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BY GEO. W. BOWMAN.

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Select Poetry.



HOME AND FRIENDS.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Oh, there's a power to make each hour
As sweet as heaven designed it,
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Though few there be that find it;
We seek too high for things close by,
And lose what nature found us;
For life hath here no charm so dear
As home and friends around us.

We oft destroy the present joy
For future hopes, and praise them;
While flowers as sweet bloom at our feet,
If we'd but stoop to raise them;
For things afar still sweeten us,
When youth's bright spell hath bound us;
But soon we're taught that earth was nought
Like home and friends around us.

The friends that speed in time of need,
When hope's last reel is slacken,
To show us still, that come what will,
We are not quite forsaken;
Though all were night, if but the light
From Friendship's altar crowned us,
'T would prove the bliss of earth was this—
Our homes and friends around us.

"THE DAY IS BREAKING!"

Democratic Brethren of the State!
BEHOLD THE MORNING STAR!

THE CONSTITUTION
SAFE FROM POLLUTION!!!

A GLORIOUS SIGHT
For Such as Love their Country and her
Institutions!!!

Thirty Thousand Freemen in the
Field!!

Outgushing of Democratic Sentiment
FOR
CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY!

NO CITIZEN
TO BE
ENSLAVED OR BUTCHERED!!!

ON ACCOUNT OF
His Birth Place or Religion!

WHAT a glorious sight was witnessed last
evening in the spontaneous movement of thirty
thousand freemen, determined to sustain the
Constitution of our beloved country as it was
handed down to us by our noble fathers. Its
purchase was with blood, and its inheritance is
too sacred to permit the corrupt, the imbecile,
and the profligate to annul its sacred provisions,
or tamper with its holy precepts. Our liberties
are safe in the custody of the Democratic
legions, and the lumbering phalanxes of the
enemy, as they move over the uneven ground
selected by themselves, will be thrown into disorder,
and totally routed. The charge of thirty thousand
freemen, armed with Justice and Right,
which are the powers that Omnipotence wields,
cannot be withstood in the battle-shock. Pennsylvania
is still the land of the free and the
home of the brave." She will never permit any
of her citizens to be robbed of the privilege
given them by the laws and Constitution. The
political traitors of the day may plot their
treason, but a righteous judgment will consign them
to destruction. For every CATALINE in the
enemies ranks will be found a CICERO among
the Democratic forces. All is safe with our
patriotic Spartans, whose battle cry is Victory,
Victory, and they will assuredly secure it.

From every quarter of the compass, "the
cry was still they come," flaunting their saucy
banners to the breeze, amid triumphant shouts
and songs of rejoicing. The air was filled with
martial music, and ever and anon, the loud
huzzas assured us that Democrats can never be
reduced to slavery. Legion followed legion in
successive order, until the eye tired with their
numbers. Throughout the whole route taken
by our brethren, on their march to the birth-
place of our Freedom, they were greeted with
the cheers of the patriotic and the encouragement
of the ladies. Occasionally some skulking
miscreant of a Know Nothing would utter
an insulting remark, and then hide himself
among kindred spirits who dared not execute
what their cowardly hearts prompted. They
had men to deal with, and the sneaking poltroons
feared to encounter them with any thing
but the vile exclamations prompted by their
equally wicked hearts.

Never before has Philadelphia made so imposing
a display. The bone and sinew of her
strength was out to testify their unalterable ad-
hesion to the principles of free government, and
against the despotic notions of serfdom. Every
where throughout the dense mass of people,
there was but one determination, and that was
to strike down that infamous band of traitors
who meet in secret to plan their measures for
the destruction of our liberties. Heart responded
to heart, and thought to thought, that the
glorious fabric of civil and religious freedom
bequeathed to us was in danger, and hand con-
vulsively clasped hand in assurance that each
was ready for the conflict, and determined upon
victory. Those who expected an easy conquest
of the Democratic forces, have been stricken
with dismay at our numbers and discipline, and
are terrified with fear. Back to the dark dens

of despair will they again be driven, to contem-
plate the power of truth over error.

