



JAS. R. MORRIS, PROPRIETOR.
JERE WILLIAMS, EDITOR.

WOODSFIELD, OHIO, AUG. 22, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM MEDILL, of Fairfield.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JAMES MYERS, of Lucas.
FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
WILLIAM KENNON, of Belmont.
R. B. WARREN, of Franklin.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
W. M. D. MORGAN, of Columbiana.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
JOHN G. BRESLIN, of Seneca.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM TREVITT, of Franklin.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
GEORGE W. MCCOOK, of Jefferson.
FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES B. STEEDMAN, of Lucas.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

REPRESENTATIVES,
ALFRED OGLE,
HENRY T. GRIER.
CLERK OF THE COURT,
JAMES MITCHELL.
SHERIFF,
WILLIAM READ.
CORONER,
SAMUEL W. NOLL.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MYERS.
TREASURER,
FREDERICK KOEHLER.
RECORDER,
DANIEL O'CONNOR.
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON.
INFIRMARY DIRECTORS,
JOHN KERR, for three years,
RICHARD CLEGG, for two years,
ELIJAH McMAHON, for one year.

We will publish a list of all those paying on subscription during the month of August, about the first of Sept. We want it distinctly understood that we do not *draw*, but we have a great curiosity to know how much our subscribers can pay in that time, if they try.

Senatorial Convention.
We are informed by Mr. Morrow, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of this county, that a correspondence has been had with the Committee of Gaurnsey county, and the time and place for holding the Senatorial Convention of this district are:

Williamsburg, Aug. 31.

It is suggested that in those townships which have not as yet appointed delegates to this Convention, meetings be had at an early day, and delegates appointed.

The nominees, of course, will be from Gaurnsey or Noble county, as this county had the last Senator. Let a full delegation be sent up, and a good man nominated.

In behalf of the Democracy we tender many thanks to the Brass Band for their services at the Mass Meeting.

Our District Court will begin its session on the 24th inst. Judge Kennou will preside.

Behold their Consistency.

Every one knows the clamor that has been raised by the Know Nothings against Catholics and foreigners since the commencement of their nectional orgies. Their papers were filled with blaring statements, until some of the more ignorant of the people regarded a Catholic or foreigner about as the early pioneers did the Indians. The foreigners have not yet raised an insurrection, and even the long expected invasion by the Pope is beginning to be looked upon as doubtful. Several of the States have abandoned the Catholic test entirely, and in Louisiana the Know Nothing candidate for governor is a Catholic. But South Carolina takes shine out of all the rest. At the Session of the State Council on Monday the 13th inst., they abolished the Catholic test and oppose any infringement of the rights of naturalized citizens—in other words they are opposed to depriving foreigners of the right to hold office.

This is the consistency of the great American party. The party that proclaims "everything for principles—nothing for men."

Every new movement of this order gives an additional proof of the charge, that the sole end of the organization is to foist men into office who dare not rely upon their merits.

Dr. Stover, of Calais, has our thanks for some of the largest beets and tomatoes we have ever seen. May he live a thousand years and never grow any less beets and tomatoes than those sent us.

Mr. Archbold has also our thanks for a basket of ice, presented on the day of our Mass Meeting. It was very nice, and truly delicious for such hot weather.

The Mass Meeting.
For reasons best known to the Fusion committee and speakers, no debate was had at the Mass Meeting on Thursday. The Democratic speakers spoke in front of the Court House, and the Fusionists in a tobacco house, at the north end of town. There, perhaps, has never been here as large a collection of men of opposite political parties, at which so much good order and quiet prevailed, as that on Thursday. It was creditable to the parties, to the place and the people.

As the two parties assembled at the same hour, we were not able to hear any part of the discourses of Messrs. CHASE and FORD, nor did we have a reporter there, relying upon the *Journal* for the substance of their speeches. We were informed by men who were there, and some of them Fusionists, that Mr. CHASE made one of his old-fashioned, prosy speeches; but, notwithstanding, a very good speech. It has become a notorious fact that CHASE tempers his speeches to suit the locality, and from what we learn of this it was not an exception. Of Mr. FORD's speech, we are informed by a Fusionist and a reliable man, that it consisted of a series of stale anecdotes badly told, and that those who went to hear him expecting to hear a "Philadelphia Convention" speech, were grievously disappointed. Mr. FORD had some reputation, founded, however, solely on the Philadelphia speech, which perhaps he made, and perhaps he didn't; but he succeeds in demolishing it wherever he speaks, so the papers say, where he has spoken, and so we hear it said here.

