

of the Constitution. From what I have said, it will be seen that I agree with Mr. Buchanan, when he says in his letter to the democracy of Berks county, "That the subject of slavery by the Constitution, is left to the States wherein slavery exists," but I cannot follow him in his conclusion, that therefore, the subject of slavery in the Territories of the Union, where it does not exist, is beyond our control. Here we may lawfully erect barriers against its encroachment; and this is all that the Proviso professes to do. Surely, Mr. Buchanan would not argue, that the Slave States alone, have the exclusive control of the subject of slavery, throughout the length and breadth of the Territories of this Union. Yet it is such a construction of the Constitution only, that will warrant the conclusion he aims to establish. If this be the true interpretation of the Constitution, why talk us about the "Missouri Compromise," or anything else connected with slavery? We have nothing to do with it. The Slave States will rightfully dispose of the subject as they may think proper. No, sir, this is not the true intent and meaning of the Constitution, nor does Mr. Buchanan desire so to be understood; yet the conclusion he would have us adopt, can be supported by no other construction. It was slavery in the States, that by the Constitution was left to the States where it existed. Here is the *locus in quo*—here the limits and the boundaries, within which, by the Constitution, each State for itself has the exclusive and supreme control over the subject of slavery. This is the "agreement" our fathers made. By this "solemn compact" I cheerfully abide. Within these "limits and boundaries" I hold that the General Government is powerless, & the States all powerful over the question of slavery. But sir, when the question is presented, of the extension and propagation of slavery over the Territories of this Union, especially free territory, I claim the right for all the States, and the whole American people, to be heard. The settlement of such a question, belongs to the whole Union, and not to a part. Upon that soil where slavery does not exist, I claim the right for the American people, to provide safeguards against its acquiring such existence. If this be unconstitutional, then it was met and proper that the democracy should be forewarned in season against it.

Sir, we are not without examples and precedents for our guide. Our fathers at an early day, had this same question in hand. It may be profitable in these days of "compromise" to see what compromise they made with slavery. In 1787, an Ordinance was passed, by which slavery was forever excluded from the territory north and west of the Ohio. This Ordinance bound every foot of land then belonging to the Nation. This is the "compact" they made. The Northwestern Territory had been ceded to the General Government by Virginia, a slave state. The law of Slavery extended over it at the time of the Cession, and in some parts of it slavery actually existed; yet upon every inch, did our fathers impose the seal of Freedom. Here was another—not in States, but in Territory.—The law of Slavery was repealed, and the law of Freedom established. The Proviso does not even propose to do this. Its sole object is to preserve the law of Freedom; not to abrogate the law of Slavery.—The first Congress under the Constitution, recognized the validity of the Ordinance of '87, and passed laws to give it force and effect. It had received the votes of every Representative from the Slave States.—The article in it, excluding Slavery, had been incorporated in a similar Ordinance, drawn up by Mr. Jefferson, in 1784. The language of the "Proviso," is substantially the language of the Ordinance of 1784, as drafted by Thomas Jefferson.