At about 8 o'clock, even before any of the
ward processions had arrived, the meeting was
one of the largest ever held in the State House
yard; but when the Wards began to file into the
square, nothing could have been more grand
and imposing. The banners and varied color-
ed lights, had the most brilliant effect, and peal
upon peal of cheers, such as have never before
startled the old oaks, went up. They were joy-
ous shouts that came warm from the hearts of
resolute freemen, and met a response in every
soul. For two hours the various processions
continued to arrive, until the yard was filled.—
Thirty thousand patriots must have been in at-
tendance throughout the evening up to the hour
of adjournment. A number of Whigs and
Natives admitted that it was the largest meet-
ing ever held in the same place, and admitted that
it was the precursor of success to the Democratic
party, not only in the city, but the State also.

The stand on Walnut street front was taken
possession of by numerous speakers, who, for
more than two hours, entertained a dense
auditory. At intervals these made the work-
ing with huzzas, in answer to the telling truths
uttered by the speakers. The Chestnut street
stand was earlier filled with gentlemen, who stirred
the patriotic blood by their eloquence and
powerful appeals in behalf of our threatened
Constitution. The whole square was alive with
shouts that are the precursors of triumph. To
our Democratic brethren in the State, we do
not hesitate to declare that all is well in Phila-
delphia. We are certain of victory, and bid
them rejoice and partake in the enemies over-
throw.

Hundreds of ladies were in the Square to grace
it with their presence, and encourage their hus-
bands, fathers and brothers to stand by their own
and their children's rights. They too partook
of the excitement of the occasion, and frequent-
ly applauded the speakers. They instinctively
know that freemen alone can make good hus-
bands and fathers.

While the meeting was in progress a beauti-
ful piece of pyrotechnic art, with the words
"Civil and Religious Liberty," was exhibited
over the range of gas lights above the speaker's
heads. Its ignition was electrical and caused
thunders of applause. It was appropriate to
the occasion, and touched every one present.—
Different colored lights were also exploded in
various parts of the yard, which tended greatly
to enliven the scene. The meeting was every
way worthy the Democracy of Philadelphia.

From the Seventh Ward, there was a beauti-
ful black banner, emblematic of the thirteenth
States. It was borne on a handle, and attracted
more than ordinary attention. The stars were
brilliantly lighted.

There was another from this glorious Ward,
quite large in size, with a full sized Rooster,
which reminded us of "Champion, crow." It
bore from the beak of the rooster, "The day is
breaking."

There was also an emblem from the Eleventh
Ward, with the good old ship "Constitution"
upon its front, with an admirable motto, which,
we believe, was "Live to Conquer."

The First and Second Wards, had nearly
all the other Wards, banners, and lanterns, that
did us good to look upon. One of the banners
of the Second Ward was inscribed on one side,
"The Constitution and the Union must and
shall be preserved," and on the reverse, "We
honor the men of 1776 and 1787, the fathers of
the Republic and the Constitution."

As the Seventh Ward entered the Square,
cheer after cheer went up.

We would add that the Nineteenth Ward,
a good, glorious Democratic Ward, came into
the Square with one of the best bands of music
we have ever listened to. This Ward deserves
great credit.

The Organization of the Meeting.

James R. Ludlow, Esq., Chairman of the
Democratic Committee, called the meeting to
order, and made the following speech:
*Freemen—Citizens of the United States of
America!*

We have assembled to-night to celebrate the
adoption of the Constitution of the United States.
Solemn and momentous will be our deliberations
when we remember that our business here to-
night involves the happiness and prosperity of
the whole people.

Under the sacred charter of our liberties, our
beloved constitution, the republic has grown
from infancy to manhood. Impious hands it is
true have from time to time been raised to de-
stroy the Constitution, but the sterling sense of
the masses of the community has thus far under
a kind Providence averted that melancholy re-
sult.

Strong men marching under the banner of
Democracy, have met and successfully over-
thrown the fanatics and bigots of the land, until
we had fondly hoped that the Constitution was
placed beyond the reach of another assault.

Amazing as it may seem to be, it is never-
theless true that once again our opponents are en-
deavoring to deprive the nation of its coming
glory, denying the right of popular government,
and proscribing men because of their birth place
and religion. Like a pestilence this moral epidem-
ic is sweeping thro' the land—and, it behooves
the constitutional Union party, in one word the
Democratic party, to denounce these men and
measures, as hostile to the best interests of our
country and destructive of constitutional liberty.

