

Democratic Matchman

BELLEVILLE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENN'A., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1860.

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Messrs Hale & Co. will attend to my business during my absence in Congress, and will be assisted by me in the trial of all cases entrusted to them.
James T. Hale
December 15, 1859

Select Poetry.
MY MOTHER.
BY THE LATE MRS. GIBBY.
When wandering in a stranger land,
A strange sky bounding o'er me,
And thoughts of home and boyhood's band,
And thoughts of fast before me,
And as they rise, each friendly face—
Or father, sister, brother—
And seek in mind the found embrace,
Comes first of all, my mother.
A brother's warm and faithful heart,
Draws closely to me ever;
A sister's love beyond the art;
My father's form, revered, will rise,
Pried far beyond all other,
Save when I see, with boyhood's eyes,
In memory's glass, my mother.
Earth's other joys may seem full strong;
Loved spirit's round me hover,
And beauty, fame, and wealth, and song,
May win me for their lover;
But still my memory's magnet true,
Point ever to one other,
Investing with hope's brightest hue,
'Tis my mother, my mother.
Then let the poet sing for fame,
The miser hoard his treasure;
Let warriors win a doubtful name,
And fill their glory's measure;
Go, if they will, and at the shrine
Of proud ambition, another
Each nobler impulse yet may mine
Forever seek my mother.
Or wand'er now, wherever the tide
The breeze speels o'er life's ocean,
One heart to mine is still filled
With unrepented devotion,
Let fortune fall, and friends forsake,
There's one, and there's no other,
Whose love no lapse of time can shake,
That one? She is my mother.
In childhood's hour, another years,
From life's bright noon till even,
She aids me in my wayward fears,
And points the path to heaven,
And if my mother spirit ever
Was sent to guard another,
In mortal guise, from your pure sphere,
That spirit is my mother.

Miscellaneous.
SPEECH OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN,
AT WASHINGTON.
The following is the speech of President Buchanan, called forth by the serenade given him at the White House, on Monday evening, the 9th ult.
FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I thank you from my heart for the honor of this visit. I cordially congratulate you on the preference which you have expressed for Major Breckinridge and Gen. Lane, as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, over all competitors. [Applause.] They are men whose names are known to the country; they need no eulogy from me. They have served their country in peace and in war. They are states as well as soldiers, and in the day and hour of danger they will ever be at their post. They are conservative men; and in the course of their administration, they will be equally just to the North and to the South, to the East and to the West. [Applause.] Above all, and first of all, they are the friends of the Constitution and of the Union, [cheers] and they will stand by them to the death. [Renewed cheers.] But we ought not to forget that they are also friends to the equality of the sovereign States of this Union in the common Territories of the country. [Cries of "Good!"—] They will maintain that principle, which should receive the cordial approbation of us all. Equality is equity. Every citizen of the United States is equal before the Constitution and the laws; and why should not the equality of the sovereign States composing this Union be held in like reverence?—This is good Democratic doctrine. Liberty and equality are the birthright of every American citizen; and just as certainly will the day succeed the night, so certain will this principle of Democratic justice eventually prevail over all opposition. [Cheers.] But, before I speak further on this subject, and I shall not detain you very long—I wish to remove one stumbling block out of my way.
I have ever been the friend of regular nominations. I have never struck a political ticket in my life. Now, was there anything done at Baltimore to bind the political conscience of any sound Democrat, or to prevent him from supporting Breckinridge and Lane? [No!—] I was contemporary with the abandonment of the old Congressional Convention system, no person was admitted to seat except the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives. This rule rendered it absolutely certain that the nominee, whoever he might be, would be sustained at the election by the Democratic States of the Union. By these means it was rendered impossible that those States which would not give an electoral vote for the candidate when nominated should control the nomination, and dictate to the Democratic States who should be their nominee.
This system was abandoned—whether wisely or not I shall express no opinion.—The National Convention was substituted in its stead. All the States, whether Demo-

