

Democrat and Sentinel.

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

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, JUNE 9, 1858.

VOL. 5, NO. 30.

TERMS:
"DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL" IS PUBLISHED every Wednesday Morning at one Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum in Advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.
GREAT EXCITEMENT!
The undersigned would respectfully 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 FISH, from Salmon down to Herring, which will be disposed of by the barrel or dozen.
TOBACCO, SEGARS AND SNUFF, of all brands and prices. NOTIONS and CONFECTIONARIES in abundance.
We have also added to our stock a well selected assortment of
SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY, which will be disposed of to suit the times. Also:
Hardware, Paints,
Oils, Drugs,
Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.
Our stock of Flour, Meas, Iron Nails, Steel Axes and a great variety of other goods, will be disposed of at the lowest cash prices.
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 price paid.
Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
EDENSBURG, Dec. 9, 1857.

Professional Cards.
C. D. MURRAY,
Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
OFFICE OPPOSITE CHAWFORD'S HOTEL.
[Mar 17, 1858]

WILLIAM A. MURRAY,
Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
OFFICE A FEW DOORS EAST OF E. ROBERTS' STORE.
[Nov. 4, 1857]

J. C. NOON,
Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
OFFICE IN COLONADE ROW.
Nov. 11, 1857-1858

M. D. MAGERMAN,
Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
OFFICE No. 2, "Colonnade Row," near the Court House.
December 7, '54-1y

ABRAHAM KOPELIN,
Attorney at Law—Johnstown
OFFICE on Clinton Street, a few doors north of the corner of Main and Clinton.
April 23, 1857.

M. SHANNON,
Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
OFFICE adjoining the Post Office.
Aug. 24, 1853.

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

D. FOSTER,
P. S. NOON,
Ebensburg, Pa.
FOSTER & NOON,
HAVING associated themselves for the practice of the Law in Cambria county, will attend to all business entrusted to them. Office on "Colonnade Row," Ebensburg.
Oct. 7, 1857.

JOHN SHARBAUGH,
Justice of the Peace, Summitsville, Pa.
ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO HIS CARE will be promptly attended to. He will also act as Auctioneer at Public Sales whenever his services in that capacity are required.
April 29, 1858-24

A. M. KERN,
E. S. SHANNON,
Practising Physicians, Jefferson, Pa.
Tender their professional services to the citizens of Jefferson and vicinity, and all others desiring medical aid. Night calls promptly attended to.
March 18, 1857.

DENTISTRY.
A. J. JACKSON, Surgeon Dentist
will be found at Thompson's Mount-ain House, where he can be found the third week of each month. Office in Johnstown, nearly opposite the Cambria Iron Store.
March 12, 1856.

MCREA'S CELEBRATED LIQUID GLUE,
THE GREAT ADHESIVE
Not useful article ever invented for house use and office, surpassing in utility every other glue, gum, mucilage, paste or cement ever known.
Always Ready for Application.
ADHESIVE ON PAPER, CLOTH, LEATHER, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN CHINA, MARBLE, OR GLASS.

FOR manufacturing Fancy Articles, Toys, &c., it has no superior, not only possessing greater strength than any other known article, but adheres more quickly, leaving no stain where the articles are joined.
NEVER FAILS.
Within the last three years upwards of 250,000 boxes 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; acknowledged by all who have used it, that its merits are far above any similar article or imitation ever offered to the public.
This GLUE is extensively counterfeited throughout the country, and the label "McKee's Celebrated Liquid Glue, the Great Adhesive." Taken care.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.
Manufactured and Sold Wholesale and Retail, by
W. M. C. MCREA, Stationer,
No. 907 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
For Liberal inducements offered to persons desiring of selling the above article.
Sep. 23 1857-45-1y.
500 assorted pieces of Stone Ware, just received at the Cheap Store
E. ROBERTS

Miscellaneous.
THE NEW MILITIA LAW.

