



Democrat & Sentinel.

C. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher.

EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

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

CANAL COMMISSIONER. WESLEY PROST Of Fayette County.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS KNOWING themselves indebted to the "Democrat & Sentinel" for subscription, advertising, &c., are notified that the books are now in my hands for collection. Cents will be saved by attending to this notice in time. Address Box 101. H. C. DEVINE. Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1858.

The Pittsburg Meeting.

A meeting was held in Pittsburg, last week, for the purpose of affording certain bogus Democrats an opportunity of showing their hands. John W. Forney and his Aid, William A. Stokes, were prominent actors on the occasion. Both made speeches. It is not our intention at present to review the speeches of Messrs. Forney & Stokes, but we hope we will be excused for briefly alluding to the political career of a gentleman who figured prominently in this meeting, who once had a local habitation and a name on the soil of Little Cambria. We allude to Samuel C. Wingard, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Towards Mr. Wingard we entertain no unkind feelings, and we have no desire to blight his political prospects in the Smoky City. Of course the Republican party in Pittsburg, when united, are always certain of triumphing, and Mr. Wingard is too much of a practical politician to continue long in the ranks of a minority party. He located in this county about the year 1852. He was then a Democrat, and labored zealously to promote the election of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency. In 1854, he was a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention, but the Convention respectfully declined nominating him. In 1855, the Know Nothing party entered the political arena, and began to collect beneath its standard the demagogues, political scoundrels and broken down politicians of all parties. Mr. Wingard was among the first members of the Democratic party in this county who deserted it for the purpose of upholding the cause of bigotry and intolerance. Samuel instantly became a devoted and zealous follower of Sam; in a word a ranting Know Nothing. The same year he was supported by a large faction in the Know Nothing nominating Convention, for Assembly. He was, however, again unsuccessful in his efforts to get himself before the people as a candidate for office. R. S. Alexander was nominated and Samuel forthwith "sang the dirge of Know Nothings on the willow."

A short time afterwards he removed to Pittsburg, where we learn he immediately donned the mantle of Democracy. His course in the Pittsburg Anti-Lecompton meeting proves that his Democracy has not since become a resident of that city assumed a chronic form. The course Mr. Wingard is now pursuing, does not surprise us the least. Having assisted to unfurl the banner of Religious bigotry on the soil of Little Cambria, it is not at all surprising that he now is disposed to contribute his best efforts towards breaking up and disorganizing the Democratic Party, during the trying ordeal through which it is now passing. The idea of the Know Nothing bigot, who was willing to deprive a portion of his fellow citizens of their rights, as freemen, because they worshipped God according to the dictate of their own consciences, prating about his devotion to the principle of popular sovereignty and "patriotism as broad as the utmost circumference of the Union, and deep as its broadest foundation, is perfectly disgusting. Samuel is evidently better qualified for soaring through the regions of high falutin, than expounding the principles of the Democratic Party. As we remarked a few weeks ago, the sooner such men go over to the ranks of the Know Nothings and Black Republicans, the better. They are at present nothing but spies and traitors in the Democratic Camp.

MIRZA MAHOMED IBRAHIM.—"Dining one day with a gentleman well known for his conviviality, the decanters halted so long before the Mirza, that the host exclaimed, with a little impatience, 'Pass the bottle, Mirza—what do you call in Persian the man that stops the wine?'—'We call him Mohomed,' said the Mirza, with a quiet smile. The same person was one day disputing with the Mirza about the excellence of his cook, of whose fame he was very jealous, and wound up with, 'He ought to know something about cooking for he has been forty years before the fire.' 'Well,' said the Mirza, 'he may have been forty years before the fire, but he is raw yet.'

The N. Y. Evening Post says that Prof. Morse has been left out of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Com-

THE PROSPECT.

