

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, SEPTEMBER 3, 1856.

VOL. 3, NO. 45.

TERMS.

THE DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL, is published every Wednesday morning, in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa., at \$1 50 per annum, in advance, if not \$2 will be charged. ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously inserted at the following rates, viz: 1 square 3 insertions, \$1 00
Every subsequent insertion, 25
1 square 6 months, 5 00
1 square 1 year, 12 00
1 square 2 years, 20 00
1 square 3 years, 30 00
Business Cards, 5 00
Twelve lines constitute a square.

NEW ARRIVAL!

GROCERIES, GROCERIES, GROCERIES!
HART & BRO. would respectfully inform their old customers as well as many new ones that they have received a large quantity of Groceries, which for quality and cheapness cannot be excelled by any similar establishment west of the Allegheny mountains. We are determined to sell lower than the lowest. We have also, on hand

20,000 CIGARS

which we will dispose of wholesale or retail.
HART & BRO.
July 9, 1856.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

A certain piece or parcel of land situate in Jackson township, Cambria county, containing one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Abraham Bager, Anthony Lamb, Andrew Kuser, and others.
THEMIS O'NEILL, One third of the purchase money on confirmation of the sale, the balance in two annual payments, with interest thereon from confirmation of sale by the Court.
Sale to take place on the premises on Tuesday, August 26, 1856.
JOHN BAGER,
Administrator of Jacob Bager, dec'd.
Ebensburg, July 29, 1856.—40

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

THAT undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Cambria county, at June Term, 1856, a Commissioner to take the testimony, on the part of the respondents, in the matter of the sub-pena of Samuel Bager, to the Executor and heirs of Daniel Bager, deceased, to obtain a decree for the specific performance of a contract entered into between the said Daniel, in his lifetime, and the said Samuel—herby give notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Ebensburg, on
FRIDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at one o'clock, P. M., or immediately after the testimony shall be taken in the said matter on behalf of the petitioner.
A. C. MULLIN, Com'r.
Ebensburg, July 30, 1856.—40—41

UNRIVALED ATTRACTION!

THE undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Tannal Hill and Gallitzin, and the public generally, that he has received from the Eastern cities, a new and splendid stock of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods, to which he begs leave to call the attention of all who are desirous of purchasing, one best quality, and most fashionable styles at the lowest prices.—His stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING is large and well assorted, and will be sold at a small per centage over cost. He has a large supply of

Books & Shoes, Groceries, Drugs & Medicines, Hardware, Wall Paper, Queensware, Books & Stationary, Glassware, Trimmings, Tinware, Notions, &c., &c.
Also, a good assortment of

Home-made and Millinery Goods. The one price system which has proved satisfactory to his customers and himself will be strictly adhered to.
DANIEL McLAUGHLIN,
Tannal Hill, May 14, 1856.—12—13

Hot this Way for Bargains!!
NEW GOODS, AND AT FAIR PRICES.

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 Ladies' Dress Goods, among which will be found
Lawn, Cassimers, Delains, Fancy do, Alpaca, Kentucky Jeans, Black Silks, Fancy Vestings, Fancy do, Shirts of all kinds, Bleached Muslins, Cravats, Unbleached do, Plain Gloves, Calicoes, Fancy do, Gingham, and
Cloths.
Together with an immense 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 is a large stock of MILLINERY GOODS. Every article in this line is made to 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 McCANN,
Ebensburg, April 23, 1856.

William Kittell, William A. Murray,
KITTELL & MURRAY,
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the LAW, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
Ebensburg, June 14, 1856.

CATHOLIC Prayer Books, Catechism, Rosaries and Crucifixes at
J. M'Dermitt's.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.

OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.
INSURES Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandise, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents.
CAPITAL \$300,000.

DIRECTORS
HON. JOHN J. PEARCE, Hon. G. C. HARVEY,
JOHN B. HALL, R. T. ABRAMS,
CHARLES A. MATER, D. K. JACKMAN,
CHARLES CRIST, W. WHITE,
PETER DICKEYSON, THOS. KITCHEN,
HON. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
THOS. KITCHEN, Secy.

