M. M. O'Neill

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, PA. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1860. VOL. 7---NO. 46.

TERMS:

"DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL" IS PUBlished every Wednesday Morning at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable in advance; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS if not paid within six months, and TWO DOLLARS if not paid until the termination of the year.

No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months, and no subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue his paper until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editor.

Any person subscribing for six months will be charged ONE DOLLAR, unless the money is paid

Advertising Rates.

		One insert'n.	*Two do.*	*Three do*
square,	[12 lines]	$ 50	$ 75	$1 00
squares,	[24 lines]	1 00	1 00	2 00
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Half a column,		10 00	12 00	20 00
One column,		15 00	22 00	35 00

☞ All advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND
NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

THE subscriber, for several years a resident of Mass. discovered while there, a simple vegetable remedy—a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Debility.* For the benefit of Consumptives and Nervous *Sufferers*, he is willing to make the same public.

To those who desire it, he will send the Prescription, with full directions (*free of charge*); with a *sample* of the medicine, which they will find a beautiful combination of Nature's simple cures. Those desiring the remedy can obtain it by return mail, by addressing

J. E. CUTHBERT.
BATONIC PHYSICIAN,
No. 429 Broadway, New York.

April 18, 1860.–3m.

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 this line.

All business done at the Foundry.

EDWARD GLASS.

March 22, '55–tf.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letters envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Feb. 8, 1860.—1y.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, that he has just received, at his store room, one door West of Davis & Lloyd's Store, a large and fresh lot of Groceries, which he offers for sale cheap for Cash or country Produce. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, CHEESE, FISH, BACON, AND THE BEST OF FLOUR AND CORN MEAL

He also keeps on hand a large and well selected stock of School Books and Stationery, Notions &c., all very cheap.

He hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a full share of public patronage, as he feels satisfied his stock is good and he will sell as cheap as any other house in town. Call and see.

EVAN E. EVANS.

Ebensburg, Aug. 17, 1859. tf.

WAR IN MEXICO.
D. J. EVANS & SON,

HAVE this day received from the East, and are now offering to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity a well selected assortment of

MENS' and BOYS' CLOTHING,

Also, a large lot of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

SATINS, VELVETS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOE SKINS, SATINETTS, TWEEDS, JEANS, FLANNELS, MUSLINS, DRESS GOODS of every style, NOTIONS.

A large lot of BOOTS & SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, BONNETS, TRUNKS, CARPET SACKS, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &c., &c., together with such other articles as are usually kept in a country store, which they will dispose of very low for cash or country produce.

☞ The Tailoring business will be carried on in all its branches, all work will be done in short notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Ebensburg, Feb. 1, 1860.–10–tf.

ABRAHAM KOPELIN,
Attorney at Law---Johnstown

OFFICE on Clinton Street, a few doors north of the corner of Main and Clinton.

April 28, 1853.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific Remedies for the People.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rise, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Roble, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fulness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Falling, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co. No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

For sale in Ebensburg, by E. J. MILLS.
May 2, 1860.–1y.

MANHOOD,
How Lost. How Restored.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions producing Impotency, Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility.

BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal Medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devises, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands

Sent under seal to any address, *post paid*, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.

July 25, 1860. April 11, 1860.–1y.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO., NOS. 2 & 4 Chestnut Street, (south side, below Water,) PHILADELPHIA. (THE OLDEST WOOD-WARE HOUSE, IN THE CITY.) Manufacturers and Wholesale dealers in Patent Machine made BROOMS, Patent Grooved CEDAR-WARE, *warranted not to shrink*, WOOD & WILLOW WARE, CORDS, BRUSHES, &c, of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock.

March 4, 1857.—1y.

PHILADELPHIA WOOD MOULDING MILL Willow street, above Twelfth, north side. Mouldings suitable for Carpenters, Builders, Cabinet and Frame Makers, always on hand. Any Pattern worked from a drawing. Agents wanted in the various Towns in his portion of the State, to whom opportunities will be offered for large profits to themselves. SILAS E. WEIR.

February 17, 1858:tf

C. D. MURRAY,
Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.

OFFICE OPPOSITE CRAWFORD'S HOTEL.

|mar17,1858

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
A SUPERLATIVE
TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI DYSPEPTIC AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA,

APOTHECARIES, DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Wolfe's Pure Cognac Brandy.
Wolfe's Pure Maderia, Sherry & Port Wine.
Wolfe's Pure Jamaica and St. Cro x Rum.
Wolfe's Pure Scotch and Irish Whiskey.
ALL IN BOTTLES.

I beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to the above Wines and Liquors, imported by Udolpho Wolfe, of New York, whose name is familiar in every part of this country for the purity of his celebrated *Schiedam Schnapps*. Mr. Wolfe, in his letter me, speaking of the purity of his Wines and Liquors, says: "I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in the City of New York, that all the Brandy and Wines which I bottle are pure as imported, and of the best quality, and can be relied upon by every purchaser." Every bottle has the proprietor's name on the wax, and a fac simile of his signature on the certificate. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. For sale at Retail by all the Apothecaries and Grocers in Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ASHTON, No. 832 Market st., Phila.
Sole Agent for Philadelphia.

Read the following from the New York Courier.

Enormous Business for one New York Merchant.—We are happy to inform our fellow-citizens that there is one place in our city where the physician, apothecary, and country merchant, can go and purchase pure Wines and Liquors, as pure as imported, and of the best quality. We do not intend to give an elaborate description of this merchant's extensive business, although it will repay any stranger or citizen to visit Udolpho Wolfe's extensive warehouse, Nos. 18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, and Nos. 17, 19 and 21, Marketfield street. His stock of Schnapps on hand ready for shipment could not have been less than thirty thousand cases; the Brandy, some ten thousand cases—Vintages of 1836 to 1856; and ten thousand cases of Madeira, Sherry and Port Wine, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, some very old and equal to any in this country. He also had three large cellars, filled with Brandy, Wine, &c., in casks, under Custom-House key, ready for bottling. Mr. Wolfe's sales of Schnapps last year amounted to one hundred and eighty thousand dozen, and we hope in less than two years he may be equally successful with his Brandies and Wines.

His business merits the patronage of every lover of his species. Private families who wish pure Wines and Liquors for medical use should send their orders direct to Mr. Wolfe, until every Apothecary in the land make up their minds to discard the poisonous stuff from their shelves, and replace it with Wolfe's pure Wines and Liquors.

We understand Mr. Wolfe, for the accommodation of small dealers in the country, puts up assorted cases of Wines and Liquors. Such a man, and such a merchant, should be sustained against his tens of thousands of opponents in the United States, who sell nothing but imitations, ruinous alike to human health and happiness.

September 12, 1860.–6m.

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

Just received, and for sale at reduced prices, a full supply of Staple and Fancy Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, and a large variety of other summer wear for men and boys.

200 pieces of Prints, Ginghams, Lawns and other Fancy Dress Goods.

Brown and Bleached Muslins, Checks and Fancy Shirtings, Flannels, Stella, Cashmere, and Merino Shawls, Hoisery, Gloves, Notions,

MADE UP CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, All Wool Carpetings, Hemp and Cotton do. at from 15 to 28 cents per yard, Floor Oil Cloths,

QUEENSWARE—STONE AND EARTHEN WARE,
GROCERIES—DRUGS & MEDICINES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLETY,

Linseed and Whale Oils, Window Glass, Paints, Varnish and Turpentine.

Fish, Salt, Flour, Iron, Nails and Steel, Manilla and Hemp Ropes, of different sizes, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the *very lowest* prices.

E. HUGHES.

Ebensburg, May 9, 1860.–tf.

LADIES' CHOICE!
FRIDLEY & CORNMAN'S
SELF-SEALING AND SELF-TESTING, AIR-TIGHT, PREMIUM FRUIT JARS & CANS!

These Jars and Cans being perfectly simple in their arrangement and requiring no cement in order to make them air-tight, any one of ordinary judgment can hermetically seal them by simply screwing the cap down tightly after the fruit has been put in hot.

Besides their simplicity and ease of adjustment and the impossibility of stoppers blowing out, &c., the greatest advantage is that you can at any time see the condition of your fruit by simply looking at the top of the cover. If the gum gasget is concave the fruit is good; if convex it is going to spoil, but will always show itself in time to be saved.

The absence of this test has ever been a matter of anxiety, and frequently of serious loss to those putting up Fruit or Vegetables.

These are advantages which no other Fruit Jars or Cans in this market possess.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by the subscriber, owner of the right of Somerset and Cambria counties.

1 Quart Cans,	$2.25	per. dozen.
2 " "	2.75	" "
4 " "	4.00	" "

A liberal discount made to those purchasing six dozen or more at one time. Address your orders to

F. W. HAY,
Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa.

Johnstown, July 18, 1860.–34–tf.