This law which passed the Legislature during the last session, and was approved by the Governor on the 21st of April, 1858, would make more than two pages of our paper, and is therefore entirely too voluminous for publication in the columns of a newspaper. Our readers must be content with the following synopsis of its more important provisions, which we copy from the Pittsburgh Dispatch:
The persons subject and exempt from militia duty are as heretofore. The enrollment is made by assessors, at their usual time of assessing, by assessing a tax of fifty cents upon all not exempt by law; leaving notice of such enrollment at their places of residence or business, and posting up three copies of the list, with notice of the time and place of hearing appeals from assessment. Exempts are to make oath of their exemption, to be filed by assessors in the commissioners' office, the legality thereof to be decided by commissioners, who shall file a certified list of exempts for future guidance of assessors. Assessors make oath to their Militia roll as correct, and furnish a copy to commissioners and brigadier inspector—and report to the commandant of the brigade the names of those refusing information, or making false statements, who shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor. All officers engaged in enrolling or assessing shall pursue the instructions of the Adjutant General and perform their duties, or be punished as for a misdemeanor.
The commutation of fifty cents is to be collected as other taxes, and go to the militia fund of the county. Captains of volunteer companies shall (within five days after the first Monday in May) deliver alphabetical rolls to the brigadier inspector and commissioners—also a sworn list of honorary members who have paid fifty cents to the company funds, which shall exempt such person from militia tax—and commanders of brigades and companies may remit by certificate a tax assessed erroneously. The collectors are required to make oath of diligence in collecting militia tax.
County Treasurers shall keep an account of the militia fund in suitable books. It shall be expended on orders of a board of officers, countersigned by the commander of the brigade specifying the purpose—and such board shall settle the accounts of county or city officers.
Taxes unpaid shall be added to the next year's assessment. Clerk of Commissioners shall report number enrolled to Adjutant General. Assessors to be paid as for other assessments, treasurer one per cent., collectors same as for other taxes.
Section four relates to the organization of the Militia, and their uniform and discipline. The State is divided into twenty divisions, of which we need give the following:
"Sixteenth division—Bedford, Somerset, Cambria and Blair. Seventeenth division—Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Green. Eighteenth division—Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana, and Jefferson. Nineteenth division—Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence. Twentieth division—Crawford, Erie Venango and Warren."

JOHN PARKES JOHNSTOWN MARBLE WORKS—Franklin Street, nearly opposite the new Methodist Church, Johnstown, Pa.
MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE STONES, Mantels, Table and Bureau tops, manufactured of the best and most beautiful and finest quality of foreign and domestic marble, always on hand and made to order as cheap as they can be purchased in the East, with the addition of carriage. From long experience in the business and strict attention thereto, he can assure the public that all orders will be promptly attended to and the work finished in the best and most handsome manner, furnished to order and delivered at any place desired.
ALSO, Grindstones of various grits and sizes, suitable for farmers and mechanics. Sold by wholesale or retail.
For the convenience of persons residing in the east and north of the county, specimens may be seen and orders left with George Huntley, at his Tire and Establishment in Ebensburg.
Purchasers are invited to examine stock in prices.
[Aug. 19, '57.] [June 20, 1855]

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY—HAVING purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the Ebensburg Foundry, the subscriber is prepared to furnish farmers and others with
Ploughs, Plough Points, Stoves, Mill Irons, Threshing Machines, and castings of any kind that may be needed in the community.
By strict attention to the business of the concern, he hopes to merit, and trusts he will receive a liberal patronage from those in want of articles in his line.
All business done at the Foundry.
March 22, '55-1y. EDWARD GLASS.