Samuel H. Lloyd, (Thos. Bowman, M. D.)
A. A. Winegardner, Wm. Vanderbelt,
L. A. Mackay, Wm. Pearson,
A. White, Dr. J. S. Crawford,
James Quiggle, A. Updegraff,
John W. Maynard, James Armstrong,
Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Wm. Bigler,
J. C. NOON, Agent.
Ebensburg, April 9, 1856.

Now for Bargains.

THE subscriber has just received from the East a large and splendid stock of new Goods of the following articles, all of the best quality, Groceries such as

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, and Syrup, Molasses, a little of the best that has ever been brought to this town before. ALSO Starch Corn which is very delicious for food, in fact he has everything that is in the Grocery line. ALSO—A good assortment of fancy stationary and notions. ALSO he has added to his stock a good assortment of HARVEST TOOLS, which is very important to the Farmer at this time, consisting of the following articles such as

SCYTHES, SNATHIES, FORKS, RAKES, &c., all of a good quality. ALSO—A good assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES to mention.

Also—A large lot of GOOD FLOOR, ALSO—BAR IRON, NAILS, and GLASS.
Call and see and examine for yourselves, you will not regret by doing so.
ROBERT DAVIS,
Ebensburg, July 9, 1856.—37

NEW FIRM.

F. M. GEORGE, Henry Reuch,
Cannery.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Cambria county that they have purchased the Tannery Establishment at Hemlock Cambria County, formerly owned by A. M. & R. White. The establishment will undergo new repairs and improvements which will enable them to manufacture Leather of all descriptions for country use, also, various kinds of Leather for the Eastern market.

Cash will be paid for Bark and Hides of all kinds, or if preferred in exchange for Leather. None but practical workmen will be employed. Orders for Leather will be promptly attended to.
F. M. GEORGE,
HENRY REUCH,
May 7, 1856.—28—41

JEFFERSON HOUSE.

(NEAR WILMORE STATION, PA. R. R.)
JEFFERSON,
CAMBRIA CO., Pa.

JOHN McCOY Proprietor
ALSO, IN CONNECTION,
McCOY & BLAIR'S HACKS.

Will always be in readiness at Wilmore Station on the arrival of each Passenger Train, conveying Passengers and Baggage, free of charge to Hotel, and leave directly via Plank Road for Ebensburg.
CALL FOR McCOY & BLAIR'S HACKS.
June 18, 1856.

UNION HOUSE.

EBENSBURG,
CAMBRIA COUNTY, Pa.
JOHN BLAIR, Proprietor.

ALSO, IN CONNECTION,
McCOY & BLAIR'S HACKS.

Will leave the Union House for Wilmore Station in time to take the Eastern or Western trains. Every accommodation will be afforded to make passengers comfortable.

WILLIAM CARR & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
IMPORTERS
And Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
OLD MONONGAHELA and Bottled Whisky.
No. 329 Commercial Row,
LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURG, Pa.

Sundries
560 Bbls double Rectified Whiskey.
187 Bbls Old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, (Part very choice.)
50 Hds N. O. Sugar,
70 Bbls N. O. Molasses.

With a general assortment of Groceries, also—Bacon, Flour, Lard, Iron & Nails &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for cash.
WM. CARR & CO.
June 18, 1856.—34—

LADIES' Elastic Belts, Black and fancy colors at
J. M'Dermitt's.

BASKETS—Clothes, Toy and Work Baskets at
J. M'Dermitt's.

M. HASSON,

Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
OFFICE adjoining the Post Office.
Aug. 24, 1856.

T. L. HEYER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND
AGENT for the Locomotive Mutual Insurance Company.
Counsel given in the English and German languages.
Office on High Street Ebensburg, Penn'a.
Feb. 6, 1856. 1y.

