AMAPPEAR FOR JEFFERSON DAVIS.

BY A LADY OF VIRGINIA. To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

Unherafiled, unknown, I come to thee.
Who heldest in thy hands the scales of power;
Assured thou will not spurn the suppliant,
Who with frait, helpless hands, and burning

heart Lays at thine honored feet her simple plea Of "Merry for the Capture"

Then hast known The tempest-tessings of a chequered life, The child of adverse winds, the wintry blight Of hopes too fondly cherished. Then hast seen How trail a bubble is the world's applause, Howempty its poor praise. Oh pity us On whose life-paths shadows havedarkly faller Whose bruised hearts thy olemency may heal, We plend for one, honored, revered, beloved, The Spare him, on whose brave head-cowards would

A nation's penalty. If se has sinned, Anation's penalty. It is has sinced,
The humblest champion of our fallon cause
Did just as truly sin—if guilty he,
Our Jackows too was guilty, yot who seeks
To brand his glorious name? Ah, why so bold
As, with the lash of storn robuke, to dare
Assail whom God approvetly? Jackson's soul,
Risels with the Crucified—shall Daris bear
The punable of his guilt? The penance of his guilt?

Oh, honored Chief Rokind, be just to him whom Jackson loved, And proudly hohored with his high esteem, Upon his head blessings unapoken rest—ties btronger than hooks of steel circle him round; Prayers from annumbered hearts go up for him. At thou a husband—for his safety now, A wife sits weeping through the lonely hours Of his long absence. Silent bitter tears Well from ber burdened heart, while boding fears.

Yorl from her burdened heart, while boding fears.

adden with anxious thoughts her sleepless pillow.

pillow.

Art then a fetter? In their stranger home
Young children watch for Aim and pause to hear
The steps that comes not. Aye, they often ask,
"WAS", no or fathe: schy does he not come?"
And gave hips blanch and quiver in reply,
And talk of pater," and an "abiding trust"
In the All Father, Ood. Oh, round his nock,
Fond arms would gladly circle: pratting lips
Would your into his car their music tones
Of simple, guileless love. Say, would'st thou

give these blameless once ! then open wide Joy to these blameters or His dreary prison door.

For this one act Mate, would smile on the on that solomn to Whom life is pausing at the Gates of Death, And thy sole hope is Christ's beneficence. Aye, for this single act, so much desired, A thousand hearts would pour their prayers for

thee
At Gol's own mercy-seat; a thousand tongues
Would speek thy praise, as that of one who
knew
How, with the tempted hand of conscious
Power, Power,
To shield the helpless.

Oh most honered Chief,
Head of a mighty nation—lend thine esr
To this poor, carrost plea, for one beloved.
Set the brave Captive free! and when at last
Thy se il stands are nabling at that judgment seat
Where prayers avail not, when the written
acroll
Of human deeds is opened, and there lies.
The record at thy life, should aught appear
Which justice would consign to punishment,
Hay the recording angel blot it out.
And o'er my name, in testimony, write,
"Hissead are the mercified."

And o'er my manner of the 'Blessay' are the merciful."

— N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

SPEEOH OF

JOHN H. ORVIS, ESQ.,

Delivered in the Court House, at Clearfield, on Tussday Evening, September 26, 1866.

Mr. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CIFIZERS :-If we contrast the present condition of our country with its condition during the first wixty years of this century, there is much to cause every true American heart to mourn. Then, all was unity, peace, happiness and fraternity. Now, the land is filled with discord, misery, discontent and animosity .-Then, our people were mainly exempt from the evil consequences of war. Now, in every avenue of life we see the fruits of its ravages. Then, the public debt, if any, was small and the taxes light and equally distributed. Now, the debt is too great for human comprehension, the taxes are burden some, unequal and unjust. Then, the State and local governments were in undisturbed operation throughout the land. Now, they are set aside or controlled by military power in nearly one half of the country. Then, elections were free, the right of trial by jury was undisputed; the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus open to every man restrained of his liberty; and the Constitution and laws recognized as the only rule of in and by the Constitution, to secure all the time civil war would have undoubtedly encivil conduct. Now, elections are arbitrari- advantages of a simple Republic existing sued, and our system of government been with the wishes of those in power : citizens are arrested, tried and condemned by courts of the States, and at the same time to avoid ediscretion of the President; and the uncon- ted Republic.

