

...the fugitive nature of the excitement on the subject of Kansas. From its very nature, having no true basis of principle, it must be short lived. The sober second thought of the people will again come to the rescue of the country.

Whatever the enemies of both may aver, there is really no hostility between the people of the North and the South. There is no just cause for hostility. It is an error to say that the South has been aggressive. True to the cause of liberty in our revolutionary struggle, and since then, true to the Federal compact, now that she is comparatively weak in political power, it is natural that she should be jealous and tenacious of her rights. The North is strong, numerically, and can afford to be just, if not generous. The aspiring demagogue works himself to place and to power by addressing the worst passions of the community. It has always been so, from the days of Catalina to Robespierre, and in the days of the French Revolution, that in any serious difficulty in which the welfare of the South was really in peril, the North, certainly, from the Hudson to the Mississippi, would rally to the rescue and make common cause.

Who that has read colonial history, will not remember with pride, the generous bearing of Virginia, when Massachusetts was oppressed, and Boston harbor blockaded by the mother country? Virginia was at that time the favorite colony of England. Her tobacco crop was nearly as great then as now. She was full of wealth, and enjoyed a prosperous commerce, and her people were generally communicative of the English Church, which existed in every hamlet. She had many ties to bind her to the crown. Still she made common cause with the people of Massachusetts. At a somewhat later period, her Jefferson, aided by the counsels of Franklin, produced upon the soil of Pennsylvania the Declaration of Independence, for the permanent establishment of which her soldiers met with our soldiers, and marched hand in hand to the battle fields of Trenton and Yorktown.

Notwithstanding the importance, however, which question has assumed in the politics of the day, it is evident that Kansas can never be a slave State. The character of her population is an insuperable barrier, as well as her climate, which is as cold as New England. The efforts of some of the Southern people to establish slavery there, are as unwise as they are feeble. They must look in another direction for Southern expansion. Cuba, Mexico, and Central America, are all fairly in the pathway of our destiny. Their acquisition is but a question of time. The climate of those countries is the natural abode of the African race prior to its departure to its native home. The North is watching with an eagle eye for those acquisitions, and could readily unite with the South in any honorable effort to obtain them. We want our republic to be continuous with the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to plant our institutions throughout its vast extent; to bring the whole under the influence of our National Aegis, and to make it prosperous under the indomitable tread of the Anglo Saxon race.

We must be satisfied that the Administration have met this question with the right views and in the true spirit, and with a breadth of statesmanship which merits the mature approbation of the whole country. Pennsylvania at least cannot hesitate. True to those antecedents that have made her name a terror to fanaticism and fixed her position as the stronghold of the Constitution, she will not falter in this danger with her chosen son at the helm.

Relying upon your kindness, and with but little experience in presiding over deliberative bodies, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the Chair to the utmost of my ability and the greatest impartiality.

Justice Porter.

The *Kaston Sentinel* gives the following sketch of this gentleman:

For Judge of the Supreme Court, we have Hon. William A. Porter, of Philadelphia, who has occupied a seat on the Bench since January last, by virtue of an appointment, from Gov. Paoli. The selection is an admirable one. He is the oldest son of David R. Porter, Ex-Governor of this State, and was born in Huntingdon Pennsylvania, in May, 1821. Having received his preparatory education in that place, then under the charge of the Rev. George Junkin, D. D., and went through college course, graduating with the highest honors in a class of unusual merit. He then entered the office of his uncle, Hon. James M. Porter, L. L. D., of this Borough, and was admitted to the bar of this county. Immediately upon his admission he went to Philadelphia and settled there, and for some months conducted the criminal prosecutions there as Deputy Attorney General, with singular ability for so young a man. On the decease of Henry Morris, Esq., we think in the fall of 1842, he was appointed Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, and served as such until the next general election, a period of about eleven months. He conducted the business of that office with great credit to himself and benefit to the public. Lopping off all the corruption of its officers—preventing the extortion or taking of illegal fees—promptly paying over all moneys coming into his hands and conducting the whole of his business in so exemplary a manner, that on retiring from office, a voluntary letter of thanks, signed by nearly three hundred members of the Philadelphia Bar, with John Sergeant and Horace Binney at their head, was tendered to him for his official fidelity. He then resumed the practice of the law, rising and growing daily in his profession until he has attained a standing as a lawyer, least equal to any gentleman of his age in Pennsylvania. To show the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens, he was nominated by the Convention, on the first ballot, by an almost unanimous vote.