It is well for Pennsylvanians to assemble to-
gether and boldly give their sentiments at such
a crisis, and upon the adoption of the constitu-
tion, and above all, it is most proper for us, the
natural guardians of our Hall of Independence,
to announce to the Union our loyalty to the
Constitution from this sacred spot.

That we may now proceed with our delibera-
tions I move you that the following officers
preside over this meeting. The motion was
adopted amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

JOHN ROBBINS, Jr., President,
Hon. JOHN ROBBINS, Jr., Secretary.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1. Peter Logan,
2. J. N. Marsellis,
3. C. McDonough,
4. C. D. Meiggs,
5. Benj. Rush,
6. W. C. Patterson,
7. Edward Wartman.

SECRETARIES.

- Albert B. Ashton,
- Henry Thouron,
- Daniel Daugherty,
- George K. Childs.

MR. ROBBINS ON TAKING THE CHAIR.

Mr. Robbins, in being called to the chair, ex-
pressed his thanks for the honor conferred in
selecting him as the Chairman of the meeting,
and said that he had no need to assure the mul-
titude assembled that the duties devolving upon
him would be discharged to the best of his abili-
ties. That it was his duty to state that the meet-
ing was called as a Democratic mass meeting
for the purpose of commemorating the anniver-
sary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution
of the United States. At that time the Constitu-
tion had been assailed. The right of the peo-
ple to make their own laws had met with open
resistance. It is under similar circumstances
that you have assembled here this evening in
defense of the Constitution.

It was at this very spot that the sages of A-
merica met to prepare a Constitution to be sub-
mitted to the people of the several States of the
Union. You have been called here this evening
also for the purpose of listening to the prin-
ciples which have regulated the affairs of this
government expounded; to hear the nature of
these laws and that constitution which have
hitherto assisted to protect you in your rights.—
When the liberties of a nation are jeopardized
by the machinations of turbulent factions and
isms, it is time that every freeman should arise
and maintain his rights at the ballot box. Your
presence here this evening in such mighty num-
bers is but the good omen of the approaching
downfall of error and fanaticism, and the tri-
umph of truth, right and liberty. [Loud ap-
plause.]

MR. RUSH ON RESOLUTIONS.

J. Murray Rush, Esq., then rose to intro-
duce the resolutions, and in doing so spoke sub-
stantially as follows:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—The duty has devolved
upon me to submit to you a series of resolutions
to which when I have read them, I shall ask
your unanimous assent. I cannot offer them
without asking your indulgence for a brief re-
mark upon the occasion which calls them forth.

It has ever been the habit of the people of
the United States to commemorate, in public
meetings, the returning anniversary of the great-
est day in our national history, and the birthday
of the illustrious chief whose fame and virtues
have been called the property of mankind.

The Democracy have added to these two
great national festive days, the anniversary of
that which associates itself, upon the 8th of
January, with the fame and achievements of the
great Jackson. Hitherto, no public celebration
of the people has recalled the greatest civil
event in our national history, the formation of
the Federal Constitution. It may be other-
wise, but I am not aware of the fact; and I re-
joice that the great Democratic party of the
Consolidated city of Philadelphia has been the
first of the two great parties of the nation to
commemorate it in a manner commensurate
with the mighty results which have sprung from it.

Fellow-citizens, you have assembled to-night
in good old-fashioned style. It is cheering to
patriotism to behold this great and enthusiastic
assembly, called to celebrate the formation of
a Constitution without which the history of the
victories of the revolution, would have been
written with the same pen which recorded the
horrors and bloodshed of domestic strife. Turn
to the momentous history of that era, you find
that from the period of peace in 1783, to the
17th September 1788, the confederacy had diffi-
culty to surmount which, after every thing
had been tried, seemed insuperable. Public
credit was exhausted; the public revenue could not
be collected; the wheels of government were
almost stopped; the jealousy of the different
states of the old confederacy was so great that
no national movement for any purpose, could be
effected, and finally bloodshed and civil discord
showed themselves in the north. Already had
one effort to call a Convention at Annapolis, to
form a Constitution failed; and even foreign na-
tions refused to enter into commercial relations
with the States, on the ground that there was
no national power to enforce the performance of
a treaty. Society was on the brink of dissolu-
tion.