cratic or not, were equally to send delegates to this Convention according to the number of their Senators and Representatives in Congress. A difficulty at once arose which never could have arisen under the Congressional Convention system. If a bare majority of the National Convention thus composed could nominate a candidate, he might be nominated mainly by the anti Democratic States, against the will of a large majority of the Democratic States. Thus the nominating power would be separated from the electing power, which cannot not fail to be destructive to the strength and harmony of the Democratic party.
To obviate this serious difficulty in the organization of a National Convention, and at the same time to leave all the States their full vote, the two-thirds rule was adopted. It was believed that under this rule no candidate could ever be nominated without embracing within the two-thirds the votes of a decided majority of the Democratic States. This was the substitute adopted to retain, at least in a great degree, the power to the Democratic States which they would have lost by abandoning the Congressional Convention system. This rule was a main pillar in the edifice of National Conventions, and its removal it is now very manifestly in ruins. At Baltimore by the Convention which nominated Douglas. After this the body was no longer a National Convention; and no Democrat, however devoted to regular nominations, was bound to give the nominee his support; he was left free to act according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience. And here, in passing, I may observe that the wisdom of the three-fourths rule is justified by the events passing around us. Had it been faithfully observed, no candidate could have been nominated against nearly all the Democratic Senators and more than three-fourths of the Democratic Representatives in Congress.
I purposely avoid entering upon any discussion respecting the exclusion from the Convention of regularly elected delegates from different Democratic States. If the Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas was not a regular Democratic Convention, it must be confessed that Breckinridge is in the same condition in that respect. The Convention that nominated him, although it was composed of nearly all the certain Democratic States, did not contain the two-thirds; and therefore every Democrat is at perfect liberty to vote as he thinks proper, without running counter to any regular nomination of the party. [Applause and cries of "three cheers for Breckinridge and Lane!"] Holding this position, I shall present some of the reasons why I prefer Mr. Breckinridge to Mr. Douglas. This I shall do without attempting to interfere with any individual Democrat or any State Democratic organization holding different opinions from myself. The main object of all good Democrats, whether belonging to the one or the other wing of our unfortunate division, is to defeat the election of the Republican candidate; and I shall never oppose any honest and honorable course calculated to accomplish this object.

To return to the point from which I have digressed, I am in favor of Mr. Breckinridge because he sanctions and sustains the perfect equality of all the States within their common Territories, and the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States establishing his equality. The sovereign States of this Union are one vast partnership. The Territories were acquired by the common blood and common treasure of them all. Each State, and each citizen of each State, has the same right in the Territories as any other State, and the citizens of any other State, possess. Now what is sought for at present is, that a portion of these States should turn around to their sister States and say, we are holier than you are, and with we will take our property to the Territories and have it protected there, you shall not place your property in the same position. That is precisely what is contended for. What the Democratic party maintain, and what is the true principle of Democracy is, that all shall enjoy the same rights, and that all shall be subject to the same duties. Properly—this Government was framed for the protection of life, liberty, and property. They are the objects for the protection of which all enlightened governments were established. But it is sought now to place the property of the citizen, under what is called the principle of squatter sovereignty, in the power of the territorial legislature to confiscate it at their will and pleasure. That is the principle sought to be established at present; and there seems to be an entire mistake and misunderstanding among a portion of the public upon this subject. When was property ever submitted to the will of the majority? [Never.—] If you hold property as an individual you hold it independent of Congress or of the State Legislature, or of the territorial legislature. It is yours; and your Constitution was made to protect your private property against the assaults of legislative power. [Cheers.] Well, now, any set of principles which will deprive you of your property is against the very essence of Republican government, and to that extent makes you a slave; for the man who has power over your property to confiscate it, has power over your