☞ *JOB WORK of all kinds done at this office.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

There are, we know, very many democrats at the North who frankly admit that the platform adopted by the national democracy at the Maryland Institute, in recognizing the constitutional rights of the South in the Territories, does that which is strictly just, but who, frightened by the growing proportions of the anti-slavery fanaticism that surrounds them, believe that it is *inexpedient* to assert those rights, constitutional though they be, because by doing so, the democratic party at the North may lose votes in the coming election, and give additional strength to the black republicans.

These men comprehend and admit the justice of the doctrine of the equality of the States, and there are few of them who would not stand by and defend it against the attack of the black-republicans, were not the half way house of squatter sovereignty, or as it is sometimes called "non-intervention," opened to them, in which they lazily take refuge, falsely believing that, because they have shirked the performance of their duty to maintain the law as it is written, they have checked the project of those who object it, is to abrogate the law altogether. They imagine that by accepting the squatter-sovereignty compromise between aggressive abolitionism and the manly assertion of the Constitution, they draw the fire of the abolitionists and deprive them of their arms. Fatal, criminal mistake! As well might the sentinel at the out post of a camp or a fortress believe that he could stay the advance of the enemy and save the citadel, by admitting him within the exterior lines which he was appointed to defend.

To those men who thus from laziness or weakness, have allowed a false expediency to blind their perceptions of truth and justice, —who decline to do what they believe in their consciences is right and just, because they are afraid to do so;—we address a few remarks of honest and respectful admonition:

First we would tell them what it is that our platform asserts, and on what ground it makes the assertion.

The platform says in effect, that, this Union is composed of sovereign States, coequal and co-ordinate, and that the Territories are held by the Government in trust, for the use and benefit of all these coequal and co-ordinate commonwealths. It says that the people of these coequal States have a right to go into the Territories, and take with them when they go there, every description of property which was recognized as such in the States from which they came or by the Federal constitution. It says that Congress has not only no power, but is distinctly forbidden to do any act which can damage or destroy this right, and that, therefore, the territorial government which Congress has thought proper for its own convenience to create, cannot have the power which is expressly denied to its creator. Thus the owners of slaves have the constitutional right to go into the Territories, to take their slave property with them, and since Congress cannot deprive them of their property or prohibit their settlement in any Territory, the local legislature cannot do it. It says further that it is the duty of the Government to protect property of all sorts, and that if it should appear that the present laws are inadequate to the full discharge of that duty, the deficiency should be immediately supplied. These principles are founded on the constitution of the United States This is the platform and such is its foundation. No honest man can object to it. The followers of expediency do not object to it. They only say we have agreed to "non-intervention, that is, that Congress cannot prohibit or establish slavery in the territory; we are pressed everywhere by the abolitionists at home, and if we assert that southern men have a right to hold their slaves in the Territories, and to be protected their possession, we shall hear such a howl from the black republican abolitionists, as will make us tremble. Therefore, why not let us take shelter from the storm, try to check the abolitionists by meeting them on the half way ground of squatter sovereignty, while we apper to stick to non-intervention. Let us get by the Dred Scot decision, and our agreement to abide by it, by saying it is no decision at all, and that when on some future day, some future judge of the Supreme Court repeats the decision, we shall abide by it. Do not press us, Southern friends. If you let us dodge our agreement, and make non-intervention mean that Congress has no power to prevent its creature from violating the Constitution; and if you will consent to allow your rights to be disregarded and yourselves to be insulted, we can get along admirably; we can work harmoniously together."

To what else than this does the expediency doctrine amount, in which the South is asked to concur? We tell those gentlemen in all mildness, but with all the positiveness of truth that, although they may not think so, when they prefer expediency to truth, and tamper pusillanimously with anti-slavery fanaticism, rather than throttle it in its lair, they connive at a betrayel of the Constitution, and of their own solemn pledges, and are as much traitors to their duty as if they were to become black-republicans. They may not yield as a matter of choice. They may not, and doubtless are not wilfully disobedient to their own sense of right; but whenever they hesitate, waver or tremble in their march against black-republicanism, they lose the battle as effectually as if they deserted to the enemy.