Under these circumstances, the great and
good of the land made one final effort to arrest
the approaching national catastrophe. Another
energetic call for a Convention was made, and
after difficulties almost insurmountable, within
the walls of old Independence Hall, was seen
a body of patriots and statesmen, presided over
by the immortal Washington, who devoted
themselves, from the month of May to Septem-
ber, 1788, to the great work which their coun-
trymen had committed to their hands. With
closed doors that Convention sat. On the 17th
September, the Federal Constitution was given
to the world, as the result of a spirit of amity,
and of mutual defence and concession which
the political necessities of the situation of the
States rendered indispensable.

A storm of opposition followed its submission
to the States, but from that moment the face of
the nation changed. The following March
the first inaugural address of George Washing-
ton, as President of the United States, was pro-
nounced, and the star of this great republic
broke forth in brilliancy and power.

Fellow citizens, the anniversary of such a
day deserves celebration!
It is 66 years ago to-day since this great
event! Powerful have we become, and hap-
py, and prosperous and honored among the na-
tions of the earth. Our commercial, manufac-
turing, and agricultural resources have started
the political economist awakening great en-
quiry into the workings of our system.

The Federal Union has become the home of
the oppressed of foreign governments, and the
pride of every lover of constitutional free-
dom. The home of the oppressed did I say?—
Aye, the democracy would make it so. Such
have they ever made it, offering the warm wel-
come and country to the foreign born of every
clime and sect who land upon our shores, and
who ask for co-equal citizenship with the native
born.

The Democracy can never consent to pro-
scribe any class of citizens who are obedient to
the laws. It is in celebrating the great event
of the formation of the Federal Constitution,
that we should proclaim to our political oppo-
nents in a voice not to be mistaken, that perfect
equality of rights is the cardinal principle of the
Democratic creed, and also that we do not for-
get that foreign swords and foreign blood were
engaged in the war of our independence; that
the gigantic intellect of Hamilton was largely
instrumental in procuring the adoption of the
constitution by the States, and that a large
source of the present power of the nation is in
the effective industry, talents, and virtues of our
foreign born citizens. But fellow citizens I
will detain you no longer from the resolutions.
I have thought this little review of the circum-
stances which marked the day we celebrate,
might be acceptable to you preliminary to of-
fering them for your adoption.

I will now read the resolutions.
Resolved, That the anniversary of the formation
of the Constitution of the United States is deemed
an appropriate occasion by the Democracy of the
Consolidated City of Philadelphia to meet in mass
for the celebration of that great event so remarkable
in the history of civilized mankind.

Resolved, That the adoption of this great in-
strument of constitutional freedom, has secured the
blessings of free and equal government to millions of
people, whose wonderful progress in all the elements
of national power and achievement is without parallel,
and justifies the proud hopes of a mighty nation,
that the Republic of the United States will be the
oldest and best governed Republic in the world,
and that the Divine Providence may allot to human
institutions.

Resolved, That the unprecedented growth of
the United States, in its wonderful advance from
infancy to manhood, and the equality with the
first powers of the earth, has been, while their
public councils were shaped and directed, by the great
Democratic party.

Resolved, That the cardinal principle and spirit
of the Federal Constitution, as understood by the
Democracy, is that of equal privileges to all. No
geographical lines are recognized as prescribing the
limits within which the enjoyment of every political
privilege shall subsist. The largest constitutional
rights of the largest number, perfect freedom of
religious opinion, and equal participation in the
conduct and administration of affairs by all classes of citizens,
whether of native or foreign birth, are essential
principles of the Democratic Constitutional creed.

Resolved, That the doctrine which would exclude
our fellow-citizens of foreign birth, or any particular
religious sect, from all the equal privileges of the
American Government, is dangerous to the best in-
terests, glory, and power of the Nation, and it is
the duty of the true spirit and intentment of the
Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the administration of President
FRANKLIN PIERCE has been directed with a
single eye to the true interests of the people; and
that the President's enlightened approval of the recent
legislation of Congress for the formation of the terri-
tories of Nebraska and Kansas, proves him to be a
CHIEF MAGISTRATE, imbued with just principles
of CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM, recognizing in its broad-
est sense the PRINCIPLE of SELF-GOVERNMENT, and
eminently entitled to the warmest support, and
cordial confidence of the United Democracy.

