

### NEW SERIES.

## EBENSBURG, OCTOBER 1, 1856.

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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 insected at the following rates, viz: \$1 00 1 square 3 insertions. 25 Every subsequent insertion, \$ 00 1 square 8 months, 1 ... 6 ... 5 00 12 00 · 64 - P4 1 year, eol'n 1 year, 30 00 15 00 5 00 Business Cards,

To-Twelve lines constitute a square.



THE subcriber would respectfully inform the good citizens of Ebensburg and the adjoining vicinity that he has returned from Philadelpatia, with the largest and most varied assort-ment of GROCERIES ever offered. The stock consists as follows :

Groceries :- Molasses, Sugars, Teas, Rice, Candles, Soaps, Fish, Salt, Bacon & Hams, Flour, Oat Meal, Corn Meal, Tobacco, Peaches, Dried Apples, Saleratus, Baking Soda, Dried Herrings, Durkee's Baking Powder, Sardines, Mustard, Spisces, Holloways Worm Confection, Vinegar.

#### Confectionaries : 40.00 Catulica. Raisins. Oranges, Lemons. Citrons,

l'runes. Segars. Fruits, Figs.

Nuts of all kinds. Liquors :- Cherry Brandy, Blackberry Bran- John Evans, (Smith.) dy, Raspherry Brandy, French Brandy, Port James Duncan,

Wine, Old Rye Whiskey. Brushes, &c., &c :-Horse, Sweeping, Dus-ting, Scrub and White Wash Brushes, Bed Cords, Twine, Corn brooms, Baskets of all kinds, Tubs and Buckets of all kinds, Wash Boards, Butter

Arrival of th	he Train Station	is at W	limore
The Fast Line Monday May 19t of the trains pass	h. The follo	wing is th	r trip on e schedule
Express West,	10 o'clock	, 12 min.	A. M.
Mail "	8	42 "	P. M.
Local Freight	7		P. M.
Mail Train East	11	13 "	A. M.
Fast Line	6	52 . "	P. M.
Local Freight	6	35 **	A. M.
Hacks leave th	is station in	mediately	y after the
departure o the t			

Cambria County Agriculural Fair. CHIEF MARSHALS.

Dr. Clensey Emerson, Robt. A. McCoy, John Fenlon. Albert Cantwell, POLICE COMMITTEE. M. S. Harr, Enos M'Mullen, John Burk: RECEPTION OF ARTICLES. R. M. Jones, E. Shoemaker, Jr., J. Alexander Moore, Thomas P. Fenlon, Philip S. Noon, Howard J. Roberts, John Collins. David Jones, COMMITTEE ON PRINTING. H. C. Devine, Robert Litzinger,

John B. Dougherty. John Lloyd, PROVISIONS FOR ANIMALS. John D. Hughes, Richard Jones. (S. HORSES AND MULES. Dr. Yeagley, Johnston Moore, James Morley. M. M. Adams, William D. Pryce, James M. Riffle, CATTLE AND OXEN. William Weakfand, Alexander M'Vicker, Jeremiah M'Gonigle, Henry Glass, Michael Maguire. James Burk, FAT CATTLE. Emanuel Young. Augustin Durbin, Richard B. Davis, Morris Peat.

Geo. C. K. Zahm. William Palmer, SHEMP AND HOGS. John Griffith, George Settlemyer, John Headrick. James Conrad, GRAIN AND GRASS SEED. James J. Kaylor, R. J. Proudfoot, Wm. H. Canan, Cover. Isaac Sill, Michael Leavy.

OULTRY

### Political. ADDRESS -TO THE-

#### PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS :- The Central Committee appointed by the Democratic State Convention, have thought proper to address you on the questions which you must decide at the next election. In doing so, we shall be candid, frank, and fair. Apart from the principle which should bind all men to the truth in political discussions, and in every thing else, we are well aware that any attempt to mislead you would injure our cause. It is yet nearly three months before the election, and there is no reason to believe that the public mind will not use the intermediate time in calmly considering the great issue before it. We are perfectly willing that whatever we may say, which is not justified by fact and reason. shall be set down as so much against us, against our party, and against our candidates.