berrants. For more than four years no one thus became parts of the Constitution itself, States the right to borrow money on the Constitution, and or the Constitution, and or the Constitution itself, States the right to borrow money of the Constitution itself, States the right to borrow money of the Constitution, and trample or or of the Constitution, and trample or operations, rich warm currents of Congo and Dahomey; its ting on the power of the handous man and the right to borrow money of the Adand are therefore just as binding upon every or ordit of the government, to commonly stitution and trample or operations, rich warm currents of Congo and Dahomey; its ting on the power of the handous man and the strong minded women and weak moral seed political agency, under the carry

The Democratic Watchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND FELERAL UNION."

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.No. 12.

il. True, some spoke and wrote their sentiments and were not molested; but others, as to prevent political discussions having their legitique effect. Let us hope that once more the time-has arrived when the political content of the political content o people may fully and freely discuss every question of governmental policy, and as freely

choose that course which they believe to be best for themselves and their country. We propose, fellow-citizens, this evening, to briefly discuss some of the original, fundamental principles of our government, and some of the issues between us and the Re-

shall not take the time necessary to trace our political history with anything like minuteness; but shall only refer to a few prominent facts. There has always been and unquestioned control over all the local Harris, 118, says: and domestic affairs of each, without the inand domestic states or of the general differs totally from that which is applicable government. This question was the great subject of contest in the Convention which The latter instrument must have a strict met to frame the Federal Constitution in construction; the former a liberal one. 1787. The members of that convention differed upon this subject. Alexander Hamilton led the party in favor of consolidation. James Madison was prominent upon the other side. After months of deliberation and most full and earnest debate, the convention decided against consolidation, and adopted the plan of government contained n our present Constitution. The character of the government thus established is plainly delineated in that instrument itself.' A general government was created, with jurisliction over all questions which thight arise between the United States and foreign governments, and also with jurisdiction over a designated and limited number of ques. tions of a domestic character, the exercise of jurisdiction over which by the several States would probably involve the citizens of different States in controversies and contests which would mar and interrupt the general tranquility; while all the residue of power and jurisdiction was retained by the several States as fully and completely as though no general government had been established. It had for centuries been a maxim with all publicists and political philosophers that the' a republic might be the best possible government for a small and in the Convention of 1787. This party was limited territory, yet no government founded with its powers reverting to them at short elected President in 1796, attempted to and stated intervals, could ever be made administer the government in accordance permanent and secure over a vast terriwith this theory. Laws were enacted of tory, with a large population, having didoubtful constitutionality, to say the least, versified and even conflicting local interests | which were edious and oppressive. Among and institutions. Our patriotic ancestors these were the "Alien" and "Sedition" recognized the truth of this maxim, and Acis. The dissatisfaction of the people knowing the impossibility of creating an artificial uniformity in local institutions and duce open opposition to the execution of interests where none naturally existed, these laws, and the land was filled with hoped, by the complex system of govern- disorder and tumult. Had there been no. ment which they devised and established change in the national policy, in a short

produced the first of these series of results, or rejection. Every one of its provisions tion and contended that the federal governthe Democratic party directed the policy of underwent the closest scrutiny and severest | ment should exercise no power or jurisdiccocarred, however, is the restoration to the number of ten were proposed, in accordance is only necessary to glance at a few of these conduct of all public conducts. The development of the several determinant. The conduction of the conduct of

he benefits resulting from a perfect union

people."

X "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, for pro-hillied by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

with which our fathers thought it necessary er. The idea thus clearly incorporated into the federal constituion, that whatever since the first attempt to form a union of the sary implication is withheld, and belongs States, to wit: shall all of the States be com- to the several States or to the people has pletely consolidated into one strong central become a rule of Constitutional construction government, possessing all the powers orig- with the judiciary. The Chief Justice of

Congress can pass no laws but those which the Constitution authorizes either expressly or by clear implication, while the Assembly has jurisdiction of all subjects on which it legislation is not prohibited. The power legislation is not prohibited. The powers not granted to the government of the Union are withheld; but the States retain every attribute of sovereignty which is not taken away.