Resolved, That the administration of Governor
WILLIAM BIGLER meets our entire approbation,
and we hail him with pleasure as our standard-bearer
in the approaching contest, and we will give him our
united and warmest support.

Resolved, That our candidate for Judge of the
Supreme Court, JEREMIAS S. BLACK, we present to
the people an upright and patriotic citizen, who in
the performance of his judicial duties, has displayed
an excellence of private character and professional
worth and ability, that commands our confidence and
support. If this same alone constituted the recom-
mendation of our ticket, it would be sufficient to
command the best exertions of the republican party.

Resolved, That in HENRY S. MOTT, our candidate
for Canal Commissioner, we recognize a man of
 sterling worth, great energy of character, and well qual-
ified to perform the important and arduous duty of
managing the public works.

Resolved, That our candidates for Representatives
to Congress are men of attainments, honesty of
purpose, and purity of sentiment, that their election
will secure the services of competent and patriotic
officers, who will always be found battling in the
van of Democracy for the Constitution and the U-
nion.

Resolved, That we will give our cordial and
united support to the whole Democratic ticket as the
only means of perpetuating the great and essential
principles of liberty and free government; and that
a firm and united effort at the approaching election
will bear the Democratic banner to a triumphant
result.

OLD WESTMORELAND SPEAKS!

Patriotic Address
Of the Democracy of Westmoreland County!

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We consider it our
duty to urge upon you the importance of a vigor-
ous and united effort at the approaching elec-
tion. The opponents of the Democratic party,
prostrated by their defeat in 1852, having again
rallied, and are appealing to the worst prej-
udices, and resorting to every expedient, for the
purpose of obtaining an ascendancy in the State.
We could heartily wish that the Democratic
party, after their repeated victories, should en-
joy repose; but in a Republican Government,
eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; and
those who are not willing to watch and guard
the sacred treasure, are not worthy to enjoy its
blessings. We do not propose to review the
history of the two great parties which have al-
ways divided the country; but we can assert
that which is known to every intelligent citi-
zen of the community, that, from the adoption
of the Constitution until the termination of the
Mexican war, every great measure of national
policy, whether of war or during peace, worthy
of the spirit of the age, which has borne the
test of time, and been in accordance with our
republican institutions, and finally met with
the general approbation of the American peo-
ple, has been originated, sustained, and carried

into successful operation by the Democratic par-
ty; among the most prominent of which meas-
ures, we may refer to the rights secured to the
several States—the present system of naturaliza-
tion laws—the acquisition of Louisiana—the
war of 1812, declared for the maintenance of
our rights as a maritime nation—the overthrow
of the United State's Bank—the establishment
of the Independent Treasury System—the re-
peal of the Bankrupt law—and the extension
of our boundaries to the Pacific Ocean, the
result of the late war with Mexico. To each
of these measures of national policy, so vitally
important to the interests of our country, adopt-
ed in spite of the warm opposition of Federal-
ism, every member of the Democratic party
can point as monuments of the wisdom and pa-
triotism of the party.

In the present campaign, our opponents are
not willing to meet us on former issues; they
ignore the past, and depend for success on the
feeling of opposition in the north to the Nebras-
ka bill, and on the co-operation of a new secret
society—the Know-Nothings. Relying on the
former, they encourage and arouse the almost
dormant spirit of Abolitionism, and, as al-
lies of the Know-Nothings, they are contented
to see excited the religious prejudice of the
community, and to hear revived, in the State
founded by William Penn, the "no Popery
cry" of British Toryism. In regard to the pas-
sage of the Nebraska bill, we have only to say
that there is in the minds of men of both parties
an honest difference of opinion on the subject.
The measure was sustained and opposed by men
of both parties. The Whigs of the South, who
meet in political convention, and form the same
party as the whigs of the North, sustained the
bill almost unanimously. The Democratic mem-
bers of Congress who voted for the bill have
met, and are prepared to meet their respective
constituents and take the responsibility of their
votes. But Gov. Bigler is in no manner
responsible for the acts of Congress. He should
stand or fall on the merits of his own adminis-
tration, and not be struck down on account of
legislation in which he had no voice, and over
which he had no control. As Gov. Bigler
would have received no credit for a series of
popular measures of Congress, so it is neither
right nor just to hold him responsible for the
enactment of a bill, to the passage of which he
never contributed by word or deed.