The time has passed for the discussion of Bank and Tariff questions. We hear no proposals to enact a Bankrupt law, no word of opposition to the Independent Treasury. All these questions are settled agreeably to the Democratic opinions upon them. The rise, the prosperity, and the fall of the great Whig party, are themes for the historian, and full of instructive lessons; but we will not dwell upon them now.

It is the present duty of the Democratic party to stand over the Constitution, and 'shield it and save it, or perish there, too." It is our task in this campaign to beat its enemies, separate or combined, just as they choose to meet us, to conquer them with an overthrow which will be a warning to them many a year. And it must be done, or else this Union is not safe for a day

We know very well how easy it is to sneer at any suggestion of danger to the Union But we know also that the federal relations of was feared that the interests, opinions and this Government are so delicately constructed feelings of the different States, were so vari-

# ting with a disgraceful tameness of spirit. -This is an artful appeal to a point of honor on

which all men are sensitive, and it is not wonderful that those who are weak enough to be deceived by it should also be weak enough to

Candor requires us to say that if there is truth in this the Democracy ought to be defested. If that party has ever counselled submission to wrong, oppression, and injury, it is not worthy your confidence and support If we have over yielded to our Southern breth ren a right which the Constitution, in its letter or spirit, did not give them-if we have made any concession to them in the way of compromise, which was not required by : fair and Abolitionism has the right side of this orgument.

But we totally deny the truth of this impudent accusation. It is false in the aggregate and false in detail; false in the sum tatal, and false in every one of its items. We pronounce it a libel on both sections of the Union. It could be invented only in a spirit of sheer mendacity; it can be believed only by gross ignorance or childish credulity.

The fact that the Democratic party in the North has behaved with honorable magnanimity and fairness to the weaker stationtheir brethren in the South-this is our crime -this is the wrong which we and our fathers have been heaping on our own heads for three quarters of a century. This is the offence which the Abolitionists would punish by bringing our Government to a violent end. and by covering our whole country with shame and ruin.

Before the formation of the Constitution it

continually and so impudently that many per- between the two races, so that the rules of so- was the head and front of their offending ons have at length been impressed by it .- ciety and the laws of the States, even in the Nothing else was charged against them. Yet There are men among us that actually think communities of the non-slaveholding region, every Southern member of Congress who exthat the North has been the victim of griev-ous wrongs, to which we have been submit- is it that Abolitionism does not begin at home to make her own constitution was called an and reform these things ?

But again, there is no power which can every Northern man who assented to the same prevent any State from passing whatever laws simple proposition was denounced and abused it may please under the Federal Constitution. as a coward, a dough-face, and as a recreant for its own comfort and protection, and the to his own section. So fiercely did this storm break out into denuncistion of the South, as a very same theory which induces us to respect of calumny blow that the whole government cheap and safe way of showing their cour- and to recognize the great doctrine of State reeled to it. There seemed no way left to arights in the South, under which it holds its void a civil war but to compromise. And own slaves compels us also to recognize those such a compromise ! It consisted in an agreelaws to which we have referred in the North. ment that Missouri might exercise her unin regard to the free blacks The North reg. doubted right, and have her own constitution ulates its colored population as it pleases, and if Congress would abolish the law legalizing is protected in doing so by the Constitution slavery in all the territory outside of that of the United States. All the negroes of the State and lying north of a certain line. That North are represented in the ratio of federal Congress had any power to do this is now alrepresentation, and yet nearly all are disfran- most universally doubted, and by a large machised and alienated by the laws of the North. The South does as it pleases with its colored slavery can be forced, either in or out of the manly sense of justice-then we admit that population, slave and free, and is protected territory, by the legislation of the General under the Federal Constitution, but its slaves Government. Thus, by mere clamor and aare only represented in the ratio of three fifths buse, the North got an unconstitutional adin the federal representation.