M'MASTER'S EAGLE HOTEL,

LIBERTY STREET,
BETWEEN HIND AND SEVENTH,
(Near the Penn'a. R. R. Depot.)
PITTSBURG, PA.
May 21, 1856. 20—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at private sale in Cambria Township, within 14 miles from the town of Ebensburg, and 4 of a mile from the Ebensburg & Jefferson Plank Road, a tract of land containing 114 Acres and 110 Perches of EXCELLENT TIMBER LAND

Adjoining lands of Thomas Griffith, James Myers, Daniel T. Jones and others, being part of a tract formerly owned by George Roberts, dec'd. There is also on the land an excellent mill seat, with a never failing stream of water sufficiently strong to run any kind of machinery. Persons wishing to purchase a bargain, can call on the subscriber. DAVID BREESE,
EBENEZER WILLIAMS, Agent.
July 9, 1856. 31—p'd.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the interest of Milne Roberts, deceased, in the Grocery business, and will continue to carry on at the old stand, and would solicit a share of the public custom. The books of the firm of Tudor and Roberts have been placed in my possession. All knowing themselves indebted will please call with me and settle. RICHARD TUDOR,
Ebensburg, Aug. 21st 1856.

THE LONG LOOKED FOR HAS COME AT LAST.

EBENSBURG EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING STORE!!
The largest, best, and cheapest assortment of Clothing.

S. Boser would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country, that he has just opened out at his new establishment, near the Court House, one of the largest, most varied, elegant and cheapest assortment of Clothing ever brought to this or any other place.

His stock is unquestionably the richest and rarest ever imported to the top of the Alleghenies, and embraces everything that can be enumerated or conceived in the Clothing line, consisting of Overcoats of all sizes and qualities from \$3.00 to \$20.00,
Coats " " " \$1.00 to \$20.00,
Pants " " " \$0.75 to \$8.00,
Vests " " " \$0.75 to \$3.00.

Also, a full assortment of silk Neckchiefs, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Socks, Comforts, Collars, Travelling Bags, &c., &c.

It is useless to attempt to give anything like a general enumeration, as the task would be a difficult one, but in lieu of this, the public are most cordially invited to call and examine if they wish the best of bargains.
Ebensburg, July 30, 1856.—40—1y.

MEDICINES, At James M'Dermitt's EBENSBURG, PA.

RICHARDSON'S Cherry Wine Bitters.
Dr. Weaver's Shaker and salt rheum syrup
Huggan's Balsam,
Woods' Hair Restorative,
Vickers' tetter ointment,
Pettit's eye salve,
Insect Powder,
Syrup blackberry root, a sure cure for dysentery,
Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
Holloways
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,
Brandreth's do do
Bennet's Plant and Root do
McLane's Liver do
Swayne's Sarsaparilla and tar Pills,
University's—Jaynes and Radway's Pills,
Cambrian Pills,
Cough Remedies—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Keyers Pectoral syrup—Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry—University's—Jaynes' Extractant,
Brand's Pulmonary Balsam, Syrup of tar, wild cherry and horehound.

ALSO,
Perry Davis' pain Killer,
Radway's Ready Relief,
Mustang Linctum—Indian Linctum,
Electric oil and Magnetic oil,
Kennedy's Medical discovery,
Brand's Purifying Extract,
Holland Bitters, Holland Bitters,
Brown's essence of Jamaica Ginger,
Holloway's worm confections, McLane's, Swayne's
and Jaynes' Vermifuge,
Thompson's Eye-water,
Cure for toothache,
Cure for carache, deafness, &c.,
Balm of a thousand flowers,
Hair tonics and Hair oils.
Ebensburg, April 30th 1856. 27.

ARE YOU INSURED ?

SURVEYS made and applications taken for insurance against Fire in the
PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BLAIR COUNTY, BY

ROBERT A. McCOY, Agent,
Wholesale P. O., Cambria Co. Pa.

"Who Owe Us."

THE Books of the subscribers have been placed in the hands of John Williams, Esq., for collection.
MURRAY & ZAHM,
MURRAY, ZAHM & CO.
Ebensburg, Dec. 26, 1856.

Campaign Song.

From the Pittsburg Union.
Hurrah for Buck and Breck.
BY R. M. M'LEUR.

