emocrat

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

EBENSBURG, MARCH 24, 1858.

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Professional Cards.

C. D. MURRAY, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. |mar17,1858

WILLIAM A. BURRAY. Morney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. FICE A FEW DOORS EAST OF E ROB

J. C. NOON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa, FFICE IN COLONADE ROW.

M. D. MAGEHAN. Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. FFICE No. 2, "Colonnade Row," near the December 7, '54 -1y

ABRAHAM KOPELIN, Attorney at Law-Johnstown FFICE on Clinton Street, a few doors north of the corner of Main and Clinton, 1

M. HASSON. Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa IFICE adjoining the Post Office." Aug. 24, 1853.

April 23, 1828.

Dr. Henry Yeagley, Practising Physician, Johnstown, Pa. FFICE next door to his Drug Store, cor of Main and Bedford streets. chastown, July 21, 1852.

DENTISTRY.

A. J. JACKSON, Surgeon Dentist will be found at Thompson's Mountain House, where he can be found hird week of each month. Office in Johns a nearly opposite the Cambria Iron Store. larch 12, 1856.

FOSTER & NCON, VING associated then cives for the prac-

le Row;" Ebensburg L. M. SHANNON. Sept. 30, 1857- 47-ly.

JEFFERSON, CAMBRIA CO., PA., 03- Tender their professional services to the cit ons of Jefferson and vicinity, and all others de ing medical aid. Night calls promptly at-March 18, 1857.

M. REED. Chensburg.

REED & HEYER. ATT OR NEYS AT LAW.

Sunsel given in the English and German on High Street Ebensburg, Penn's.

low for Bargains. HE subscriber has just received from the East a large and splendid stock ew Goods of the following articles, all

best quality, Groceries such as

Tea, and Syrup the public. this town before. ALSO Starch Corn which is very delicious for food, in fact he has everything that is in the Grocery line. ALSO-A good assortment of fancy stationary and notions. ALSO-he has added to his stock a good assortment of HARVEST 00LS, which is very important to the mer at this time, consisting of the fol-

SNATHES. FORKS, RAKES, &c., all of a good quality. ALSO-A good assort-ment of DRUGS and MEDICINES to

A large lot of GOOD FLOUR. ALSO- D. M. ZIMMERMAN, IRON, NAILS, and GLASS. and see and examine for yourselves, you Not regret by doing so.

ROBERT DAVIS. ensburg, July 9, 1856. 37. Oassorted pieces of Stone Ware, just received at the Cheap Storeof

Highland Lodge No. 428 meetsevery WEDNESDAY evening at their Hall on High st., in the upper story of Shoemaker's store.

Tremendous Excitement THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECT. fully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and the surrounding vicinity, that he has just arrived

from the Eastern cities with a large and varied assortment of Goods of all descriptions, viz: COFFEE, TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES and SPICES of all kinds, together with a large lot of No subscription will be taken for a shorter FISH, from Salmon down to Herring, which will

> TOBACCO, SEGARS AND SNUFF. of all brands and prices. NOTIONS and CON-FECTIONARIES in abundance. We have also added to our stock a well selec-

> ted assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONARY, which will be disposed of to suit the times. Also: Paints, Dye Stuffs.

> &c., &c., &c. Our stock of Flour, Meals, Iron, Nails, Steel Borax, &c., is large and will be disposed of at the All kinds of Grain and Marketing in general, such as Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c., will be taken

in exchange for goods, and the highest market Give us a call before purchasing clsewhere. R. DAVIS. Ebensburg, Dec. 9, 1857.5

Every Day Brings Something New.'

COMMISSION & TEA WAREHOUSE. THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO INFORM the citizens of Johnstown and the surrounding country that he has opened a Warehouse in the Arcade Building, opposite Canal Street, where he is selling goods at New York city prices. fer inducements never before met with in this locality. My stock consists in part of the finest TEAS, COFFEES and SUGARS the market can afford, together with everything in the grocery line; an immense stock of TOBACCO, American and Imported SEGARS; a varied assortment of BOOTS and SHOES for Men and Boys: Ladies', Misses' and Children's SHOES; the best stock of HATS and CAPS ever brought to this market, of

ALSO, Wholesale Agent for the sale of Dr. J. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters and Wolff's Aromatic Schiedam Schapps. For particulars call and examine my stock.