> inconsistent that these abolitionists, who are was plainly her own. But even this did not entirely silent in reference to the negroes in satisfy the Abolitionists They continued to the free States, should be so extremely vitu- insult the South for not giving up everything. perative when they come to treat of the con- and vented their abusive and slanderous epidition of the negroes of the slave States. Both | thets upon the North because it had 1 e' insisbelong to the same inferior class, both are so | ted on more. Wisthis Northern or Southern regarded in all the States. The Fouth found aggression ? a legacy in slavery, transmitted to it by its English ancestors, and the Constitution respected the institution as it existed when that seemed to put the Union in extreme danger. instrument was framed. The North, while Again the trouble was allayed by a comproit has rid itself of slavery, (so far as the name mise The nature, character and terms of is concerned, ) still retains the right to protect the Compromise will show how much aggresitself against contact with a race which is sion had been committed then. stamped as inferior by all classes of whites wherever they are found.

> undoubted constitutional right, consulted what | co on the principle of non-intervention, which they deemed their own true interest, and one is known would exclude slavery. 3. The after another, in their own time and their own purchase of a large portion of Texas, taking

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aggressor, a slave driver and a tyrant, while

jority of the people it is totally denied that vantage, in return for yielding to a Southern In a moral point of view, it seems at least State a privilege which no fair man can deny

In 1850, this cry of Southern aggression on Northern rights again rose to a pitch which

There were five measures included in it .--1 The admission of California as a free State. The Northern States in the exercise of their | 2. The territorial organization of New Mexiway abolished slavery. Against these pro- it away from the jurisdiction of a Slave State which the South ever made; we have meant to stance in which the South has got more than caped our notice On the contrary, we subhas not got the scantiest measure of justice Maine and Vermont were admitted as free that could be possibly dealt out to her.-Has States, and nobody asked them to put slave- not the North had all the preponderance? Has not our section had the advantage of all the important concessions that were ever made? The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mich-Our limited space will not permit us to recount the many unjustifiable injuries which the upon all who support it. This agitation began in England among

Bowls, Nails, Lamp Globes, Curry Combs, Carpet Hammers and Tacks, Window Glass of all kinds, Arpold's Ink, Hover's Ink, Steel Pens, Stationary of all kinds. Together with a large assortment of other arti-

cles not enumerated, which will be sold as cheap if not cheaper than any establishment in the county. RICITARD TUDOR. Ebensburg, Jul 30. 1 -40.

#### ARCADE HOTEL.

HENRY FOSTER, PROPRIÉTOR. The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Cambria county and the travelling public generally, that he has leased for a number of years the above Hotel, and furnished it in a manner equal, if not superior, to many Hotels in Western Pennsylvania, and it being situated in one of the most business streets in Johnstown, makes it a desirable stopping place for business men. The Bar will be furnished with the best liquors the Philadelphia Custom House can afford. Attached is a large and commodious Saloon in the basement story, where every delicacy will be erved up. Every attention will be paid to visit HENRY FOSTER. Johnstown, Sept. 3, 1856-tf

**NEW ARRIVAL!** CROCERIES' GROCERIES' GROCERIES' HART & BRO., would respectfully inform their old customers as well as many new ores "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 hatid

20,000 CIGARS which we will dispose of wholesale or retail. HART & BRO.

July 9, 1856.

UNRIVALED ATTRACTION

ThE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Tunnel Hill and Gallitzin, and the public generally, that he has received from the Eastern cities, a new and splended stock

Spring and Summer Dry Goods, to which he begs leave to call the \_\_\_\_\_tention of all who are desirous of purchasing ne 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 sup-

Groceries,	Boots & Shoes,
Hardware,	Drugs & Medicines
Queensware,	Wall Haper,
Glassware,	Books & Stationary
Tinware,	Trimmings,
Hats & Caps,	Notions, &c.,
Also, a good assort	ment of

#### Bonnets and Millinery Goods.

The one price system which has proved so sat-tisfactory to his customers and himself will be strictly adhered to.