The Democratic meeting, which by the way was the principal part of the crowd, assembled a few minutes after 12 o'clock. Over the speaker's stand floated a banner inscribed on one side with the motto, "The Union Forever," on the other, "No Religious Test." A brass band was in attendance; which opened the proceedings by playing "Yankee Doodle."

Col. GEORGE W. MCCOOK, Attorney General of the State, was then introduced by Mr. A. G. EWING, President of the meeting. The Col. made a very happy and appropriate introduction of the subject; stating that we were now assembled to defend measures which we had fondly hoped were settled by our fathers at Bunkerhill and Yorktown. They were nothing less than Civil and Religious Freedom. Mr. McCook then stated that if time would permit, he would address the meeting after Mr. PUGH and Mr. TAYLOR should close. Mr. PUGH was then introduced.

He first defined the position of the Democratic party upon the slavery question, showing that the imputations cast by the abolitionists upon the Democracy were wholly gratuitous, and that we occupy the only safe and tenable ground. He then proceeded to institute a comparison between the present National and State administrations, and those which preceded them, proving clearly that if economy and retrenchment are desired, that it is from the Democratic party they may be expected. After this he spoke upon the Know Nothing question. If there was a member of that order present who went away unconverted he must have been deeply dyed. Mr. PUGH showed that secret political organizations could only be effective when operating against a government. That in monarchical governments they might be serviceable in breaking them down. Such was the natural tendency of all secret political organizations, however good their intentions might be, or by whoever managed. He spoke of the temporal power of the Pope as being a fiction got up for the purpose of exciting the baser passions; and of the ungenerous and ungrateful attempt to excite jealousy toward our naturalized citizens. The close of his speech was well worthy of Mr. PUGH's reputation for eloquence. We heard a gentleman of no mean judgment in such matters, and who has been in politics a quarter of a century, say, that he had heard most of the great orators in the United States, and that Mr. PUGH's speech would compare favorably with any he had ever heard upon a political subject. The effect may be imagined when it is known that the crowd, most of them standing, remained in the hot sun, two hours and a quarter, almost motionless, except as their countenances reflected the feelings of the speaker—softened in sympathy at the hard lot of the poor foreigner who fled to our shores for protection, or flashing with indignation at their unprovoked murder by the assassins at Cincinnati and Louisville.

Mr. PUGH was followed by Hon. J. W. TAYLOR.

Mr. TAYLOR stated that he was a Democrat and a Freesoiler. He was opposed to Know Nothingism because he was a Democrat, and because he was a Freesoiler, as it was subversive of the principles of both. It was antagonistic to a Democratic government in holding its meetings and deciding its measures under cover of secrecy, and when it has the power of thrusting them upon the people without their knowledge or consent, whereas the vitality

of republican principles lies in their being well understood. The government is of the people, and whenever it ceases to be this, and becomes the edicts of an irresponsible secret clan, it ceases to be republican. It was the most inveterate enemy to Freesoilism, and was effecting more for the spread of slavery than any other cause. No other influence that could be devised could ever make a slave State of Kansas. The only possible chance is to cut off the votes of the large foreign emigration that is settling there. Atcheson and his band of desperadoes were Know Nothings. The charge rested upon the authority of two members of Congress, Messrs. Phelps and —, and is unquestionably true. How otherwise could their movements have been so concerted and systematic? They were armed and equipped in the Know Nothing councils of Missouri, and from these invaded Kansas. Mr. Taylor showed that a man must either be very ignorant or very insincere who belonged to the Know Nothings and yet professed to be a Freesoiler. The rhetoric of Mr. Taylor was unsurpassable. In this particular he is without a superior in the State.