It affords us not a little pleasure to assure our readers, that the prospects that the bill for the Admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution will soon become a law are hourly growing brighter. The bill for the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State which recently passed the Senate, we are now confident, will pass the House with perhaps a few slight modifications. Should this be the case, the Kansas controversy is about to close, bleeding Kansas Stock, will ere long be a bad investment, and the voices of the freedom shriekers will soon be hushed forever. Probably we will hear from Horace Greely, John W. Forney & Co, for several months, considerable talk about "infamy," the "crime against Kansas and popular sovereignty," but it will be nothing more than their last farewell shriek—

"The bubbling cry Of the strong swimmers in their agony."

The "New York Tribune," Greely's paper, and the "Central" organ of the opposition, almost acknowledges that the "hunt is up." Its Washington correspondent in a recent letter from that city says:

"The impracticability of a few Republican members who don't want to vote for Crittenden's amendment, renders the defeat of Lecompton very doubtful. The prospect to day is far from encouraging. As the vote is, however, postponed till Thursday, the present difficulties may be overcome by that time."

But even though the united hosts of the opposition, backed by a few renegade Democrats, should succeed in defeating the measure in the House, we are confident that the result would not cause the Democracy of Cambria to fail in sustaining the President of their choice, and the policy of his administration in every particular. If the Lecompton Constitution is defeated in the House, it will be through the united vote of the opposition in that body. But as we have already stated we entertain no apprehensions of such a result. We confidently believe that Lecompton will pass.

"Blessed are the Meek."

The last number of the "Mountaineer," taking every thing into consideration, is an exceedingly mild document. The talk about falsifying, &c., of course is more for ornament than use. As to the charge that we do not write our own editorials, it is too trifling to merit the slightest attention. Ditto—that we are the tool of Gen. White. If we may credit tradition, Judas Iscariot was always loud in professions of love for his Divine Master, and ever ready to doubt and question the fidelity of the other apostles. Yet it was he who sold his Master for forty pieces of silver and betrayed him with a kiss. And so it has always been with traitors and demagogues from his day to the present time. Ever ready to become the base instruments and tools of designing men, they are constantly endeavoring to place those who chance to cross their pathway, on the dishonorable Platform, which they themselves occupy. The man who is always ready to

Crook the plant hinges of the knee, That thrill may follow fawning, is generally the first to cast suspicion on the conduct of others, and never fails in boasting of his own honesty, integrity and purity.

With regard to the editorial articles which have appeared in the "Mountaineer" from its first appearance up to the present time, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, we do not entertain the slightest doubt that they were written by Mr. Noon. None of them, to the best of our knowledge and belief, displayed such extraordinary ability that any man of ordinary talents, afflicted with that common disease, an itch for scribbling for the Press, could not have written them.

The charge that we are controlled in the discharge of our editorial duties by General White, or any other man, is a low and scurrilous falsehood, and we at once sail it to the counter as such.

The Lower Classes.

Who are these? asks the Philadelphia Argus. The toiling millions, the laboring men and women, the farmer, the mechanic, the artisan, the inventor, the producer?—Far from it. These are nature's nobility, God's favorites, the salt of the earth. No matter whether they are high or low in station, rich or poor in self, conspicuous or humble in position, they are the "upper circles" in the order of nature, whatever the factious distinctions of society, fashionable or unfashionable, decree. It is not low, it is the highest duty, privilege and pleasure, for the great man and the whole-souled woman to earn what they possess, to work their own way through life, to be the architects of their own fortunes. Some may rank the classes we have alluded to as only relatively low, and in fact the middling classes. We insist that they are absolutely the highest. If there is a class of human beings on earth who may be properly denominated low, it is those composed of those who spend without producing, who dissipate on the earnings of their fathers or relatives without being so doing anything in aid of themselves.

We are all mariners on this sea of life, And they climb above us up the shrouds, Have only in their overstepping place, Gained a more dangerous station and foothold, More insecure.

