

Prworrat & Sentinel. C. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher. EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING : MARCH 3.

THE MEETING

We set down for the purpose of writing this been humbuged. Many supposed they were sign article with feelings of pride and pleasure, for ing a call for a Democratic instead of an Anti we feel that we have been sustained by the DE-Lecompton Meeting, others that it was a Re-MOCRACY of Cambria. All honor we say, to monstrance against Pine County. The following that veteran democrat, Augustin Durbin, and the Cards are from as respectable men as this county fearle s champion of democratic principles, Gen. contains. Read the Cards; they speak for them Joseph M'Donald. When demagogues and factionists have strutted their busy hour on the selves. stage and have become either Know Nothings or Black Republicans, Augustin Durbin and Joseph M'Donald will be recognized as the fearless champions and defenders of the men and principles of the Mountain Democracy. The meeting would not have been called but for the call contained in the last "Mountaineer" for a meeting on Tuesday evening. We directed the attention of our readers in the last number of our paper to an article in the Pittsburg "Dispatch," which afforded grounds for more than a suspicion that a meeting would be held this week for the purpose of disorganizing the Democratic party and denouncing James Buchanan. The appearance of the "Mountaineer" last Thursday evening confirmed our suspicions, and proved that the Know Nothing correspondent of the "Dispatch" was a prophet. It contained a call for a meeting in the

following words : explain how my name was obtained It was "It having been proclaimed, in various parts represented to me that the meeting, was to be of this State, that the Democracy of Cambria county are in favor of the admission of Kansas a general Democratic meeting, not to opunder the Lecompton Constitution, the underpose Mr. Buchanan, otherwise I would not signed, believing that the Democracy of Cambria have signed the call have been grossly misrepresented in reference to their views on this important question, hereby give notice, that a meeting of the Democrats of Cambria, who 'are in favor of the unqualified right of the people of Kansas to adopt or reject their constitution at the ballot-box, and who believe that the right of the majority to govern, nel -Sir. Having observed my name attached will be violated and destroyed by the admission to a call for a meeting, on the subject of the of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, admission of Kansas, published in the "Moun will be held at the COURT HOUSE in EBENSBURG, taineer" of last week, I deem that some exon TUESDAY, EVENING the 2d of MARCH next, at carly canile-lighting. Our friends throughout the country, who concur in these views, are invited to be present, so that the Mountain Democracy Foster House, in Johnstown, I was requested may no longer be misunderstood or misrepre- to sign a paper, I asked what the object of the sented.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING. comments with regard to the meeting we have

In pursuance of a call of the Chairman of the County Committee, the Democracy of Cambria County met in Massmeeting, at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg, on Monday evening, the 1st inst. The meeting was called to or 22d inst. der by the Chairman of the County Committee, and on his motion Gen. Joseph McDonald was

proper hour, but no persons were seen wending called to the Chair. The following Vice Presidents and Secretarys their way to the Court House. The people treat were then appointed: ed the matter with silent confempt. The lea-

Vice Presidents,-Michael Maguire, George Delany, Joseph Mardis, David Brawley, John McBride, James Shanon, Geo. Englebach, Jos. Hoge, James Luther, Jacob Kibler, Charles Gill, Henry Harbor, John Carl, Andrew Lewis, Ed. Glass John F. Barns, Conrod Suppes, P. H. Shiels, Dr. Wm. Gwin, Wm, Johnston, James McClos-

key, Edward Farren, John Bradley, Henry Topper, John G. Given, Sam. H. Gray, Francis Bearer, Peter Dougherty, John Shorbauh, F. M. George, Jeremiah McGonigle.

Secretarys,-Charles Flick, Geo. McGough, the call who did not acknowledge that he had John Buck, Michael Noon, Jr. Geo. J. Rodgers, Geo. C. K Zahm, Augustin Little, Thomas Mc. Culloch, M. J. Smith, J. L. Luckhart, J. W. Condon, Peter McGough, Esq,.