The Know-Nothing organization, originating
in the great cities, the ulcers of the body politic,
has spread over the country; and our oppo-
nents, ever ready to gather grist from all quar-
ters, have formed a coalition with this mushroom
faction; and we must admit that they have given
a certain degree of influence to an organiza-
tion, the most disreputable which has yet ap-
peared on the Western side of the Atlantic. If
we understand the object of the Know-Nothings,
as avowed by their papers, they declare oppo-
sition to all foreigners and to all members of
the Roman Catholic Church, whether native or
foreign, and a determination to prevent them
from obtaining any office of trust or profit; they
also announce their political hostility to any
portion or party of the American people who
shall sympathize with and support for office,
any of the classes they have proscribed; they
also propose an extension of the time required
by the present laws for the naturalization of
foreigners; and, in order to carry into effect
these objects, they have organized secret soci-
eties, in which their leaders arrange and direct
the movements of the members. While we
admire the noble ambition which prompts men
to aspire to political honors, and are willing to
make every reasonable allowance for shifts and
expedients of political leaders, we cannot refrain
from expressing our profound regret that the
Whig party of Pennsylvania, the followers of
Webster and Clay, in whose great heart there
was love and sympathy for men of every creed
and every clime, should, for the hope of a mere
temporary triumph, contribute aid and comfort
to an organization, and endorse doctrines which
strike at the political equality of American citi-
zens—the corner stone of our Republican insti-
tutions; and we have every reason to believe
that thousands of pure and patriotic Whigs,
with whom a love of country is far stronger
than a submission to party discipline, will cut
loose from this alliance, in which their leaders
are endeavoring to entangle them, and will
range themselves side by side with their Demo-
cratic brethren, who, though differing with
them on minor topics, have been, and will con-
tinue to be, the defenders of the religious and
political rights of every American citizen.

The great principle of religious liberty—of
the political equality of man, whatever might
be his religious belief—was universally recog-
nized on the American continent years before
the adoption of the Constitution. Exiles from
persecuting laws—the English Protestant, the
French Huguenot, and the Roman Catholic—
settled the American wilderness. Alike, they
endured the privations of Colonial settlement;
together, they struggled through the contest
with great Britain; united in council, their
blood mingled in the battle-fields of the
Revolution; as one people, they adopted a Con-
stitution—the admiration and veneration of the
world, the example and hope of all nationalities.
Under that Constitution, each citizen being
equal in the eyes of the law, an unparal-
leled, almost miraculous, degree of national
prosperity has been achieved; and yet the A-
merican people are now asked to undermine
that glorious fabric, reared by the abilities and
courage of the blood of men of all creeds,
and, in the Nineteenth Century, to renew the
religious agitations which disgraced the Six-
teenth—to proscribe a large, influential, and
intelligent class of our fellow-citizens—to with-
draw from them every mark of public confi-
dence and regard—to disfranchise them from
holding any office of trust and profit, and treat
them as enemies of the Republic—not because
they refuse to discharge faithfully the duties
of good and peaceable citizens, obey the laws,
bear their portion of the public burdens, and identify
themselves, in war and peace, with the inter-

est and honor of our country, but because they
entertain a particular religious belief, and wor-
ship God after the manner of their fathers, ac-
cording to the dictates of their conscience.

If the American people will regard with in-
difference this first attack upon the political
rights of a particular class, who can foresee the
consequences? The same popular sentiment
which deprives them of the right of holding of-
fice, can, with less difficulty, be brought to bear
upon their right of suffrage. Laws will be re-
quired to sanction what public opinion dictates.
The rights of Roman Catholics may be first sac-
rificed, but what sect or class will be selected
as the next victims? When an attempt is made
to light the torch of discord in our midst, to re-
vive the passions and prejudices of an age when
political and religious liberty was unknown, to
introduce a new element into our political con-
test—that bigotted bitterness and uncompromis-
ing hostility which has in all ages characterized
religious controversy—to disfranchise our neigh-
bors, in whose veins may flow the blood of re-
volutionary sires, who may have passed through
the war of 1812, and fought under the Ameri-
can flag in every battle in Mexico, it becomes
the duty of all parties to pause and to reflect
upon the cruelty and gross injustice of this new
movement; and it is the especial duty of the
National Democratic Party of the Union, to a-
rouse and present a bold and united opposition
to this most dangerous attack upon political
equality—the most sacred right of American
citizenship. A love of country, a spirit of jus-
tice, and a sense of self-preservation, should in-
fluence and govern our conduct.