BEATTY'S ARABIAN HORSE OINTMENT
is warranted to cure in every instance, if used according to directions, Ringbone, Spavin, and Splint, or any other callus or hard lump. It does not like "snake oil" of the present day, profess to cure all ill to which man and beast are heir to, but will most assuredly cure the above and remove all blemshea resulting, such as lumps, callosities, &c. It accomplishes its cures by penetrating the pores and converting the tumors or callus into pus or matter and is then discharged through the skin without removing the hair.
Manufactured and sold by James H. Beatty and also at the Drug Store of Dr. Wm. LEMMON and at the store of THOMAS DEVINE Ebensburg, Pa. [Jan. 20,]

THE PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Cambria County.
Located in Ebensburg, Pa.
INCORPORATED MARCH 25, A. D. 1857.
ORGANIZED APRIL 6, 1857.

OFFICERS.
JOHNSTON MOORE, President.
WILLIAM MURRAY, Vice President.
ALEXANDER C. MULLIN, Secretary.
EDWARD SHOEMAKER, Treasurer.
GEORGE J. RODGERS, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.
JOHNSTON MOORE, Ebensburg.
EDWARD SHOEMAKER, " "
ALEXANDER C. MULLIN, " "
GEORGE J. RODGERS, " "
JOHN LLOYD, " "
WILLIAM R. HUGHES, Wilmer.
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrollton.
FRANCIS BEAVER, Susquehanna township.
RICHARD WHITE, Hemlock.
WILLIAM MURRAY, Summerhill township.
JAMES KAYLOR, Allegheny.
GEORGE S. KING, Johnstown.
JAMES POTTS, " "
MATTHEW M. ADAMS, Summitsville.
FRANCIS O'NEILL, Munster.

Office in the frame building, on High street, recently occupied by C. W. Wingard, Esq., Attorney at Law.
All communications to be addressed to the "Secretary of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria county," Ebensburg, Pa. May 27, 1857-1y.

COACH MANUFACTORY.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, that he has rented the shop formerly occupied by R. Galbraith, where he has every facility for carrying on a large business, and hopes by using but the best material, and employing but the best workman, he hopes to convince all who will do him the favor to examine his work, that in point of durability, appearance or cheapness, he cannot be excelled by any similar establishment in this or elsewhere. Persons wishing a bargain in low purchase of a carriage will confer on his own interests by giving him a call—they are prepared to supply the following kinds of vehicles, viz:
Buggies of different qualities and prices. Barouches, Charrettes, one and two horse rockaways, close quarter clipper and C-Spring rockers; second handwork of different kinds, &c., making a variety that will suit all tastes and all purses. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
W. M. BARNES.

Feb. 10, 1858.—12

that every organized company shall erect or rent an armory, for the safe keeping of arms and camp equipage, to be under the supervision of the commanding officer; the rent not to exceed \$250 per annum in the city of Philadelphia; \$200 in Allegheny county and Harrisburg, Lancaster, Reading and Pottsville; and \$100 in other districts; to be paid out of the military fund of the several brigades. Arms and equipage, when required for encampments, to be furnished by the Adjutant General, at the expense of the State.