DANIEL M'LAUGHLIN. Tunnel Hill, May 14, 1856. 29-12t.

#### NOTICE,

TO THE STOCK HOLDERS OF THE JEFFER-SON & EBENSBURG PLANK ROAD Co :-

You are hereby notified to meet at the Cambria House, in Jefferson, on Saturday the 20th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance is requested. The propriety of in-creasing the tolls will be considered, and other -business of importance.

By order of the Board of Directors. Wm. R. HUGHES, Sec'y. Aug. 25, 1856.

Sept. 3, 1856-3t

Geo. J. Rodgers. Francis Lytle. John S. Buchanan, Gideon Marlett. Alex. M. White, George Riddle. VEGETABLES. Dr. R. M. S. Jackson James D. Hamilton, William Kittell, David Lyde, Francis Eberly, Abraham Kopelin, FRUIT. Charles Ellis; James Reamer, James Carroll, John B. Brookbank. Gordon Sinclair, Wm. A. Durbin, PRODUCTS OF THE DAIRY. William Murray, (Sunt) William Litzinger William H. Gardner. E. Hughes,

Henry Saylor. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES Robert B. Gageby, George W. Easly, Robert Galbraith. William Callins. Peter J. Little, Robert McCombie. Hugh Hughs, Jr., George Orris, James M'Closkey. George Walters,

William Lake, Christian Smay. EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES. Dr. Walters, Chairman, Wm. K. Piper, Abel Lloyd, M. D. Magehan. Charles Zimmerman.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES. Mrs. P. Noon. Mrs. James Potts. Mrs. Jas Riffle, Mrs. S. Hull Swith. Mrs. W. H. Gardner. MILLINERY AND NEEDLEWORK.

Mrs. Dr. Lemmon, Mrs. James Yinger. Mrs. Alex M. White, Mrs. E. Hughes, Mrs. James Morell, Mrs. Geo. N. Smith. FLOWERS.

Miss Harriet Rhey, Miss A. Fockler. Miss L. Vickroy, Miss Gadd. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES. Dr. Lowman, Harry Boggs, P. Shiels. Louis Luckhardt, Wm. W. Harris, P. F. Gibbons.

#### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Rees ETTERS Testamentary on uncereip, Cambria Morgan late of Cambria township, Cambria County dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of said county, and he hereby notifies all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated for settlement. EVAN R. MORGAN, Executor. Aug. 27, 1856.

#### Ran Away.

From the subcriber in Alleghaney Township, August 4th A Boy named Nathaniel Bendon aged about 15 years. I caution any persons to harbor or trust said Boy on my account. JOHN B. MYERS. Loretto, Ausust, 6, 1856.

THE LONGLOOKED FOR HAS COME AT



#### The largest, lest, and cheapest assortment of CLOTHING !

S, Bernei would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country, that he has just opened out at his new establishment, near the Cour. House, one of the largest, most varied, elegant and theapest 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

Overcoat	s of all	sizes and	qua	line, consisting of dities from \$3,00 to
\$20	,00,			
Coats	4.6			\$1.00 to \$20,00.
Pants	**	* 0* <b>1</b> 0-00	46	\$0,75 to \$8,00.
Vests	**	•		\$0.75 to \$8.00.
Also.	a full	assortme	nt of	silk Neckerchiefs,

