now I take pleasure in saying that the Cau-

tion referred to the same "Dr. Christie's Ague will be constantly in receipt of the latest styles | Balsam" that is mentioned in the above cer-There are several other industrious people who

are applying to their poisenous trash all that I publish about my fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria, except the Certificates of Cures, feetly HARMLESS CHARACTER, which is attached to every bottle. These will always serve to distinguish my medicine from imitations. JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor.

April 23, 1856. 3m. Providence, R. I. For sale by Druggists generally.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY. OR the last two or three years, I have been

engaged in a business known only to myself. and, comparatively, a few others, whom I have instructed for the sum of \$200 each, which has averaged me at the rate of from \$3,000 to \$5000 | port are now before us, per annum; and having made arrangements to go to Europe in the month of August next, to engage in the same business, I am willing to give full instructtions in the art to any person in the United States or Canadas, who will remit me the sum of \$1. I am induced, from the success I have been favored with, and the many thankful acknowledgments I have received from those whom I have instructed, and who are making from \$5 to \$15 per day at it, to every person an oppotunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant, and very profitable, at a small cost. There is positively No Humbug in the matter. References of the best class can be given as regards its character, and I can refer to persons whom I have instructed, who will testify that they are making from \$5 to \$15 per day at the same. It is a business in which either LADIES or GENTLEMEN can engage, and with perfect ease make a very handsome income. Several ladies in various parts of New York State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, whom I have instructed. are now making from \$3 to \$6 per day at it. It is a GENTEEL BUSINESS, and but a FEW SHILLINGS are required to start it. Upon receipt of \$1. I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular containing full instructions

Address, A. T. PARSONS, Office, No. 335 Broadway New York. April 23, 1856.-2 m.

NEW BLACK SMITH SHOP.

Also on hand and for sale, a large assortment assured that it will be promptly attended to and at moderate rates. He would also, inform the Clay and Webster. citizens that the business of HORSE SHOEING

Ebensburg, April 9, 1856.

Choire Poetry.

The Cottage Lovers. BY RICHARD PENN SMITH.

THE mist of the morn is still gray on the moun-The heather bell blooms on the brink of the fountain;

Soft murmurs the stream from the mossy rock gushing, But wildly and loud through the dark ravine rushing.

The heath-cock is springing elate from his nest; The pale moon is sinking in calmness to rest; The first streak of light is seen over the ocean; The chorister's songs put the dull air in motion.

The horn of the huntsman sounds o'er the hill; The voice of the fleet hound is frequent and shrill; While panting the chased stag appears at the lake; He swims the dark stream and then bounds thro' the brake.

How sweet is the woodbine o'er you lattice creep-Which blushingly steals where the maiden i

How softly the breeze sounds that kisses the bil-But softer by far is the sigh on you pillow!

The dash of the light oar is heard on the lake; The soft voice of love sings, "Awake, oh awake, The first streak of morning is gray on the hill; The voice of the barn-cock is frequent and shrill

'Then come, dearest come, where thy soul may As the pure breeze that wafts o'er the marginless

o'er it, And feel not the breeze as we're gliding before it." Like a bud of the vine the fresh breezes perfuming,

"Oh come, dearest, come, to the cot of thy lover, Where souls may be free as the wings of the

And hearts be as pure as the vestal maid's shrine And the day-star of true love shall never decline." The maiden now stands on the brink of the stream. And looks upon life as a fairy-like dream ; For she hies to the spot where her soul may be

With a passion as mild as a dove in its nest.

On the stern of the skiff she is seated in haste; S. M. CONKLIN was not here, but both the other | Her lover beside her, with arm round her waist;

> With spirits as wild as the fawn at the fountain, They glide o'er the lake and then stroll up the mountain.

Where the day-star of true love in beauty is And burns still more brightly as life is declining

SPEECH

Of Hon. Stephen A. Douglass at the Great Ratification Meeting at Philadelphia

Fellow-Democrats:-I have before me a | We are told by the allied enemies, comsure guarantee of that triumph which certain- posed of Black Republicans, Know-Nothings ly awaits us at the polls in this election .- and the other affiliated evils, that the Demo-When on any former occasion, was there ever cratic party are to be condemned because of such a dense mass of Democratic voters as- our policy in regard to Kansas Territory. I sembled to ratify the nominations for the Pre- ask you to observe for one moment what has sidency and Vice Presidency? This vast as- happened in Kansas and Nebraska? Those semblage, which may be measured by the acre, rather than counted by thousands! It shows the deep and heartfelt interest which foreign interference, where Abelitionism has the people of this country feel in the momentuous contest in which we have just emerged.