Col. McCook followed Mr. Taylor, and although the audience had then been sweltering under a hot sun for several hours, there was no diminution in the crowd to the close of his speech. He dissected the political character of Chase, and showed him to be a political trimmer, changing with the wind and tide, lead which way they might—that he would join hands with any faction that would aid him in securing office. He next gave a brief sketch of the career of THOMAS H. FORD, who wished to disfranchise white foreigners, and enfranchise negroes. The Col. bore down with a heavy hand on abolitionism and Know Nothingism. He is an able speaker, and his speech will tell its story at the October election.

We took pretty full notes of all the speeches made, excepting the latter portion of Col. McCook's, which we were so unfortunate as not to be able to hear. As soon as we have time to prepare them they will be presented to the readers of the *Spirit*.

This meeting will have a happy effect on the politics of the county. It has infused spirit into the Democracy, and encouraged them to labor more energetically in the cause of civil and religious freedom.

Know Nothing Misrepresentations—A. Ogle, Esq.

For some weeks past the Know Nothings have been industriously circulating a report among outsiders, that ALFRED OGLE, one of the Democratic candidates for Representative, is a member of that proscriptionist order. We are entirely satisfied that the charges are wholly false, and that for several reasons: First, if Mr. OGLE is a member of that order, they violate their obligations in making it known, as they are sworn not to reveal the name of any member. Again: If he is a member, why are they in their caucus nominating two candidates for Representative? Why not adopt him as one of their candidates, and thus, if he is a member, secure the election of one Know Nothing? The answer is apparent—he is not a member and they know it. In addition to this we have seen a letter from Mr. OGLE to a gentleman in this place, in which, speaking of the American or Know Nothing party, he says: "I am not connected with that party, neither am I an advocate of their principles any further than they accord and harmonize with that which is purely Democratic and republican. Equal and exact justice to all men should be the watchword of every lover of his country, and be guarded with a jealous eye—it is the sentiment of the Declaration of Independence—the nucleus of our free and republican institutions. Any departure from it is anti-republican, anti-democratic, would tend to narrow down the spirit which our fathers worshipped—free as the air of Heaven, and would veil in darkness those noble principles which have led us as a nation to that exalted position which we now occupy—would menace the very principle of civil and religious rights of all men, which was one of the great cardinal principles of the revolutionary struggle. I am a Democrat, have always been one, and I am identified with no other party."

This slander upon Mr. OGLE is only one of many falsehoods set afloat by the Know Nothings. As an example; on the day of the Mass Meetings here, some of them, frightened half out of their wits, were telling that "two hundred Dutch, armed to the teeth, had taken possession of the road a few miles from town, and would not let the Americans pass." The two stories probably originated from the same source, and are entitled to an equal amount of credit.

Two of the four Know Nothing papers in Belmont county, are in favor of Hon. ALLEN TRIMBLE for Governor. Wonder if there is not a paper a little nearer us that would favor him if it were not for the fact that "circumstances alter cases."

The August Elections.

We sum up the result of the late State elections, as follows:

TENNESSEE.—Johnson, dem., elected Governor by about 2,000 majority. The following are the Congressmen:

1. N. G. Taylor, k. n.
2. Wm. H. Sneed, k. n.
3. Samuel A. Smith, dem.
4. John H. Savage, dem.
5. Charles Ready, k. n.
6. George W. Jones, dem.
7. John V. Wright, dem.
8. F. K. Zollicoffer, k. n.
9. Emerson Etheridge, k. n.
10. Thomas Rivers, k. n.

The democrats had 4 and the whigs 6 in the last Congress. The Legislature is k. n. by a small majority. It was whig last year by 12 majority.

KENTUCKY.—Morehead, k. n., elected Governor by 4,200 majority. The Congressmen elect are as follows:

1. Henry C. Burnett, dem.
2. John P. Campbell, k. n.
3. W. L. Underwood, k. n.
4. A. G. Talbot, dem.
5. Joshua H. Jewett, dem.
6. J. M. Elliott, dem.
7. Humphrey Marshall, k. n.
8. Alexander K. Marshall, k. n.
9. Leander M. Cox, k. n.
10. S. F. Swope, k. n.