NEVER BE HAUGHTY.—A humming-bird met a butterfly, and being pleased with the beauty of its person and glory of its wings, made an offer of perpetual friendship. "I cannot think of it," was the reply, "as you once spurned me, and called me a drawing doll." "Impossible," exclaimed the humming-bird; "I always entertained the highest respect for such beautiful creatures as you." "Perhaps you do now," said the other, "but when you insulted me I was a caterpillar. So let me give you a piece of advice—never insult the humble, as they may some day become emperors."

WHY DIDN'T THEY VOTE.—All the reasonable, order-loving, conservative members of the Republican party, admit in their own hearts that the refusal of the Free State party to vote at different times was factious, suicidal and the cause of all their troubles. Had they exercised their right, according to law, they could have had all the legal power of the territory in their own hands, and consequently could have managed its affairs in their own way. Their refusal to vote for members of the constitutional convention, was dictated by politicians in the States. Every one knows that it was in accordance with the programme laid down by the Tribune long before the election took place. Gov. Walker assured them that all the authority of the civil and military power of the federal government should be given to protect them in their rights, but they ridiculed and insulted him. Subsequently, however, seeing they had injured their cause by the course they had pursued, they set up as an excuse for not voting, that a registration had not been made. They had thrown every obstacle in the way of registration, they had in the way of every other law of the territory, and in many instances by bribes or threats prevented the officers charged with his duty from performing it. They said that in a number of the counties no registration was made, but this neglect was not fraught with such evil consequences as they would make out now, when we consider that many of the counties in Kansas exist merely on paper, that they are sparsely settled, not organized, and remote from the populous portion of the State. But admitting that everything on this score was as they charged, one fact is still within the knowledge of all, and not denied by them; that is that some ten thousand voters were registered; of this number, two thousand and some hundred voted, leaving a majority of five to one that did not vote, even of this partial registration. It is reasonable to presume that those who did not vote were Free State men, acting in accordance with the system of political tactics laid down by the leaders, and is evident that they had voted, they could have elected every member of the Lecompton Convention, Free State men. The National Era, the ablest and most uncompromising anti-slavery paper in the Union, has always condemned the non-voting policy of the Free State party. Hear what the paper says about their course at the recent election:

"The official tables show that, despite all frauds, and the rejection of the returns sent to Gov. Denver, instead of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Parrot, the Free State candidate, was elected to Congress; and that despite all frauds, had the 637 votes sent to Denver been sent to Calhoun, that officer would have been obliged to declare the whole of the Free State ticket elected, and to issue certificates of election to the Free State majorities in the Legislature. Any man of common sense, then, must see, that had the 11,000 who voted against the Constitution, all voted for the Free State candidates, not even Oxford, Shawnee, and Kickapoo, could have defeated them. The triumph of the Free State party would have been overwhelming. Not, then, upon the seven thousand men who voted, but upon the four thousand who refused to vote, rests the responsibility of defeat, if indeed fraud has succeeded in effecting that object. We insist that if the Free State men will only write in voting, their overwhelming numerical superiority will be more than a match for any fraud that the minority will have the boldness to venture upon."

"As to the reason assigned for not voting—that the act 'might be perverted into a recognition' of the Lecompton Constitution—let us ask, is there anything a man can do which will not be misrepresented and 'perverted' by an unscrupulous political adversary? Earnest, practical, independent men will not shape their course merely to avoid the censures or escape the slander of their enemies. They will judge for themselves what their cause requires and their principles justify. The Free State men in Kansas have sufficiently demonstrated their detestation of the Lecompton Fraud and Constitution, but knowing, as we know, the fixed purpose of the Administration to force that instrument through Congress, and justly apprehending the result, they determined with a wise forecast, to be prepared for every emergency, by securing the whole State Government, which would spring into life on the too probable admission of Kansas under that Constitution.—If Kansas should become a State, it would not be by their action, or by the action of the people of Kansas, but by the act of Congress. The Constitution itself would then be the offspring of an act of Congress—for without it, it could not have even the form of law.—What, then, was the position of the Free State voters? Force this Constitution upon us, force Kansas as a State, under it into the Union, and you shall take nothing by that outrage—we shall vote in time, take possession of every branch of the Government that you threaten us with, so that when you have done the deed, we may be able to hold you in justice, put a Free State member in your House, and State Senators in your Senate, and all the so-called Laws that have cursed us, and provide instantly for a legitimate Constitution, in place of the fraudulent one which your act alone has invested with a legal form."