Section nine relates to parades and rendezvous. It requires all organized companies to parade annually "by regiment, battalion, or company, at such time and place between the first day of May and the first day of October, as the Brigadier Inspector shall order and direct" for the purpose of discipline, inspection." But "in lieu of said annual parade, the commanding officer of the brigade may order his brigade any regiment, battalion, or company thereof ununiformed and equipped, to parade and encamp for not to exceed six consecutive days, between the first days of May and October in each year; and all parades and encampments held in pursuance of this act, shall be governed by the rules and regulations of the army of the United States, and at least twenty days previous notice of any such parade and encampment shall be given to the Brigadier Inspector by the commanding officer."
"In addition to the annual parade or encampment herein specified, the commanding officer of a regiment or battalion may order the military forces under his command to parade by battalion or regiment at such time and place as he may order not exceeding twice in any one year, nor longer than one day at any one time."
"The commanding officers of companies in any city or incorporated borough may, in addition to the annual parade required by this act, require their companies to meet for parade at such time and place as they shall deem proper, not to exceed six times in any one year, all other companies not to exceed four times in any one year; but no officer or member shall receive pay for parading oftener than six times in any one year."
All officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of any uniformed company or troop to receive one dollar and fifty cents for every day actually on duty, and for each horse used by them two dollars per day.
Section ten provides for the organization of Brigade Boards of Auditors, in each brigade, for the auditing and settling of accounts.
Section eleven provides for the calling out of the militia in cases of invasion, insurrections, riots, breaches of the peace, &c., for their suppression, and defines the duties of officers and men on such occasions—"shall each receive the compensation of one dollar and fifty cents per day; and all commissioned officers the same compensation as is paid to officers of the army of the United States, together with all necessary rations and forage, and for the horses of the mounted men one dollar per day.
Section thirteen provides for the organization of Courts of Inquiry and Courts Martial for the trial of officers and privates on charges of improper and unilitary conduct.
Section fourteen fixes the fines and penalties for violation of the several provisions of the act, and provides for collections in cases of conviction.
Section fifteen relates to the Grand Staff, and provides "that the grand staff of the militia of this Commonwealth shall (in addition to the Commandant in Chief, who shall have twenty Aids, being one in each division with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, appointed and commissioned by him for the term of his office, and no person shall be eligible to this appointment by the Governor, who shall not have previously held the commission of Captain,) consist of an Adjutant General, who shall, until otherwise ordered, act as Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Inspector General, Paymaster General, Judge Advocate, General and Engineer in Chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, who shall be appointed and commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief, for three years from and after the passage of this act, and who shall have his office located at Harrisburg, with the other departments of the State."
The section defines the duties of the several officers of the staff, and for the appointment by the Commander-in-Chief, of a military Storekeeper for each Arsenal, whose salary shall be three hundred dollars per annum. The salary of the Adjutant General is fixed at six hundred dollars, to be paid out of the military fund; and all other salaries and military expenses to be paid out of the same fund.
The sixteenth, and last section, provides, that the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall

cause a sufficient number of this act, to be printed in pamphlet form, properly indexed, to furnish every commissioned officer, county and city commissioners, assessors, collectors, and receivers of taxes, with a copy thereof; and also such rules and regulations as may in pursuance hereof be made and established by the commandant-in-chief, who, in preparing the same, shall be governed by the rules and regulations of the United States, so far as may seem expedient and proper for the government of the Militia of this Commonwealth.