IF I have adopted the one price system, so that child can purchase as well as the most experi-PETER MASTERSON. enced person. Johnstown, Sept. 9, 1858 .-- 44-- tf.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HOLESALE and Retail, at the 'Philadelphia watch and Garage Store' No. 148 (old No. 196) North Second Street, Corner of Quarry, Philadelphia. Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled.

18 caret cases, Gold Lepine. 18 caret, Silver Lever, full jewelled, Silver Lepine, jewels, Superior Quartiers, Gold Spectacles, Fine Silver do., Gold Bracelets. Lady's Gold Pencils, Silver Tea Spoons, set, Gold Pens, with Pencil and Silver hol-

Gold Finger Rings 371 ets to \$80; Watch Il business intrusted to them. Office on | ranted to be what they are sold for, DOn hand some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines still lower than the above prices.
STAUFFER & HARLEY.

> MCREA'S CELEBRATED LIQUID GLUE,

THE GREAT ADHESIVE Most useful article ever incented, for house store and office, surpassing in utility erery other glue, gum, mucilinge, paste or cement ever known.

Always Ready for Application. ADHESIVE ON PAPER, CLOTH, LEATHER, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN CHINA, MAR-BLE, OR GLASS.

OR manufacturing Fancy Articles, Toys etc., it has no superior, not only posessing greater strength than any other known article, but adheres more quickly, leaving no stain where the parts are joined. Never Falls.

Within the last three years upwards of 250,000 bottles of this justly celebrated LIQUID GLUE have been sold, and the great convenience which it has proved in every case, has deservedly secured for it a demand which the manufacturer has found it, at times, difficult to meet; acknewledged by all who have used it, that its merits are far above Coffee, Sugar, any similar article or imitation ever offered to

This GLUE is extensively counterfeited ob of the best that has serve-ihe lable "McRea's Celebrated Liquid ever been brought to Glue, the Great Adhesive." Take no other. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

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sirous of selling the above article. Sep. 23 1857-45-1y.

RICHARD M. JONES, SQUIRE, ZIMMERMAN & ALLEN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS

NO 143 MARKET STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, mention .- FRANCIS SQUIRE, PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE N. ALLEN. Feb. 4. 1857 .- tf I. O. O. F. Political.

SPEECH

HON. ALFRED B. M'CALMONT, In the Democratic State Convention, March 4th, 1858.

Mr. President: I have merely a word to say on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Somerset, (Mr. Coffroth,) on the subject of Americanism; and that is, that I presume the committee on resolutions in their action were governed by the motto, De mortwis nil nisi bonum.

But there are other matters of more importance contained in the resolutions and in the amendment as offered by the gentleman from Westmoreland, (Mr. Stokes.)

Two years ago a large and respectable con-State. There were present many men distinguished both by talent and position. The old and tried leaders of the Democracy were here, and with them were some younger and more ardent, but all influenced by one common wish to meet the great sectional trouble which was agitating the country, and to bring forward by acclamation the only name that could carry us through the struggle trium-Those around you, sir, who were present

on that occasion, either as delegates or spectators, will well recollect the unanimity which marked the deliberations of that body. So well was it understood, as if by some electrical sympathy, what was the common desire of every heart, that when the President took the chair, he did what was otherwise consid-As I sell on commission (for cash only) I can of | ered unwarranted, and announced that the convention had assembled for the purpose of fect a premature delivery. The Free State scribed by the said ordinance, and shall then the sake of confusion, becomes, when exposed declaring that Pennsylvania had but one when that sentiment was expressed two years ago, it received no divided or faint hearted response. It was not