Sir, the history of the Ordinance of 1787, when contrasted with the opposition made to the Proviso, exhibits a melancholy and alarming change in the public opinion of the South, between that day and the present, upon the subject of slavery. The fathers of the Republic saw and acknowledged the evils and dangers of this Institution. They covenanted not to interfere with it in the States where it existed; but in Territories, its existence even did not stay their hands. They looked forward with anxious solicitude to the day, when slavery, left unmolested in its early limits, would wear itself out by the laws of population, and the force of natural causes, then in active operation. They made no effort to weaken the force of this law, or to postpone the result of these causes, by widening the field in which they were to operate, and thus putting off to a more distant day, our final redemption from the curse of Negro Slavery.—Now, the eternal perpetuation, and unlimited extension of Slavery, has become the leading, if not the "one idea" of the South. In order to perpetuate Slavery, for all coming time, its limits must be extended, as the slave population increased. The old lands, exhausted and made barren by slave labor, must be abandoned for new and virgin soil; otherwise the slave becomes valueless, and emancipation of necessity follows. The value given to slave labor, by the new and fertile regions opened for it, serves also to give value to the slave in the old States—thus retarding the progress of gradual emancipation in them. If slave labor be profitable on the Western side of this continent, for the production of the staples of cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice &c.; although these staples can no longer be produced, or only to a limited extent, in the Atlantic States; still the Slave of those States is made valuable, as an article of stock to be there raised, for the market in the distant West. Slavery is a question of interest. It will exist so long, and no longer, as it is a source of profit to the master. Keep it within given limits, and in time, there will be such an abundance of slave labor, from the increase of slave population; and the field of its profitable labor will, at the same time, become so narrowed and circumscribed, that the Slave ceases to be of value to his master, and he is glad to get rid of him upon any terms. It was to such results, that the "great men of the South, in the great day of the South," looked with anxiety and hope. That Slavery should not escape its early doom, by an extension of its borders, they sealed up against it, by the Ordinance of 1787, the entire Territories of the Nation. We have made a wide departure, from the disposition in which our fathers set out. Since we started in our National career, we have added to the dominion of Slavery, three fold, and postponed for a century the day of our deliverance. I take no exception to the acquisition that Slavery has heretofore made. Territories were purchased, and annexed, in which it existed, at the time of such purchase and annexation. To have abolished it in such Territories, might seem like a departure from that strict neutrality, which the General Government was bound to maintain upon the subject; though the constitutional right so to do, I cannot doubt. The South, notwithstanding

its vast accession of Slave Territory—not content to leave the question where the Constitution has left it, to the States in which it exists, seeks its further extension over new and fertile regions, where as yet, there are no slaves, and where Slavery as yet has no existence.—It is to aid in this great work—this glorious enterprise, that the summons is made to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to "buckle on their armor," and be prepared in time for the approaching conflict. I do not believe they will do battle in such a cause. The victory promises neither honor or renown. The General who offers to lead us, will fall to gather laurels from such a field; and to the common soldier, small indeed will be the reward. Why this call was made upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania, I am at a loss to conceive. It cannot be, that the Secretary of State, desired to incorporate the doctrine, of the "extension of Slavery over free Territory" into the Democratic creed. If so, I for one will submit to no interpolation upon the creed. Who made him a "Judge in Israel?"

The practice has been too much encouraged heretofore, of permitting a certain class of politicians, to make every question that arose, assume a party character. The South, having within her borders a majority of the Democratic party, has from time to time, forced upon us, as party issues, questions having not the slightest reference to party principle.—This was done on the Texas question. Sir, I was in favor of that measure. I earnestly advocated it before the people, and voted for it in Congress. I have no regrets for aught I done. If it were to be done over again, I should do the same; but it never should have been made a party question. The principles that divide, as by a broad boundary, Democracy from Federalism, existed long before the question of Texas Annexation; neither are they subject to constant mutation. Yet the annexation of Texas was made a test of party fidelity. Because Mr. Van Buren would not square himself by this rule of party discipline, he was struck down at the Baltimore Convention, under the operation of a two-thirds rule. I do not complain of the choice that Convention made. Indeed, the apprehensions I entertained of Mr. Van Buren's defeat, at that time, reconciled me to Mr. Polk's nomination. But sir, I never could reflect upon the fact, without shame and mortification, that a great Democratic Statesman of the North, whom we had made the Standard-bearer and Representative of our principles, should be struck down by the South, because he halted upon a question, in no way affecting the established and fixed principles of our creed. If Northern men—Northern Democrats, will longer stand by in silence and see their best and ablest men immolated by the South, for not marching up to any and every issue they choose to make, then indeed, is the Northern Democracy, but the adjunct and tool of the South.