"This was the declared position of the Free State voters, everywhere proclaimed, nowhere misunderstood. He who can find in it a sanction or recognition of the Lecompton fraud or its offspring, if sincere, is beyond the reach of argument; if insincere, deserves none."

BRANDY THAT MAKES MEN HOWL.—The man who was once fortunate enough to get a drink of good brandy at a stage house between Shasta and Sacramento, on presenting himself at the sanctum of the Shasta (Ca.) will be rewarded with a very extensive piece of gold bearing quartz. Since the day of 1849, wayside hotels have kept villainous stuff. Now, however, it is said to be preternaturally diabolical. It not only kills at the counter, but occasionally "fetches" a fellow fifty feet distant, with a stream of water between. A perfect idea of its quality may be obtained from the following incident, which occurred between "dealers" doing business at stands five miles apart, between Shasta and Red Bluffs.

Upper stand man.—(Standing before the counter of "lower stand man.")—"I say, old fellow, you don't sell such stuff as I do. Mine kills a hundred yards without rest."

Lower stand man.—"Well, I don't know whether mine kills eventually or not; but I always notice that every time they take a 'suck' of it, I can hear them howl all the way to your stand."

COMMUNICATION.

HARRISBURG, March, 29, 1858. AUGUSTUS DUBBIN Esq.—Dear Sir.—My letter to you of the 12th, inst, has, it appears has given offense to some persons whom I would not wish to offend, and to whom no offense was intended. It was in the hope of assisting in the suppression of sectional feeling which might arise and prevent a false issue from carrying off any portion of the people of Cambria in whom the principles of Democracy are so freely and firmly established. It was dictated with an honest purpose, to preserve the happy condition of political feeling which has made Cambria the banner Democratic county of the west. The letter being dictated through the best and purest motives, it was not expected that it would give offense and cause such a labored effort to burlesque it as appeared in the last Mountaineer. It was not intended nor expected to bring out exhibitions of wit, from the whimsical imaginations of those who now appear as looking ahead for political positions. I regret to find that it has disturbed some persons on a point, about which I was entirely unaware they were tenacious. It would be factious and comical reply to my letter, there is intermingled a mixture of chagrin and spleen, giving most unerring indications that they fear there is something in the way between them and a dearly cherished object. There is a stream of personal venom running through the whole effusion which I need not comment on, as it speaks for itself. The Conductors of the Mountaineer, say the inference contained in my letter was, "that all who do not endorse the views of Mr. Buchanan are designing and intended demagogues." Surely conscience, that "silent monitor," must have forced them to such interpretation for there is nothing in the language that will bear the construction they have given it. I had reference to the principles and actions of men against whom they and I have battled for years. I referred to the designing and interested demagogues who have been the cause of the great number of violent and disgraceful outrages which have been perpetrated in different parts of the country. Surely the Conductors of that paper must have forgotten the time when we stood side by side battling against the men who are the getters up of the great cry about Kansas frauds. Mr. Forney and the Black Republicans are protesting against the admission of Kansas into the Union on account of the monstrous frauds committed at the election held in that Territory. The very men with whom Mr. Forney has affiliated, and who cry fraud so lustily, rode into power on the top wave of fraud. Present members of Congress who cry out against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution on account of fraud, are now holding their places of power through fraud and violence, more dark and damning than any that have ever been committed in Kansas. These men are now holding office through fraud dark as that which has disgraced the City of Baltimore, and damning as that which has marred the political escutcheon of Louisville. If the conscience of the Conductors of the Mountaineer tell them they are following in the lead of demagogues whose crimes have blackened and disgraced the history of our country—demagogues whose souls are soiled with treason, perjury, robbery and murder, they must not charge me with making any such inference for no such construction can be properly placed on the language contained in my letter. They have also intimated that I would stain the "Virgin Soil" of Kansas with the blood of the best Democrats in Pennsylvania. In reply to this insinuation let me say that the "virgin soil" of Kansas has already been polluted by the most worthless and abandoned outcasts the Emigrant Aid Societies could gather from the purities of the Eastern cities. The "Virgin Soil" of Kansas has long since been debauched by bandits sent from the east for the express purpose of plunder, fraud and bloodshed.