The delegation stood 5 democrats and 5 whigs last year. The Legislature is k. n. ALABAMA.—Winston, dem., re-elected Governor by 6,000 or 8,000 majority.—The Congressional delegation will stand thus:

1. Percy Walker, k. n.
2. Eli Shorter, dem.
3. Sampson W. Harris, dem.
4. Wm. R. Smith, k. n.
5. Geo. S. Houston, dem.
6. W. R. W. Cobb, dem.
7. Jas. F. Dowdell, dem.

Last year it stood 5 democrats, 1 whig and 1 k. n. dem.

TEXAS.—Pease, dem., said to be re-elected Governor, and Bell, dem., to Congress. The other district not heard from.

Can't Swallow the wool.

The Fusion papers have been rejoicing and congratulating themselves upon the purchase of the Massillon News by J. E. Wharton, Editor of the Wheeling Gazette. Wharton labored faithfully for the Know Nothing ticket in Virginia and the Fusionists were putting a high estimate on his services in behalf of Chase. See how he sets them back. He says:

Some of the Ohio papers state that the attendance at the 9th Convention was comparatively small. Let this be as it may, the American party of Ohio would occupy a more enviable position in the estimation of the country at large if it only consisted of a corporal's guard of such men as were in this convention, than if it had legions in its service of the stamp of Spooner & Co. Of course we are interested in the success of the American party and would hail with pleasure the election of Trimble, a patriot and a true American; but this sinks into insignificance compared with the defeat of Chase. Let Medill or any body else be elected who is of a different stamp from Salmon P. Chase and we will say well done for Ohio.

One More of the Same Sort.

The *Bellair Times* a fierce Know Nothing paper in Belmont county hoists the name of Allen Trimble for Governor, and pitches into Abolitionism full length. Hear it: We find another formidable enemy in the field, under the name of "Republican Party."—This party, though, small, with "anti-Nebraska," "free Territory," "restoration of the Missouri Compromise," "repeal of the fugitive Slave Law, and uncompromising opposition to slavery, floating at its mast head as a motto, capable, in these times of excitement, while the entire North feels the deep insult offered by the repeal of the time honored Missouri Compromise, and other aggressions of the South over free territory, of doing vast injury to the cause of Americanism; by blinding the people, and calling off many who have not sufficiently investigated the subject. It will appear perfectly plain to every reflecting man, that this party is so opposed to us in politics, or they would not, at this crisis try to impose on us, a man and measures, which every true American cannot but despise. The man, Mr. Salmon P. Chase, has been an office seeker in every party; and has turned as many political sumersets as Henry A. Wise of Virginia. Such is the man; and the measures, look at them—we are told by their champion, that the "great question of Slavery absorbs every other subject," and that all other subjects must yield to it. This mode of reasoning exhibits bad faith, and plainly shows that Salmon P. Chase and his party, would sell the American party as cheap as he did the party which elected him Senator in Ohio, for a seat in Congress.

Another.

The St. Clairsville Independent Republican, upon placing Allen Trimble at its mast head, gives vent to the following:

The platform upon which Mr. Chase is presented to the American people contains no American plank—nothing to indicate an affinity with the American party, and why not? Because, if so, Mr. Chase must expect to lose the foreign vote, which, to him, appears more preferable than the American vote. Yet he would gladly unite both these elements to secure his election, and consequently the balance of the ticket is made up of Americans. This attempt to chain the Amer-

ican party to the car of abolitionism, and make it subservient to the election of Mr. Chase, who is opposed to *in toto* its principles, is a bold game, but if unsuccessful must forever sink its machinations.

The True Question.
While the Abolitionists assert that the Slavery question is the only one now before the people, and the Know Nothings are equally tenacious for their creeds, and the Democracy claim that both must be met, there is another which should by no means be lost sight of—Are you going to the show?

Republican Convention in Belmont.