This doctrine is so clearly consistent with the constitution 4tself, and appeals so strongly to the sound common sense of every body, that one would think there should never have been a difference of opinion about it. But the minority, who favored : strong consolidated, central government, in place of the system established by the Constitution, were so wedded to their peculiar notions as to be unable to give them up.-They organized a party during Washington's administration, favoring a loose and latitudinarian construction of the constitu tion, by means of which they proposed that the general government should exer cise powers never intended to be conferred upon it, and usurp jurisdiction over subjects belonging to the States, thus gradual. cratic party fully vindicated. ly but surely changing the character of the government, and ultimately securing that was universally recognized as the supreme system of things which they failed to obtain law of the land, and all of its provisions under the leadership of John Adams and upon the free will and consent of the people. Alexander Hamilton. Adams, having been noreased to such a fearful extent as to pro fairly tested.

discuss political questions did it at his per- ment. Each one of these ten amendments others equally specific and defined, our op- faithful to the Coustitution and the governfor the same offence against the minions of ly limited the powers of the general govern- and flooding the country with a paper curpawer, found themselves in military prisons ment than was done in the Constitution as rency; although no power to grant charters or banished the country; while such a teroriginally drafted, The ninth and tenth of incorporation, and no control over any
rorism was kept constantly over the people amendments are as follows:

but a metalic currency is given in the Con-

Under the powers granted to establish

party claimed the right to inaugurate a The character of these ten amendments at the expense of the general government, adopted so garly in our country's history to make turnpikes, build bridges, this canals must satisfy every one of the redulous care and construct railroads in any of the States, twin monstrosities, begat by the spirit of have proceeded far enough, they will be publican party. In doing this, however, we to guard their system of local governments additional facilities for transporting the that common prostitute—fanaticism. from the encroachments of centralized pow- mails and military supplies. Upon such a If we trace the history of this party system of government, and establishing in specious pretext, they proposed to pursu power is not clearly granted to the general trasferred from the States to the general one great question at issue between parties government by express words or by neces government the absolute control of the limitations of power contained, in the Con- party, concerning other topics, having the whole system of internal improvements, which covers our country like a net work. axes, duties, imposts and excises, they mally belonging to the States; or shall the the Suprome Court of Pennsylvania, in the desired to establish a system of tariffs States be preserved and retain independent case of the Commonwealth vs. Hartman, 5th which had the effect of giving bounties and advantages to those engaged in certain pur-"It is to be understood that the rule of suits, at the expense of the great masses of the people who were employed in other kinds of industry; thus diverting the powers of the government from their legitimate purpose to the patronage of a privileged Democratic party hald that as the power of taxation had been conferred for the sele purpose of raising a national revenue, it should only be used for that object.

Because Congress possessed the power fo establish a uniform system of naturalizasentiments differed from their own.

These several propositions were supported by ingenious, and plausible arguments, and, in consequence of the currents of popular féelings and prejudices at different periods, they received the endorsement of a considerable portion of the American peo ple. Yet some of them were direct violations of the plain provisions of the Federal constitution, while they were all in opposithe people, and the position of the Demo-

During all these contests, the constitution binding upon every individual and party. The attacks upon it were neither direct, open nor avowed. The assaults upon our system of goverenment were insidious attempts to undermine its foundations, by

nt, and declared

more clearly recognized some of the rights of ponents claimed the right to create a Na. meat, true to itself and its bistory, repudithe people or of the States, or more definite liqual bank, thus chartering a corporation lated both of these vile heresies. We denied the existence of any such thing as a higher law an impalpable, intangible entity, which | their national banking system, and destroyed possessed the wonderful power of exonersting citizens in their civil conduct from one step in their grand scheme. They protheir obligations to the supreme law of the land. We denied the existence at any time other corporations created by the States, of any necessity, military or otherwise, including rail road, canal, turnpike, bridge post offices and post roads and to direct the which would justify the servants of the peo- and manufacturing companies, and gradmilitary operations of the country, this ple in disregarding the law and trampling uslly bring them all under the sole control upon the Constitution. We alleged that of the federal government, so that there gigantic system of internal improvements these two dogmas, a higher law and a mili- shall nothing remain upon which the powtary necessity, were not the legitimate off- | er er jurisdiction of the State can operate. spring of Constitutional liberty; but were When this process of contralization shall