The meeting was then addressed in an eloquent and impressive manner, by the President. After had concluded, on motion the following Committee on resolutions were appointed by the President

Committee on resolutions .-- C. D. Murray S. B. McCormick, A. F. Cantwell, P. H. Shiels, Dr. Walters, John A. Blair, M. M. Adams, Thomas McCulloch, Wm. Ryan, James S. Todd, John Commerford, Henry C. Devine, and Werner Bender, who reported the following which were adopted by acclamation.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Cambria cornty, assembled in mass meeting, under the sanction of their regular organization and in pursuance of the call of the Chairman of their County Committee. do solemnly testify their undiminished confidence in the integrity, patriotism and far-seeing statesmanship of James Buchanan, the illustrious chief Magistrate of the Republic. Resolved, That we are decidedly in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the "Lecompton Constitution." We desire to see this vexed question settled in order that there may be an end to fanatical agitation in and outside of the Territory. If Kansas is admitted into the Union under the Constitution framed in pursuance of lawful authority, which she has presented to Congress, the contests between the various parties in the new State will at once assume a local character, and no longer engross the attention of the Nation.

Resolved, That, having never pandered to the spirit of abolitionism in days gone by, we will not do so now. We regard the opposition and denunciations of such men as Horace Greely, Senator Hale, Simon Cameron, David Wilmot and Lloyd Garrison only as additional evidence of the sincerity of our devotion to the men and principles of the Democratic party. Resolved, That we cordially endorse the course

of our efficient U.S. Senator, Hon. Wm. Bigler. For his prompt and able defence of the Kansas policy of the President, he merits the thanks of the Democratic party.

Resolved. That we view

Read-A ecalitica proposed.

A Convention of Delegates representing the City of Philadelphia, and many of the counties of this Commonwealth, assembled at Herr's Hotel, Harrisburg, on Monday Feb.

The Convention was organized by appointing John Adams Fisher, Esq., of Dauphin county as Chairman, and Geo. S. King, Esq. of Cambria county, as Secretary.

After such organization, and a full and free the following Preamble and Resolutions were introduced, read, fully discussed, adopted and ordered to be published.

Whereas, It is desirable that all those opposed to the misrule of the National Administration, and especially to its atrocious attempt to force Slavery upon Kansas against the will of the people, should unite at the ensuing election on the State and County tickets, without regard to differences of opinion on other subjects, and without regard to the have a saltary effect upon the public opinion. mode or form of effecting said object; there-

Resolved, That the State Committee, of which Lemuel Todd, Esq., is Chairman, be this Kansas question. For that purpose some requested to call a Convention of all those willing to unite to effect the above object, to tional history. 1776, In consequence of a be held at Harrisburg, on some day not earlier | circular from the Committee of Safety from than the 1st of July next.

Resolved. That such call should distinctly state that, in thus inviting, no individual or party is expected to sacrifice any principle, nor to approve of any principle of those with whom he acts, saving only earnest and practicle hostility to political despotism, and the finally the 25th of the same month. This extension of human slavery over the free territories of this Republic.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary thereof, and that the same be published in all the journals of this State friendly to the cause of Freedom, justice and right. JOHN A, FISHER, Chairman.

GEO. S. KING, Secretary.

The Utah Expedition and the Prospect.