The following account of the Republican Convention in Belmont county, we take from the *Independent Republican*, a Know Nothing paper. If this is a fair specimen of Republican meetings, they will make rather a slim show. The object of the meeting was to nominate *peoples* candidates for the various county offices: "The meeting on Saturday last, of the Republicans, all told, numbered twelve delegates. After several ineffectual attempts to get a chairman, the meeting was at last organized by the appointment of Dr. Cope, President. The object of the meeting was stated by Miller Pennington, Esq., who, to the sense of the meeting offered a resolution that it was *inexpedient* to make a county ticket, which, after considerable gasecration, but very little controversy was passed. It was with evident reluctance they "died the death," but nevertheless "it had to be done." One thing struck us as very *ominous*, it was this: One delegate, in speaking of adjourning the meeting until next Friday (the day of the two mass meetings), said the present Convention (numbering twelve) was larger than the one which appointed delegates to the 13th of July Convention, and it was probable the next would be still larger. What a commentary upon the nomination of Chase! A little meeting composed of less than twelve, according to their own showing, brought together by their own peculiar feelings upon the subject, assume to speak the sentiment of the people—appoint delegates, half of them not in attendance at the meeting, instruct them to go for Chase—that is the people's choice, etc. Yet this is the party which assumes to swallow up the American party without as much as saying "By your leave, kind sirs." If the rest of the delegates to the 13th of July Convention were appointed by as *large* meetings as that which appointed the delegates from Belmont, Chase is truly the choice of the people—"in a horn."

Know Nothing Treason.

The speech of that pink of political monstrosity, Lewis C. Levin, a late Know Nothing member of Congress, of Philadelphia, was published in the Baltimore Clipper the other day with highly complimentary remarks. In Levin's speech we find the following in reference to the Declaration of Independence. Read it and see how *Treason* is beginning to stalk in open daylight:

Again some of our friends in Illinois, in a moment of thoughtlessness, pledged themselves to the principles of the American Declaration of Independence, as well as the constitution of the United States! Do they promise to do this as members of the American Party? Is this Government, is this Union, the offspring of the Declaration of American Independence, or of the Constitution? The Declaration of Independence is an opposition of the rights of man, and applies to the whole human family. According to the Declaration of American Independence, any alien would be eligible to the Presidency of the United States; but thank God, according to the Constitution of the United States, even all naturalized foreigners are excluded from it. It is indeed time for Americans to begin to consider by which document they intend to be governed. I marvel not that those who seek to destroy this Union quote the Declaration of Independence as the rule of action, for well they know that respect and veneration for the spirit and letter of the Constitution constitute our only guarantee for the preservation of our free institutions.

CATHOLICITY IN THE UNITED STATES.—Maryland, the first State where the Roman Catholic Church gained a footing, now contains 807 Protestant churches, and only 65 Catholic congregations. In Florida the Catholics early made settlements now there are 170 Protestant and only 5 Catholic churches. Louisiana was settled by the Catholics, who now have 55 churches in the State, while the Protestants have 257 congregations. In Texas, the Catholics were the first sect in point of time; they now have 13 churches, but the Protestants report 807 societies in the State. The number of Episcopal, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches are near the same throughout the country, but each of the three denominations have but one eleventh of the number of the Methodists, scarcely one eighth of the Baptists, and not one fourth that of the Presbyterians. The entire Protestant population of the country, compared with that of the Catholics, is about as twenty to one.—*Boston Trans.*

THE SNAKE MAN INDICTED.—In the Municipal Court of Boston, on Monday, Lyford C. Hill, of New Hampshire, was arraigned on an indictment found by the grand jury, which alleges that he "compelled his little daughter Orinda, against her will, to seize and take by the neck a certain snake, whereby the said Orinda was by said snake greatly and dangerously bitten and put in great fear, and whereby the health of said Orinda was greatly injured." Mr. Hill pleaded not guilty. His trial will soon take place.

The man who does most has the least time to talk about what he does.

Communications.

For the Spirit of Democracy.

Mr. Editor:—There is an article in the *Monroe Journal* of the 10th inst., on the subject of Catholicism, preceded by some remarks in reference to the manner in which the proposed discussion arose. The editor of that paper is somewhat in error when he says that "Mr. Wm. P. Richardson proposed to Mr. Warren Hollister that he would discuss the Cleveland Platform of the American party with him," and that "Mr. Hollister accepted the proposition."

The proposition was made by Mr. Hollister, and accepted by me, and the subsequent change to the simple proposition, "Should Catholics be excluded from office in the United States?" was made at his suggestion.