We do not feel surprised at the hostility of
the Know-Nothings to foreigners meeting with
a certain amount of sympathy from the oppo-
nents of the Democratic party. Since the ad-
ministration of the elder Adams—the days of
the alien and sedition laws—Federalism has al-
ways regarded, with a jealous eye, the toiling
millions of the old world, who come, with will-
ing hearts and strong arms, to add to all the
elements of our national prosperity. The tac-
tics of 1852, when the "sweet Irish brogue and
mellow German" sounded so sweetly, was a
more experimental variation from a long settled
policy. The present system of naturalization
laws, the Democratic party originated, and
still adheres to. The cheapness and facilities
of transportation are bringing annually to our
shores thousands of emigrants from the crowded
population of the old world. Shall we contin-
ue to receive them as citizens, as we have heret-
ofore done, and give them a voice and interest
in the administration of Government, or shall
we admit them as residents, and deny them the
rights of citizenship, and thus raise in our
midst a vast population, who, having no voice
in its Government, feel no interest in the pros-
perity of the country? Upon this question, the
Democratic party will be found faithful to its
long cherished principles, and the welfare of the
country.

The candidates placed in nomination by the
Democratic convention, are deserving of sup-
port. The differences of opinion which existed
before the nominations were made, were set-
tled by the action of the convention.—
The candidates are only known as the repre-
sentatives of Democratic principles; and as
such, it is the duty of every Democrat who
desires to preserve the organization of his party,
to give them a generous support. Governor
Bigler has been long and favorably known to
the Democracy of the State. For a number of
years, his name has been familiar as one of the
most able, active and influential of the public
men of Pennsylvania; and as to his adminis-
tration, the highest compliment that can be paid
him has been rendered by his opponents. They
do not assail or hope to defeat him on account
of any errors of his own; but they attack him
on account of the legislation of Congress. Let
every public officer be held responsible for his
own conduct, and not for the acts of others,
with whom he is in no manner connected.

Judge Black is well known to the voters of
this county. If abilities of the highest order,
an intimate knowledge of his profession, a pu-
rity of life, and an honest, fearless manliness of
character, are qualities deserving of support,
there is no man in the State more worthy the
confidence of men of all parties than the present
Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

The candidate for Canal Commissioner, Col.
Mott, has been exposed to malignant assaults,
and charges of the most disreputable nature
have been preferred against him; but his letter
to Mr. Bonham has put to rest the slanders of
his enemies, and his election will secure to the
State the services of an efficient officer.

We also recommend to your support the
regular nominated candidates for Congress, State
Senator, the Legislature, and the several coun-
ty offices, as gentlemen worthy of receiving
and capable of discharging the duties of their
several offices.

The candidates, fellow-Democrats, are before
you. You know their principles, and the ques-
tions involved in the present campaign. West-
moreland has always been regarded with pride
by the Democracy of the State. They ex-
pect from her a good report at the coming elec-
tion. It is for you to say whether, by your in-
difference and lethargy, you will give addi-
tional weight and importance to a secret political
organization—an organization which, in a Gov-
ernment of the people, where all political
movements should be above board and open to
the public eye, shrouds its actions, in dark-
ness and mystery, whose members are reputed
to be sworn, not to the Constitution of their
country, but to the vows of their order, and
who, in midnight sessions, at the instigation of
their leaders, prepare their plans to strike down,
without a hearing or trial, the purest and best
men in the land—or whether you will rally un-
der the old standard, be found where you have
always been found, in the path of duty, and re-
pel this fresh and most dangerous attack upon
the institutions of our country.

T. J. BARCLAY, Chairman.
SAMUEL HILL, Secretary.