

# Democrat and Sentinel.

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, JULY 2, 1856.

VOL. 3, NO. 36.

## TERMS.

THE DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL is published every Wednesday morning, in Ebenburg, Cambria Co., Pa., at \$1.50 per annum, in advance. If not paid for, it will be sent at the following rates, viz: One square 3 insertions, \$1.00; Every subsequent insertion, 25 cents; 1 square 3 months, 3.00; 1 " 6 " 5.00; 1 " 1 year, 12.00; 1 " 2 years, 24.00; 1 " 3 years, 36.00; Business Cards, 5.00; 12 lines constitute a square.

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## REFERENCES.

Nathaniel H. Lloyd, (Thos. Bowman, M. D.) A. A. Winegardner, (Wm. Vauser) A. Mackey, (Wm. Fearman) A. White, (Dr. J. S. Crawford) James Quiggle, (A. Uplegraff) John W. Maynard, (James Armstrong) Mea. Simon Cameron, (Wm. Zigler) J. C. NOON, Agent. Ebenburg, April 9, 1856.

## Ho! this way for Bargains!!

## NEW GOODS, AND AT FAIR PRICES.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the good citizens of Ebenburg and the surrounding vicinity, that he has just received from the East one of the most choice stocks 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 Ladies' Dress Goods, among which will be found Lawns, Cassimers, Fancy do., Alpacaes, Tissues, Kentucky Jeans, Fancy do., Bleached Muslins, Shirts of all kinds, Unbleached do., Calicoes, Plain Gieves, Gingham, Fancy do., Together with an innumerable assortment of articles 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 purchase.

## MILLINERY GOODS.

CONNECTED with the store as a large stock of MILLINERY GOODS. Every article in this line have on hand, and will be constantly in receipt of the latest styles of BONNETS, for old and young. RIBBONS of every pattern and color, LACES, EDGING, &c., &c.

A beautiful assortment of MOURNING Goods now on hand, and at prices to suit the times. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock which is far ahead of any goods of a similar kind brought to this place. GEORGE MCANN. Ebenburg, April 23, 1856.

## TAYLOR & JONES.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebenburg 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 Byron 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. Ebenburg, March 5th 1856.

## Farmer's Look to your interests!!

I come with Goods to Clothe you!! THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebenburg, and farmers of the surrounding country that he has arrived with a large STOCK OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, consisting of plain and fancy Cassimers—a large variety of Jeans, Linings, Barred and Plain Flannels, Blouses, Coats and Hats. 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. JOS. GWINNER. April 23, 1856.

## GEORGE HUNTLEY.

Wholesale and Retail. Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufacturer.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Ebenburg 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. Also on hand and for sale, a large assortment of Cook and Parlor stoves, for coal or wood, Drawing room stoves, Egg stoves, &c. Also a large assortment of grates and fire brick, for Cooking stoves, Coal buckets, Shovels, pokers, smoothing irons, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash. Tin-shop and warehouse in part of the building formerly occupied by Stephen Lloyd as a cabinet-maker, and opposite Geo. McCann's store. All orders promptly attended to. Ebenburg, May 7, 1856.—28ly

## HO! LOOK HERE!!

THE subscriber has just received a full supply of FAMILY PROVISIONS, 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 Cane 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, &c., Cheese, Dried Apples, Peaches, etc. 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. Ebenburg, April 2, 1856.

## A Human Life Saved.

DOWAGIAC, Mich., March 31, 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. "I had taken nine bottles of Christie's Ague Balsam, and continually 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 for me, but thought I must die. Nothing 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 short time." H. M. CONKLIN says: "I had been taking medicine of as good a doctor as we have in our country, and taken any quantity of quinine 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 a bottle." S. W. CONKLIN was not here, but both the other brothers say his case was the same as H. M.'s. I sold the medicine to both the same day, and 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 pouring in to me. One thing more. Last year I had occasion to caution the Public in these words:—"I advise one firm who have taken one of my general circulars, substituted the name of their nostrum for my medicine, and then with broken sentences and their pamphlet with the declaration, 'Let the proprietor of any other medicine say as much if he dares.'" Now I take pleasure in saying that the caution referred to the same "Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam" that is mentioned in the above certificate. There are several other industries people who are applying to their points, and all that I publish about my Fever and Ague Cure, or Anti-dote to Malaria, except the Certificates of Cures, and the Certificate of the celebrated Chemist Dr. James R. Chilton of N. Y., in favor of its perfectly HARMLESS CHARACTER, which is attached to every bottle. These will always serve to distinguish my medicine from imitations. JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor. Ebenburg, Pa. April 23, 1856. 3m. Providence, R. I. For sale by Druggists generally.

## IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

FOR 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 from \$3,000 to \$5,000 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 instructions in the art to any person in the United States or Canada, who will commit 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 opportunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant, and very profitable, at a small cost. There is positively NO HURT 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 GENTLE 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 in detail, which can be perfectly understood at once. Address, A. T. PARSONS, Office, No. 335 Broadway New York. April 23, 1856.—2 m.

## NEW BLACK SMITH SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebenburg and the vicinity that he has rented the SMITH SHOP formerly occupied by Michael McCann, and 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 at moderate rates. He would also, inform the citizens that the business of HORSE SHOEING will be superintended by himself personally. Owners of valuable horses will not be under the necessity of sending their stock to a neighboring village, as his experience in this line is widely known. ISAAC SINGER. Ebenburg, April 9, 1856.

## GROCERIES, Candies, Nuts and Crackers.

J. M'Dermitt's.

## Choir Song.

### From the Daily Pennsylvania Democrat.

### OUR CHAMPIONS.

From the bright glowing West, on the lightning's wings borne, Comes a trumpet-tongued voice that the people have spoken; And the mountains and valleys their echoes return, In responsive delight to their heart-cheering token. Which tells to the world That our banner unfurled, As its star-spangled folds by the breeze are uncurled Is adorned with the names of men gallant and free, Who are chosen, our leaders and champions to be.

The bugle-notes sound and the clarion's shrill cry, Awakens the summons from ocean to ocean, To arm for the contest now gathering and nigh, And prepare for the heat of the battle's commotion:

Though foemen combine, Yet our principles shine, Inscribed on the flag, with a glory divine— They speak our hearts' feelings—to action excite— And prompt us to do and to dare for the right.

Let others conceal—we have nothing to hide! Let others skulk basely, or meanly endeavor To balance themselves with each opposite side, In the hope of advancing by stratagems clever: A word to the day, We our doctrines display, And pledged to their fairness, exultingly say: For justice we combat. We yield to no wrong— And the honest and faithful must ever be strong!

With this for our motto, unitedly, we Must stand to our arms with a vigor untiring; The platform we rest on—the goal that we see— Our zeal and our hopes should be ever inspiring: On, and onward we must, In the might of our trust, Till the triumph of truth crowns the meed of the just, And BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, guardians shall be, Of the nation's repose, and the rights of the free! S. D. P.

## ADDRESS

### of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania performs a pleasing duty in directing the attention of the people to the nomination by the National Convention, on the 6th of June 1856. The incidents which preceded, accompanied and followed that decision of the representatives of the National Democracy, have inspired the felicitations of patriotic men in every part of the country. The voice of the people, faithfully represented at Cincinnati, gratefully responds to the action of the Convention. The result had scarcely been announced before it was welcomed in every State of the confederacy, and the rejoicings of the people confirmed the earnest, all pervading and deep-seated sentiment in favor of our distinguished statesman. Since the time when the masses proclaimed their preference for the hero of New Orleans, no such demonstration has been witnessed in the United States. The harmonious example of the august body which selected our candidates was promptly followed by the endorsement of the most distinguished intellects in the Democratic party. The voice of the venerated Cass, first raised at the Capitol of the Union in support of these candidates, was re-echoed by the patriotic DOUGLASS, and the upright Chief Magistrate of the Nation. The great cities of the North, and of the West, and of the far South, caught up the enthusiasm which ratified the nominations at the Convention itself, and a national ovation, unprecedented in our annals, was crowned with the voluntary tributes to our cause of many of the most eminent men heretofore in the ranks of the opposition.

The people, as if animated by one instinct, flocked from different sections of the Union to the scene of action to declare their preference for JAMES BUCHANAN. They had followed his record, during a long life, until, at last, as one after another the venerated representatives of National doctrines disappeared from the stage of action, he became their spontaneous choice for the highest office in their gift. At a period when faction reigns supreme in one branch of Congress, and threatens to usurp control in the other; when the most alarming doctrines are asserted and carried into effect in several of the States of the Union; such a man as Mr. Buchanan becomes a national necessity. Thirty-five years of distinguished services to his country in the National Councils—thirty-five years unsullied by a single mistake—thirty-five years of almost constant association with the eminent patriots of other days—thirty-five years of championship of the Constitution—render him peculiarly the candidate for the coming struggle.

Pennsylvania, after presenting her favorite at the bar of other National Conventions, and after yielding with unobscuring patience to their decisions, finds, at last, that her fidelity to principle has not been forgotten, and that the nation at large accepts her candidate with the warmest expressions of confidence and pride. May we not say, fellow citizens, to our brethren in other States, that when the day of trial comes, the Keystone of the Arch will be found more firmly fixed than ever in her position, and will affirm the action of the Convention by a majority unequalled even in her annals?