> "Mouth honor breath, Which the poor heart would fair deny, but dare

It was the tumultous cheering of patriotic men, who realized, in all its connections, the importance of the movement which was here form by the entire population of Kansas; the announced. They saw in it the return of peace to a country tossed on the waves of uncertainty and threatened with dissolution .feeling to a great national brotherhood too birth of States, Kansas affords a striking in-

It is not one year since this noble work was consummated and the first President Pennsylvania gave to the country, assumed the responsible duties of his great office. A vague rumor, which I never believed, for a to becoming a State, but to becoming a State time prevailed, that on the eve of his inaugu- with the Lecompton Constitution, ration, poison had been mingled with his The first position assumed against this Conto this, he has found the malignity of hatred CING associated then class for the prac-or of the Law in Cam ria county, will nt-25; other articles in proportion. All goods war-his own until the sun had set on his official to the country. It was fair in its provisions. career have, in its very morning, been turn- It was opposed by the entire Republican force ed in bitter hostility against him. And now ! in the body in which it originated, and never sir, when the Democracy of Pennsylvania are up, and is still maintained, in armed hostiliinclined to think that before striking the blow | jection to the Constitution now presented. we should, like Abraham, look around for But while we may safely say that the Resome stray sheep from the Democratic fold, publican party are stopped by their own act some former leader of the flock, entangled in from setting up this objection, however valid.

as a convenient substitute. The terms of bitter denunciation which has and Calafornia, that for a majority of the

indicate that no attempt will be made in the fierce party conflict, to any effort on the part | the conclusion, from this array of precedent, convention to call in question a single act of of the people scattered over a vast extent of that the mere fact of the non-submission of the National administration, or a single re- territory with slight facilities of communica- the whole constitution of Kansas, is no ground commendation which the President has made | tion; to act in concert without a legal and au- for the rejection of the State.

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to be its weakness.

message of the President. I feel happy to because no enabling act had played God the final decision of the one great point which say that he does not need assistance. His Father to the Lecompton Constitution. the same trepidation that was experienced admission of Kansas-and that is, that the country. It was to decide that question that power of surpassing expectation that distin- nificance. guishes great men from the common mass, vention assembled in this hall. It was com- and that qualifies them to be leaders either 1818, for the Territory of Illinois: posed of delegates from every quarter of the in war or in peace And it may be safely said that no document ever issued by any bers of the convention thus duly elected, be President has wrought a more complete and they are hereby authorized, to meet at crossed the great river, for this that they change in the public mind than has been pro- the seat of government of the said Territory, were willing to encounter the privations of duced by this identical Kansas message. It on the first Monday of the month of August has carried conviction, not because there was next, which Convention, when met, shall blood; and yet history records against them, er in it. While it scatters to the winds the number elected, whether it be or be not ex- when the time arrived, when according to the man who penned that paper was actuated the Concention shall be, and hereby is, au- agitation to peace, discord to order, and reby no other motive than that of a common thorized to form a Constitution and State fused to vote.

the country was convulsed by its efforts to af- meet at such time and place as shall be pre- principle the means of stirring up strile for ganization. Their legislators sat until a few publican." mission into the Union is demanded in some popular vote. Territory itself is convulsed, while the whole act but one that has been passed speaks the

stance of its legitimate application. The more act of admission then is not objectionable to any portion of the people of thy recognized this right. Nor is it strange in. Kansas. Considered alone, it has given no ground of complaint. The objection is not