Gathering of the Clans.
LEWEL Todd, chairman of the opposition Committee, Ex-member of Congress, and the hero of several futile political coalitions, has issued a call for the assembling of a State Convention, on the 8th of July next, to nominate State officers. This call is exceedingly comprehensive, embracing all those "opposed to the Leocompton swindle and the despotic policy of the National Administration" in forcing upon the people of Kansas a Constitution in defiance of their known wishes, and in subversion of the great right of self government; and in favor of a sound American policy, in opposition to the policy and intrigues of foreign governments." No doubt Mr. Todd and his fellow Committee-men felt after constructing this new negative platform adapted to the times, and intended to inclose every shade of opposition within one fold, as if they had discharged a solemn and responsible duty to the country in general, including Africans and themselves in particular. Nothing but the highest degree of self satisfaction could have prompted this call. We have been particular in quoting its exact words, because we regard it as a model and an illustration of the class of pseudo statesmen, of which Mr. Todd is a worthy specimen. And the first representative feature in this, is the glaring deliberation of its falsehood, wherein it asserts that the Administration is seeking to "force upon the people of Kansas a Constitution in defiance of their known wishes." Why even at this very time we are daily assured by the Republican presses that the people of Kansas will spurn indignantly the ordinance submitted by the English bill, and thus defeat the Leocompton Constitution. How then can the Administration force upon the people a Constitution which no power on earth but their own free choice can compel them to accept? But it suited the Committee to prolong the cry of force and despotism. They wished it true and did not stop to see its falsity. The second representative feature in this call is the allegation that the Administration is pursuing this forcing process "in subversion of the great right of self government." We have no doubt Mr. Todd has a memory, and we can imagine the amusing leer with which he penned this beautiful fragment. That memory must have carried him back to the time when he abandoned the Democratic party because they recognized the right of the people of the territories, absolutely and without reservation, to settle all their domestic institutions in their own way. Mr. Todd denounced the Kansas-Nebraska act in 1854 and 1856, because it conferred the right of self government upon the people, contending for the despotic principle of congressional prohibition, which did not leave the people perfectly free; and now in 1858 we find him and his coadjutors taking the back track, mounting the platform which they so often spit upon, and for the paltry consideration of the mere hope of a temporary reward, step to the front of the platform, expose their brazen faces to the public gaze, and arraign the administration for want of fidelity to the great principle of popular sovereignty. Here is a picture to look at a model representative, a perfect LEMUEL GULLIVER Todd of modern political romance.
And what is the platform of principles upon which this convention is called? What the qualification to its fellowship? Nothing but opposition. Each individual and party can obtain admission, provided only they are animated by a spirit of hatred towards the Democracy. This is the one single bond of union. They are not required to love each other, but only to agree in swearing eternal hatred to the Democratic party. The very attempt to construct a platform of principles embracing all the great political questions of the day, would scatter the clans thus summoned to council into a half dozen fragments.—Without love for each other they are expected to act as allies in an offensive war, and to divide the plunder after the victory. Mr. Todd has given us an idea of the weapons to be used and the allies expected to enlist in the contest. If "victory perches upon their banner"—to use the venerable spread-eagle phrase—we hope Mr. Todd will not be forgotten. The sacrifices of conscience and consistency he is required to make in the cause is certainly equivalent to any reward. — Patriot & Union.

From Washington.
A new political party contemplated—its main features—the ocean mail steamship bill, &c.
WASHINGTON, May 28.—A movement is in progress contemplating the co-operation of all opposition elements to the Administration, in the People's party of the Union.
The main features of the proposed organization are the ignoring of all questions productive of sectional strife; the protection of popular rights; a judicious system of internal improvements; a settled and firm foreign policy; the prevention of the landing of foreign criminals and paupers; the protection of the ballot-box, and an extended period of residence after naturalization, as a condition for the exercise of the elective franchise; the fostering of American genius and art; allowing every territory rising into a State, to have her Constitution and laws framed by citizens of the United States, who are permanent inhabitants, under such rules as Congress may prescribe.
The ocean mail steamship bill appropriates a million five hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars, and provides for procuring the proper transportation of the mails in cases where failures to perform the contract have and may occur.
Col. Florence intends to introduce a bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence.
The instructions to the naval forces in the Gulf are, in effect, to warn the British cruisers against the visitation of American vessels, and in cases of persistence to prevent it by force.
A motion will shortly be made in the House to suspend the rules, with a view to introduce a bill authorizing the construction of ten sloop-of-war.
A letter has been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Tatnall, in which he states that the *Minnesota*, *San Jacinto* and *Mississippi* will be constructed at Shanghai, by the last of March, at the request of Minister Reed.
A private letter says Ex-President Pierce and his wife will leave Lisbon, for a tour through Europe, on the 1st of June.
Virgil D. Parrish, of Maine, has been appointed Naval Storekeeper at Portsmouth, N. H., vice Reding, removed.