person, and I verily believe all that will be accomplished. Hands off by Congress and hands off by the territorial legislatures. [Loud applause.] With the Supreme Court of the United States I hold that neither Congress nor the territorial legislatures has any power to establish, impair, or abolish slavery in the Territories. But, in the face of this positive prohibition, the territorial legislatures should exercise the power of interfering, then this would be a mere transfer of the Wilnot proviso and the Buffalo platform from Congress, to be carried into execution in the Territories to the destruction of all property in the slaves. [Renewed applause.]
An attempt of this kind if made in Congress, would be resisted by able men on the floor of both Houses, and probably defeated. Not so in a remote Territory. To every new Territory there will be a rush of free soilers from the Northern States. They would elect the first territorial legislature before the people of the South could arrive with their property, and this legislature would probably settle forever the question of slavery according to their own will.
And shall we for the sake of squatter sovereignty, which, from its nature, can only continue during the brief period of territorial existence, incur the risk of dividing the great Democratic party of the country into two camps, naming the one North and the other South? Shall this great party which has governed the country in peace and war, which has raised it from humble beginnings to be one of the most prosperous and powerful nations in the world—shall this party be broken up for such a cause? That is the question. The numerous, powerful, and respectable Methodist Church has been thus divided. The division was a severe shock to the Union. A similar division of the great Democratic party, should it continue, would rend asunder one of the most powerful links which binds the Union together.
I entertain no such fearful apprehensions. The present issue is transitory, and will speedily pass away. In the nature of things it cannot continue. There is but one possible contingency which can endanger the Union; and against this all Democrats, whether squatter sovereigns or popular sovereigns, will present a united resistance. Should the time ever arrive when Northern agitation and fanaticism shall proceed so far as to render the domestic slaves of the South insecure, then, and not until then, will the Union be in danger. A united Northern Democracy will present a wall of fire against such a catastrophe!
There are in our midst numerous persons who predict the dissolution of the great Democratic party, and others who contend that it has already been dissolved. The wish is father to the thought. It has been long a great party; but when divided for the moment it has always closed up its ranks and become more powerful, even from defeat. It will never die whilst the Constitution and the Union survive. It will live to protect and defend both. It has its roots in the very vitals of the Constitution, and like one of the ancient cedars of Lebanon, it will flourish to afford shelter and protection to that sacred institution, and to shield it against every storm of faction. [Renewed applause.]
Now, friends and fellow citizens, it is probable that this is the last political speech that I shall ever make. [A voice—"We hope not!"] It is now nearly forty years since I first came to Washington as a member of Congress, and I wish to say this night, that during that whole period, I have received nothing but kindness and attention. Washington was then comparatively a small town; now it has grown to be a great and beautiful city; and the first wish of my heart is that its citizens may enjoy uninterrupted health and prosperity. I thank you for the kind attention you have paid to me, and now bid you all a good night. [Prolonged cheering.]

Our Devil went out to see his "sweet heart" on Sunday night, and on his return we asked him how matters were progressing when, in a faltering voice, he replied:
I clasped her tiny hands in mine;
I embraced her slender form,
I vowed to shield her from the wind,
And from the world's cold storm.
She sat her beautiful eyes on me;
The pearls tears did flow,
And with her little lips she said—
"DOUBT HASTE YOU, LET ME GO!"
Why should man be so terrified at the admission of night air into any of his apartments? It is nature's ever flowing current, and never carries the destroying angel with it. Go soundly the delicate little wren and tender robin sleep under its full and immediate influence, and how fresh, and vigorous, and joyous they rise amid the surrounding dew drops of the morning. Although exposed all night long to the air of heaven, their lungs are never out of order; and this we know by the daily repetition of their song.
"There is 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."

The Visit of the Prince of Wales to America.
To-day an event is taking place which will so strongly move the feelings of multitudes that not even the cold and cynical will be able to regard it with unconcern. The Prince of Wales will leave the shores of England to visit, as Her Majesty's representative, one of the most important colonies of the British Crown, and in a more private capacity, to receive the hospitality of the Chief Magistrate, and "more than one of the great corporations of the United States."
The first thoughts that strike us on learning that an English Prince is to cross the ocean to receive the respects of his future subjects in the cities of another hemisphere, are the mighty destiny of the Empire which has founded these communities, and the fitness of the monarchical system for giving a political unity to so many various and widely scattered States. It need not hardly be said that till the present age the old countries of Europe did not appreciate this power, and that tradition and etiquette even more than the difficulties of locomotion kept Kings and the sons and brothers of Kings from making acquaintance with some of the most attached of their subjects.
The Prince of Wales goes to North America at the request of the American Legislature, and his visit will illustrate not only the loyalty of these prosperous provinces, but the immense extent of British dominion and the deep laid foundation of British power—After a voyage of 3,000 miles, on which he will daily see the horizon studded with the sails of his native country, and with the ocean steamers which are perpetually sweeping along this greatest track of the world's commerce, the Prince may cast anchor in the noblest harbor of North America, and see the Union Jack flying over barracks and custom house and red-roofed sentries saluting, just as he saw them ten days before at an English port.
Or he may enter from the ocean at once on the coast of the St. Lawrence, and pass the farms and settlements of a people strange to us in race, religion and language, but now living contentedly and loyally under the sceptre of Queen Victoria. Further on he will come on the pure stock of the English race, the immigrants of the last forty years, increased and multiplied in a manner which the United States have not rivaled. For hundreds of miles he will see the works of their industry, and in their new and flourishing towns he will observe a population essentially like that of the old country, but in some degree changed in appearance by the climate and in customs by the neighbor hood of the American Republic.
Those that read the Prince's progress may reflect that for more than 2000 miles westward to the shores of the Pacific and the great rivers of Columbia, the dominions of the British Crown extend; that primeval forests, vast lakes and rivers, the sources of which are lost in eternal snow, form part of this boundless territory; and that, fit as it is to be the home of nearly the whole present population of Europe, it is but a province of that empire which the English race has built up over the world. Such a country as British North America, with such a people, might content the most ambitious ruler who ever founded a colony. What may, then, be the legitimate pride of a Prince who is called upon to govern a whole system of the colonies, more than one of which may be come a rival of Canada, with cities that vie with Montreal or Toronto?
But if on the north of the border, the Prince of Wales appears in the high capacity of her and representative of the British Crown, another task, as grateful though as responsible, will devolve on him when he enters the territory of the American Republic. We may predict, with much arrogance, that this visit will be a historical event.—What can be stranger and more worthy the curiosity of those to come, than the reception by a Republican President of a Royal Prince whose ancestor was deposed and resisted during years of war by the nation which now shows hospitality to his descendant? We might make the obvious "reflections which occur to every one on this great revulsion of feeling.