The candidate of the Democratic party for the Vice Presidency, the Hon. John C. Breck-

inridge, of Kentucky, is eminently worthy of the universal joy which greeted his nomination. Mr. Breckinridge was thirty-five years of age on the 31st of January last, and is now the candidate for the second office in the gift of the American people. It would be difficult to find a man in whom public and private usefulness so rarely commingle. Notwithstanding the early age at which he will be called to occupy high position, he possesses in a singular degree, that firmness of character, that directness and purity of purpose which, when ever exhibited, are always sure to be honored by the most sagacious people in the world. Mr. Breckinridge has served in the Legislature of his State, and was four years a distinguished and eloquent member of the popular branch of Congress. His speeches in the latter body placed him in the front rank of American statesmen, and won for him a permanent place in the affections of his political friends. He was selected by President Pierce as the American Minister at the Spanish Court, which high position he was compelled to decline.

Previous to entering upon his Congressional career, he volunteered for the Mexican war, and during a long and trying campaign, he secured the respect and confidence of his fellow soldiers. He has never sought public favor. The people have always called him forth; and it is because he has withheld himself from exciting contests for popular preferment, that the distinctions he wears so gracefully have been so freely bestowed. In this respect, he resembles Mr. Buchanan, whose nomination was no effort of his own, but the offspring of that popular opinion which commanded the respect of the Convention, because it was based upon a motive which entitled it to the highest consideration. The manner in which Mr. Breckinridge refused to become a candidate for the Vice Presidency, his fidelity to the choice of his own State, and his determination to throw no obstacles in the way of that choice, excited in his behalf, a sentiment of admiration which could not be restrained until it found vent in the expression which made him the Democratic nominee for that distinguished position.

It is in vain to describe the spectacle which transpired when Mr. Buchanan's name was finally agreed upon. The rivalry to second, the enthusiasm to support, the eagerness to endorse, the significant unity of sentiment and of action which characterized that interesting period of the Convention, cannot be described. Scarcely had this event been announced to an expectant people, before the discordant branches of the Democracy of New York were brought together and for the first time in many years started forward upon their way, once more united as a band of brothers. It was amid such auspices and under such circumstances that James Buchanan became the nominee of the Democracy for the Presidency.

Before the struggle for the nominations came on, the platform of principles was adopted. It is constructed upon an enduring basis; it is founded deep in unshaking faith and fidelity to the Constitution; it renews, in language of fervent patriotism, our devotion to the Union of the States; it re-asserts our gratitude to the sages of the past; it enunciates our duties with respect to coming events, and points out the dazzling destiny in reserve for us on the North American Continent. The unanimous assertion of these doctrines, in advance of the nomination, was an assurance to the country, that with the Democracy, principles are always paramount, and expediency any policy entirely secondary and subordinate.

And now, citizens of Pennsylvania, we have placed before you our principles and our candidates. Freely as the Convention has spoken, the candidates themselves have responded: Mr. Buchanan by the record of his life and the recent declarations of his opinions; Mr. Breckinridge by his manly and beautiful address upon the floor of the Convention.—Nothing is left to inference. Intolerance is rebuked; prescription proscribed; abolitionism denounced; the rights of the States re-affirmed; the principle of the Nebraska bill endorsed. There is a completeness in the dignity and in the emphasis with which all this has been done, which shows that it has been the work of men who felt that they were dealing with an intelligent people, and acting as the trustees of an exact and jealous, but at the same time confiding and conscientious Democracy.

The adversaries of the Democratic party have dissolved the American Union in advance, so far as by their own action they can consummate that direful result. They can no longer assemble in National Convention; they congregate as the representatives of a fragment of one half of our happy country, and they arrogate to themselves the mastery of the other half, by attempting to consolidate a fierce and fanatical sectional majority in every department of the government. They declare that the country is on the eve of unprecedented convulsions, and they proclaim their purpose to arrest these convulsions by ignoring and insulting fifteen sovereign States of the Union. They talk of peace, and in their Conventions proclaim a policy which must end in civil war. They appeal to Heaven to sanctify a movement, which, if successful, would destroy the fairest fabric of freedom on the globe. They invite our countrymen to support their cause in the midst of the most irreverent blasphemy of the Constitution. They prate of exclusive Americanism, while they accept as leaders, men who profane the sages of the past with inconceivable calumnies.— They do not attempt to conceal the fearful end which should they succeed, must crown their efforts. True to the history of all sectional parties, they would unite men not by a love of country, but by a hatred of national principles. Their bond of action is a sympathy of antagonisms, not a harmony of patriotic sentiments, and to consummate their purposes they would sacrifice every great material interest of society. They have already succeeded in dividing the Christian Church, and

now they would lay their hands upon the bulwarks of our liberties; they would wrest the Constitution from the glorious purpose to which it was dedicated by its founders; and they would erect at Washington a sectional despotism, whose presiding divinity would be hostility to the equality of the States and the equality of the citizens, and relentless war upon the domestic institutions of the South.