Never since that memorable contest of 1800 which resulted in the election of the immortal Jefferson, has there been a time when issues, tions, have been presented as in the one which is now before us Great questions of foreign policy, great questions of domestic policy; questions fraught with the most intense im-

In our foreign policy there is a question which involves in its settlement the peace, the perpetuity of this glorious Republic . It is simply a question whether the principle of self-government upon which all our instituand Territories of this Union, subject on- they are the principles of law and order, of the great principles of the Compromise measly to the limitations of the Constitution of peace and quiet. Our remedy for existing ures of 1850. the United States. [Cheers and long applause-Hurrahs for Squatter Sovereignty. The Cincinnati Convention has performed its duty honorably, wisely, and patriotically. upon all points presented to them. It has commands the hearty approbation of every sound national man in the country; and it has Vice- Presidency, worthy of the platform on which they stand. Those nominations have been made, and that platform has been adopted by a unanimous vote-receiving the vote of every delegate from every State of this great and glorious Republic.

inthe art, which can be perfectly understood at cratic party is not a National party? What dents, stand on any other platform than the other party ever existed in this country which gia, in Illunois and Louisiana, in the North FOHE subscriber would respectfully inform the and the South, in the East and the West .-L citizens of Ebensburg and the vicinity that | Wherever the Constitution reigns, there the same position, and have done so for years, on stands, from the statute book. (Cheers) racy in a line, with such an army to back us he has reuted the SMITH SHOP formerly occu- Democratic creed is one and the same. It is this slavery question, in all its phases.

question to report the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was right on the south side of the line, it was tion has said, by a unanimous vote, that the right to leave the people to do as they pleased lines or Constitutional principles. The poligreat principles of State rights and popular on the south of 36.30, it was right to grant ley of the Abolitionists is to array the North sovereignty, embraced in the compromise of them the same privilege north of 36.30. They against the South-section against sectionwere rightly applied in the organization of Missouri Compromise line in 1848, as propo- sy? Are you prepared to imbrue your hands

Kansas and Nebraska in 1854 We'll sport on life's stream as we gently pass Ere the breath of the morning has kissed it to part from the principles embraced in the compromise measure of 1850, and re-asserted in in the election of 1852?

If a man was an honest Whig then, in order to be consistent, he must vote for James Buchanan now; if a Whig believed that the great Compromise measures of 1850 were right then, he must carry out the platform of the Cincinnati Convention now, in order to be true to the memory of the great Clay, and the great Webster, whose last great act was to adopt those measures. [Great cheering.]

Yet you will find men who have proven falso to the Whig party, with which they once acted, and have gone into the secret Lodges of Know-Nothingism, taunting Whigs for not following them into these dark places. I ask you, can a Whig join the Know-Nothing Order or connect himself with the Black Republican party, without repudiating all the principles which the Whig party has advocated for years? Hence the Cincinnati Convention acted wisely and properly when they asked all men to co-operate with them in their principles, and to unite in the election of their nominees now, without reference to past political differences.

two territories were organized by the same law. In Nebraska, where there has been no not conducted its operations, to which the Emigrant Aid Society did not extend its efforts there is nothing but peace and quite. On the other hand, in Kansas, where Abolitionism has appeared, where the Emigrant Aid Socieso pregnant with good or evil to our institu- ty attempted to control the people, you find violence, and discord, and rebellion against show that the principles of the Nebraska bill was right? The only difficulties that have occurred, have arisen from the fact that the

not give the bill a fair chance. If you will examine into these facts, you will find that the allegations have not one parerils in Kansas, is that the Constitution and which is now to take place.