We have intelligence from Camp Scott as late as the 1st of January. The snow on the mountains was from one to six feet deep, but ,he troops were in good condition and prepared for any emergency. The real intentions of Brigham Young were still involved in doubt It was not known positively whether he would fight, yield or retreat. A messenger who recently arrived at St. Louis. states that from Fort Bridger to Bear River,] the distance is about fifty miles, the road generally running through an open county. where little or no opposition could be made by an enemy. There are some very steep hills to Salt Lake Basin, which has a greater elevation than the South Pass. At Bear river the difficulties of the march will commence. This river at that season of the year will be swolen by boats or by being bridged. As the current is very rapid and timber scarce, it will be difficult to throw a bridge across, and boats will have to be built, as those now there will no doubt be destroyed by the Mormons. The Mormons, if so disposed, cannot, oppose the passage, as the opposite bank can be swept by our field batteries from this side. The river, where the road crosses it, 75 yards wide. Beyond the river the road continues to run through an open but broken country for about ten miles further, where it strikes the head of Echo Canon. From this point to Salt Lake City, a distance of some 50 miles the road runs through a continuous series of canons and over two mountains, and along this part the road will come the tug of war. It will be seen from this statement, that the troops, should they determine to march to Salt Lake City, will experience considerable difficulty, especially should the Mormons attempt to oppose their progress by force of arms. In the course of a little while, therefore, we shall know the issue of the effort on determination to take no step backward, and he is evidently a man of more than ordinary energy. It appears to be understood, that a conflict will take plece, and that then, if the Mormons should be worsted, they will be afforded an opportunity to submit on conciliatory terms. It is to be hoped that all this will be accomplished without the sacrifice of much life. But it would be lamentable to inflict any terrible retribution upon the deluded dupes and followers. They are to be pitied and condemned, rather than assailed with vio-

AMDMISSION OF KANSAS. In Senate, February 24th.

Mr. Buckalew, from the Select Committee to which was refered certain resolutions relating to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, made the following report:-That the Committee, in addition to reporting back to the Senate the resolutions refered

to them-the one with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, and the other in an amended form-deem it proper to state the interchange of opinions among the Delegates, grounds upon which their action is founded. So pertenacious and vehement have been the efforts to render this measure of admissian obnoxious and unpopular, and so much

is the peace and harmony of the country involved in a correct understanding of it, that your committee believe that some examination of the subject in the Legislature, to be followed by the expression of its judgement, in the form of a resolution, will disabuse the minds of many from false impressions, and Our experience in Pennsylvania in making and amending Constitutions may be examined to aid us in solving the difficulties of reference will be made to our own constitu-Philadelphia to the Committee of the several counties, enclosing the resolution of the Continental Congress of the 15th of May, members were appointed from the several counties

to a provincial conference, which met in Phil adelphia on the 18th of June, and adjourned conference recommended the election of delegates, to assemble in convention, and form a Constitution for l'ennsylvania, as an independent State and provided the manner in which the elections for that purpose should be held. In consequence of this recommendation, delegates were chosen by the people, who assembled in Convention on the 15th day of July, 1776, and proceeded to form the Constitution of that year, without submitting it to a vote of the people or other process