Sir, I entertain no hostility to the South.—I have been taught in her School; I have learned my political faith from the lessons of her great Statesmen. Upon most of the great questions that have divided parties—particularly those affecting the powers of the General Government, and the rights of the State, I believe the South has been right. I claim to be a Democrat of the Jefferson school—a States Right Republican—a Strict Constructionist, "after the most straitest sect." I revere the Veto Message of General Jackson, as a text book of party principle, while I repudiate the doctrines of the Proclamation. But sir, because the South has been eminently correct on most great questions, that gives to her no right to force new issues upon the party. If the South can succeed, in making the "extension of Slavery over free Territory," a party question; as she did the re-annexation of Texas, it will make something of a change in the party relations of men. If all who oppose this new test and touch-stone of party fidelity, are to be converted into Whigs, certainly those who support it, will be transformed into Democrats.—It is fortunate for Silas Wright, the noblest democrat of his age, that he died, before this transformation had taken place with him.—Henry Clay, after straying in search of strange gods, for a quarter of a century, will return to the fold of the party. Under such a test he might become the candidate of the Democratic party for President in 1848, and thus some men be caught in a trap they had set for others. I trust ever to be found standing firm upon my principles as a Democrat. I value them, & have thus far maintained them through life; but I will adopt no such issue, as that now attempted to be imposed upon the Democracy of this State. I will submit to no such test. Let those receive the yoke who choose to wear it. It shall never galling my neck.

Great Storm at Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—P. M.
We have been visited by a great storm, which has caused the destruction of an immense amount of property. It has rained almost continuously for three days, overflowing the country for miles around. Along the little Miami, which is higher than it has been known for years, the damage done, is beyond parallel.—In a number of instances, barns have been swept away, and thousands of bushels of grain destroyed. The fences for fifty miles along the river have shared in the general destruction, and there is no telling at the present time, the extent of the damage done. The bottom lands have been overflowed, and the little Miami, for miles, now forms a broad lake.

The Ohio river at this place is several feet above high water mark, and is still rising at the rate of one foot and a half per hour. Several gardens along the river in front of the city are already covered with water.

The small tributary streams are swollen to overflowing, and in their mad career spreading destruction around. It is next to impossible to form any estimate of the amount of the damage done. It is unquestionably the most severe freshet we have had for years.—*Correspondence of Weekly Paper.*

FUTURE POLICY WITH MEXICO.—The Washington Union confirms the statement that orders have been sent out to call Mr. Triest from Mexico; and says:—"We are little doubtful, that no other agent will be sent out; and no propositions made by the United States for peace." But, as we stated the other day, if Mexico desires peace she must sue for it. If Mexico has any propositions to make, they will of course be received and submitted to the consideration and action of our government."

SHOOTING DEATH.—David Darrow, an old and much respected citizen of Stow township, Summit county, O., was digging a well the other day, when suddenly the banks caved in upon him, burying him twenty-five feet under. After five hours of intense exertion and great excitement, they reached the body, and found it dead.



THE DEMOCRAT.
Montrose, Thursday, Nov. 4th, 1847.

WOOD WANTED.
We are in want of WOOD, and must have some IMMEDIATELY. Who will supply us? "Don't all speak at once."

The Result in this County—Its Importance—After Reflections, &c.

Now that the election is over and the smoke of the battle cleared away, it will not, we are persuaded, be supererogatory or unprofitable to indulge in a few reflections on the nature and extent of the victory we have, with considerable effort, achieved; to compare the recent result in this county with that of former occasions; and accompany the same with such remarks as the nature of the case may seem to require. At least we shall, in our feeble way, hazard the experiment.

In whatever aspect we view it, we regard the result of the late canvass in this county as of more than ordinary importance. It is not merely that the Democratic party has triumphed, and secured the election of its entire county and representative tickets, and helped materially to swell the vast preponderance of Democratic votes in the State, but it is a knowledge of the circumstances under which this triumph was achieved, and the recollection of the condition and strength of our party one year, two years, and three years ago, that lends to the present reality the principal part of its charm.