> policy which in a brief period would have Lincoln, we will find its measures to have tooracy. stitution, and to establish instead of our beneficient system of government an absolu- proclamation, dated September 22, 1862, Under the power given to lay and collect tism, with no limit to its power but the un- all slavos in the States where the inhabicontrolled will of those in administration. tants were then in insurrection against the In the heginning they enunciated the idea that the individuals in office constituted the This gigantic stride towards absolutism was government, and any opposition to their so palpably manifest, that the followers of acts amounted to treason. Their whole par- the President thought it prudent to confirm ty took this cry, and peaceable and law- his work by an amendment to the Constituabiding citizens were everywhere denounced tion. By frightening or bribing a few weak as guilty of disloyalty and treasonable prac- minded or unprincipled men, who had suctices for exercising their constitutional right ceeded in having themselves elected to class. This they called the "American of criticising the measures of the Adminissystem" of protecting home industry. The tration. In their conduct of military af- obtained the requisite majority for this fairs, they have entirely ignored the exist. | amendment, and its ratification is now being ence of the State militia, and destroyed all made a condition precedent to the restors distinction between these forces and the regular army of the United States, thereby usurping control over every able bodied cit-izen of the States, and depriving the States tion, our political opponents claimed the of the rights expressly reserved in the Conright to proscribe all persons born infereign stitution of training the militia and apcountries as well as those whose religious pointing their officers. By this policy the States are left utterly defenseless, and without even a posse comitatus to enforce their own-laws or put down a domestic insurrec

The President claimed and exercised the nower of arresting citizens by military warrants, contrary to law, and then, by suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, making the imprisonment of his victims perpetual, or, what was equivation to its spirit and purpose, Each of lent, to depend upon his own arbitrary will. them, in its turn, was finally repudiated by It is; however, unnecessary to enumerate all the acts of usurpation and oppression practiced by the late Administration: for it is but stating the simple fruth of history to say that there is not one individual right or privilege guaranteed to the citizen by the Constitution, which has not been denied and trampled under foot by this party during the last four years. For thirty years after General Jackson

achieved his victory over the gld United States Bank, and restored the finances of would work a radical change in its charac- the country to their proper position, no ter. The great majority of those who sup- serious claim was made that the federal ported these unconstitutional measures government had any control over a paper never saw their real tendencies. Love and currency, or any right to interfere with reverence for our government, and its fun- State banks or banking companies. But by damental law, the constitution, was the one an act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, by amendments to the several State Constiprevailing sentiment of the people. All (Statutes at large, p. 592), the circulation of that was necessary to overthrow any party United States stamps as money was authoor measure was to show its antagonism to rized, and it was made a crime against the and where the Abelitionists controlled the the constitution. But within the last few general government for any State Bank, coryears a different state of things has existed. poration, firm or individual to issue any feeted by an amendment to the federal conly set aside if their results do not accord over a small territory, combined with all destoyed before its merits could have been A small party arose who boldly denounced promissory note, or other evidence of infor circulation, of a less denom In opposition to the ideas of the Federal tion to be a league with hell and a covenant ination than one dollar, punishable by a fine qualifications of an elector, and transferof military commission; the privilege of the evils and dangers which all sagacious party, and to counteract the centralizing with death, They openly and forcibly re- of five-hundred dollars, and imprisonment ring this power to the general government. the writ of habeas corpus suspended at the men saw were incident to a great consolida- tendencies of the government while under its sisted the execution of laws enacted in ac- for six months, or either, at the discretion Already petitions are being circulated in control, the Democratic party arose under cordance with its provisions. These men of any federal court, the only court where favor of such an amendment, which is to be trolled will of those in administration made | The Federal constitution or plan of gov- the leadership of Thomas Jefferson and were so few in numbers and rendered so this newly orested crime could be tried. bribed through Congress and then forced the rule of action in place of the Constitution ernment so arranged was submitted to the James Madison. This party advocated a justly infamous by their conduct as not to It must be obvious to every one that if this upon the States in the same manner as was tion and laws. During the period which people of the several States for ratification strict constitution of the federal constitution of the fe constitutional, for Congress to prohibit State There existed, however, a more numerous | banks from issuing notes under the denom | the freedmen of the South the power to conthe government. During the period which criticism at the bands of the great men of tion, which was not clearly delegated to it class, agreeing with those in sentiment, but instin of a hundred or a thousand dollars, trol their late white mailers. It is not love produced the second, our present political the country. All felt the despest interest by that instrument. In the contest be more moderate in their conduct and more and enforcing the prohibition by years, for the negro nor a desire to benefit the opposents, the abolition party, controlled in the questions which it presented for discreet in their language. They commen instead or months of imprisonments. By the, councils of the nation. These simple cussion. Many good men opposed it either identical issue involved which had existed ced their career as a party by attacking the this means the franchises and privileges facts, in the minds of unprejudiced men in whole or in part. The principal object in the constitutional convention. After local institutions of the South, hoping to con- conferred upon corporations rightfully cret the power of their party; and they openly should be decisive of the character and principles of the two parties.