Ain—"Carry me back to Old Virginia."
Fling out, fling out, with song and shout,
Our banner to the breeze;
The same old flag—the stars and stripes—
That floats o'er land and sea.
And write our standard bearers' names,
Upon each breezy fold;
The brave, the just, the good and true,
Who ne'er were bought or sold.
Chorus—Hurrah! hurrah! for Buck and Breck,
We'll give them three cheers more!
And carry them up to the old White House,
By fair Potomac's shore.

We know no North, we know no South,
We know no East or West,
But go for the whole United States—
The land we love the best.
Then down with the Abolition crew,
Who'd let the 'Union slide';
And rally around old Buck and Breck,
The noble true and tried!

Chorus—Hurrah! hurrah! &c.
The Keystone giver her noblest son,
And so does old Kentuck;
And the Promont men turn pale with fear,
When they hear the shout for Buck!

For that gallant shoot is ringing out,
From Maine to Georgia's strand;
Wherever there beats a freeman's heart,
For his whole—his native land!

Chorus—Hurrah! hurrah! &c.
The Whigs of Maine held a grand mass meeting in the town of Waterville yesterday. Mr. Rufus Choate was invited to be present, but being unable to attend, he sent a letter, in which he defined his own position on the Presidential question; and avowed his intention to vote for Mr. Buchanan. We give it below.

Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Letter of Rufus Choate on the Presidential Question.
[From the Boston Courier, August 14.]
The Whigs of Maine held a grand mass meeting in the town of Waterville yesterday. Mr. Rufus Choate was invited to be present, but being unable to attend, he sent a letter, in which he defined his own position on the Presidential question; and avowed his intention to vote for Mr. Buchanan. We give it below.

Boston, Saturday, Aug. 9, 1856.

My engagements, however, and the necessity and expediency of abstaining from all speech requiring much effort, will prevent my being with you. And yet, invited to share in your councils, and grateful for such distinction, I cannot wholly decline my own opinion on one of the duties of the Whigs in what you will describe as "the present crisis in the political affairs of the country." If the first duty, then, of Whigs, not merely as patriots and as citizens—loving, with a large and equal love our whole native land,—but as Whigs, and because we are Whigs, is to unite with some organization of our countrymen, to defeat and dissolve the new geographical party, calling itself Republican—this is our first duty. It would more exactly express my opinion to say, that at this moment, it is our only duty. Certainly, at least, it comprehends or suspends all others; and in my judgment, the question for each and every one of us, is, whether this candidate or that candidate would be our first choice;—not whether there is some good talk in the best platform, and some bad talk in the worst; or that man's servility, or boldness, or fanaticism, or violence, is responsible for putting the wild waters in this uproar;—but just this,—by what vote can I do most to prevent the madness of the times from working its maddest act,—the very ecstasy of its madness,—the permanent formation and the actual present triumph of a party which knows one half of America only to hate and dread it; from whose unconsecrated and revolutionary banner fifteen stars are erased or have fallen;—in whose national anthem the old and endear'd airs of the Esau Springs, and the King's Mountain, and Yorktown, and those, later of New Orleans, and Buena Vista, and Chapin's tepee, breathe no more. To this duty, to this question, all others seem to me to stand for the present postponed and secondary.

And why? Because, according to our creed, it is only the united America which can peacefully, gradually, safely, improve, lift up and bless with all social and personal and civil blessings, all our vast and all the conditions which compose our race and various family—it is such an America, only, whose arm can guard our flag, develop our resources, extend our trade, and fill the measure of our glory; and because, according to

our convictions, the triumph of such a party puts that Union in danger. That is my reason. And for you, and for me, and for all of us, in whose regards the Union possesses such a value, and to whose fears it seems menaced by such a danger, it is reason enough. Believing the noble ship of State to be within half a cable's length of a lee shore of rock in a gale of wind, our first business is to put her about, and crowd her off into the deep open sea. That done, we can regulate the stowage of her lower tier of powder, and select her cruising ground, and bring her officers to court martial at our leisure.