The Democratic party, on the other hand, represents our whole country. Standing upon the firm foundations of the Constitution, its doctrines are the same on the shores of the Pacific and on the banks of the St. Lawrence. It addresses itself to no local feeling; it involves no sectional support; it protects the rights guaranteed by the fundamental law, no matter what portion of the people is directly interested in their preservation. Its mission is a peaceful mission. Should the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention be sustained, as we confidently believe they will be, the Democratic party will enter itself to the renewed confidence and gratitude of the nation, by exterminating every element of discord that now disturbs our happy land. Under the guidance of a kind Providence, we shall have in the Presidential chair a patriot who will labor conscientiously and courageously to render his administration worthy of the expectations of his country. This accomplished he will have appropriately closed his long career, and have made his name a blessed memory and a great example throughout coming generations.

The Central committee in conclusion, direct the attention of the Democrats of the State to the important work of an immediate and thorough organization. The Committee is doing and will continue to do its whole duty; but in a cause like ours, and in a canvass like the present, every individual Democrat should be active and vigilant, every school district should be explored by our young men, and every nook and corner of the State filled with truthful documents. That organization is always the best which derives its vigor from systematized primary associations. Our adversaries are skilled in the work of circulating their dogmas among the people. They long ago enlisted fanatical demagogues and agitators in their ranks, and they boast of having planted some of their most dangerous doctrines in our good old State. If we add to these facilities the dark and secret plots of an oath-bound Order, we shall be able, at a glance, to understand what a foe we have to contend with. Let us, then, arouse the sleepers, if any there be. Let us continue the generous rivalry and patriotic rivalry which now thrill and enliven our ranks from Maine to Georgia. Let no Democrat deceive himself with the idea that he can do no good.— Every effort, no matter how feeble, is a contribution to the cause. And with such a cause as ours, and such candidates, organization is a duty gratefully persevered in, and instinctively and gladly discharged.

## JOHN W. FORNEY, CHAIRMAN.

- John G. Westcott, Wilson Reilly, Jas. F. Johnston, J. B. Danner, George Pitt, Wm. H. Kurtz, Alfred Gilmore, Wm. B. Morris, Wm. Rice, Geo. H. Bucher, N. B. Browne, Geo. Stroop, George Williams, Geo. White, Thos. S. Fernon, J. Richter Jones, Emanuel Street, H. L. Dittenbach, Wm. O. Kline, Wm. G. Murray, Wm. V. McGrath, Thos. A. McGuire, Edward W. Power, R. W. Weaver, George Moore, Dr. B. H. Throop, Thos. J. Timmons, Asa Lathrop, Jesse Johnson, Wm. M. P. att, Wm. T. Morrison, Julius Sherwood, A. H. Tippin, H. H. Dent, Joseph Hemphill, Wm. S. Garvin, J. C. Leiper, Robert P. Cochran, J. Lawrence Getz, Jos. Douglass, Wm. Karnes, B. F. Sloan, F. Vansant, Jas. M. Bredin, John Davis, J. M. Keuster, S. C. Stambaugh, Samuel B. Wilson, C. D. Glominger, David Lynch, H. B. Swarr, M. T. Stewart, Jas. S. McMahon, Wm. Workman, Isaac G. McKinley, Chas. A. Black, Andrew Hopkins, Geo. W. Bowman, Wm. H. Miller, J. B. Sanson, Richard M'Allister, S. S. Jamison, O. Barrett, Chas. Lambertson, Samuel Bigler, A. S. Wilson, Henry Omit, Thomas Bower, W. P. Withington, J. Miller, D. D. Wagener, E. J. Keenan, Samuel Wetherill, R. P. Flenniken, Nelson Weiser, Bernard Reilly, John F. Lord, Thos. J. McCausant, William Lilly.