Democracy North and South.
The following is an extract of a late letter to the Bardonia (Ky.) Gazette, from his editor, who is at present sojourning in this city:— "I have met with men of all parties and of no party, and have talked with them upon Kansas, Leocompton, &c., and I must say that I see no difference between politicians in Pennsylvania and Kentucky. The Democrats here talk just as the Democrats of Kentucky do; they seem just as national as we are, and have as great dislike to everything like sectionalism. I find no Abolitionists among the Philadelphia Democrats, but on the contrary, I have heard more unsparring denunciation of Abolitionists by Pennsylvanians, than I ever heard by Kentuckians. The truth is, the people of the North and the South are pretty much the same sort of folks, if the only knew it. They are not sufficiently acquainted with each other, and are prejudiced one against the other by interested political schemers. There are Northern Abolitionists and Southern dis-Unionists—Northern freedom shriekers and Southern fire-eaters—but the great mass of the people—the masses—both North and South, are sensible, conservative, patriotic, Union-loving people—and this is being better understood as the people of the extreme regions are brought together more closely and more frequently by the increased facilities of railroad enterprise. The potent effect of mere contiguity and of free interchange between individuals of different regions and different institutions, to neutralize hostility, to extinguish or essentially mollify prejudice, and to evince sympathy, good will, and finally friendship, was pithily illustrated by the Welch itinerant preacher: 'Walking abroad,' says he, 'one foggy morning I saw in the distance, looming up through the mists on the hill-side, what appeared to be a stalking monster. On approaching nearer, I found this seeming monster was simply a man, and on coming close up, I discovered this man to be my own dear brother.' Just so—at a distance all the North are Abolitionists, and all the South are slave-driving fire eaters—but when they come closer together they find each other to be men of similar views and principles and brethren of like sympathies."

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES EXPECTED.—A Washington correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* says that "the Government expects important intelligence from England by the next steamer. It is understood that Lord Napier has given his opinion that his Government will contend for the right of visitation of ships as distinct from the right of search. Should despatches from Mr. Dallas confirm the expectation, the relations of the two countries will suddenly approach the *casus belli*. The first effect of such unfavorable news will be the prolongation of the Session indefinitely beyond the day now fixed for adjournment. The Administration promises to meet this contingency with vigor.—The intimations thrown out are that orders will be given to bring all British armed vessels, committing acts of outrages upon our ships, into port for adjudication. An army officer remarked to me to-day that the senior American officer on the station lost a glorious opportunity for distinction in failing to bring the *Styx* into Norfolk.
— A guilty conscience is its own accuser.

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— A guilty conscience is its own accuser.

Democracy North and South.

The following is an extract of a late letter to the Bardonia (Ky.) Gazette, from his editor, who is at present sojourning in this city:— "I have met with men of all parties and of no party, and have talked with them upon Kansas, Leocompton, &c., and I must say that I see no difference between politicians in Pennsylvania and Kentucky. The Democrats here talk just as the Democrats of Kentucky do; they seem just as national as we are, and have as great dislike to everything like sectionalism. I find no Abolitionists among the Philadelphia Democrats, but on the contrary, I have heard more unsparring denunciation of Abolitionists by Pennsylvanians, than I ever heard by Kentuckians. The truth is, the people of the North and the South are pretty much the same sort of folks, if the only knew it. They are not sufficiently acquainted with each other, and are prejudiced one against the other by interested political schemers. There are Northern Abolitionists and Southern dis-Unionists—Northern freedom shriekers and Southern fire-eaters—but the great mass of the people—the masses—both North and South, are sensible, conservative, patriotic, Union-loving people—and this is being better understood as the people of the extreme regions are brought together more closely and more frequently by the increased facilities of railroad enterprise. The potent effect of mere contiguity and of free interchange between individuals of different regions and different institutions, to neutralize hostility, to extinguish or essentially mollify prejudice, and to evince sympathy, good will, and finally friendship, was pithily illustrated by the Welch itinerant preacher: 'Walking abroad,' says he, 'one foggy morning I saw in the distance, looming up through the mists on the hill-side, what appeared to be a stalking monster. On approaching nearer, I found this seeming monster was simply a man, and on coming close up, I discovered this man to be my own dear brother.' Just so—at a distance all the North are Abolitionists, and all the South are slave-driving fire eaters—but when they come closer together they find each other to be men of similar views and principles and brethren of like sympathies."