THE TROOPS FOR UTAH.—The St. Louis *Republican* learns that the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company will transport the entire number of troops destined for Utah, numbering several thousand, from Cincinnati to St. Louis. In addition to the troops the company is bringing the stores and supplies for the expedition. For more than a week past from six to ten cars daily have arrived over the road with freight for the expedition—including wagons, harness, saddles, and the endless variety of miscellaneous army supplies and stores.

Monroe Stewart died of small pox, at Passavant's Hospital, Pittsburg, on the 25th inst.



Democrat & Sentinel.

C. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher.
EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT.
WILLIAM A. PORTER.
Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.
WESLEY FROST.
Of Fayette County.

Speech of Hon. J. L. Dawson.

On our first page will be found the truly eloquent and logical address of Hon. J. L. Dawson, on taking his seat as President of the Democratic State Convention. Mr. Dawson is a Statesman of whom the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania have reason to feel proud.

THE DELEGATE FROM CAMBRIA IN THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

We publish with a great deal of pleasure this week, a Communication from our esteemed friend James C. Noon, Esq., explaining and defending his course as a member of the Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th inst. Mr. Noon is right in supposing that we have no disposition to do him the slightest injury or injustice, and if we have wronged him, if we have done ought to place him in a false position before the Democracy of Cambria, we are sorry for it. But have we done so? This is a question which the public must decide. Mr. Noon has made his statement; we will now make ours. We did accuse him in the last number of our paper with having misrepresented the Democracy of Cambria in the Democratic State Convention, and after carefully perusing his "vindication," we can truly say that our opinion with regard to his course has undergone no change.

Mr. Noon states that he voted in favor of Judge Porter the nominee of the Convention for Supreme Judge, and Wesley Frost the nominee for Canal Commissioner, and triumphantly asks, if in this he misrepresented the Democracy of Cambria, certainly not. It is to his course in the Convention prior to the nominations that we object. We contend that in voting for the minority report of Mr. Stokes, in refusing to vote for the report of the majority of the Committee on resolutions, he grossly misrepresented the Democracy of Cambria, whether involuntarily or otherwise it is of course not our province to determine. He is graciously pleased to inform us in his "statement," that he was extremely anxious to be instructed by his constituents as to the course he should pursue in the Convention, and that he requested the Chairman of the County Committee, to call a Mass Meeting for that purpose during March Court. With this request the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee refused to comply. He was well aware that the Anti-Lecomptonites in this County were desperate and determined to keep their rotten cause floating at all hazards; he was well aware that it is always in the power of a noisy minority, to disturb a Mass Meeting, and prevent a quiet and peaceful expression of opinion on the part of the majority; the calling of a Mass meeting under the circumstances was likely to engender ill feelings among the members of the party which would ripen into open disaffection and disorganization in the approaching campaign; under these circumstances, the Chairman of the County Committee determined, not to call a Mass Meeting. But the Anti-Lecomptonites were determined if possible to place the Democracy of Cambria in a false position. They prepared a call for a meeting of the Democracy of Cambria in opposition to the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, on Tuesday evening of March Court. This call headed "Democratic Meeting," was circulated in every section of this County for the purpose of procuring signers. Many signed it believing that it was a call for a Democratic instead of an Anti-Lecompton meeting, and others signed it supposing that it was a remonstrance against Pine County. The object of the "getters" up of the meeting, was to obtain as many signatures to the call as possible by all and every means in their power, in order to make as respectable a show as possible when the call appeared in the *Mountaineer*. The call for the meeting appeared in that paper on the Thursday previous to the March Court. The whole arrangement was certainly a sharp dodge on the part of the Anti-Lecomptonites. They knew that if they called a Democratic meeting, the true Democracy, the friends of the National Administration, would overpower them without any difficulty.