In regard to this present election, our encmies are in the habit of asking the question: How can James Buchanan stand upon the platform which has been made for us at Cincinnati? I ask, and I do it with emphasis, Shall it be hereafter said that the Demo- how can James Buchanan, with his autece- principles. one made at Cincinnati? Our opponents could proclaim its creed by an unanimous have been in the habit of saying that they have principles laid down in 1850, endorsed by the of these different factions and these factionists vote. A creed to be construed alike in Penn- made a Douglas platform, and then put Busylvania and Virginia, in New York and Geor- | chanan on it. I ask you to examine this mat-

a substitute, to extend the Missouri Line to tors, and also of a majority of all the Nor- plause.) Our object is not only to elect our It is to be remarked, and never to be for- the Pacific Ocean. You all remember, that thern senators; and yet we are told the coun- men but to bury Abolitionism, with all its Also a large assortment of grates and fire will be superintended by himself personally .- gotten, that in 1850 the leaders the cham- in October, 1847, James Buchanan wrote his try was betrayed in the passage of that bill, concomitant evils, so deep in the grave that brick, for Cooking stoves, Coal buckets, Shovels Owners of valuable horses will not be under the pions of the "true grit" political party— celebrated "Harvest Home Letter," at Berks (a voice,—"no such thing.") betrayed by there will be no resurrection for them. We necessity of sending their stock to a neighboring village, as his experience in this line is widely known.

Ebensburg, April 9, 1856.

INTERIOR Details of the Grant party—celebrated Harvest Home Letter, at Berks (a voice,—no such thing.) bedayed by under the grit pointed Harvest Home Letter, at Berks (a voice,—no such thing.) bedayed by under the grit pointed Harvest Home Letter, at Berks (a voice,—no such thing.) bedayed by under the grit pointed Harvest Home Letter, at Berks (a voice,—no such thing.) bedayed by under the grit pointed Harvest Home Letter, at Berks (a voice,—no such thing.) bedayed by under the grit pointed Harvest Home Letter, at Berks (a voice,—no such thing.) bedayed by under the grit pointed Harvest Home Letter, at Berks (a voice,—no such thing.) bedayed by under the grit pointed Harvest Home Letter, at Berks (a voice,—no such thing.) bedayed by under the grit pointed Harvest Home Letter, at Berks (a voice,—no such thing.) bedayed by under the grit pointed Harvest Home Letter, at Berks (a voice,—no such thing.) bedayed by under the grit pointed Harvest Home Letter, at Berks (a voice,—no such thing.) bedayed by the whom? Betrayed by upon the eternel pages of history. We wish between slavery and freedom. He did not by a majority of the Democrats? Betrayed the Keystone State to pile up such a majority of the County, and in that, proposed to extend that whom? Betrayed by the whole South? Betrayed by a majority of the Democrats? Betrayed by a majority of the Democrats? Betrayed by a majority of the Democrats? Betrayed by the whole South? Betrayed by a majority of the Democrats? Betrayed by a majority of the Democrats? Betrayed by a majority of the North? creed in respect to this vexed question of sla- maintain then that the Missouri Compromise by a majority of the Whigs-and that too, in on the top of the key of the arch as will for-GRO CERIES, Candies, Nuts and Crackers very, which should be common alike to Whigs was founded on sound or wise principles, but carrying out a principle to which every Whig ever keep it firm and immers he in its place.

I M'Dermit's. and to Democrate.

my duty as the organ of the Senate upon that | was an infamous measure; said that if slavery | try question to report the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was right on the south side of the line, it was | It is simply a proposition to be decided [Great cheering.] The Cincinnati Convening right on the north side. They said if it was whether we shall be governed by sectional 1850, endorsed by the Whigs in National said they would agree to any measure but State against State-until civil war and disu-Convention of 1852, affirmed by the Democ- that infamous measure, the Missouri Compro- nion shall be the consequence. I ask, are racy in the election of Gen Pierce of 1852, mise. By the defeat of the expression of the you prepared to engage in such a controversed by Mr. Buchanan in his Harvest Home in a brother's blood? [Voices-"never. I ask, then, what Democrat can depart from letter as proposed by myself in the United never."] Did our Fathers of the Revolution the faith of the party, as proclaimed at Cin- States Senate, the country was plunged into a make any distinction between a Northern and cinnati, without repudiating the long cherish- whirlpool of dangers of sectional agitation and a Southern army? ("No, no.") When they ed principles which he as a member of the sectional controversy which lasted from 1848 made a Constitution, was there any line drawn party, has advocated from the time that he to 1850. That controversy was the result of between a Northern and a Southern Patriot : came on the stage? And I ask further, with the defeat of the proposition to extend the Mis- and are we now, when the Constitution is asemphasis, what Whig, what disciples of the souri Compromise line as proposed by Mr. sailed, to enquire whether it has been assailed immortal Clay or the god-like Webster can de-Buchanan, and introduced by myself.

the Nebraska bill, without repudiating the bled for the fate of the Republic. Even the feets the rights of the South or the rights of principles to which every Whig stood pledged immortal Clay, who, after a long life of patriof Ashland to prepare himself for another and a happier existence. There in his retirement storm-heard the angry voices of discord breathing sectional hatred and sectional strife, until he felt bound to come out of his retirement into the Senate of the United States, the scene of his greatest triumphs and proudest services, to see if he, by his age, his experience, his counsel, could not do something to calm the troubled waters, and restore peace and quiet to a disturbed community.