blood. But certain it is that from that day stitution is one purely technical, destitute of foundation either in precedent or reason. It too often concealed in the smooth flattery of is that no enabling act was passed by Conpretended friendship A portion of the Dem- gress to authorise the people of Kansas to ociatic press which should have every morn- form a Constitution and State government. ing come to his table, bearing sustenance, Suppose for a moment the objection to have support and strength which should have con- any force, whose fault is it that no enabling firmed in him each well formed purpose, and act was passed? In June, 1836, the United of his duties, has been drugged with the art- paseed such an enabling bill for the purpose fully contrived means of his political destruc- of settling all the disputes which had affected sir, this day-this anniversary of his inaugu- received the sanction of the House of Repreration-in this place, where, but two years sentatives, where our opponents had a decisince, we, with one voice, proudly presented sive majority. On the contrary, their favorhis name to the Union-here, on his native | ite project was the admission of Kansas with heath, we are asked to record our solemn pro- the Topeka Constitution, adopted without an test against his official course, to denounce enabling act without the sanction of the Terhim as unworthy of our confidence. Oh, ritorial Legislature, and which had been sent called upon to immolate her favorite Son, it ty to the government established by Congress. will require something little less than the It illy becomes the opponents, then, to make mandate of Omnipotence, and even then I am the want of an enabling act a ground of ob-

a thicket of Black Republican inconsistencies | it has been most conclusively established that no such preliminary measure is necessary to Some of those democrats who have arrayed give validity to the formation of a State Conthemselves in hostility to the administration stitution, nor to justify the admission of a of Mr. Buchanan, on one great question of State. On this point I need do no more than national policy, have pursued a course so open refer to the message of the President, and to so active, so determined to its hostility, so the admirable speech and report of Mr. public in its manifestation, and so systematic Green, of Missouri. That distinguished Senin its provocation, that it would be in vain ator has shown, by a reference to the admisfor us in an assemblage like this, to attempt | sion of Kentucky, Vermont, Tennesee, Maine to evade the issue which has been presented. Arkansas, Michigan, Texas, Florida, Iowa, been employed by some of them, have been | States admitted into the Union since adoption hardly less vindictive than the wholesale ste- of the Constitution, no enabling act was ever rectyped charges of the republican press. In- passed. What does this formidable array of deed, the symptoms are not wanting of a dis- precedents show, when taken in connection position to create a new political party, while with the fact that in the case of eight other Americans and Republicans in waiting, like States, enabling acts have been passed? It sharks for dead bodies to be thrown over- establishes this proposition, that an enabling board, are already inviting men of all creeds act is proper as a matter of form, but by no to unite with them on a common platform of means essential to give validity to a State gov anti-slavery principles, sufficiently dilated to ernment. It shows that Congress is the acsuit the delicate nerves of the infant organi- coucher-not the parent of infant Constitu-

tions. At such a time it does not become us to | And is this not equally sound in reason?resort to error or delay. To avoid the great | What is the object of an enabling act? It is question presented would be more disastrous to give an opportunity for the proper systesimple question with us is, will we stand by tory in an act which eventually concerns their the candidate of our choice, or will we desert future welfare. It is to give due notice of him and pass a vote of censure upon his poli- the time, and place, and conditions of the ecy? If the former, let our decision go forth lection of delegates to form a constitution. It with renewed confidence, and give assurance | conducting such election, and place safe- the consent of Congress. to the nation that sectionalism has no foot- guards on the faithful performance of their The tenor of the amendment submitted, necessarily incident, especially in a time of fortified with courage to attempt to overthrow

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except that contrived in his special message, thorative initiation of their proceedings. But | But there is no one portion of the Constiemies may be expected; while faithless sen- ment had neither to give it the semblance of was left to them for their decision. To quibtinels instead of defending it to the utmost, a legal commencement, or to make it any way ble about the form of submission is in vain. are exposing to its fees what they conceive serve the act of the people of Kansas. And The convention assumed, and had a right to yet Senators and politicians who clamored for assume, that the Constitution framed by them It would be a piece of vain presumption the admission of Kansas under the Topeka had been adopted. But they chose, whether on my part to assume the task of becoming Government, now hold up their noses in aston- bound or not by the organic act, and I think the defender of the position assumed in the ishment at the outrage of admitting the State | they are not so bound, to refer to the people