that they may be ruptured at any time by a serious error of the people in choosing a Chief government could possibly be established Magistrate The States of the Union are not Such was the view of the subject taken by held together by physical force like the dependencies of a Kingdom, nor even by political It ored its success simply to the fact that the power, like different parts of the same State. | right of each State to manage its own domes-They are independent sovereignties, united by the gentler law of mutual attraction. This law, operating on their own free will, made the Union; and when it ceases to operate the Union will be unmade. Let a President of the people of the several States, in regard to the United States be elected exclusively by the the treatment that ought to be bestowed upon vowed hostility to the men, the measures, the us-who were on our soil, and yet not a part domestic institutions, the feelings and the in- of the people, nor qualified in any way to be terests, real or supposed, of the other section. our equals. This race was then held in sladissolve the Union. Perhaps the good genius of the Republic, which has brought us through suited to them, while in the South it was just so many perils, might save us again. But the reverse. It was utterly out of the questhat man must be intellectually blind who does tion to expect unanimity on a subject like this. not see that it would put us in fearful danger. It could be managed in one way only; and For this reason the election of a sectional can- that by agreeing that each State should dee very well that they had no business whatever well. We have not resisted any just claim didate must be regarded in itself a great and termine the whole matter for itself, and on its in the matter. public misfortune. The party that avows op- own responsibility It was then solemnly position and hatred towards a certain class of agreed that the Federal Government should the States as its motive and rule of action, is not interfere with Slavery; and that no State entitled to no aid or comfort from any man should interfere with it in any other State, who loves his country, or desires to be faith- either directly or indirectly. And all the ful to its government

that the Union could not last under the con- | ted, it has not been done with the consent of trol of a geographical party Need we refer you to Washingtou's Farewell Address? Need The question of involuntary servitude had we remind you of the admonition which Jef- engaged the earnest attention of the sages of ferson and Jackson have given? If the sol- the revolution. There can be no doubt that emn voices which come from the tomb at if they could have provided for its ameliora-Mount Vernou, from the sepulchre at Monti- tion and gradual emancipation, would have celle, and from the grave at the Hermitage, done so; they found it, however, incorporated have ceased to be regarded, then we are lost in the social system of all the States but one, indeed.

felt the same fears for the Union, and assign- know that even at that early day it was a subed, for those fears, the same reasons. Clay ject of mutual irritation and excitement; and and Webster, and their great compatriots although the wonderful uses to which the cotoverlooked all other considerations in the ef- ton plant has been applied, on account of the forts they made to avoid this one portentious subsequent discoveries in the manufactory of calamity. Even Mr. Fillmore, the Know- machinery, were then scarcely anticipated, it derstood, that, in such a case, he would think of the domestic institutions of the South, in a dissolution of it perfectly justifiable. When the ratio of representation and in the provision you consider these things in connection with the fact that the ultra-Abolitionists, most of Twelve of the thirteen States that formed the whom are acting with the so-called Republi- Constitution, held slaves at the time that incan party, openly profess their desire to break strument was adopted, and by the quiet operup the Union and to trample on the Constitu- ation of the popular exclusive sovereignty siz tion, how can you doubt that Fremont's elec- of these States have since become free .-tion, or even the casting of a onsiderable vote Throughout all the action of the framers of

Scarfs, Handkerchieft, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawof the North. They have pertinaciously de- what free State is he equal to the white? In ers, Socks, Comforts, Collars, Travelling Bags, clared that in all controversies on the subject some States he is prevented from voting, in of Slavery we of the North have been over- others he votes upon a property qualification; It is useless to attempt to give anything like a come by the superior energy and boldness of even in Massachusetts certain disqualifications those who favor that institution. "The are thrown in the way by those Utopian phi-Slaveocracy," "the lash of the Slave drivers," | losophers, who constantly prate of the equali-" the aggressions of the Slave power,-these | ty of races; in others still he is met by a statare the phrases with which they describe the | ute that excludes him altogether from entrance influence of the South in our National Coun- upon their soil, and nowhere is he recognized

ous and so much opposed, that no general Washington himself. But the effort was made tic concerns in its own way, was fully conceded.