It is, however, sufficient to say that the demonstration indicates two things—first, that the Americans are convinced that the British State nourishes no innocuous designs against them or their institutions, and if they will not be misunderstood if they give vent to their good feeling with something of their usual vehemence, and, secondly, that the character and personal demeanor of English Royalty at the present day is such as to insure the respect even of those who have discontinued it as a political form.
In the United States the Prince will be received with that cordiality which no people can show better than Americans, and he will, no doubt, respond by a bearing equally courteous and honorable. Were the Prince older in years, and were his stay longer, he might bring back many a new idea to be of service to his country and its dependencies. Such an examination of the New World is hardly to be hoped for. But there is one thing which his Royal Highness, and all of us, may learn from this visit, and that is that neither civil war, nor revolution, nor commercial rivalry, nor political bickerings,

nor acrimonious social artifices, can totally subvert nations which, having a common origin and language, develop themselves by the same natural laws.
The Power of Money in Love and Politics.
Says Blackwood's Magazine: "Let a man have but money enough, and, unless he is an absolute idiot, he need not despair of working his way up to the peerage, and sitting one day on the same bench with the representative of the oldest barony in England. Be his origin what it may, money will lay him a fair wife. 'Not in Circassia only is there a trade in such commodities.—Money, in the ears of a powerless girl, who has been hawked season after season, from one watering place to another, without attracting an offer, means diamonds, a house in London, a handsome equipage, a box at the opera, independent of pin money and other things having a close connection with the pomps and vanities of this wicked world which few demurely so sadly situated can resist. Why blame them, if, never having known what love is, never having surrendered their hearts with maiden fear and trembling to the keeping of others, never having been beloved or solicited, they yield to the parental solicitations and stand bedecked with laces and orange flowers, before the altar, promising in the face of God and honor and keep, in sickness and in health, some vulgar millionaire of advanced age, who, in manner and learning, is decidedly inferior to the valet who serves and despises him? Is it necessary to say that, through money, a fool can get into Parliament far more easily than the wisest man of the age, if so be the latter is deficient in purse?"
The "Beverly Boy" on His Mistress.
John C. Henan, in company with his trainer, Jack McDonald, will give a sparring exhibition, in New York, on Monday evening next. Seats to be reserved for ladies?—The Boy will then set out on a tour to New Orleans, via Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston, "travelling on his muscle" all the way. Henan made considerable money while abroad, but "spent it," as he says, "like a Major. All told, his earnings in England and Ireland amounted to nearly \$35,000. For four sparring exhibitions given in four towns in Ireland he received the pretty sum of \$7,500, but it's all gone—glided smoothly away like the closing hours of a good man's life"—and now he wants more.
MARS.—The planet Mars is now in its nearest position to the earth, 37,000,000 miles distant. For some time past the unusually bright red light of this planet has made it the most conspicuous object in the southern sky, about 10 P. M., and it may be long time before it will be again so brilliant. As the declination of Mars towards the south is now very great, of 28 degrees, its altitude even on the meridian will not for several weeks here exceed 20 degrees, and its light will gradually become fainter, so that on August 23 1860, when most remote from the earth, its distance will be 256 millions of miles, or about seven times as great as the present distance.
THE MASSACHUSETTS CATTLE DISEASE.
We learn from Washington that Dr. Edwin Emerson, of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, who recently visited Massachusetts under a joint commission from the Philadelphia Society and the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, to examine into the nature of the prevailing cattle disease, has just made an elaborate report to the bureau, containing a history of the disease as it has appeared in this country and in several parts of Europe, with remarks upon its treatment, and the means also of preventing it. They regard it as a disease, like cholera, which is more easy of prevention than cure.
A MAN KILLED FOR STEALING HAY.—A farmer, named Duffkey, in Kosciusko, Canada West, had lately mislaid large quantities of hay from his field, and on the night of the 10th inst., he watched the field with a loaded gun. About midnight a man entered the field, filled a large bag, and was about departing, when Duffkey fired and shot him dead. The deceased proved to be a neighbor, named Hammett, and Duffkey was instantly taken into custody.
The Marshal of Cincinnati, a few days ago, received the following telegraphic dispatch from Dayton. We hope for the sake of the baby, the frow may be caught:
"Mister Marshal, mine frow runned away mit one Dutchman this mornin'; she has but von eye, rich is plack—'Other eye ish plack, too, but she shot him. She's ash pig ash a hoghead. I vant to ketch her mit telegraph and send her home to her baby, for if she don't oooms, I vips her like ter tyvie."
An assemblage of friends, lately, the absence of a lady was apologized for by an acquaintance, who said she was detained by a "little incident."
"Ah, yes," said a lady present, "a beautiful incident; it was too—weighs just nine and a half pounds."
"I can't bear children," said Miss Prim disdainfully.
Mrs. Partington looking over her spectacles mildly before she replied:—
"Perhaps, if you could, you would like them better."