message is its own advocate. Before it appeared I confess to having felt something of me to the next objection urged against the tion either in Kansas, or Congress, or in the when we barned that one of our noble Gene- whole constitution was not submitted to the money and emigrants and arms had been rals, now gone, was advancing into the heart | people for their approval or rejection. I say sent from the Eastern States. It was that of Mexico, in the face of a superior numeri- that this is suggested by the consideration of question that excited the people of Missouri to cal force. But I feel now as I did when I the subject of enabling acts, because the lan- engage in the bitter struggle which ensued heard of that General's troumph. It is this guage of those acts possesses a peculiar sig. Republican organs and speeches are eloquent

robes, waiting to be translated. On the oth- is employed in the enabling acts for other Ter- support, have grossly underrated the common er hand, those who participated in the selec- ritories. It had been used for Ohio It was sense of the American people. tion of delegates to the Lecompton Conven- used for Indiana and Missouri In but one tion, are equally desirous that the Territory case. I believe, did any enabling act ever out, to devote a few moments to a considera-

strange that Congress should have so frequen- to settle the question, at least in Pennsylvanthat the very first act ever passed for the But, sir, it is idle to disguise the fact that, United States of America."

Two weeks after Washington had signed this act, he approved the act for the admission of Vermont, and that young State sprang into existence without an enabling act from Congress and without a submission of her constitution to a vote of the people. It might be interesting to pursue the history of the admission of other States, and refer to the fact that the States of Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, as well as Kentucky and Vermont, being a majority of those admitted since the constitution was adopted, were received into the Union without a ratification, by the people of their several constitutions. But the subject, as is well known to those present, has been so completely exhausted, and the arguments drawn there-from so powerfully enforced by Senator Green, of Missouri, that I shall content myself with a mere reference to his abie speech and report. It is enough to say that he has shattered the assertion that a submission of the constitution to a popular vote is essential to the admission of her as a State into the Union. What then is the result of all this accumulated mass of precedents? We find that a majority of the States admitted since the adoption of the Constitution have not come in with constitutions ratified by a popular vote. We find that where lence to his conscience. If Kansas to-day enabling acts have been passed there has been but one case, that of Minnesota, in which were presented with a free constitution if such an admission has been required. We find that in one case, that of Michigan, the assent of the people to her prescribed bounthan defeat in a manly contest could be. The matic operation of the inhabitants of a terri- daries has been required to be given by a convention of delegates. And we find that whether the constitutions have or have not been ratified by a popular vote, the acts or resolutions of admission have referred solely to him and to the country. Let it inspire him is to impose a legal obligation on the persons to the action of the Convention as the basis of

It is in vain for any one, however gifted

accompanying the Kansas constitution, It is against this point that the assaults of our enin defence and support of the men who I read in section 4, of the act of April 18, had gone from the north to take part in the contest. They were compared to pilgrims "And be it further enacted, That the mem- who left their homes to establish liberty in a distant country. It was for this that they border life, and, if necssary, to shed their power behind it, but because there was pow- first determine by a majority of the whole in the teeth of these eloquent eulogians, that arguments adduced against it, there is a pedient at that time to form a Constitution their own boast, they were permitted by the spirit of deep and earnest patriotism in the and State government for the people, within tone that touches the heart. We feel that the Territory, and if it be expedient, then make Kansas a free State, they preferred

government; or if it be deemed more expedi- The sympathics of mankind were never per-That the people of Kansas almost unani- ent, the said convention shall provide by or- manently enlisted in favor of a dishonest agimously desire admission into the Union is con dinance for electing representatives to form a tation. The earnestness of sincere fanaticism ceded. Even before the Territory had ac- Constitution or form of government, which will sometimes attract admiration and respect quired the requisite population, before the in- said representatives shall be chosen in such But a miserable trickster, either in politics or fant State had attained its full developement, manner, and in such proportion, and shall religion, who makes his pretended love of men, socalled, claimed admission under the form for the people of said Territory a Con- an object of contempt. As such, some of Topcka Constitution long ago. They still stitution and State Government. Provided, the leaders of the Free State party in Kanpersist in this claim-still keep up their or- That the same whenever formed shall be re- sas stand revealed to the world. And those who expect to prevail by making the policy of days ago, like Millerites in their ascension This language, with immaterial variations, such men the ground of their appeal to public