If we compare the present state of things

| States to the general government. | States to the general government | St with that which has existed for the past gument was that power in its nature tended by done; and elevated Jefferson to the be the peculiar champions of liberty, they er given to enact such a prohibition, or to four years, there is much to cheer every pa- towards centralization, and sufficient guards | Presidency in 1800. The obnoxious laws | proclaimed doctrines subversive of all free | define and punish any such crime; and this triotic heart. For four years the land was and cheeks against this tendency had not drenched in blood. During that time millions of men met in battle array, and vast.

I was urged that great danger existed that the following the following that the following the following that the following the following that the following the following that the following that the following that the following the following the following the following the following that the following lions of men met in battle array, and vast
lives of American citizens were shared the federal government would gradually Democratic rule the whole country enjoyed

to be controlled by New England ideas was the President approved "An Act to provide system of government and establishing in have had their way)not a single foreign to pieces against each other. Day by day but surely absorb all the powers intended as state of prosperity unexampled in the bistory of the world. At the end of this liam II. Seward, who afterwards became one clusively of paper money, the issue, not of idated despotism. Then will they have liam II. Saward, who afterwards became one clusively of paper money, the issue, not of lidated despotism. Then will they have missing to those at home longing to hear result in that very consolidated government period the federal party had ceased to exist of the leaders of this party, proclaimed the the government, or of any one National fully released themselves from the galling of the leaders of this party, proclaimed the the government, or of any one National IIIIIy released the three was a "higher law than the bank; but of inumerable private corporations," to govern men in their political actions. The same doctrine was reiferand known as "National Banks." By this will they possess their beau ideal of a strong government, wherein the uncontrolled will act a new officer is created called the Composition, wherein the uncontrolled will act a new officer is created called the Composition, and known as "National Banks." By this will they possess their beau ideal of a strong government, wherein the uncontrolled will accomplish the constitution of our whether Hiester Clymer or John W. Gray mining to those at home longing to hear from the loved ones at the front. News, of towns burned, cities sacked and valleys devenue towns burned to the federal party had ceased to exist the the restance of sacked and valleys devenue to the federal party had ceased to exist the bank; but of inumerable prover ment to the federal party had ceased to possible law. Which the constitution of our constitution.

From 1824 to the organization of the constitution. From 1824 to the organization of the federal party had ceased to sack that there was a "higher law than the constitution" to government towns the federal party had ceased to sack that there was a "higher law than the constitution" to government towns the federal party had ceased to sack the federal party had ceased to sack the federal par creating at the rate of three millions of dol- ding that amendments, in the nature of a contended, in opposition to the fundamen. upon the people in every form and by every oresting such individuals and their success cherished hope of transmitting to their delars per day. The war is now ended:—Bill of Rights, should be adopted at the tal principles of the government. Precisely possible means which the leaders of that sors into bodies politic or corporate for the condents the blessings of civil and taligious it is too late.—Clinton Democrat.