of ratification. That Constitution, it will be een had a revolutionary origin, and it continued in force fourteen years, until 1790. It contained some faults which disturbed its practical operation. The legislative departnent consisted of a sinle body, as in colonial times, an Executive consisteg of a Council and President, the latter being selected by the joint vote of the Council and Assembly. A council of censors was also established, who were to review, from time to time, the conduct of the different departments of the government, and report to the people any violations of the Constitution by either; and they ascend and descend, particularly the Shaking were empowered, by a two-third vote of their Aspin Hill, the deviding ridge between the number, to call a Convention to amend the waters of the Gulf of Calafornia and the Great Constitution, A single legislative body, a plaral executive, and a censoral council criticise official action, but without power to enforce its judgement, were the three capital errors of that Constitution; and of the acrange ment for amendment through the action of the censors was found to be impracticable. majority was in favor, at one time, of a Convention, and at another, against it; but at no time couls an affirmative two-thirds vote be obtained. Finally, under the pressure of ne cessity in favor of change, the subject was taken up by the Legislature, and on the 24th submitted to popular desission. If no such of March, 1789, iu General Assembly, resolutions were adopted setting forth that alterations and amendments to the constitution were immediately necessary; reciting from the Declaration of Independence the assertion of he right of the people to alter or abolish their government, and to institute a new one, and also the clause of the bill of rights in the then existing constitution -- "That government is or, ought to be, instituted for the common ben fit, protection and security of the people, uation or community, and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any single man. family, or set of men, who are a part only of that community-hath an indubitable. and unalienable and indefeasable right to reform, alter, or abolish government in such manner as shall be to that community judged most conducive to the public waal." From all which, as well as the nature of society and the principles of government, it manifestly appeared that the people have, at all times, an inherant right to alter and amend the form cf government in such manner as they shall think proper; and that they are not and cannot be limited to any certain rule or mode of accomplishing the same, but may make choice of such method as may be best adapted to the end proposed. and that further reasons assigned the delay of the mode prescribed in the Constitution for amendment ought not to be admitted. It was tharefore proposed and earnestly recommended to the citizens of the Commonwealth to take this subject into their serious consideration, and if they concurred in opinion with the Assembly, that a Convention for the purpose of revising and altering the Constitution of the State ought to be called. It was submitted to them whether it would not be convenient age and proper to elect members of such Convention at the next general election, and that, upon their pleasure being signified at their next sitting, it would provide by a law the ---- 1 2,079 2'800 8,939 | time and place of the meeting of the Conven-- \$,774 2,102 2,989 tion, and for the payment of expenses incur-The official report says that this enormous red thereby. These important resolutions disparity in the expenses is not owing to ex- were adopted by the decisive vote of forty-one to seventeen. At its next session the Gencept in clothing, they are not better paid than eral Assembly called a Convention "for the purpose of review, and if they see occasion, altering and amending the Constitution of the The resolutions for that purpose were adopted by a vote of thirty-nine to seventeen on the 15th of September, 1786. from the place where the services of the vol- These legislative proceedings resulted in the unteers and militia are required ; to the bire, | Constitution of 1790, and would seem to stand justified by the reasons assigned. and by the to furnishing them a full supply of clothing further one, that although the Constitution of as bounty, without regard to length of service. 1776 provided a mode of amendment, it did not forbid other modes; and that therefore the FROM THE UTAH ARMY .- A letter has has | ordinary law-making power could not initiate been published, written by Col. A. S John- the necessary proceeding of change. That ston, the commander of the Utah army, to a Constitution of 1790 was proclaimed by the member of his family in Louisville, Kentuc- Convention and put in force by it, with out ty, dated at Camp Scott, near Fort Bridger, any submission of the instrument or any part

wealth, on the expediency of calling a Convention of delegates, to be elected by the peo plc, with authority to submit amendments of the State Constitution to a vote of the people. for their ratification or rejection, and with m other or greater powers whatsoever " The vote taken in pursuance of this act was in favor of a Convention, and by the subsequent act of the 29th of March, 1836, provision was made for electing the delegates, and for the submission of the amendments proposed by them. Without pausing to explain the particular reasons which actuated the Legisature and people, it is clear that the Conven tion of 1837-38, the members which, were elected with reference to these laws, possessed only limited powers. They could not form a new Constitution, nor, abrogate the old, nor put their amendments in force. They could only frame propositions of amendments requiring a vote to give them validity.

Those amendments of 1838 were adopted. and the Constitution of 1790, was so far changed as they expunged old matter or introduced new. Among those amendments, was one in relation to future amendments. which now constitutes the 10th article of the Constitution, and provides that amendments may be proposed by a majority of all members elected to such House of the General Assembly at two successive sessions, which, upon being approved by a public vote, will take effect. Under this provision and amend ment was was adopted in 1850, and four in 1857. If this provisions regarding changes in the Constitution, should receive the same construction as did the provision in the constitution of 1776, it does not furnish an exclusive mode of amendment; and the Legislative power of the State is competent at any time to prvide for calling a Constitutional Con vention, the powers of which, whether general, or special and limited, will depend upon the law under which the delegates are chosen And as this section of our present Constitution does not forbid other modes of amend ment than that provided by it, it is clear that this construction must be accepted as the true