In endorsing the policy of Mr. Buchanan, in reference to the Kansas difficulty, I did nothing which should be condemned by any Democrat, for the admission of the Territory at this time will be a measure of national peace; and to reject it will prolong the fierce sectional difficulty which now unfortunately exists. Its admission will at once disarm revolutionists, and the strong arm of violence with which the territory has been so long governed, will give way to a regular and legal process.

The admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution has become a party issue, and under that issue the party must stand or fall. On the success of that measure which is emblazoned on our banners, the most sacred and valued interests of the Republic, and the peace and prosperity of the Union depend. On the defeat of this issue the Black Republicans build their hopes of success in the Presidential campaign of 1860. Does it not then behoove every Union-loving man to rally to the support of the Administration. There is but one course for Democrats to pursue, and that is to sustain the Administration and assist in bringing peace and repose once more to our distracted country. Now when the country is threatened with danger, there is the greater necessity for every Democrat to stand by the Administration. There should be no faltering, no hesitation. When the party and country are in peril the firmer should be the adherence of every Democrat to the party. Why should not all minor differences be disregarded in the midst of a danger so imminent as that with which the Union is now menaced? Why should we let side issues distract us at a time like the present, when the long cherished purposes of the enemies of Democracy are concentrated and openly avowed? Can any candid, reflecting man ignore the fact that the misguided Abolition fanatics and enthusiasts of the North would sacrifice the Union to succeed in their selfish purposes? Should we treat lightly the occasion which so strongly urges us to rally in support of the party and the Administration which is conservative, and which supports the Constitution? Let every true patriot, in all that concerns the integrity and prosperity of the Union, step boldly forth and survey the grounds of the impending contest, and he will see that it is his duty to sustain the President in his solemnly declared honest and patriotic motives.

Notwithstanding a labored effort may be made to burlesque this letter, I will still run the risk of addressing you. Ridicule is often resorted to in the absence of argument, and at such a time and on such an occasion, a little of the ridiculous goes off pleasantly, even though it be at my expense. G. NELSON SMITH.

PASSED THE SENATE.

As was well understood would be the case, the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution has passed the Senate of the United States. We have before alluded to the fact that it has been seldom in our history that we have found the Senate fall the country, when devotion to her cause was needed. This is pre-eminently such a time, when the question to be decided is, whether peace shall be afforded the nation, and its true interests, and the exclusion of the calls of fanaticism and party and personal hate, shall command the attention of the people's servants, and when the great effort of the opposition is to break down the only national party of the country, which has always been the bulwark against which the tide of sectionalism has broken its strength, and upon the existence of which mainly depends the perpetuity of the Union! In such a time the Senate has again been equal to the call of the country, and once more has gone forth from its chamber the proclamation, that in their counsels and action the nation shall find safety!