It will be remembered that in 1844, Gov. Shunk's majority in this county was 839, or fifty less than his majority this year. We also remember the excuses of the Federalists for their overwhelming discomfiture, their ill-humored asseverations that it was accomplished by an overwrought effort, which we could not repeat, by "fraudulent voting," by the "ignorant Irish," as they pettily dubbed naturalized voters, &c., with what deference to truth, the result this fall shows. It is true that at that time we polled nearly our entire vote.—But how has it been this year, and what is the conclusion to which the result inevitably gives rise? Instead of a full vote as in '44, we find upon comparing the returns, that in the five townships in which nearly all the adopted citizens of this county reside—Avalanche, Choconut, Forest Lake, Middletown and Silver Lake—we are actually minus one hundred and fifty votes, (more than that number of Democratic voters from those townships being out of the county, on the public works,) and yet our majority, contrary to the above Whig bravado, and in spite of their most subtle and desperate efforts, is increased fifty! This is the way Democracy is "running down" (the people's necks) in old Susquehanna. Yes, in defiance of such odds, and notwithstanding that our party has scarcely recovered from a most unfortunate division, we have more than repeated our majority, and given thereby indubitable assurance that we are capable of doing it again *ad infinitum*. We assure our friends, whether at home or abroad, that Susquehanna is good for her present majority under almost any circumstances, and can roll up a "cool thousand" when the occasion requires it. We say this not boastfully but because it is eminently true.

There is one other consideration resulting from this view of our condition as a party, that is of general application, and which, although it may appear invidious, we cannot refrain from mentioning. It is the fact that upon that vital question of the Tariff we have ever taken the only correct Democratic ground: viz, that of a liberal revenue policy, which, perhaps, is the true secret of our present prosperity and strength. We carried no banners in '44 inscribed, "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42," on the contrary we made the platform of the lamented SILAS WRIGHT ours, took his speech for a text-book, and by the soundness of its doctrines triumphed. Last year again we were obliged to renew the battle against the most formidable and unscrupulous opposition ever arrayed against any party, with what result the Nation knows. But how was it with our brethren elsewhere in the State? Ah, the answer is plain and every where lamented. They faltered, fell back, and were finally overwhelmed with defeat. They shrunk from their principles from mistaken motives of policy, as if they were a vortex of ruin—they ridiculed, and in many instances boldly denounced us for our firmness, but the results proved us in the right and they in the wrong. This their own conduct has tacitly but eloquently acknowledged. The breach between us is now closed: we have not gone over to them but they have come to us. Whether they have been taught by our example or not we will not pretend to say. It is enough to know that they now acknowledge us to have been in the right, and coming over to our ground, have also triumphed with us—a fact that speaks with more emphasis than words can speak, against that temporizing policy which would sacrifice the right for expediency.

The Democracy of this county, therefore, may well congratulate themselves upon their triumph, and learn a lesson which may be of service to them in after ages. In the result of the recent canvass they can discover the influence of their steadfast adherence to doctrines eminently sound, see abundant encouragement that their principles are in the ascendant, and their numbers augmenting beyond precedent or even expectation.

The Next Presidency.
We observe that quite a number of our Democratic exchanges have already commenced agitating the question "who shall be the next candidate of the party for the Presidency." In this State the name of James Buchanan, is, of course, urged by many papers with a good deal of earnestness, and perhaps reason. In New England we hear that Judge Woodbury is talked of by some, and Mr. Van Buren by others, while in the West the name of Lewis Cass is occasionally coupled with the nomination to that high office.

In New York, and in many other parts of the country, since the death of SILAS WRIGHT, public feeling seems centering upon Mr. VAN BUREN, whose name is already raised to the head of some of our ablest papers. Should he be the successful candidate for the nomination, which is not improbable, judging from present indications, we can see no reason why he may not be triumphantly elected. Surely the clamor that wrought his defeat in 1840—the Independent Treasury—would be powerless against him now, if indeed it could not be turned greatly to his advantage, as that measure has fully vindicated its own intrinsic excellence, and become one of the most popular measures of the government. His magnanimous acquiescence, too, with the voice of the Baltimore Convention, which cast him aside for Mr. Polk, although a prominent candidate before the people, will certainly give him a strong hold upon the gratitude and affections of the masses of the Democratic party.

As for ourselves we do not choose to make our preferences positively known just yet.—Meanwhile we shall keep close watch of the political "signs of the times," and note down such demonstrations and veerings for the information of our readers as may come under our observation.

Since the foregoing was in type we have received the Wilkesbarre "Farmer" containing a long letter from Mr. VAN BUREN to the editor of that paper, in which he expresses a decided preference for the enjoyment of private life rather than the honors of another four years occupancy of the White House; at the same time, however, he signifies his willingness to serve his country and his party, to which he feels under great obligations, in any capacity his friends may think proper.

We will give his letter next week.