It was easily foreseen that great difference of opini- and feeling would exist between their numbers were few, and the climate un

people said amen! If the solemn assurances the country ever produced, have warned us to so often since, have been belied and viola- with reference to the new States

ceedings in the North the South uttered not | 4. The abolition of the slave trade in the a word of complaint. But the views and opin- District of Columbia. 5. The fugitive slave ons of the Southern States were wholly averse law. The first four of these measures were to abolition. They believed it to be utterly anti-slavery, and were demanded by the impossible, without the greatest danger, not North.-The fifth one (the fugitive slave law) to their prosperity only but to their very ex- was a concession, not to the South, but to the istence. \* This was an opinion to which they Constitution. It was required by its plain had as good a right as the North had to the and unequivocal mandate, and had been adopposite one. But they were not suffered to mitted by every President and every Congress. enjoy and to act upon it in quietness and from the foundation of the Government, to peace. At the very first Congress after the be an imperative Constitutional obligation. votes of one section, and on a principle of a. the black race, who were among us, but not of government was organized, a petition from For this, the same infamous assaults were the North was presented, praying for the ab- | again made on the eminent men who supporolition of slavery by Congress. Treacherous ted it. The only measure which the South attempts to deprive the South of her undoubt- got was opposed and resisted, even after its and what must be the consequence ? We do very, or involuntary servitude, by the laws of ed rights to manage her own affairs, have been enactment, and in many places its execution not say that it would certainly or necessarily all the States except one. But in the North constantly made. The framers of the Consti- was wholly prevented We demand again. tution declared in its preamble, that one of where was the aggression? their great objects in adopting it was " to in- It is on these facts we base the assertion sure domestic tranquility." But the "do- that in every contest where the rights of the mestic tranquility" of the South has been as- North have been entrusted to Democratic prosailed by Northern Abolitionists, who knew tection, they have been guarded faithfully and

A majority of the old States made the ne- treat them fairly, and to carry out in good groes free without opposition from abroad .-- faith the obligatio s imposed upon us by the That it was wice for the North to do so all Constitution. But if there has been any inagreed; that it was just and proper in the South to make no complaint is equally true its due, the history of the transaction has es-Now let us see whether the South has gained The greatest, the wisest and the best men of mutual forbearance then given and sworn any advantages, or committed any aggressions mit to you, fellow citizens, whether the South

ry into their constitutions. This was a matter of course, and so treated all around.

But with reference to the Western States, their exemption from slavery was not a matter | igan and Wisconsin were slave territory. They of course. The South might have prevented were presented to us by Virginia as a gracious it if she had seen proper. The whole of the gift, and we excluded slavery. The State of territory north and west of the Ohio, and east Iowa, the territories of Minnesota and Neof the Mississippi, belonged to the State of braska, were slave territory under the law of The most illustrious statesmen of later times in which they lived. We all Virginia. She owned the land, and had the Louisiana. We took them because we were power to control the settlement of every acre. strong, and we made them Free Soil. Slavery What did she do? She magnanimously gave once covered the whole Union. Its Represenup not only her political jurisdiction, but also tatives in the National Government are now her proprietary right to the Federal Govern- in a minority Could anything but the grossment, allowing the voters of the North to set- est malice, the most stupid folly, or the most tle its destiny and all its proceeds to go into unmitigated knavery have suggested the idea the general coffers. Connecticut had a spu- that slavery was encroaching upon us while Nothing (but Abolition) candidate, has not hesitated to say that the Union cannot stand in case an Abolition President, like Fremont, in case an Abolition President, like Fremont, rious claim to a part of it-a claim precisely these blessings were going on? But her claim to the Western Reserve was Abolitionists have perpetrated and attempted conceded to her-she kept it, sold it, and put to perpetrate upon the people of the South. the proceeds into her own treasury. Virginia upon those in the North who do not unite with did not protest even when the Ordinance of them and upon all the institutions of the coun-1787 was passed, abolishing slavery within try. They have sought every occasion and the Territory, which she had thus generously taken advantage of every event which could given away. Was there any aggression in all give them an excus, for pouring out their this? If there was 'encroachment' on either venomous slanders upon the fathers of the side, who committed it ? If there was unwise Constitution, upon the Constitution itself, and concession, from whom did it come?