We ask these followers of expediency to place themselves in imagination in the position of Southern men. Let you fancy yourselves in a numercial minority, their property invaded their institutions assailed; their peace and security threatened with destruction; their honors and that of their wives and children imperilled.—let them fancy themselves thus menaced holding the Constitution in their hand as their only defence, asking for nothing which it does not give, claiming only the benefit which it was specially intended to confer on minorities like them, and then let them say whether they would not insist on a recognition of their rights? Would they ever be satisfied with the reply: "We acknowledge the justice of our demand. It is based on the Constitution; but the prejudices and passions are so, and the notions of duty are so lose, of those who surround us, that we are compelled by expediency to refuse your demand, and ask you to agree gith us as to the propriety and prudence of surrendering you to the tender mercies of your enemy?" Would they not say if such a proposition were made to them, and such reasoning employed, "If you admit our rights, it is your duty to help us to enforce them. If you care for the Union be loyal to it by standing by every compact on which it is based. If you believe in the Constitution be loyal to it by obeying every one of its provisions, as expounded by those who are specially authorized to do so. Away with expediency Do not yield one jot to the enemies of justice and right, for if you yield an inch they will take an ell, until finally you will be overwhelmed and trodden down by them?"

We ask Northern democrats who prefer expediency to principle, to consider the question camly, deliberately and intelligently; to read the Constitution as explained by that venerable jurist who now presides with so much wisdom, and spotless purity over the highest tribunal in our land, and they will see wherein the South is wronged, and wherein the Northern men are the aggressors. What does the South claim? She claims to be coequal with the North, East and West in the Territories. She claims that her property is as sacred there as that of any other section of the Confederacy She claims that she has a right to enjoy the possession of that property there unmolested so long as the Territories are held in trust by the Federal Government for all the States. She claims that no portion of the people of the Territories has any power to deprive her citizens of their right to hold their slave property, until they form a constitution, are admitted into the Union, and are endowed with sovereign power to deal with the slavery question as they please. This is all she claims. It is just, because every tittle of it finds a warrant in the Constitution. Why then should Northern Democrats refuse to acknowledge its justice? *Their* rights are not endangered; *their* property is not impaired; *their* social condition is not thereby deteriorated They may depend upon that the squatter-sovereignty dogma is but a phase of abolitionism. It is based on hostility to the institution of slavery, and once Northern Democrats concede that to the abolitionists, they are gone. They have surrendered everything. Let them stand firmly by "Truth, Justice, and the Constitution," and they can defy the abolitionists. Let them cast expediency to the winds, and adhere to honesty. It is the best policy—the only policy by which the Union can be preserved, for it is the only policy to which the South will ever submit.

Abolitionism of the Republicans.

The Republicans, when in doubt of the success, in any canvass, would have us believe that they do not sympathize with the Abolitionists in their foray against the Union—that they only wish to prevent the spread of slavery, not to interfere with it where it already exists. But no sooner do they become elated by a hope of success than they begin to manifest their doctrines and expose their plans which are essentially the same as the Abolitionists The recent schism in the Democratic party fairly elevated these sanguine gentlemen to the upper heavens; poor souls! they thought they perceived a glimmering of hope in the dissensions which had unhappily crept into the Democratic ranks and then felt some safety in avowing those sentiments which they had before been so anxious to hide The nomination of Andrew, the friend and endorser of John Brown, as the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts; the attempt to extend the right of suffrage to the negroes in New York, by the Republicans; the recent decision of Judge Brinkerhoff, the present Republican candidate for Supreme Judge in Ohio, that a negro in Ohio has a right to vote! all point to the fact that the Republicans are seeking to establish a new social policy in this country, viz: the equalization of the black and white races amongst us. With these stubborn facts staring us in the face, it is in vain, now that the chances of the Republican success are becoming more dubious, to deny that Republicanism is fast merging into Abolitionism, and even Amalgamationism However timid the smaller politicians of the party may be, their great leader, William H. Seward, is determined that the party, of which he is the head, shall stand in no equivocal position on this question While in Milwaukie, says the New York Herald, a deputation from Cincinnati waited upon Mr. Seward and invited him to visit that city. He declined on the ground that when he was about to speak there on a former occasion, he was not permitted to speak in favor of human freedom. The deputation represented that that day had passed, and that he might now speak whatever he chose to say in Cincinnati. It did not move him. He thought Cincinnati just as bad as New York. "But," said he, "if the people of New York will not listen to my speeches, they will have to read them, or forego the newspapers. The people of Cincinnati can do the same."