I make these corrections simply for the reason that if it is of any importance to the public how this discussion arose, each party may occupy his true position; and I apprehend that the charge, whereby I was made the challenger instead of the challenged, was merely a misapprehension on the part of the Editor of the *Journal*.

In reply to the article already mentioned, I will say, that the question to be discussed, and the one now being discussed all over the country, is not, whether the Catholic religion is orthodox or otherwise; nor, whether he should vote for a Catholic or not; but whether it is necessary to prevent the people from electing a Catholic if they see fit; or, in other words, to exclude the Catholic citizen from the privilege of being elected or appointed to any office of honor, trust or profit, by law.

Mr. Hollister, after stating the question, and saying that he most unhesitatingly takes the affirmative, goes on to say that the "American party was not against religion." If the present movement is not an attack upon the Catholic religion, I am at a loss to know what that gentleman would call one.

He says: "Indeed their great aim is to preserve civil and religious liberty." Now religious liberty, as understood in this country, means not only that every one has the right to embrace whatever religious theory he may deem correct, but that his religious opinions, be they what they may, shall be no disqualification as to his rights and privileges as a citizen.

Mr. Kent says: "The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, may be considered as one of the absolute rights of individuals, recognized in American constitutions, and secured to them by law. Civil and religious liberty generally go hand in hand, and the suppression of either of them, for any length of time, will terminate the existence of the other." (*Kent's Com. vol. II, p. 84.*)

It is perfectly idle for any one to say that the American party was not upon religion, while they advocate the exclusion of any class of citizens from any of the privileges or rights of citizenship on account of their religious opinions. In what other way could they war upon religion, or upon the tenets of any particular sect, but by disabilities, fines, penalties, imprisonment and death. This party says to the Catholic: We are the friends of religious liberty; we are opposed to putting any restraint upon men's consciences; worship God after your own fashion; but if you do so after the Catholic fashion, you must give up some of your privileges. You must not hold any office of honor, trust or profit.

Divest the Catholic of his religion—let him become a Protestant or Jew, Infidel or Atheist, and according to the principles of the American party, he is no longer obnoxious, but eligible to any office the people may see fit to confer upon him. Then it is his religion that unfits him in the eyes of that party, and they do war upon religion.

Let the gentleman take his true position. Let him say that he desires to cripple now, and if possible to exterminate Catholicism, by the strong arm of the law. Let him say that he would punish men for being Catholics, and reward them for being Protestants. Let him acknowledge that the wisdom and moderation of our ancestors, in placing all sects and denominations upon a perfect equality, protecting all, but favoring none; giving as free thought and free speech upon all subjects, both political and religious, without fear of molestation from either church or state; or of being in danger of forfeiting either estate or property, have failed to awaken in his mind corresponding sentiments. As for the rest of the gentleman's communication, it does not seem to me to call for any reply. It can, in my opinion, be of no importance to the American people, and is not at all relevant to the subject under discussion, what Papes did, and Catholic writers thought, so far back as the gentleman has seen fit to go for his facts and illustrations. It is true, as I believe, that Papes claimed, and in those times exercised, the power the gentleman represents them as having claimed and exerted. It is also equally true that since those times the claim has been as frequently and as solemnly denied, and that too by the very highest authority. So, if the gentleman succeeds in establishing the supremacy and infallibility of the Catholic church, he may find himself in the, to him, disagreeable position of having proved that the Catholic church, at the present day, does not teach the doctrines he imputes to it.

The following extracts from the Pastoral Letter of the Catholic Bishops, lately assembled in council at Cincinnati, expresses the teaching of the church, on this subject, at the present time:

"As citizens of this great and flourishing republic, we should be grateful to God for the blessings which its noble institutions scatter among all its citizens alike; and we should fervently pray to God, that he would bless and preserve the Union; that he would vouchsafe mercifully to shower down abundant benedictions upon the fruits of the earth, and upon the heads of our fellow citizens of every class who

dwell therein; and that his guiding Providence would perpetuate to us all, and to our children of the most remote generations, the glorious boon of equal rights and equal protection. Dearly should we all love the country of our birth or of our adoption; we should faithfully observe its laws, and cheerfully bear its burdens; and if you should be called upon to rally around its flag, you should always be ready to obey cheerfully the call, and if need be to pour out your blood in its defence." *

"We appeal to you, beloved brethren, whether these have not been the lessons which we have uniformly taught you, both in our public and official communications, and in our most private conversations, and whether we have not always instructed you, that the power of the sovereign Pontiff, which is spiritual in its objects and in its sphere of action, cannot by possibility clash with your civil allegiance, or the different classes of duties which you owe, as good citizens to the government under which you happily live. You will all bear us witness, without one dissenting voice, that such has also been your constant belief."