## Speech of Mr. Breckinridge.

On Monday, the 9th inst., a grand ratification meeting was held at Lexington, Kentucky, the home of the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency. Although the notice for the meeting was short, thousands were in attendance, and the enthusiasm of the people was unprecedented. After several speeches had been made, "loud and prolonged" shouts for Major "BRECKINRIDGE" brought him upon the stand, and after the wild applause which greeted his appearance had subsided, he addressed the meeting as follows:

Fellow-citizens of the county of Fayette, I have been invited by your committee to accept the congratulations of my neighbors and friends upon my nomination by the Democratic party for the Vice Presidency of the United States. I could not decline this invitation, coming from a people who have, on all occasions, received me with uniform kindness; and for the cordiality with which you now welcome me I can only return the warm thanks of a grateful heart. Gentlemen, the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention are before the

country. Of the three statesmen who were made most prominent before that body by their own merits and the attention of the people, the choice for Presidency fell upon Mr. Buchanan, as a becoming tribute to his long public services and his pre-eminant abilities. The announcement of his name begets confidence in every part of the Union. For forty years he has lived in the public eye. He has the largest experience in political affairs, and from his long services in the executive and legislative departments of the government he possesses perfect familiarity with every branch of administration. In the discharge of his public duties, his great talents have been universally recognized, and the purity of his character commands the respect of his countrymen without distinction of party. In other countries he is the most distinguished living representative of the intellect and character of the United States; and none of us, I am sure, have forgotten the signal ability with which, on a recent occasion, he vindicated the just claims of his country against the most eminent diplomatists of Europe.

Mr. Buchanan belongs to a class of statesmen nearly all of whom have passed from the stage of action. He was long associated in the public councils with Jackson, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Wright, Forsyth and others, whose names are cherished as a portion of the treasures of the country—and he was not the least star in that galaxy. His great coadjutors are gone, yet he remains, in the vigorous possession of all his faculties, standing in the midst of the descendants of those with whom he commenced his career—respected and honored by all classes of his countrymen. Like all public men, he has been the victim of distraction; but he has outlived its influence, nor can the calumnies thrown out in the party contests long passed be more successfully revived against him than against the memories of his honored associates.

Of myself, gentlemen, it does not become me to speak, especially here, in the midst of a people among whom I was born and reared. My principles and course of life are known to you all.

Gentlemen, the platform of principles adopted by the Convention will attract the attention of the country, and exert the most important influence upon public affairs.— Without entering into a discussion of that platform, I may remark that it re-asserts the old and well recognized creed of the Democratic party, and then applies the principles of that party to the great questions of the times. Upon the two issues which do now most agitate the Union, the position of the Democracy cannot hereafter be misunderstood or misrepresented.

They have defined in explicit terms their construction of the guarantees of civil and religious liberty which are contained in the Constitution of the United States. Upon the distracting question of domestic slavery their position is equally clear. The whole power of the Democratic organization is pledged to the following propositions:

That Congress shall not interfere upon this subject in the States, in the Territories, or in the District of Columbia. That the people of each Territory shall determine the question for themselves, and be admitted into the Union upon a footing of perfect equality with the original States, without discrimination on account of the allowance or prohibition of slavery.

That the law of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor, passed in pursuance of the requirement of the Constitution, shall be faithfully executed.

Upon all these vital questions the Convention was unanimous, every delegate from every State giving then his cordial approval.

Gentlemen, if these principles can be maintained, every obstacle will be removed to the peace and prosperity of our country. More than this you ought not to ask—less than this you will not consent to take. I know you well enough to be assured that there is not a man within the sound of my voice who does not feel that this settlement is just, and that in no other mode can the rights of the respective members of the confederacy be preserved, and the peace of the Union secured.

In the maintenance of these principles are pledged the united efforts of the strongest political organization in the United States. You are not called upon now to decide subordinate questions of policy. You are brought face to face with issues which rock your country to its centre, and involve the principles upon which your institutions are founded. Hence a high personal responsibility is imposed on every citizen, which cannot be discharged by blindly herding beneath party banners, or uttering fierce rallying cries, or surrendering the judgment to the dominion of the prejudices and the passions.

He who shall examine carefully and temperately the platform of the National Democracy, compare it with the platforms of other parties, investigate the issues before the country, learn the strength and purposes of other organizations, and then prefer the decisions of his judgment to the temptations of his passions, will have performed his duty in a manner answerable to the high claims of his country upon the patriotism of her sons.

My only purpose in appearing before you, upon the invitation of your committee, was to render my sincere acknowledgments for the kindness which prompted you to desire my presence. If I have been betrayed into remarks more extended than the occasion seemed to demand, you must share the blame with me, and place the error, in part at least, to the account of your warm welcome and friendly attention.

In one sentiment I am sure we can all concur: That the great issues involved in this contest may be decided as to preserve the Constitution, advance the general prosperity, and give a new guarantee of the equal and perpetual union of the States.

Modesty and talents make a slim capital on which to make a fortune.