The intention was to get a meeting together under the one-sided call, give William A. Stokes, Esq., and other "eloquent individuals," an opportunity to speak, and then pass resolutions denouncing the Lecompton Constitution as a fraud. The proceedings would then be published and proclaimed to the world as the voice of the Democracy of Cambria. On the appearance of this one-sided call, the Chairman of the County Committee promptly issued a call for a Democratic Meeting. This course was rendered necessary, in consequence of the trickery of the anti-Lecomptonites, by which they were endeavoring to misrepresent the Democracy of Cambria and place them in a false position. The meeting assembled under the regular call at the Court House, on Monday evening of March Court, an organization was effected, and notwithstanding the efforts of the anti Lecomptonites assisted by Black Republicans, to disturb the meeting, resolutions sustaining the National Administration, Senator Bigler, and in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution were triumphantly adopted. A resolution instructing Mr. Noon to vote for resolutions in the State

Convention, similar in spirit to those adopted by the meeting was adopted. Mr. Noon having disregarded this instruction, and arrayed himself under the leadership of W. A. Stokes, Esq., Aid to the renegade Forney we think the majority of our readers will agree with us, after reading his "vindication," that we were right in charging him with representing the Mountain Democracy in the State Convention. If Mr. Noon is anxious to ascertain our views with regard to the resolutions of Mr. Stokes, he will find them briefly set forth in an article in our paper this week, which was written previous to the receipt of his Communication.

If Mr. Noon favors us with another Communication, he will please state why his views with regard to the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan, have undergone such a remarkable change during the last three months. During December Court and for several weeks afterwards, he was a supporter of the National Administration, and endorsed the views of Mr. Buchanan as expressed in his annual message with regard to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He is now and has been for sometime a violent Anti-Administration man; in a word, an Anti-Lecomptonite. We hereby tender him at least half a column in the next number of our paper, for the purpose of explaining, the reasons that produced so remarkable a change in the spirit of his dream, in the space of a few short weeks.

Testimonial to the Mexican Volunteers.

Mr. Lawrence of Dauphin county introduced into the House of Representatives of this State on last Wed. a bill providing for the erection of a monument to the memory of the citizens of Pennsylvania, who lost their lives in the service of their country during the Mexican war. As the bill will rest the majority of our Cambria County readers, we publish the following abstract of it.

It declares "that the Governor, the Adjutant General, Edward C. Williams, Peter Fritz, James Page, John W. Geary, B. M'Dermitt, and Thos. J. Power are hereby constituted and appointed commissioners to contract for and superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of citizens of Pennsylvania who were slain in the late war with Mexico, to be erected on some spot on the public grounds at Harrisburg, to be selected by the commissioners.

Section 2. The Commissioners shall have power to select a plan and specifications, and issue proposals for the erection of a monument and award a contract for the same to the lowest bidder—if they deem him a competent and reliable person.

Section 3. The sum of 6000 dollars is hereby appropriated out of the State Treasury to defray the expenses of carrying out the provisions of this bill, and it shall be expended under the direction and control of the said Commissioners.