Let the facts of this sketch be applied to the Convention and Constitution of Kansas, and difficulties and misconceptions regarding them will disappear. The Legislature of that Territory passed an act for taking the sense of the people at an election in 1856, upon the question of a Convention to form a Constitution for Kansas : ubsequently, on the 19th day of Feb. 1857, the Legislature passed the law for the election of delegates to the Convention

The delegates were elected in view of these facts, and their powers, were, of course geueral, and similar to those of our Conventions of 1779 and 1790-the only Conventional bodies ever assembled in this State from whose hands came forth an entire necessary consequences is, that the Constitution framed by the Kansas Convention would be valid, and subject only to the acceptance of Congress under that provision of the Constitution of the United States which gives it jurisdiction over the admission of new States. It is not necessary here to inquire whether the slavery clause of that instrument stood upon different grounds from other parts of it. If that be affirmed, the answer is, that it was legal obligation existed, it was not necessary to submit it, and the doing so was a voluntary act of the convention, with reference to political reason and public expectation, rather, than legal course. The constitution therefore comes before Congress a lawful in strument, and sanctioned by ordinary legal and constitutional principlas. Now, upon questions of public or political right, the whole country and all its mulattants are under LAW, and judgment must be given in favor of that party or individual whose position stands sanctioned by it 1 our system were not so, through all its parts, it would be worthless and speedily dissolved un ler the breath of revolution, or be struck down by the arm of force. Nor is this condition of things incompatible with true nuerty and freedom. Our system has abundant facilities for amendment, change and reform in connection with power to enforce the existing laws and rights, public and private. And that people who cannot control their pa sions, but will strike at law or constitu otherwise than by legal and orderly modes amendment, are unfit for free governments. and cannot long maintain them. The lawful and regular character of the proceedings for the formation of the Kansas Constitution, and the validity of that instrument as presented to Congress having be shown, and the argument illustrated by own constitutional history, it remains to t tice some of the leading objections heretofe made, and to give them a fair reply. 1st. The objection that the Constitu unchangeable until 1864, is fully answer by the citations already made from Pennsy vania Constitutional history. We may e clude that the same power will exist in people of Kansas to change their Coustitu through a regular process, as that exerc by our own people in changing the Constill tion of 1776. The cases are alike upon question of power, and the one is solved the decision of the other. Any one who a cepts our Pennsylvania practice as regul and lawful, will not doubt that, upon administ sion, the people of the new State of Kansi will have power, through a Convention, amend or change altogether their fundamen tal law, retaining in any case its republicat form. This power stands upon the solid foun dation where our fathers placed it, and upo general grounds of reason where a Constitu tion provides for its own amendment, t mode or time so provided cannot be exclusi unless others are expressly prohibited. Every presumption should be made in vor of the popular right in legal instrument of government, and the power of change them must remain entire, unless exp limited or forbidden. The Kansas Consul tion does not forbid amendment before 18 and it does contain a declaration of power over Constitutions, similar b quoted by our Legislature in 1789, in ecisely similar to the present one. 2d. Upon the final adjournment Kansas Convention without its submissi the whole Constitution formed by it to objection was made to it upon that and a constitutional philosophy, alter novel, was produced upon the occas sustain that objection, by Rebert J. the Governor of the Territory. It may found expounded at large in his subsequ letter of resignation, and it constitutes material point in the message of Mr. tary Stanton to the Territorial Log

Eben-burg, Feb. 20, 1858.

It will be perceived that the above is a "one sided" call, and shows that the men who issued it, were afraid to meet the question. Only the enemies of the National Administration are invited to attend the meeting-the friends of Mr. Euchanan will not be heard. This is about what the above call amounts to. Immediately on the appearance of this call, the Chairman of the County Committee at once determined to "head" the disorganizers in their efforts to place the Democracy of Cambria in a false position. He accordingly promptly issued the following call :

"The Democratic citizens of Cambria county are respectfully requested to meet at the Court House, on Monday evening, the 1st of March, at early candle-lighting, for the purpose of sustaining the men and measures of the Democratic par 17. There never was a crisis in the history of the Democratic party, which required a more prompt and energetic expression of opinion on the part of its members than the one through which we are now passing. A general attend-A. DURBIN, ance is requested. Chairman County Committee.