I had intended, sir, but my time is nearly should pass from its present condition, Ad- require the submission of a constitution to a tiou of a point which is the key to this entire difficulty. I believe that point should recon-This form, thus repeated in every enabling cile all parties. I mean the impregnable position of the President, that the Constitucountry is in the throes of labor with the un- common understanding of the country, that tion making power, like the law making pownatural double presentation .- If there could the people may delegate the power to form er, cannot annihilate or restrict itself. But They welcomed in it the return of fraternal be such a thing as a Caesaran operation in the for them a Constitution. With the great I content myself to the admirable report of precedent of the adoption of the Constitution the Schate Committee, through their chairof the United States before them, it is not man, Mr. Buckalew. I conceive that it ought

admission of a State, should contain a recital after all that has been said on both sides, "that whereas a convention of delegates, there is in reality but one question in the case. chosen by the people of the said district of That question is not whether there was Kentuckey, have petitioned Congress to con- an enabling set; for no pretence can sent that on the first day of June, 1792, the be made that it was required. It is not said district should be formed into anew State | whether there was a submission of the conand received into the Union by the name of stitution to a popular vote.-That point, the State of Kentucky; therefore. Be it fur- too in the light or precedent, is rendered utther enacted and declared. That upon the terly worthless. It is not whether the constiaforesaid 1st June, 1792, the said new State, tution prohibits amendment until 1864, or by the name and style of the State of Ken- there, too, the weight of reason and authority tucky, shall be received and admitted into the sinks the objection into silence. It is not the nerved his intellect for the faithful discharge States Senate, by a Democratic majority, Union as a new and entire member of the clause in the constitution requiring the gover nor of the State to be a certain number of There, sir, is the first act ever passed for the years a citizen, nor is it the clause relating to admission of a new State into the American banking, for no person heard of an objection Union. The act was passed by men who to either, until it was hade on the United knew what self government meant. Many of States Senate. Let us not attempt to disguise them had fought in its support. The act re- from others, or conecal from ourselves the ceived the approval of Washington And real nature of the crime. It is the old and we do notread that the admission of a new often reviewed struggle against the admission slave State in 1791, on the mere petition of of a slave State. It is the same question which a convention of delegates, convulsed the coun- in 1812 convulsed the country on the admistry of endangered the perpetuity of our institu- sion of Louisiana, and produced the Hartford Convention It is the same question which in 1819 and '20, on the admission of Missouri and threatened the perpetuity of the Union. It is strange, sir, that our brethern in the South become restive and disconfented when they witness this recurrence of Northern opposition to their expansion and prosperity.

Is it strange that they regard this jeulousy of their advancement with aversion, when State after State is welcomed on our flag, to number the free States added to the confedracy, and when the bare mention of the admission of a new slave State shakes the country to its centre. Ah, sir, we have departed a long distance from the practice of the fathers of the Republic, to whom the late Republican platform referred us. When Kentucky and Vermont, twin sisters, sprang into the embrace of a joyous country, the one a free, the other a slave State, no voice of famentaion-no angry debate-no bitter protest was heard either in the nation or in our legislative halls. Why can we not in this same spirit of brotherhood and unity, welcome the new born States of Kansas and Minnesota? Are we willing to join the forces of the Rapublicans, and adopt for the sake of a slortlived victory, the motto of "Ne more Slave States ?" That sir, is the real issue presented; we may disguise it as we will, but the the question of slavery alone had been submitted to the people, and the pro-slavery men had a majority, but declined to vote, I firm believe that not a voice in the entire Northera States would be heard to object against the admission.

This hostilay to the admission of more slave States is now the dividing line of political parties. If we, the democracy of Pennsylvania, cross that line, and plant ourselves upon the sectional platform of Republicanism which we have so successfully hitherto oppotrust. It is to prevent the confusion almost by nature, however strong in intellect, or sed, there will be but small hope for the per-

petuity of the Union. Those who will not forgive an offence are the most accursed of all men.

Lo Alcoho! has never been fresen.