From the moment when Clay appeared in the Senate, all party strife was hushed, patriotic feelings subdued factious resistance; Clav became the leader of all the Union men of the country. He had the great and immortal Cass, whom you have heard to-night, for his right hand man, and the god-like Webster for the left, and there ranged around him all the patriotic Union men, Whigs and Democrats united by a common object, animated by a common spirit, and that was, to restore peace to the country, to quell the sectional strife that abolitionism and free soilism had no produced, in consequence of defeating the proposition of Mr. Buchanan to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific ocean. For five long months we assembled in the Council room each morning to plan the operations for that day-to head off faction-to suppress combination against the institutions of the country; and there we arranged step by step the propositions until they resulted in the adoption of he measures known as the Compromise Meas-

You all remember with what shouts and rejoicings the passage of those measures was received throughout the country. You all recollect the great meeting you then held here the laws of the land. Do not these two facts in Philadelphia, composed of Whigs and Democrats-Union men of all parties-who approved of the settlement which was made by those measures of that vexed question; and opponents of the measure were determined to now let me remind you, my friends, that among ity at home, and whose policy, if carried out the proudest productions of that meeting here -in fact the chief ornament of that meeting -is the letter of James Buchanan to that tide of ground on which to stand. Our prin- meeting congratulating the country upon the tions rest, shall be maintained in the States ciples are the principles of the Constitution; restoration of peace by the establishment of

Thus we find that Mr. Bushanan was among entire respect of the whole country. Let me laws shall prevail. We are the advocates of the first to approve of those measures. He the supremacy of the laws; our opponents are had been for the Missouri line -so had I. We can achieve an easy victory. Do not be lulled fae advocates of lawless violence and rebellion | tried to carry it out and were voted down .against the constituted authorities of the coun- Failing in that we took the next best measure, presented to the country a platform which try. One of the great questions now to be and succeeded in that, and, fortunately for hatred, discord, heresy and schisms among decided is whether the law shall prevail or the country, that measure was a return to the whether violence shall triumph; and the deci- true principles of the Constitution of the Unipresented candidates for the Presidency and skin of that question is involved in the election ted States, as the great Washington, Madison, ity-in one place a Native American - uling Hamilton and Franklin, and other sages for- America by Americans -- in another, a Black med it in that Hall. From 1850, having re- Republican-in another an Abolitionist-in turned to the Constitution, having abandoned another, a Free Soiler, and in another an Anall of these patchwork compromises, which ti-Nebraska man—changing his name and his were outside of the Constitution. James Bu- colors wherever he goes-but he is the same chanan has stood firm and immovable by those | insidious enemy of Democracy wherever he In 1854, it became my duty to report bills | plause]

to organize Kansas and Nebraska, on the I have often said and now repeat, that all Whigs; endorsed by the Democracy; sanc- are akin to each other. They will fuse and tioned by Mr. Buchanan's letter to the Phila- act together when the time of election comes. ter for a moment, and you will find that James | delphia Ratification meeting; and I brought [That's so.] Hence we have to fight them as Buchanan and myself occupy identically the in the Nebraska Bill in the form that it now an allied army, and when we get the Democ-That bill passed the Senate by a majority of as we have to-night, with the Know-Nothpied by Michael McCague, where he intends to carry on the BLACKSMITHING in all its branches. Persons entrusting work to his care can rest assured that it will be promptly attended to and assured the same. It is this slavery question, in all its phases.

In 1846, when Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsyllands as the same. It is thus slavery question, in all its phases.

In 1846, when Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsyllands as the white same as the same as the same. It is thus slavery question, in all its phases.

In 1846, when Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsyllands as the same finding it on the statute book, rather than and every Democrat two years previously had (Continued applause.