We sincerely hope that the bill may become a law. The project is a well merited tribute to the heroic patriotism of the citizens of Pennsylvania, who died in a foreign land upholding the honor of their country's flag. The people of this County, will feel a deep interest in the passage of the bill. In proportion to her population, Cambria contributed more volunteers in the Mexican war than any other County in the State. When the requisition was made by the President of the United States for two Regiments of Volunteers from Pennsylvania, the "Citizen Soldiers" of Cambria, were the first to respond to the call. The services of the Cambria Guards of Ebensburg and the American Highlanders of Summitville, were accepted and they were mustered into the service of the United States at Pittsburg. We have no disposition at present to go into a history of their trials privations and heroic services in the memorable campaign, from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. We will not speak of those who stricken down by disease in a foreign land, died without a friend to shed a tear over the unmarked and now unknown graves to which they were consigned, there to slumber till the heavens be no more. We will not go into a minute history of the storming of the Castle of Chapultepec, and the gallant services of the sons of Cambria who fought and fell that day. The services and undaunted courage of the second Pennsylvania Regiment, lead on by the heroic General Quitman in this, perhaps the fiercest struggle recorded in the annals of American warfare, is a part of the history of the country and requires no eulogium at our hands.

We are in favor of the erection of the monument, not merely because it will afford a gratification to the friends of the soldiers who lost their lives in Mexico during the continuance of the war—a momentary gratification; for the Archangel's trump, not glory's, must awake those whom a by thirist for; though the sound may for a moment soothe, it cannot slake the fever of vain longing, and the name so honored but as assumes a stronger, bitterer claim. The erection of the monument will, we are confident, be peculiarly gratifying to the gallant little band of heroes in this State, who served their country during the Mexican war, and survived the trying scenes of the immortal campaign from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. It will be another evidence that Republics are not ungrateful, and that the services of those who offer their bosoms to the shafts of battle in defence of their country's honor, are properly appreciated.

We observe with pleasure, that Capt. B. M'Dermitt, of this county, is named as one of the Commissioners in the bill. Capt. M'Dermitt was a non-commissioned officer of the Cambria Guards while in the service of the United States, and acted for a considerable time, we believe, in the capacity of Orderly Sergeant of the Company. He was elected Captain of the company after its return from Mexico, in which position he still continues. In the tented field, he sustained the reputation of a brave soldier, and in the walks of private life, he stands high with those who know him.

Mr. Stokes' Resolutions.

We have been frequently told during the last week, that the resolutions offered by Mr. Stokes, in the Democratic State Convention, contain no objectionable features; in short, that they are thoroughly democratic. We respectfully beg leave to differ with those who entertain this opinion. That the people have the undoubted right to make the laws under which they live, we cheerfully admit. But when Mr. Stokes goes farther, and throws out the doctrine that the people have not the right to vote in their delegates, lawfully elected, the right to frame a Constitution binding on their constituents, we are compelled, in the language of the Hon. J. S. Black, to declare, that he knows not whereof he affirms. The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, were not submitted to a vote of the people for their ratification or disapproval. If the Lecompton Constitution is a fraud, if its members violated the principle of popular sovereignty in refusing to submit the entire Constitution which they framed to a vote of the people, then the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, bear the impress of fraud, and the members of the Continental Congress of 1776, the members of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, the members of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania, violated the principle of popular sovereignty. A very exalted compliment, certainly, to such patriots as Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and Madison.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Stokes in the State Convention, appear to be his special pets and favorites. We have been informed on reliable authority, that he had them ready "cut and dry," to offer at a meeting which the anti-Lecomptonites endeavored to get up in this place during last December Court, but which proved a grand "fizzle." They differ but little from the resolutions adopted by a meeting in Greensburg a few weeks ago, over which James C. Clark, Esq., Assistant Solicitor of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, presided, and which William A. Stokes, Esq., Solicitor in chief of the aforesaid Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, addressed "in a very able and eloquent manner, and then reported a series of resolutions which were adopted." Mr. Stokes appears exceedingly anxious to parade these resolutions on all occasions. Perhaps he is fishing for immortality; perhaps he regards himself as the apostle of popular sovereignty, and believes that his resolutions will hereafter stand side by side in the estimation of the American people, with the Declaration of Independence, and the great National anthem, the *Star Spangled Banner*. Mr. Stokes is, doubtless, a very great man, but he will pardon us for insinuating, very gently, that "Sparta hath many a worthier Son than he."