This letter is dated May 20th, 1855, and is signed by Archbishop Parrell and six other western bishops, denying in the most solemn manner, that they either believe or teach, that Catholics owe any temporal allegiance to the Pope, or that their religion in any way conflicts with their duties as American citizens.

What are to be taken as the exponents of Catholic faith? Are they the bulls of Papes issued four or five hundred years ago, or the writings of fathers in the sixth and seventh centuries? What church cannot be condemned and confounded by going back even one century? The true criterion is what is taught, believed and practiced in the Catholic church in these United States at the present time, and Catholics themselves should be allowed to say what they believe and teach, and what they do not.

WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON.
Woodsfield, O., Aug. 1855.

[For the Spirit of Democracy.]
Louisville Riots.

Mr. Editor:—A good deal of discussion is going on as to who commenced the scenes of riot, arson, bloodshed and murder, at the late Louisville elections. Who were the aggressors? The honest, industrious, peaceable Germans, and the gay, light-hearted Irish, or the oath-bound bullies and ruffians, who are doing such sore disgrace to the American name? If my Know Nothing neighbors will candidly answer me three questions, I will tell them who were the aggressors.

Do the small attack the great? Do the few attack the many? Do the weak attack the strong?

Our Columbus Correspondence.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 10, 1855.

Mr. Editor:—Since my first and last communication, nothing has occurred in our usually sedate and quiet city, that would probably be regarded as of much interest by the readers of the "Spirit of Democracy." In the political world the elements of opposition to Democracy are at present in such a whirl of confusion, that nothing of a definite or reliable character can be ascertained. Political speculation here is near about as fluctuating as the "price current" in *Wall Street*.

However, every day strengthens the received opinion of the growing confusion of the Fusion Abolition party. From every part of the State the cry of disaffection comes up; the dose was too strong; it had too much of the effluvia of Ethiopia to set well upon pure Saxon stomachs, and as an inevitable result, the whole reeking mass of abolition, disunion and fanaticism is rejected with loathing disgust.

The disaffection is not a contemptible matter, either; it is too general; it includes too many of the honored and glorified leaders of the old Whig, now Know Nothing party, not to attract the attention and arouse the alarm of the modern *Cromwells*, the stern reformers (witness the Cincinnati and Louisville riots) of American institutions.

The demonstration here, yesterday, although in numbers less than either the Convention of the 8th of January or of the Confusion affair of the 13th of July, had the restless element of success that always characterizes conscious riotousness. It was no trading, dick ring affair, such as that of the 13th. No principles were bartered for expediency's sake, as on that occasion. No, it was nothing of the kind. An open, manly stand was taken, a stand based upon old *Clay* and *Webster* Whig principles. They have taken a position that entitles them to the respect of all honest men, and makes of them foesmen worthy of our steel.

John Davenport, Esq., of Belmont county, was chosen President; a gentleman with whose political antecedents I presume you are well acquainted.

On taking the chair he briefly stated the object of the Convention to be, the selection of an honest man, of the political sentiments of the party there assembled, as their candidate for Governor. He denounced the action of the mongrel Convention of the 13th of July with no ordinary vivacity, and great ability. To Chase he paid his respects in the most unequivocal language, accusing him of twice selling his principles for office; once to secure a seat in the U. S. Senate, again to obtain the nomination for Governor, at the recent Convention. He regarded him as a fanatical, sectional agitator, unworthy the confidence of honest men, and dangerous to the perpetuity of our blood-purchased Union.

Hon. Wm. Stanberry addressed the meeting in a very pointed manner. He decried this crusade against the South, as unmanly and contemptible. To certain parties, (Chase & Co.) "patriotism" was but another name for "hatred to the South." He spurned the unworthy thought. He