If there are any in Maine—and among the whigs of Maine I hope there is not one—but if there are any, in whose hearts strong passions, vaulting ambition, jealousy of men or sections, zealousness and impatient philanthropy, or whatever else have turned to hate or coldness the fraternal blood, and quenched the spirit of national life at its source; with whom the union of slave states and free states under the actual constitution is a curse, a hindrance, a reproach; with those of course our view of our duty and the reason of it, are a stumbling block and foolishness. To such you can have nothing to say, and from such you can have nothing to hope. But if there are those again who love the Union as we love it, and prize it as we prize it, who regard it as we do, not merely as a vast instrumentality for the protection of our commerce and navigation; and for achieving power, eminence and name among the sovereigns of the earth, but as a means of improving the material lot and elevating the moral and mental nature, and ensuring the personal happiness of the millions of many distant generations; if there are those who think thus justly of it,—and yet hug the fatal delusion justly of it,—and yet hug the fatal delusion justly of it, because it is good, it is necessarily immortal, that it will thrive without care; that any thing created by man's will is above or stronger than his will; that because the reason and virtues of our age of reason and virtue could build it, the passions and stimulations of a day of frenzy cannot pull it down; if such there are among you, to them address yourself with all the earnestness and all the eloquence of men who feel that some greater interest is at stake and some mightier cause in hearing, than ever yet tongue has pleaded or trumpet proclaimed. If such minds and hearts are reached, all is safe. But how specious and how manifold are the sophisms by which they are courted!

They hear and they read much ridicule of those who fear that a geographical party does endanger the Union. But can they forget that our greatest, wisest, and most hopeful statesmen have always felt, and have all, in one form or another, left on record their own fear of such a party? The judgments of Washington, Madison, Clay, Webster, on the dangers of the American Union,—are they worth nothing to a conscientious love of it? What they dreaded as a remote and improbable contingency,—that against which they cautioned, as they thought, distant generations,—that which they urged upon us, and yet some men have us go on laughing and singing, like the trawler in the satire, with his pockets empty, at a present peril, the mere apprehension of which as a distant and bare possibility, could sadden the heart of the Father of his Country, and dictate the grave and grand warning of the Farewell Address.

They hear men say that such a party ought not to endanger the Union; that, although it happened to be formed within one geographical section, and confined exclusively to it;—although its end and aim is to rally that section against the other on a question of morals policy and feeling, on which the two differ eternally and unpassably; although from the nature of its origin and objects, no man in the section outside can possibly join it, or accept office under it without infamy at home; although, therefore, it is a stupendous organization, practically to take power and honor, and a full share of the government, from our whole family of states, and bestow them, substantially, all upon the antagonist family; although the doctrines of human rights, which it gathers out of the Declaration of Independence,—that passionate and eloquent manifesto of a revolutionary war,—and adopts as its fundamental ideas, announce to any southern apprehension a crusade of government against slavery, far without and beyond Kansas; although the spirit and tendency of its electioneering appeals, as a whole, in prose and verse, the leading articles of its papers, and speeches of its orators, are to excite contempt and hate or fear of our entire geographical section, and hate or dread or contempt of the northern mind and heart; yet, that nobody anywhere ought to be angry, or ought to be frightened; that the majority must govern, and that the north will happen; that if worst comes to worst, the south knows it is wholly to blame, and will be quiet accordingly.

But do they who hold this language forget that the question is not what ought to endanger the Union, but what will do it? Is it man as he ought to be, or man as he is that we must live with, or live alone? In appreciating the influence which may disturb the political system, and especially one like ours, do you make no allowance for passions, for pride, for infirmity, for the burning sense of imaginary wrong? Do you assume that all men, or all masses of men in all sections, uniformly obey reason; and uniformly wisely see, and calmly seek their true interests?—Where on earth is such a fool's Paradise as that to be found? Conceding to the people of the fifteen states the ordinary and average human nature, its good and its evil, its weakness and its strength, I, for one, dare not say that the triumph of such a party ought not to be expected naturally and probably to disunite the states.

With my undoubting convictions, I know that it would be folly and immorality in men

to wish it. Certainly there are in all sections and in all states those who love the Union, under the actual constitution, as Washington did, as Jay, Hamilton and Madison did; as Jackson, as Clay, as Webster loved it. Such even is the hereditary and the habitual sentiment of the general American heart. But he has read life and looks to little purpose who has not learned that "bosom friendships" may be "to resentment sours," and that no hatred is so keen, deep and precious as that.