February 27, 1858,

On Monday afternoon, the Democracy arrived in town by hundreds for the purpose of attending the meeting, and all in favor of sustaining the National Administration. On entering the Court room in the evening, we at once perceived that the opposition were drilling their forces for the purpose of "stealing a march" on the friends of the National Administration; and we were not mistaken. Immediately on Judge Taylor directing the crier to adjourn the Court, before his Honor had left the bench, before even the crier was done exclaiming "O yes, o yes, the Court will now adjourn," Philip S. Noon, Esq. arose, and moved that Thomas Collins be President of the meeting. This "dodge" was promptly met by the Chairman of the County Committee, who called the meeting to order, and nominated Gen eral M'Donald for President. The shout for M'Donald now because designing. General M'Donald then took the chair, and an organization was effected. Ho then delivered a powerful and convincing address, sustaining the principles of the Democratic party and the National Administration. Resolutions sutaining Mr. Buchanan, and in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, were then read and adopted by acclamation After the adoption of the resolutions, a call was made for a division. A perfect rush was

immediately made for the "Luchanan side," and in a few moments the motley group of disorganizers were left alone in their glory. They still continued however, to shout, whistle, stamp, &c. so that no speaker could be heard. Finding themselves vanquished, they determined to disturb the meeting and break it up in a row. But fortunately, they didn't succeed in this. The Democracy having performed the work for which they came together, the meeting adjourned with cheers for Buchanan and the Lecompton Constitution. The treacherous efforts of the disorganizers to ol tain the organization, shows to what desperate means they are determined to resort to call. in order to sustain their rotten and sinking cause, and shows also how hollow are their professions DOF We will next week publish a full stateof attachment to the principle of popular soverment of the Proceedings of Court. The atteneignty. But few persons were in the Court room dance is large. at the time; it was not yet dark; none of the

planation is due myself On one day last week, I walked into the peper was, I was informed that it was a call for a Democratic meeting. In reply to my question, is it purely Democratic? I was told

I bensburg. March, 2d, 1858.

room for this week. We will refer to the sub-

ANTI BUCHANAN MEETING.

The Anti Lecompton meeting last night proved

a perfect fizzle. The bell was "tolled" at the

ders of the Disorganizers | finding that they

couldn't get a respectable crowd together to list-

en to their denunciations aud abuse of the Chief

Magistrate of the Republic, finally determined to

For the purpose of showing how the signatures

to the call in the last "Mountaineer" were obtained

we publish the following cards. In fact we

have conversed with scarcely a man who signed

A CARD.

seen my name signed to a call for a meeting,

to be held at the Court House, on Tuesday

the 2nd inst, for the purpose of expressing

opposition to the policy of President Buchan-

an &c., I would say that my name was used

without my consent, and as I have no tears

to shed for bleeding Kansas I take this pub-

A CARD.

tinel -Sir, The Ebensburg Mountaineer,

last week contains a call for a meeting of

those opposed to Mr. Buchanan's policy in

regard to the admission of Kansas, Among the

names attached to it, I deem it necessary to

A CARD.

To the Editor of the Democrat and Senti-

H. R. Me'MULLEN

To the Editor of the Democrat and Sen-

lic manner of saying so. EDWARD. FARREN.

Munster March, 1st 1858.

To the Editor of the Sentinel -- Sir. having

let the matter pass by default.

ect again next week.

that such was the fact. I replied that I always signed such documents, and did attach my name to the paper. I had no suspicion that 'a bleeding Kansas' meeting was intended or that it was intended to disapprove of the President's policy in regard to the admission of Kansas. Had I known that that was the fact. I would not have blotted the paper

JAMES SHANNON. Ebensburg March, 2d, 1858.