Those soldiers who have examped the perils carliest practical moment more clearly as the same issue which had been previously party could devise. They attacked nearly period of twenty years, with the power to liberty. of the camp and battle field are being re- serting the reserved rights of the States decided lay at the bottom of each and every every provision of the constitution, while no sue and be sued, complain and defend in stored to their homes. Conscription, with and of the people, and more accurately lim- question thus raised, although attempted to department of the government escaped their their corporate name and capacity, in any lists to revolutionize our government, they with the abolition journals to-day it lovely all its terrors, has ceased. The army of iting and defining the powers of the general be disguised so as not to be seen by the assaults. Their purpose evidently was to of the Courts of the United States or of the have a social project which should not be | ty" were to be measured by their own defipravout marshals and their subordinates, government. With this explicit understan- people. It was a persistent attempt by the weaken the raverence of the people for the several States. These corporations so ore forgotten: the elevation of the negro te the nition, and enforced by the appliances which which harassed the people and trampled ding, the constitution was ratified by the same party, though under various new constitution and destroy their recognition of ated are made banks of issue and deposit upon their sights, is melting away. The requisite number of States, and the new names, to overstep the boundaries of the daily increase of the public debt is now far government created by it went into opera-less than during the requisite number of States, and the new names, to overstep the boundaries of the blacks and the new names, to overstep the boundaries of the blacks and the new names, to overstep the boundaries of the blacks and the new names, to overstep the boundaries of the blacks and the new names, to overstep the boundaries of the blacks and the new names, to overstep the boundaries of the blacks and the new names, to overstep the boundaries of the blacks and the new names, to overstep the boundaries of the blacks and the new names, to overstep the boundaries of the blacks and the new names, to overstep the boundaries of the blacks and the ultimate mingling of the two blacks and the new names, to overstep the boundaries of the level, of the level, of the and lawful during the past five years. Fort greatest and most hopeful change which has of the first Congress, amendments to the rights of the States and of the people. It civil war, by refusing to all ernment. By this streke of policy, the constant

ment is either of these powers conferred

upon the federal government. It is not, however, the design of this party to stop when they have perfected all similar State institutions. This is but pose to pursue the same policy towards all because these improvements might furnish tyranny and oppression, upon the body of ready to attempt the execution of their ultimate purpose of overthrowing our present roughout the entire administration of Mr. its stead a monarchy or a hereditary aris-

'There are many other acts of the same same general tendency. By an executive government, were declared forever free. Congres as Democrats, the Administration tion to the union of those States the paople of which were lately in insurrection. This one unconstitutional act of the President, which was justified by its friends only as a necessary melbure for the restoration of the union, is now de the sole barrier to the return of the Southern States to their former position; and to give it validity, this party is forping upon the people a feature of government which they detest and abhor, and which they would never have voluntarily adopted. There is no earthly reason why the federal government should not have the same control over all the do-mestic relations, that of husband and wife, parent and child, and guardian and ward as over that of Master and servant, or slave. The same policy which gave it jurisdiction over the one would in time give it control over all the others.

The Administration party, having abol shed slavery, and transferred to the federal government the power of fixing the status of the negro, now proposes to go one step farther, and give to him all the social and political rights which the white citizen enjoys. I shall not stop here to adduce proofs that our political opponents are in favor of conferring upon the negro the right of suf-frage. The evidence of this collected by my friend, the chairman of the Democratic State central committee, in his address to the people of Pennsylvania, establishes the fact beyond the possibility of cavil. But how is this object to be accomplished? Not tutions, for this would only be done in the States having but a small negro population local government. It is proposed to be efstitution, taking from the States the right of defining in their several constitutions the means alone can the Abolitionists give to Their first and great object is to perpetuate admit that they must have the vote of the Southern negro to accomplish this result, alleging that it is numbers, not intelligence which counts at the hallot box. When they shall have accomplished this purpose, and he, and Cameron who nominated him, and the other projects they have in view, they his principal supporters now, had their way will have consummated their great design

