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DEMOCRATIC CUES.
No. 1. Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religion or political complexion.

participate with them in their assaults upon the Constitution, framed and adopted by our fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has secured, and the blessings it has conferred on the people.

States, and that accession was accepted by the United States, the latter expressly engaged that the inhabitants of the Territory should be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution.

filled with extreme violence, when the whole amount of such acts has not been greater than what occasionally passes before us in single cities to the regret of all good citizens.

of the United States, as contemplated by the organic law of the Territory.

largely to public strength and society. I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Department in favor of still further increase of our naval force.

President's Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate.

The Constitution requires that the President shall, from time to time, not only recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the state of the Union.

It is by the agency of such unwarrantable interference, foreign and domestic, that the minds of many good citizens have been so inflamed into the passionate condemnation of the domestic institutions of the Southern States.

A question, which is one of the most difficult of all the problems of social institutions, political economy and jurisprudence, they have not only made the subject of their thought and language, but also of their action.

In this long series of acts of indirect aggression, the first was the strenuous agitation by citizens of the Northern States, for the emancipation in the Southern States.

The second step in this path of evil consisted of acts of the people of the Northern States, and in several instances of their governments, aimed to facilitate the escape of persons held to service in the Southern States.

In this way that system of harmonious co-operation between the Northern States, for the maintenance of their common institutions, which existed in the early years of the Republic, was destroyed.

The third stage of this unhappy sectional controversy was in connection with the organization of territorial governments, and the admission of new States into the Union. When it was proposed to admit the State of Maine, by separation of Territory from Massachusetts, the Southern States formed a portion of the territory ceded by France to the United States, representatives in Congress objected to the admission of the Territory, unless with conditions suited to particular views of public policy.

Well knowing that such and such only are the means and the consequences of their plans and purposes, they endeavor to prevail upon the people of the United States for civil and religious freedom, and to deprive the States of which they are citizens, the only path to its accomplishment, through burning cities and ravaged fields, and slaughtered populations, and all there is most terrible in foreign, complicated with civil and servile war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country in the broad bosom of a nation.

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Such was the state of this question, when the time arrived for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of constitutional inquiry and reflection, it had now at length come to be seen clearly that Congress does not possess constitutional power to impose restrictions of this character upon any present or future State of the Union.

The several States of the Union are, by virtue of the Constitution, co-equal in domestic legislation; and the laws of Congress cannot be a law of domestic relation in the State of Maine; no more can it in the State of Missouri.

An act of Congress, while it remains unrevoked, more especially, if it be constitutionally valid, cannot be annulled by executive or judicial functionaries. It is in no sense a mere nullity; it takes away no right; it confers none.

Not to those of the North, who had repeatedly refused to confer by extension, and who had solemnly striven to establish other and incompatible regulations upon the subject. And if, as it thus appears, the supposed compact had no obligatory force as to the North, of course it could not have had any as to the South for all such compacts are mutual and of reciprocal obligation.

It has not infrequently happened that law givers, with undue estimation of the value of the law they give, or in the view of imparting to it peculiar strength, make it perpetual in terms; but they can do this only in the view of the consequences of such a course. It is not in the view of consequences which they can do this.

The Constitution, supreme as it is over all the departments of the government, legislative, executive, and judicial, is open to amendment by its very terms; and Congress, in the exercise of its power, may propose amendments to it.

But the difficulties in that Territory have been extravagantly exaggerated for the purpose of political agitation elsewhere. The number and gravity of the acts of violence have been magnified, partly by statements entirely untrue, and partly by inflated accounts of the same.

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