We agreed then, that we might quarrel and hazard the peace and harmony of the country, pledged his honor to carry out in good faith: differ as much as we pleased in respect to he was willing to close the controversy forever banks and tariffs, and public lands, and other by extending it to the Pacific, rather than to who stood immovable by the principles of questions of expediency; but upon that great vital question, upon those fundamental principles which involve the integrity of the Conciples which involve th stitution, the stability of the Union, all pa- the United States, a law to extend the Mis- and those Whigs too, then and now, stand triots of all parties and all shades of opinion souri line to the Pacific ocean, in the same firmly and proudly by these same principles would agree that the great principle of State sense and with the same understanding, with embraced in the Nebraska bill, stand where equality and self-government, under the Con- which it was originally adopted. That prop- Clay stood, where Webster stood; by the prinstitution were paramount to all party conflicts osition passed the Senate and was voted down the Whig party assembled in their national convention, to present candidates to the country and sen-government, under the Constant was originally adopted. That proposition passed the Senate and was voted down in the House of Representatives. Had the policy of Buchanan, as proposed in the "Harton west Home letter," then prevailed—the same faith of their party; they are asked to repuditate the proposition of the proposition of the party of the by for their suffrages, they resolved that the policy which I advocated in the law of 1848 ate the principles of Clay when yet the grass principles of the compromise of 1850 should —there would have been an end of this secise hardly grown over his grave; they are asbe firmly, steadily and honestly carried out; tional controversy forever. Who is responsi- ked to repudiate the great Constitutional when the Democracy assembled at Baltimore ble for the defeat of the proposition to extend principles of Webster, while yet his family and presented our ticket for the same offices, that line to the Pacific? Certainly not James are wearing the weeds of mourning, and they we passed resolutions to the same effect .- Buchanan-certainly not myself-certainly are asked to do this in order to join with those Whigs and Democrats agreed on the great not the Democratic party. The men who who not only despise the Whig leaders, but platform involving the Slavery issue, the were responsible for that were the Abolition- denounce a Washington, a Jefferson, and a question of State rights—the question of the right of self-government in the territories.

After the great triumph of 1852, it became

They then told us that the Missouri law instead of the Northern section of the country.

> In 1850 the controversy had raged to such | matters it to me if that great instrument is an extent that the best men in the land trem- assailed, whether it be upon a point that afotic public services, had retired to the shades | that great palladium of American Liberty has been rudely touched by a sacrilegious hand. I ask, if a foreign enemy should land an army he heard the mutterings of the approaching here to invade our country, would you stop to enquire whether the invasion was made upon the line of the Northern Lakes, or upon the Gulf of Mexico, or upon the Pacific coast ?-Would it change your patrictism whether it was a Northern or a Southern invasion? (No. no.) Then, why will you hesitate, when the Constitution is infringed, to enquire whether the infringement is upon the Southern man's rights, or the Northern man's rights? Our motto is : " The Constitution as it is; the Union as it was made, as it is now, and as it shall be in the future,"—and these are the principles endorsed on the platform of the Cin-

cinnati Convention. All men who believe in the integrity of the Constitution, and the perpetuity of the Union. are asked to rally under these principles which are essential to the preservation of either .-Can any sectional party, animated with sectional prejudices, safely be entrusted with the preservation of this Union? [Cries of "no.

Has any other party sloughed off all its isms. and received the reformed, regenerated, purified principles which ensures the preservation of the Union, like the Democratic party? Has any other party such claims to nationality.

What other party has assurance enough to cross either the Potomac or the Ohio, and carry their principles foremost on their banners? And yet you are asked to trust a party whose sole aim is dissention instead of combination. hostility instead of fraternity, disunion instead

Now, my friends, these principles, these issues are all involved in the present election. Never had an American so much to animate his soul and inspire his patriotism, as in this contest. With a platform that is our our own, expressing our principles, cherishing and sustaining all our feelings and desires; princi ples which ensure peace and domestic traquil will command respect and honor abroad. With a compact so formed, can even calumny itself, with its thousand heads, dare to stain the private character of either?

With Buchanan as our leader, and gallant young Breekinridge second in command, we have a representation which commands the say to you, believe not that in supineness we into indifference and lethargy; but remember that our enemy is an arch fiend, who has sown men. Brethren, without the name, and dressed in different guises in each separate localmay be found, and whatever his name. [Ap-