eratic or not, were equally to send delegates to this Convention according to the number of their Senators and Representatives in Congress. A difficulty at once arose which never could have arisen under the Congressional Convention system. If a bare majority of the National Convention thus composed could nominate a candidate, he might be nominated mainly by the anti Democratic States, against the will of a large majority of the Democratic States. Thus the nominating power would be separated from the electing power, which cannot not fail to be destructive to the strength and harmony of the Democratic party.
To obviate this serious difficulty in the organization of a National Convention, and at the same time to leave all the States their full vote, the two-thirds rule was adopted. It was believed that under this rule no candidate could ever be nominated without embracing within the two-thirds the votes of a decided majority of the Democratic States. This was the substitute adopted to retain, at least in a great degree, the power to the Democratic States which they would have lost by abandoning the Congressional Convention system. This rule was a main pillar in the edifice of National Conventions, and its removal it is now very manifestly in ruins. At Baltimore by the Convention which nominated Douglas. After this the body was no longer a National Convention; and no Democrat, however devoted to regular nominations, was bound to give the nominee his support; he was left free to act according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience. And here, in passing, I may observe that the wisdom of the three-fourths rule is justified by the events passing around us. Had it been faithfully observed, no candidate could have been nominated against nearly all the Democratic Senators and more than three-fourths of the Democratic Representatives in Congress.
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Now, friends and fellow citizens, it is probable that this is the last political speech that I shall ever make. [A voice—"We hope not!"] It is now nearly forty years since I first came to Washington as a member of Congress, and I wish to say this night, that during that whole period, I have received nothing but kindness and attention. Washington was then comparatively a small town; now it has grown to be a great and beautiful city; and the first wish of my heart is that its citizens may enjoy uninterrupted health and prosperity. I thank you for the kind attention you have paid to me, and now bid you all a good night. [Prolonged cheering.]
Our Devil went out to see his "sweet heart" on Sunday night, and on his return we asked him how matters were progressing when, in a faltering voice, he replied:
I clasped her tiny hands in mine;
I embraced her slender form,
I vowed to shield her from the wind,
And from the world's cold storm.
She sat her beautiful eyes on me;
The pearls tears did flow,
And with her little lips she said—
"DOUBT HASTE YOU, LET ME GO!"
Why should man be so terrified at the admission of night air into any of his apartments? It is nature's ever flowing current, and never carries the destroying angel with it. Go soundly the delicate little wren and tender robin sleep under its full and immediate influence, and how fresh, and vigorous, and joyous they rise amid the surrounding dew drops of the morning. Although exposed all night long to the air of heaven, their lungs are never out of order; and this we know by the daily repetition of their song.
"There is 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."