17 Our friend Col. P. H Shiels has handed in the following;

ENABLING ACTS .- Mr Douglas' position s that Kansas has no right to call a Convention to frame a Constitution except through the act of Congress, authorizing them to do so without an Enabling Act. Without dwelling upon the inconsistency of this position. with his Springfield speech delivered last June, in which he warned the Free State Party of the consequences of its voting for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and then pronounced the law, authorizing such election a fair one, Can Mr Douglas approve it without abandoning his Enabling Act position. Are his friends prepared to stand by that position; we wish to have a definite answer.

Letter from Hon. George N. Smith.

We have received the following letter from our talented and efficient Representative, Hon' G. N. Smith. We regret that we have not room to publish an extract from the Proceedings of the Dauphin County Convention, which he kindly sent us. Read Mr. Smith's letter.

HARBISBURG March, 1st. C. D. MURRAY .- The Dauphin County Convention assembled here to day and endorsed the polcy pur sued by Mr. Buchanan, on the Lecomp-Convention, and instructed the delegates for Sharswood. Enclosed I send you the proceedings of the Convention up to four O'clock this afternoon, which I clip from the Daily Telegraph. There was nothing done to change the proceed ings as reported, when the Convention adjourn-Yours Truly, G. N. SMITH.

THAY CHILDISH "HURRA" for BUCHANAN. -The Editor of the "Mountaineer" informed the world last week that when a boy he hurraed for Buchanan, and probably he did, but that is no reason why he should now hurra against him On this point, we would say to him, if we may use the language of another; "Sir if you ex pect to smooth over your political errors while a man, by the pap which you swallowed when a boy, you are very much mistaken.

13-There is a mistake in the Advertisment of Mr. Barnes Coach Maker. His name is William Barnes instead of John Barnes. Mr. Barnes is an excellent workman, and we hope those in want of anything in his line will give him s

the growing spirit of insubordination to author ity and law, as manifested for years back, by malcontents in almost every city and State in this Union, and which, unless speedily checked, must result in disastrous consequences to the from bank to bank, and can only be crossed general Government, to each State and to every citizen.

Resolved, That we view all insubordination to authority and law as incipient rebellion, and wherever developed, as but another plague spot upon the body politic, and that whether manifested in municipal defiance of State authority, in organizations of "Killers and Bouncers," "Plug Uglies," or other secret political combinations, or in public riots, such as occurred at Louisville and St. Louis, or in insubordination in Kansas, rebellion in Utah, or fillibusterism at New Orleans, it is the same dangerous spirit of restless discontent, and it should be frowned down by evry honest and upright citizen of every party. Resolved. That it is the duty of every good citizen to sustain the President of this great republic, without regard to political predeliction or party affiliation, in seeing that "the laws le faithfully executed," and 'herefore, we do sustain James Buchanan and his Cabinet, and the Supreme Court of the United States and the Coustitution and the Union, in the policy pursued in reference to General-Walker, Brigham Young, Jim Lane, and their deluded followers, not only as an abstract constitutional right, but as an imperious necessity, growing out of circumstances similar to those which impelled Andrew Jackson the part of the United States to subdue the to "take the responsibility" and save the Mormons. Col. Johnston has avowed his Union.

Resolved. That the citizens of Kansas, in accordance with the spirit of the Cincinnatti Platform, the Constitution of the United States and the fundamental principles of human liberty, "have a right to settle their own domestic affairs in their own way" ONLY through the ballot-box, and that as long as they remain in a state of open rebellion, either as the tools of "Eastern Emigration Aid Societies," or as the emboldenedinstruments of Border Ruffians, they are not entitled either to the sympathies or the protection of the government or the people, but should be organized and controlled, even though the authorities should as a dernier resort, appeal to the power | lence, and hurried into premature death. of "Martial Law." Resolved. That as Pennsylvanians we are justly

proud of the Hon. J. S. Black, the representaive of our State in the Cabinet, of the President, He is a Statesman that the Mountain Democracy always delight to honor.