The debate on this question in the Senate has been most arduous, and very considerable feeling manifested on all sides. This is to be regretted, but was doubtless inseparable from the character of the contest waged there. It was not between parties but mingled with it some of the bitterness of fraternal strife. We give this morning the telegraphic abstract of Mr. Douglas' speech, which was inaudibly omitted yesterday without our knowledge. He was somewhat intemperate in his language, manifesting unusual feeling. He is reported to have said:

In conclusion, he would ask who made this question of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution a party test question? Is it the right of the administration to decide what are party measures, and what are not? When John Tyler attempted to lay down what is a party measure, he was defeated. Is the Pacific Railroad a party measure? We will see if the gullotine is to be applied to each man who does not yield implicit support to it. Loan Bill, the Army Bill, and others, have more right to be called party questions than this bill. By what right does the Administration interfere with the Constitution? It was sent direct to Congress, and the President only got hold of it by Surveyor-General Calhoun. It was addressed to Congress direct, and yet, because Senators and Representatives do not yield obedience to the dictation of the Administration, in a matter in which the President is not called to act, they are subjected to a proscription. The President has his duties to perform under the Constitution, is responsible to his constituents. Senators have their duties to the sovereign States they represent. Representatives have their duties to perform, and the President has no more right to prescribe a test to Senators and Representatives, than we have to apply to him a test faith. Were we to do so, would he not rebuke our impertinence? When the time comes that the President can change our allegiance from the sovereign States to himself, what becomes of State sovereignty? and because he who does not pay allegiance to the Executive which he does not owe, was to be called a traitor to his party, and be read out of it by all the newspapers that share the government pap. Is the question to be asked every petty office holder, 'are you Douglas' enemy? If not, off goes head. In England, the people's representatives can hurl the administration from power in an hour. Yet here, they who refuse to obey are rebels.

This called out a response in a like vein from Mr. Toombs, assailing Mr. Douglas' record. We regret all this, not because it may not be in itself unexceptionable, but because of the spirit which breathes through it. The Senate when full consists of thirty-seven Democrats, twenty Republicans and five Southern Americans. Of the latter gentlemen, three Messrs. Kennedy, Thompson and Houston cast their votes with the body of the Democracy on this question. But three of our party, Messrs. Douglas, Stewart and Broderick, have failed us at this crisis, a most meagre result, when we remember the terrible outcry that was so persistently raised by the Anti-Lecompton men among us! Mr. Pugh has also voted nay, but it was cast under the instructions from the Ohio Legislature, while his views are clearly for Lecompton.

We have no disposition to exult over this action. It was but what we expected from the Senate and its Democracy. What will be the result in the House, to which the struggle has now been transferred, we cannot surmise predict, but we well know what the country demands of this body. If it be direct, and fail to give peace to our land, a great responsibility must rest upon those who are the guilty. We will but add, that notwithstanding the assertions of the opposition, we have yet seen nothing that satisfies us that their predictions of defeat are warranted.

Appointments by the Governor.

Gov. PACKER has made the following appointments:

For Philadelphia. George M. Lauman, of Reading, Flour Inspector. Joseph Collins, Whiskey Inspector. Wm. O. Kline, Bark Inspector. William Kuisley, Inspector of Butter and Lard.

Lewis R. Denan, Quarantine Master. Samuel P. Brown, Port Physician. Arthur Hughes, Health Officer. Jac. Layer, Superintendent Powder Magazine.

Joseph Enne, Recorder of the City of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert M. Lee, Esq. Scales of Weights and Measures. Andrew Noble, for Philadelphia, North of Vine street. Foyley A. Degan, for Philadelphia, South of Vine street. Frederick Trace, for Dauphin county. Charles Barnitz, for Allegheny county. William Addis, for Bucks county. Samuel Addis, of Meyerstown, for Lebanon county.

Other Appointments.

John Makin, Flour Inspector, Pittsburgh. Nathan L. Atwood, Notary Public, Clinton county.

Jackson and Buchanan.

The removal of Jackson, and the deposition of Jackson's own measure, executed and carried out by him, defended by its fate dependent on him. He had no measure in every part of the business, his measure was his own; for this measure, like a heroic military leader, to be the offering of one great man, acting and self-possessed—seeing the all difficulties and dangers, and the triumphant triumph over all obstacles in termination to conquer or perish. They are good for safety, not for honor, for respect for perils and dangers, but one mind is wanted.