Communication.

HARRISBURG, MARCH, 12th 1858.
AUGUSTIN DURBIN Esq.
Chairman Co. Committee.—Respected Sir—

Believing that a few words may be said at this particular juncture with much propriety, I take the privilege of addressing myself to you. The many kind and distinguished honors conferred upon me by the gallant and true hearted people of Cambria, and the different recent endorsements I have received, strongly renew my feelings of attachment and respect for my noble and high minded constituency. I sincerely and deeply, appreciate the generous and patriotic spirit which prompted their recent endorsements of my official conduct. These compliments have been so distinguished and honorable, that I cannot refrain from acknowledging the gratification and pleasure it affords me to know that I still live in their recollections and enjoy their entire confidence.

Upon the questions which sprung up out of the unhappy controversy which has too long distracted the people and convulsed the nation. I voted and acted in accordance with my own convictions of right, and with a firm belief that I was acting in accordance with the sentiments of the people of Cambria, in endorsing and sustaining Mr. Buchanan's Kansas policy from the first to the present. I did so conscious that it was necessary and right for every true Democrat to take patriotic action against the combinations of our political enemies, and the assaults of sectionalism. I believed, and felt, that the time had arrived when prompt and decisive action should be taken on this great disturbing element. I believed, that Mr. Buchanan was right, and felt it to be my duty in my representative capacity to sustain him and his Administration. I felt it to be my duty as a democrat and a patriot to defend him in the performance of his duties, especially when he was ruthlessly assailed by the pretended passions of negro worshipping demagogues. I stood by him because I believed he was earnest and honest in his desire in bringing Kansas into the Union at once as a State for the purpose of putting an end to this tiresome and unprofitable controversy, which the peace and interests of the country demand. I stood by him, because I heartily abhorred the idea of affiliating with the Black Republican party of the State and the Nation. I stood by him because I believed it to be my duty to assist in preserving the party from demoralization and distraction. I stood by him convinced that it was the only true and loyal ground to take. I done so because I believed I was sustaining the issues and principles of the Democratic party, and because I considered his efforts to settle the unhappy difficulty, were wise, patriotic and conservative.

It affords me the greatest satisfaction to know that my early and continued endorsement of the President's views, and my support of him and his

policy in the dark hour when support was needed, has met the approbation of my constituency. Their manly and honorable endorsement of my course, and their many flattering testimonies of confidence, excite, in my breast emotions of pleasure and thankfulness, and through you sir, the legislative organ, the chairman of your County Committee, I take the opportunity to express to them my heartfelt gratitude.

The country is just emerging from a trying ordeal, and a healthful state of public affairs is looming up in the distance. The danger of a disruption of our National party, the danger which was recently regarded as most imminent, has been by open and courageous action dispelled. The feigned issue which was brought before the country on the Kansas question, and which was calculated by our wily enemies to divide and distract the party, and to throw the country, from one end to the other, into a state of fierce political agitation, is fast receiving its quietus.—The intelligence, and political integrity and activity of the Democratic masses, when the Democratic organization is supposed to be in danger, are never found wanting. The glorious result of the late Democratic State Convention, reflects the true condition of the public sentiment of the State, and will be all-powerful in guiding the action of the whole country.

The snares so artfully set to entrap the Democracy of Pennsylvania have been instinctively avoided. The pure and salutary principles which are the foundations of our great party, constitute its natural defence and protection. These are more effective than force and stratagem in their operation, and must in every emergency raise the party to a level with any occasion, and free it from the perils by which it may in any event be surrounded.