We ask our readers to ponder upon this Here is an acknowledgment on the part of the Cincinnati delegation that the doctrines of the party have undergone a change—that "the day had passed" when Mr. Seward would not be permitted to speak "in favor of human freedom," but that the time had now come when he could say "whatever he chose" on that subject. The Cincinnati Republicans—nay, even the Republicans of the entire State of Ohio, in their admiration for their great leader may possibly be prepared to give in their adhesion to Abolitionism—in their amiable love for the great man who would join them in fraternal embrace with the colored men and women, they may bear with meekness the cutting hateur and sarcasm of the great orator who refused to address them, but we doubt if the people in other sections of the country have reached this point of political and social degredation. We know that the people of Pennsylvania have not, and we therefore warn them against the dangerous tendencies of Abolition Republicanism as manifested at the present time.

Amos Kendall.

The Hon. Amos Kendall's recent Union letter has brought him out again, and revives the stories of his influence during the Jackson period. Miss Martineau's sketch, written in Washington, when Mr. Kendall was Magnus Apello, is worth reprinting in this connection. Miss Martineau says:

"I was fortunate enough once to catch a glimpse of the invisible Amos Kendall, one of the most remarkable men in America. He is supposed to be the moving spring of the Administration; the thinker, planner and doer; but it is all in the dark. Documents are issued, of an excellence which prevent their being attributed to persons who take the responsibility of them; a correspondence is kept up all over the country, for which no one seems to be answerable; work is done of goblin extent and with goblin speed, which makes men look about them with superstitious wonder; and the invisible Amos Kendall has the credit of it all. President Jackson's letters to his Cabinet are said to be Kendall's; the report on Sunday mails is attributed to Kendall; the letters sent from Washington to remote country newspapers, whence they are collected and published in the *Globe*, as demonstrations of public opinion, are pronounced to be written by Kendall Every mysterious paragraph in opposition newspapers relates to Kendall; and it is some relief that his now having the office of Postmaster General affords an opportunity for open attack upon the twilight personage, who is proved by the faults in the Post Office administration, not to be able to do quite everything so well. But he is undoubtedly a great genius. He unites with his 'great talent for silence' a splendid audacity.

"It is clear that he could not do the work he does (incredible enough in amount any way) if he went into society like other men. He did, however, one evening; I think it was at the Attorney General's. The moment I went in, intimations reached me from all quarters, amid nods and winks, 'Kendall is here: That is he.' I saw at once that his plea for seclusion (bad health) is no false one. The extreme sallowness of his complexion, and hair of such perfect whiteness as is rarely seen in a man of middle age, testified to his disease. His countenance does not help the superstitious to throw off their dread of him. He probably does not desire this superstition to melt away, for there is no calculating how much influence was given to Jackson's administration by the universal belief that there was a concealed eye and hand behind the machinery of government, by which everything could be foreseen, and the hardest deeds done. A member of Congress told me this night that he had watched through five sessions for a sight of Kendall, and had never obtained it till now. Kendall was leaning on a chair, with head bent down, and eye glancing up at a member of Congress with whom he was in earnest conversation, and in a few minutes he was gone."

The Growth of the Country.—The growth, and prosperity of this country in population, products and enterprise are shown by the census returns, are something marvellous to contemplate. If our forefathers of two generations past could behold the wonderful increase in population, the extent of territory under cultivation, the abundant returns from the soil, the number and magnitude of cities and towns thickly covering the county, the vast mineral sources being daily developed, the railroad and steamboat enterprise flourishing everywhere, they would be struck with astonishment as profound as would be the ancient barbaric nations could they behold the marvels which science and knowledge have wrought in our day. In the history of the world there is truly no parallel for the rapid growth of the United States.

☞ The process of keeping accounts among the Norway lumbermen is of unique style. The book keeper, after comparing accounts with the workmen, sends him to the cashier for his wages, with the amount due to him chalked on his back; and when the cashier has paid him, he takes his receipt himself by brushing off his chalk marks.

Beautiful.—There is a touching beauty in the radiant look of a girl just crossing the limits of youth and commencing her journey through the checkered space of womanhood. It is all dew-sparkle and morning-glory to her ardent, buoyant spirit, as she presses forward exulting in blissful anticipations.—But the withering heat of the conflict of life creeps on, the dew-drops exhale; the garlands of hope, shattered and dead, strew the path; and too often, ere noon-tide, the brow and sweet smile are exchanged for the weary look of one longing for the evening rest, the twilight, the night.

☞ "Where are you going?" said a young gentleman to an elderly one in a white cravat, whom he overtook a few miles from Little Rock, Arkansas "I am going to heaven my son; I have been on the way eighteen years." "Well, good by old fellow, if you have been traveling towards heaven eighteen years and have got no nearer to it than Arkansas, I'll take another route."