NEW YORK.
The election in this state took place day before yesterday. Of course we are yet without any advices of the result, although we have very dim hopes of a Democratic triumph, owing to the terrible seism that exists between the old and new Democrats, the "Hunkers" and "Barburners," as they term each other in derision. Although it is pretty clear that the convention at Syracuse, which brought out the ticket for State officers, was a stupendous farce, and that it presented a set of candidates and passed resolutions exceedingly repugnant to the feelings of a great portion of the Democracy of that State, yet we can never forgive the radicals, if through their treachery to the party and its usages the Federalists have carried the day, as we fear they have.

The Herkimer Convention.
The young Democracy, or "Barburners," as they are called, of New York, who were dissatisfied with the result of the Syracuse convention, and especially the casting of the "Wilmot Proviso" overboard by that body, held a grand mass convention at Herkimer on Tuesday week. A resolution advising the members of that branch of the party to vote as though no nominations had been made, was adopted, and also, one reasserting the principles of the "Wilmot Proviso." Mr. Wilmot was present at the convention, by invitation, and spoke warmly in opposition to the first resolution, and in favor, of course, of the last.

The Canals.
We rejoice to learn that the West Branch and North Branch divisions of the Pennsylvania Canals, which were damaged by the late freshet, are now nearly repaired and ready for business. The Susquehanna division will be in readiness by the 10th inst., a large force being engaged upon it at Duncan's Island, where the main breach occurred. The damage on the Juniata division being the most ruinous, it will not be repaired in time to receive the water through before the 5th of December—probably too late for use this season.

To be Contested.
We learn that Thomas C. McDowell, Esq., who was run for Senator by the Democrats of the 20th District, against W. F. Johnson, and pronounced defeated in the published returns, by a majority of about 100, has resolved to contest the right of his competitor to his seat, unless the votes cast by the Volunteers from his District, now in Mexico, should make the majority either way so large as to render it unnecessary. The Pennsylvania announces the grounds upon which he is to contest it "unanswerable."

So overjoyed were we with the general result of the late election, that we entirely forgot to mention the decision of the people of Schuylkill county to remove the seat of justice of that county from Orwigburg. (where it is now located,) to Pottsville. This is a just verdict, and we congratulate our Pottsville friends upon their success.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—We observe that the Messrs. WALLACE & SON, of the Oswego Gazette, have disposed of their interest in that paper to HIRSH A. BERRY, Esq., its former editor. Mr. BERRY possesses the ability to make it a good paper, and we doubt not will do it.

New Publication.
EUBANK'S HYDRAULICS & MECHANICS, is the title of a new work on an interesting branch of science, in eight parts, the first part of which has been forwarded us by the publishers, Messrs. GREELEY & McELHATTA, Tribune Buildings, N. Y.

The title of the work will indicate its character so far as subject is concerned, although it cannot portray the clearness, method, and ability with which it is treated. This must be obtained from an acquaintance with the book itself. Suffice it to say that the public press unite in pronouncing it one of the most instructive works extant. The *National Intelligencer*, (good authority,) declares it to be a "highly valuable production, replete with novelty and interest, and adapted to gratify equally the historian, philosopher, and mechanic, being the result of a protracted and extensive research among the archives of historical and scientific literature." The *Democratic Review*, also good authority, concurs with the *Intelligencer's* recommendation. Price 25 cts. per number.

Almost Corrected.
We are pleased to state that our neighbor of the "Register" last week corrected the mistake alluded to by us so far as Mr. Cantine was concerned, but forgot to say that the whole allegation as regards Messrs. Miller and Petriken was equally false. The reason given for not having made the correction before, is, that the request of the editor of the Argus had escaped his notice. If so he is certainly excusable, and we cheerfully note this evidence of a returning sense of justice.

N. Y. Episcopal Convention.
This ecclesiastical body, which has been in session for the last fortnight, has not yet terminated its labors. The case of Bishop Onderdonk, which has engrossed a large share of time and interest, has been disposed of so far as that body is concerned, the high churchmen having carried their points—first in the passage of a canon that empowers the House of Bishops to remit his sentence of suspension, and second by a vote that proclaims his diocese not vacant.