Designing and interested demagogues, who have by their turbulent and riotous conduct caused the violent scenes which have been enacted in different portions of our confederacy, are how most effectually check-mated. The speedy admission of Kansas into the Union with the Constitution framed at Lecompton, will terminate the unhappy difficulty so far as that territory is concerned. Her admission, in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Buchanan, will localize the question, and the people of the new State will settle it in such manner as will effect repose for themselves and the balance of the Republic. The whole country is tired of this controversy, and if the question is left to the people residing there, they will adjust it in such a manner as will rebuke these anti-slavery agitators, and its adjustment will bring with it blessings of the most substantial and happy nature.

The whole question has arrived at the point, when Kansas must be admitted as a sovereign State. The storm of sectional agitation which has swept over the entire Union for years will be lulled and tranquility reign immediately upon the admission of Kansas. But if she is rejected, the agitation will continue with increased violence and bitterness. The people of Kansas when once admitted into the confederacy of States, clothed with all the rights and prerogatives pertaining to them, and left to enjoy unmolested by interference from the inhabitants of other States, their whole rights and franchises, will soon correct any evil that may exist, by altering and amending their Constitution, and by passing such laws as they require, and by repealing such enactments as they please. If the difficulty is left entirely to the people living within the limits of that Territory, as is recommended by Mr. Buchanan, there will be a speedy and final settlement of it. Order will be restored and legal authority rule supreme.

I sincerely hope the gallant and noble Democracy of Cambria will not suffer the enemies of Democracy, and the arch disturbers and agitators of the peace and prosperity of the country, to destroy their political and personal friendship and interest. The Democrats of Cambria have too much at heart the interests of the Union and their own personal respect, to suffer a question belonging exclusively to the people of Kansas, and which is completely under their control, to create a division among the undividing and undeviating Democratic sons of the Mountain. Cambria has interests too sacred to be destroyed by a quarrel over the details of a local Constitution, or troubles in which they have no legitimate control or influence. I trust they will not suffer themselves to be misled by those whose entire minds and energies are devoted to the most unwholy and intemperate purpose of fanning the flame of sectional discord and strife. Rather should they stand shoulder to shoulder in saving the country and the party from the evils which menace them. Let each Democrat of the mountain ask himself if he can be made an auxiliary to an object which is calculated to undermine the foundations upon which our glorious federal edifice is built. Let each Democrat of Cambria ask himself this question, and there will be no criminations and re-criminations indulged in, which will tend in the least to destroy their harmony by stirring up internal strife and domestic discord.

Sincerely Yours,
G. NELSON SMITH.

C. D. MURRAY, Esq.—In a "squib" in your paper of last week you charge me with misrepresenting the Democracy of Cambria, at the late Democratic State Convention. Believing as I do, that it is not your intention to do me injustice, I respectfully ask you to inform the public in what manner I misrepresented the Democracy? Was it in voting for the nomination of Wm. A. Porter? Was it in nominating and voting for R. P. Linton, Esq., for Canal Commissioner, and afterwards, on withdrawing his name, in voting for the nomination of Wesley Frost? Or was it in voting for the following resolutions offered by Wm. A. Stokes:

1st, That the fundamental basis of American liberty is the right of the people, without distinction of locality, circumstance or result to make the laws under which they live.
2d, That this great right assailed during the Presidential contest by our opponents was gloriously vindicated by the election of the Democratic candidates.
3d, This victory was supposed to insure to all, and especially the citizens of the territories of the United States, the free exercise of all political rights, by which to declare, establish and maintain such institutions, policy and measures, as a majority might deem best adapted to promote their prosperity, security and happiness; and this, without any dictation or restraint from any person or officer, or any authorized interference whatever.
4th, Such independent freedom of the popular

will can only be attained by a full exercise of the individual rights of the elective franchise, and therefore, is the true test of the validity of constitutional government.

6th, Therefore, Congress should admit no State into the Union, except with a constitutional and adopted and adopted parts by a majority of the citizens, to be governed by such Government, which majority should be real, not fictitious; not fraudulent; direct, not implied; and any short of this is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare; infamous in act, and disastrous in consequence.