It was in this case. The majority of the Senate voted to execute the measure. A few only a fraction of the Cabinet and friends—concentrated heartily in the measure. Attorney General; Mr. Postmaster General; Mr. Francis Pickens, editor of the Globe, and some few others. He communicated his intention to the rest of them in his deliberations. The measure was assembled then on the 22d of March (1858) and read to them a paper, in which he absolved them from all responsibility for the act, and assumed it to be his own measure as his own, in the support of which he required to one of them to make a vote of opinion or principle. His response was ASSEMED BY BUCKNER. Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Webster were united against General Jackson, and their friends and the Bank of the States.

The combination was formidable. The bank was a great power, and was able to carry into all the business departments of the country; the political array against the president was unprecedented in point of numbers and great in point of ability. Besides three eminent chiefs, there were, Messrs. Messrs. Bibb, of Kentucky; Chambers, of Maryland; Leigh, of Virginia; Ewing, of Ohio; Fremont, of New Jersey; Watkins, Leigh, of Virginia; Mangum, of North Carolina; Pendleton, of South Carolina; Alexander Porter, of Mississippi; Alexander Porter, of Louisiana; Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina; Ward, of New Jersey; Tyler, of Virginia; the House of Representatives, besides the President, Mr. Adams, and the cabinet of Pennsylvania; Mr. Horace Mann, there were a long catalogue of able men. Messrs. Archer, of Virginia; Bell, of Ohio; Burgess, of Rhode Island; Rufus of Massachusetts; Corwin, of Ohio; R. Davis, of South Carolina; John A. Massachusetts; Millard Fillmore, of New York; Robert P. Letcher, of Kentucky; John C. South Carolina; Peyton, of Tennessee; Ohio; Wilde, of Georgia; Virginia;—in all, above thirty men, many of whom spoke many times, and many others of good ability, but without tenacious national reputation. The business of the combination was wed; distress and panic the object—parts distributed, and separately cast to reduce the effect. The bank was to make distress—a thing case for it to do its own moneyed power. The politicians to make the panic, by the alarm which created for the safety of the laws, a situation, the public liberty, and the money.

and proposed to themselves by the combination was, for the bank, a re-creation of the restoration of the deposits for the politicians, an attempt to overthrow the measure of Jackson. [The overthrow of Jackson's own measure, was the result of the combination.] The restoration of the deposits for the politicians, an attempt to overthrow the measure of Jackson. [The overthrow of Jackson's own measure, was the result of the combination.]

Such is the lesson of history upon the great measure of Democratic policy. And is not the position of this Union as important an object as the release of the people from pecuniary distress? Are not the Democratic masses of our country sure to rally to the support of Jackson against the foes of the Constitution, the assassins of the republic, though he be hated by legions of timid, cowering men as they did to Jackson in the struggle with the bank, with the avowed enemies of the bank, and with its false stamping ends?

Depend upon it, the odds against an man in upholding the banner of "The Union—the Union—the Democracy" midable as they be, are not near so great as the array which confronted the responsibility in 1833. The moral power is not so great—the moral power is not so great—and the confidence of the people, now, compared with what it was then, confidence of patriotes contrasted with confidence of honorables men, actuated by deep passions, and enjoying great popularities and wide-spread respectability.

The car of Democracy was not impeded by the obstacles it encountered in 1833, it halt in its career by the desertion of Democrats. It rolled triumphant over the bodies and crushed out the political breath both of foe and false friend. And so it will again, no matter who throw himself in its way.

SINGULAR TREE.—In the island near Bombay, there is a singular tree, called "the sorrowful tree," because it flourishes in the night. At sunset the flowers are to be seen, and yet after half an hour is full of them. They yield a sweet but the sun is sooner begins to sink than some of them fall off, and continue flowering in the night until whole year.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—When Scrope was about to charge with his troops the famous conflict of Edgehill, at the ing ball of the parliamentary campaign, King Charles I., he said, "I should be glad to see you, Jack, if I should be laid, which you would have enough to appear, which the witty rogue answered, "And father, if I should be killed, you'll have to pay."