David R. Porter.
This great Guefilla, Chief, says the Eastern Argus, has left the Democratic party altogether and thrown himself completely into the arms of Federalism. At the election of 1846, he openly opposed William B. Roster, and at the recent election, himself and his two sons were on the election ground all day, working for James Irvin. We mention the fact merely to let the people know where to find the man they once fought for, and to show them with what ingratitude he returns it. We don't know that it matters much where he is, or what he does, for he is so hopelessly defunct, and so miserably corrupt, that his position is more to be sought than his favor. His strength is gone. He and Seth Salisbury are a fair team, and they should be caged together and put into the National Museum. Porter could do the Indian talk and Seth might obtain the premium at the next Agricultural exhibition as the finest specimen of Pennsylvania J.—s extant.

SLEIGHING AND GREEN CORN.—Snow fell in Chicago, Ill., on the 13th ult., to the depth of several inches. A letter written the following morning says that sleigh bells were heard in the streets at the same time they were eating green corn for dinner.

MADAME RESTELL.—The trial of this notorious woman for the crime of abortion is still progressing in New York city. Maria Bodine, her victim, is the principal witness against her, and she swears to enough to convict her before any court.

MAMMOTH STEAMBOAT.—It is said that a contract has been made by a company in N. Y. city for building a steamer 400 feet long, which shall make the trip to Albany and back in 12 hours!

The Famous Pass.
There was much said by the Federalists, a short time since, about a certain pass. It has at length come to light. Here it is, says the *West Chester Jeffersonian*:
October 12, 1847.
To MORRIS LONGSTRETH:—Dear Sir—You are directed not to obstruct the passage of James Irvin, and his political friends, should they attempt to leave the State for a trip up Salt River, where it is presumed they intend consulting each other about "refusing supplies to our army in Mexico." Resp. F. R. S.

The New Federal Issue.
The Federalists at their great city meeting previous to the late election, resolved among other curious things that they were in favor of a currency that would not be affected by a National Bank or a Sub Treasury. What sort of a currency is this New Federal Currency to be? We are curious to know. Certainly not gold and silver, that is the Democratic currency and they certainly do not intend to claim that as their currency—will the North American enlighten us?—*Pennsylvanian*.

OUR COUNTRY'S WAR.—The wars of our country cannot fail to be popular; there is about the people of this country, native and naturalized, a real attachment to it, an impulsive patriotism, which makes them ready to avenge its wrongs and to assert its rights, even at the loss of blood and treasure. Blood is freely bestowed, money even yet more liberally for such a purpose, and opposition to our country when thus engaged, brings with it an universal odium, which must sink those embarked in it.—*Weekly Paper.*

PATENTS.—Of the 540 patents granted last year, New York was granted 197; Maine 6; New Hampshire, 0; Vermont, 14; Rhode Island, 3; Connecticut, 28; Massachusetts, 56; New Jersey, 9; Pennsylvania, 92; Ohio, 20; Michigan, 5; Indiana, 10; Illinois, 9; Iowa, 1; the Slave States stand, District of Columbia, 9; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 18; Virginia, 18; North Carolina, 8; South Carolina, 1; Kentucky, 5; Missouri, 4; Texas, 2.

The Election—Its Results and Its Application.
To every Democrat who fully apprehends and appreciates the principles of the party to which he belongs, the result of the late election affords cause for the most sincere and profound gratitude. The re-election of Francis R. Shunk, by a majority so decisive over all the combined elements of opposition, is a victory, the real value of which can only be fully estimated by those who understood the character of the opposition, and the means relied upon by the Federal party; and their allies, who have been appropriately called *guerillas*, to secure his defeat. Governor Shunk was elected on all hands to be an honest man; the course of his administration was acknowledged to be in accordance with the avowed principles and policy of the Democratic party; and no sound or solid objection was urged by any Democrat against a solitary measure of it. Yet there were many professing Democrats who made opposition to his administration from its commencement; raised the cry of "one-term," and boldly predicted his defeat in case his friends insisted on his re-nomination. The bold assertions of these men intimidated for a time many honest and good members of the party who said, although they saw no cause of objection themselves to the administration of Gov. Shunk, yet they thought it would be better to sacrifice him and nominate a new man, rather than hazard a defeat of the party. These men his decided friends replied, "Governor Shunk is an honest man; he has as closely adhered to the principles of the party as any of his predecessors; his administration has been distinguished by fair ability, unquestionable integrity and strict economy; it has been the custom of the party to re-elect for a second term; there is no reason why he should be an exception; it would be an act of gross injustice to yield to the unfounded clamor of disappointed men, and discard a faithful public servant contrary to party usages. Place him before the people—the masses are honest and discerning, and with them the disaffected and disappointed are comparatively powerless."