7th, To shroud the people of a territory in political intrigue, unfair intrusion, or lawless violence, and thus defeat the true expression of the absolute application of the right of self-government, would be a violation of the honor, and abandonment of the maxims of the Democratic party, and must finally result in the rupture of the bonds by which the party are held together, and a consequent sacrifice of all that secures the freedom, greatness and glory of our country.

8th, That while the radical element of democracy—the declaration of the supremacy of the people as it concerns the existence of the republic, it never can be held that the difference of opinion, or a consequent sacrifice of the rights of the people, consistency with the organization of the Democratic party.

9th, That we cordially approve of the course of the President of the United States in questioning foreign relations and the currency of the country, and concur in the general sentiment of the Congressional address and the National Message to Congress.

10th, That the ardent hopes of the people of Pennsylvania, are centered in Wm. F. Fisher, their champion to reform the abuse of the State Government, to secure economy in all branches, and to vindicate their interests by the practical application of the doctrine of the Democratic party, and the measures of his Administration, they have been realized in every respect, and they have secured the honor of the chair, especially as in his inaugural address he vindicated the right of self-government by the people of the Territories and the States.

What Democrat in Cambria will repudiate the principles of the resolutions reported by the committee, I did not vote at all. I must have subscribed to the whole of them, with the exception of the one endorsing the Kansas policy of the President. For that resolution, an individual Democrat, I could not vote. However, if I had been satisfied that a majority of the Democrats of Cambria were in favor of that resolution, I would have voted unhesitatingly. With the desire of expressing an expression of the Democrats of Cambria, I addressed, to the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, the following:

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16, 1858.
AUGUSTIN DURBIN Esq., Chairman Democratic County Committee.

Dear Sir—I am anxious to represent the feelings of the Democracy of Cambria in relation to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, in the next Democratic State Convention, if I can only find the Democracy really feel on the subject, in order to have an expression of the Democracy. I am distressed that you call a meeting on Monday evening, 1st, in the Court House, in Harrisburg. Should the suggestion meet your approval please forward me a call for a meeting by return of mail, and I will have a paper in all the Democratic papers of the State this week, in order that the people may be "ready for the question."

I am, truly, your friend,
JAS. C. NOBLE
The Chairman positively refused to call a meeting and I was greatly surprised to find a name attached to the hand bills calling a meeting on the 1st. I was to be held—His reasons for not ever are satisfactory. He explained in your issue in your paper of the following meeting how ever, the shortness of the time, the limited circulation which the hand bills had, as also to the confusion which the meeting it was impossible to have a press. Therefore I was forced to rely entirely on my own judgment, I believe and believe now that a majority of the Democracy of Cambria are opposed to the mission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, but not wishing to do the feelings of even a minority of the Democracy I refrained from voting on the resolutions of the Committee. I thought I represented the Democracy of Cambria, and do not assure you that the misrepresentation intentional. I did every thing in my power to have a fair and full expression of the Democracy. I requested the Chairman of the County Committee to call a meeting two weeks before the time fixed for the meeting. And I say in conclusion that if that meeting had been called as I desired, I would have represented the feelings of that meeting, or much it might have conflicted with my own views of the subject.

I am respectfully your friend,
JAS. C. NOBLE

To the Editor of Democrat and Sentinel
In a publication in a recent number of the *Mountaineer*, entitled the proceedings of a meeting, I observe that my name appears as Vice President.

I do not know anything about the meeting, and I attended a Democratic meeting called by the Chairman of the County Committee, on Monday of the Court, where Gen. M'Dermitt, President. The resolutions offered by the committee, endorsed Mr. Buchanan's policy of Kansas; that is the way I feel. I have seen no reason to withdraw my name from him.
Hemlock, March 13th 1858.
The following verdict was written by the foreman of a jury of a village in Canada: "We are of the opinion that the Dec est met with his death about infirmation in the arm, probed Clout Cauz."
Two of the Lancaster *Mountaineer* resumed operations, and the third law in a few days.