for him would prove to be a fatal mistake ? the Constitution, the idea which prevailed The Territory of Louisiana, including what Yet we are no alarmists. We trust confi- was that which regarded the negro as inferiis now Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, persons whose gross ignorance of America dently in the perpetuity of our present Gov- or to the white, and until abolitionism is able Kansas, and the unoccupied wilderness beyond was the only excuse for their insane hostility ernment. But that confidence is based in the to convince the present generation that this was purchased from France in 1803 It was to our Union. They sent over to this counconviction that the people will take the advice idea is illogical or untrue, (and to do this they all slave Territory. We took it with a French try one Thompson, a member of the British of Washington, and frown indignantly on the must agree to the doctrine of a perfect equallaw upon it legalizing slavery. It could not Parliament, a man of ability; but reckless first dawnings. be made free without repealing that law .- like his employers. Under his influence and ity between the races,) all permanent legis-The safety of this Union must depend on lation on the subject of the negro race must Missouri had been settled long before by per- direction, societies, modelled after the old the triumph of better principles than those of and will be controlled by the same sentiment. sons who had owned slaves and who had held British form, were established in New Eng-Giddings and Summer, and Garrison, and Hale, In the free States, at the present day, the nethem there upon the faith of the law. They land. The avowed object of these societies and Seward ; and upon the election of a bet- gro is subject to a moral, and in many reswere not disturbed during her whole existence | was to excite insurrection among the Southern ter President than John C. Fremont as an organized territory. When she propo- negroes For this purpose they distributed pects to a physical servitude, quite as injuri-These men attempt to justify the miserable ous to his condition as the most fabulous piccrusade which they are preaching against a tures of Southern slavery represent his brothportion of their fellow citizens, by asserting ers' condition in the South to be. We do ple, in the exercise of as plain a right as any power, pictures representing the scenes of that the South have encroached on the rights not call the Northern negro a slave, but in people ever possessed, made a constitution for violence, murder and arson, through which themselves, in which, with almost entire unz- the slaves, if they would adopt them, might nimity, they recognized the rights of the slave- be free. These things were accompanied by holders to retain the property acquired under promises of aid and support from British and previous laws. Then arose the wildest yells American leaders. Long subsequent to the of fanaticism. Large masses of the people in time we speak of, Joshua R. Giddings, a mem-the North, and especially in New England, led ber of Congress, and now the leading friend on and excited by inflammatory appeals of of Col Fremont admitted the accomplishtheir leaders, grew almost frantic with rage. ment of this object. (a servile insurrection led The sole cause of this outery was that the peo- by British officers.) to be the dearest wish of cils. Northern men who do not join them in on the same level with the white The white ple of Missouri had made their own constitu- his heart. No doubt he spoke the general their clamorous abuse of the South, are char- who intermarries with the black is everywhere tion to suit their own views, and had not perged with cowardice and are habitually called regarded as a degraded being; and in schools mitted it to be made for them by anti-slavery Think, fellow-citizens, of the situation in U vies and Crucifixes, at J. M'DERMIT's " Doughfaces." This has been repeated so and churches there is almost a universal bar men residing in the Northern States. This which this must have placed the Southern

Valuable Property for Sale. The subscriber offers his farm at private sale, containing one hundred and eight acres, situated in Pine township, Indiana county, Pa., about four miles north of Strongstown. The land is in general enumeration, as the task would be a difficult one, but in lieu of this, the public are most a good state of cultivation, with sixty acres cordially invited to call and examine if they wish cleared, and under fence. There is also crected the best of bargains. on the property a two story frame dwelling House and an excellent Saw Mill, eapable of Ebensburg, July 30, 1856.-40-1v. cutting 2000 feet of lumber in twelve hours. The property will be sold exceedingly low, as the subscriber wishes to go West.

GOLD Rings and Breastnins-Combs Port. monies, and Toys, it J M'Dermit's ATHOLIC Prayer Books, Catechisms, Rosa-JACOB GLASS.