eratic or not, were equally to send delegates to this Convention according to the number of their Senators and Representatives in Congress. A difficulty at once arose which never could have arisen under the Congressional Convention system. If a bare majority of the National Convention thus composed could nominate a candidate, he might be nominated mainly by the anti Democratic States, against the will of a large majority of the Democratic States. Thus the nominating power would be separated from the electing power, which cannot not fail to be destructive to the strength and harmony of the Democratic party.
To obviate this serious difficulty in the organization of a National Convention, and at the same time to leave all the States their full vote, the two-thirds rule was adopted. It was believed that under this rule no candidate could ever be nominated without embracing within the two-thirds the votes of a decided majority of the Democratic States. This was the substitute adopted to retain, at least in a great degree, the power to the Democratic States which they would have lost by abandoning the Congressional Convention system. This rule was a main pillar in the edifice of National Conventions, and its removal it is now very manifestly in ruins. At Baltimore by the Convention which nominated Douglas. After this the body was no longer a National Convention; and no Democrat, however devoted to regular nominations, was bound to give the nominee his support; he was left free to act according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience. And here, in passing, I may observe that the wisdom of the three-fourths rule is justified by the events passing around us. Had it been faithfully observed, no candidate could have been nominated against nearly all the Democratic Senators and more than three-fourths of the Democratic Representatives in Congress.
I purposely avoid entering upon any discussion respecting the exclusion from the Convention of regularly elected delegates from different Democratic States. If the Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas was not a regular Democratic Convention, it must be confessed that Breckinridge is in the same condition in that respect. The Convention that nominated him, although it was composed of nearly all the certain Democratic States, did not contain the two-thirds; and therefore every Democrat is at perfect liberty to vote as he thinks proper, without running counter to any regular nomination of the party. [Applause and cries of "three cheers for Breckinridge and Lane!"] Holding this position, I shall present some of the reasons why I prefer Mr. Breckinridge to Mr. Douglas. This I shall do without attempting to interfere with any individual Democrat or any State Democratic organization holding different opinions from myself. The main object of all good Democrats, whether belonging to the one or the other wing of our unfortunate division, is to defeat the election of the Republican candidate; and I shall never oppose any honest and honorable course calculated to accomplish this object.
To return to the point from which I have digressed, I am in favor of Mr. Breckinridge because he sanctions and sustains the perfect equality of all the States within their common Territories, and the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States establishing his equality. The sovereign States of this Union are one vast partnership. The Territories were acquired by the common blood and common treasure of them all. Each State, and each citizen of each State, has the same right in the Territories as any other State, and the citizens of any other State, possess. Now what is sought for at present is, that a portion of these States should turn around to their sister States and say, we are holier than you are, and with we will take our property to the Territories and have it protected there, you shall not place your property in the same position. That is precisely what is contended for. What the Democratic party maintain, and what is the true principle of Democracy is, that all shall enjoy the same rights, and that all shall be subject to the same duties. Properly—this Government was framed for the protection of life, liberty, and property. They are the objects for the protection of which all enlightened governments were established. But it is sought now to place the property of the citizen, under what is called the principle of squatter sovereignty, in the power of the territorial legislature to confiscate it at their will and pleasure. That is the principle sought to be established at present; and there seems to be an entire mistake and misunderstanding among a portion of the public upon this subject. When was property ever submitted to the will of the majority? [Never.—] If you hold property as an individual you hold it independent of Congress or of the State Legislature, or of the territorial legislature. It is yours; and your Constitution was made to protect your private property against the assaults of legislative power. [Cheers.] Well, now, any set of principles which will deprive you of your property is against the very essence of Republican government, and to that extent makes you a slave; for the man who has power over your property to confiscate it, has power over your

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person, and I verily believe all that will be accomplished. Hands off by Congress and hands off by the territorial legislatures. [Loud applause.] With the Supreme Court of the United States I hold that neither Congress nor the territorial legislatures has any power to establish, impair, or abolish slavery in the Territories. But, in the face of this positive prohibition, the territorial legislatures should exercise the power of interfering, then this would be a mere transfer of the Wilnot proviso and the Buffalo platform from Congress, to be carried into execution in the Territories to the destruction of all property in the slaves. [Renewed applause.]
An attempt of this kind if made in Congress, would be resisted by able men on the floor of both Houses, and probably defeated. Not so in a remote Territory. To every new Territory there will be a rush of free soilers from the Northern States. They would elect the first territorial legislature before the people of the South could arrive with their property, and this legislature would probably settle forever the question of slavery according to their own will.
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