Resolved, That the Administration, of Gov. Wm. F. Packer, thus far meets with our cordial approbation. We are confident that the Chief Magistracy of our noble old Commonwealth, is perfectly safe in his keeping.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest thanks to Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, and his Democratic Colleagues in the State Senate, for the prompt able and fearless manuer in which they have sustained the National Administration, and the Democratic Party.

Resolved, That our confidence in the Democracy, zeal, and ability, of our representative, in the State Legislature, Hon, G. N. Smith, remains undiminished. We cordially endorse his course throughout the present session, especially in sustaining the National Administration.

Resolved, That we hereby instruct James C. Noon, our delegate, to the State Convention, to vote for resolutions in said Convention, similar in spirit to the foregoing.

On motion the following resolutions were then offered and adopted, by acclamation.

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of this meeting, are hereby tendered to the Presiding officer. a man that Cambria always delights to honor, Gen. Joseph McDonald. His noble stand this evening for the freedem of speech, is a guarantee that that confidence is not misplaced. Resolved, That when the Democracy of Cambria select the "Pittsburg Dispatch" as an "organ" they will apprise its Editors of the fact officially.

then adjourned with Cheers

EMPLOYMENT OF VOLUNTEERS .- The difference in the expenses of United States troops. volunteers and militia is not generally known. With a basis of fifty privates of each description of troops full officered we have the fol lowing rates :

6 3 1 Avermo mo mo U. S. dragoons, \$13.573 \$6.786 \$2.262 \$7.540 U.S. infantry, 4,662 2,381 777 2,590 Mounted volunteers, 22,575 13,568 7,583 14,580 Foot voluntcers, 7,287 4,878 3,888 5,885 Mounted Militia, Foot Militia,

travagant allowance to volunteers ; for, exregular troops, and altogether insufficiently compensated for their pecuniary sacrifices in leaving home, to say nothing of the dangers State." and hardships they encounter. It is caused, principally, by expenses for traveling to and main entrance and indiienity for horses, and

December 12th, 1857, the following extract of it to a popular vote. It remains in force

friends of Mr. Buchanan supposed that anything would be done until after supper; indeed a large number of persons who had arrived in town a Jim. will yet be a Star Comedian.

short time previous for the purpose of attending the meeting, were at supper at the very time .--

the disorganizers, the Democracy vanquished M'Cague, out accommodating Post Master, has it them without any difficulty. There are all the for sale-price 25 couts.

The meetin Buchanan and the Lecompton Constitution.

63-The weather is intensely cold to day, March came in like a Lion, and according to a custom James M'Glaughlin, is in town this week. established so long that the memory of man run. He has been playing in the Pittsburg Theatre, neth not to the contrary, it is bound to go out like a Lamb. People with their pockets full of "rocks," are having a good time of it sleiging. 65- We have received Harper's magazine for Hurtah for the merry jingle of the bells. Foster of Notwithstanding all these advantages in favor of March. It is an interesting number. M. C. the Arcade says the next best thing to a sleigh ride this cold weather, is a good warm whiskey punch. Sensible man that Foster.

gen- till this day, a period of sixty-eight years, from which embraces all that is of any modified only by certain amendments to which eral intere :

"Some think the Mormons, when it is it has been subjected. necessary to make the issue with them, will In 1825 a law was passed by the Legislasubmit to the government I do not agree ture for taking the sense of the people upon with them. I think their fanaticism and vil- | the question of a Convention to make amendlainy will lead them to try one encounter at ments. The proposition was however releast; and I think our government ought to jected. desire it, as affordiing a simple solution of a Ten years later—in 1835—a law was pass-difficult political question. If they resist, a ed, entitled "An act to provide for calling a final settlement would be on the basis of a Convention with limited powers." It proviconquest. We would then dietate to them | ded for a vote "for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonthe terms of adjustment."