"And to be wroth with one we love,
Will work his business in the brain."

He has read the book of our history to still less purpose, who has not learned that the friendships of these states, sisters but rivals, sovereigns each, with a public life and a body of interests, and sources of honor and shame of its own and within itself, distributed into two great opposing groups, are of all human ties most exposed to such ruptures and such transformation.

I have not time in these hasty lines, and there is no need, to speculate on the details of the modes in which the triumph of this party would do its work of evil. Its mere struggle to obtain the government, as that struggle is conducted, is mischievous to an extent incalculable. That thousands of the good men who have joined it deplore this is certain, but that does not mend the matter. I appeal to the conscience and honor of my country that if it were the aim of a great party, by every species of access to the popular mind,—by eloquence, by argument, by taunt, by sarcasm, by recrimination, by appeals to pride, shame and natural light—to prepare the nation for a struggle with Spain, or Austria, it could not do its business more thoroughly. Many persons, many speakers—many, very many—set a higher and wiser example, but the work is doing.

If it accomplishes its object and gives the government to the north, I turn my eyes from the consequences. To the fifteen states of the south that government will appear an alien government. It will appear worse. It will appear a hostile government. It will represent to their eyes a vast region of states organized upon anti-slavery, flushed by triumph, cheered onward by the voices of the pulpit, tribune and press; its mission to inaugurate freedom and put down the oligarchy; its constitution the glittering and sounding generalities of natural light which make up the Declaration of Independence. And then and thus is the beginning of the end.

If a necessity could be made out for such a party, we might submit to it as to other unavoidable evil, and other certain danger. But where do they find that? Where do they pretend to find it? Is it to keep slavery out of the territories? There is not one but Kansas in which slavery is possible. No man fears, no man hopes, for slavery in Utah, New Mexico, Washington or Minnesota. A national party to give them to freedom is about as needful and about as feasible as a national party to keep Maine for freedom.—And Kansas! Let talk abused and profaned soil have calm within its borders; deliver it over to the natural law of peaceful and spontaneous immigration; take off the ruffian bands; strike down the rifle and the bowie knife; guard its strenuous infancy and youth till it comes of age to choose for itself—and it will choose freedom for itself, and it will have forever what it chooses.

When this policy, so easy, simple and just, tried and failed, it will be time enough to resort to revolution. It is in part because the duty of protection to the local settler was not performed that the democratic party has already by the action of its great representative convention resolved to put out of office its own administration. That lesson will not and must not be lost on anybody. The country demands that congress, before it adjourns, give that territory peace. If it do, time will inevitably give it freedom.

I have hastily and imperfectly expressed my opinion through the unsatisfactory forms of a letter, as to the immediate duty of whigs. We are to do what we can to defeat and disband the geographical party. But by what specific action we can most effectually contribute to such a result is a question of more difficulty. It seems now to be settled that we present no candidate of our own. If we vote at all, then, we vote for the nominees of the American or the nominees of the democratic party. As between them I shall not venture to counsel the whigs of Maine, but I deem it due to frankness and honor to say, that while I entertain a high appreciation of the character and ability of Mr. Fillmore, I do not sympathize in any degree with the objects and creed of the particular party that nominated him, and do not approve of its organization and their tactics. Practically, too, the contest in my judgment is between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont. In these circumstances I vote for Mr. Buchanan. He has large experience in public affairs; his commanding capacity is universally acknowledged; his life is without a stain. I am constrained to add that he seems, at this moment, more completely than any other, to represent that sentiment of nationality,—liberal, warm and comprehensive, without which, without increase of which, America is no longer America; and to possess the power and I trust the disposition to restore and keep that peace, within our borders and without, for which our hearts all yearn, which all our interests demand, through which and by which alone we may hope to grow to the true greatness of nations.

Very respectfully,
Your fellow-citizen,
RUFUS CHOATE.

To E. W. Farley, and other gentlemen of the Maine Whig State Central Committee.

By education men become easy to lead, but difficult to drive—easy to govern, but impossible to enslave.