Happily these views prevailed, and Gov. Shunk was re-nominated, by an immense majority of the delegates in the Convention, and the result of the election has fully sustained the wisdom and justice of the decision. It has done more. It has dispelled the delusion that a few factious and unprincipled individuals, even though they may have heretofore held high places and once enjoyed the confidence of the party, which they have betrayed, are capable of distracting its councils or dividing its ranks; when their treacherous character is fairly exposed to an insulted and deceived people.

Under all these circumstances, therefore, we regard the glorious result of our late election, as placing the Democratic party of Pennsylvania upon a more substantial foundation, both as regards State and National politics, than has occupied for many years. It is a great moral as well as political triumph, in which the honest and virtuous have been sustained and upheld, and the unprincipled and factious rebuked by the stern voice of the indomitable yeomanry of the country; and proves conclusively that honesty in politics, as well as in every thing else, is the best policy. This victory should act, and we have no doubt it will operate as a stimulant to all honest public men to adhere to correct principles, to do right and place their confidence in the integrity, intelligence and good judgment of the people for support. A departure from sound fundamental principles, to accomplish temporary objects, or the conciliation of vacillating politicians, at the expense of principle and honesty will sooner or later drag down those who practise such policy, no matter how elevated they may be, to the level of the corrupt demagogue who seeks reward as the price of his adhesion to the party.

Our remarks in regard to the opposition to Gov. Shunk are only intended to apply to those who, having failed to defeat his nomination, continued their opposition, either openly or covertly, to his election. Those who opposed his nomination, but after it was made gave their support, did no more than they had a right to do, as every man is entitled to his preferences until after a nomination. As Democrats, the men who pursued this course are entitled to the respect and confidence of the party, and to stand on the same platform with their Democratic brethren; but those who either openly or covertly afforded aid and comfort to the enemy, either by advising, electioneering or voting, are deserving of nothing but contempt and indignation. They are in every way traitors to the principles they profess, and are unworthy the confidence of honest men of all parties.

The Democratic party and its principles are now completely in the ascendant in Pennsylvania. We have met and rolled back the Federal torrent which has been sweeping over our land, and it is our duty so to use the victory we have achieved, as to make it redound to the permanent advantage of the country, and not disappoint the confidence the people have reposed in us. We must remember that we have a vigilant and never ceasing opposition to contend with in the Federal party—a party as powerful in means, and as unscrupulous in their use, as their principles are obnoxious to the interest and sentiments of a large majority of the people of the country. Against the schemes and machinations and wealth of this party we have nothing to interpose, but the simple principles of Democracy, and their universal adaptation to the rights and interests of the masses when honestly and faithfully administered. To concentrate the force of these principles, and give them practical effect, ORGANIZATION IS INDISPENSABLE—among those who believe in them, so as to secure concert of action. We should hereafter, as heretofore, adhere to the established and recognized usages of the party in reference to nominations, both STATE and NATIONAL. We have heretofore proved a successful means of uniting the Democratic party, and securing the triumph of its principles, and no good reasons can now be given for their abandonment.

In fact we are almost ready to distrust the sincerity of those who profess to be Democrats who would venture to suggest that our party usages and principles ought to be discarded to secure the election of any man, no matter how distinguished, without reference to his political sentiments. Have we not been contending for principles, the ascendancy of which, we have been telling the people is essential to their happiness and independence? And are we prepared now to turn round, just when our measures have been attained, and are in successful operation, and say to the yeomanry of the country, we have been playing the part of demagogues heretofore, and we now advise you to give up all your party organization, amalgamate with those who hold political sentiments