Aside from the scheme of the Abolitionsocial equality of the white man, or the deg- they have advocated as necessary, salutary The disciples of the Massachusetts school of tol for every pane of glass in its windows. Personal likerity, Wheever attempted to pasity, as any other portion of that instru- for foreign foin. Under these powers, or consity." The Domberatio party, as ever, eges; and in no precion of that instru- minded men of New England are ambittons ouver of a casemate.— Ex. Control of Control of

o b come the mediums through which this transfusion is to telle place. Ifthese fama t ics are irrevocably welded to their black idols, lot them together be transported to some lone isle of the Ocean, where wascen they may enjoy and suffor the inevitable consequences of amalgamation, until, sqoursed of heaven and despised of earth, they and their loaths ome progeny shall cease to exist; but let not the fair, land of America be accurred by a pestiferous zace of by

I have thus, fellow citisens, in the brief-

est manner possible, attempted to trace the

outlines of our political history, in order to bring into one view, the many lasues, which at different times have been presented to the American people : and thereby to allow that in all these issues the same great fundamental principle has been involved, and that it is still the real-subject of contest between the parties now existing. From the nature and extent of the subject I have necessarily omitted many things which might have assisted in elucidating my position, and have not referred to the conduct of the Republican party hafters it obtained control of the federal gavernment, in atempting to mullify the Constitution and laws by interposing the pretended but unreal power of the states, hoping thereby to completely block the wheels of gevernment I have sought to exhibit to you, witht is clear to my own mind, that the real purpose of this party, as well as the direct tendency of its measures, is to augment sis power of the federal government by the destruction of the states; and this too, from no excess of love for the Union, or the system of government upon which it rests, but as a means by which both may be destroyed. I do not charge the masses of this party with enmity toward the government; for I believe they are deluded and betrayed into the support of measures, the ultimate consequences of which, they in ommon with all good citizens must abbor-The men, however, who direct the policy of this party, are now as they have ever been, the enemies of the government. They favor consolidation now, from the same motives which induced them, but a few years since, to teach a doctrine of "State Rights" incompatible with the constitution. They then claimed for the State Legislatures the right to annul an act of Congress, and even absolve the citizen from his constitutional obligations, as is shown by "personal liberty bills" still unrepealed on the statute books of the States they controlled. They asserted a right in the State Judiciary to determine the validity of the laws of Congress, and in such cases desied to the Supreme Court of the Union an appellate jurisdiction. This they attempted to practice in Wisconsin and other States in oxses arising under the "fugitive slave law."-The Demogratic party repudiated this doctrine as unwarranted by the constitution. We conceded to the general government the powers conferred upon it, and claimed for he States the rights reserved to them .-This, and this only, has ever been the Democratic describe of "State Rights."

The evil results of consolidation, and for

an attempt to force a uniformity in local institutions and laws; where a divergity exists in the very nature of things, may be seen, if attempted upon a smaller scale. Our state is divided into counties, and these ounties, subdivided into townships and proughs for local purposes. Destroy these sabdivisions, and permit county officers to levy all taxes, superintend the construction and repair of your highways, the support of your poor, and the maintenance of your public schools, instead of promoting the harmony of your people you but now the seeds of discontent. Some individuals and localities might be benefitted by the change while others would suffer by it; which would cause heart butnings and Jealousies. .Consolidate the counties, and let state officers administer these local affairs by one uniform rule and you but increase the causes of complaint. Consolidate the states and you intensify local prejudices and animosities. The idea that there is an "frrepressible conflict" between local institutions because of their diversity, is an emanation from the devil, seized upon by the enemies of the government to justify their revolutionary policy. Our only safety is in maintaining

the government as originally established. Unlike its political opponents, the democratic party confides in the intelligence and virtue of the people. And now, when the whirlwind of excitement and storm of passion which have swept over the country-are passing away, we confidently appeal to the people to rally in support of those great principles of constitutional liberty adopted by the fathers, in laying the foundation of our government.

Know norming Grant.-In 1854 and 1856 Gery was recognized as an active Rhow Nothing, so called "Afferican." Had then(and but for the almost superhuman born person or a Catholic in religion would to day posess the right to vete! Not one negro ? Think of it, fellow citizens, before

"THE GOVERNMENT."-It would go hard