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To the People of Pennsylvania.

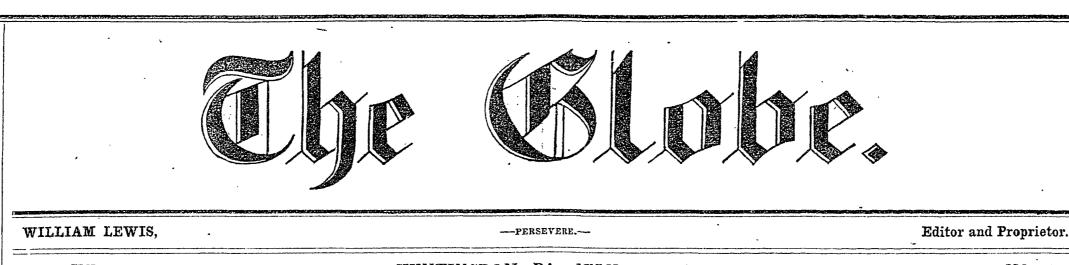
FELLOW CITIZENS:

The Democratic State Central Committee representing the State-Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania, at their last meeting, held at Altoona, in the county of Blair, delegated to the undersigned the duty of addressing the people on all proper occasions, upon the fundamental issues involved in the approaching election, and in that which is to be decided in 1860. Nearly every Democratic State Convention in this section of the Union, held vention in this section of the Union, held since the adjournment of the Committee, has planted itself broadly upon the enduring doc-trine that the people of the Territories, "like those of the States," should exercise exclusive control over all their domestic institutions, slavery inclusive. The Democrats of Ohio, of Iowa, of Vermont, and of Maine, have for mally taken this ground, and from the plainest indications it is manifest that the voice of the Democracy of New Jersey, New York, and all other states of New England and the Northwest, will be proclaimed for the same doctrine.* The motive which has led to these auspicious demonstrations appeals not only to the traditions, but to the instincts and the

*As showing the remarkable concurrence of sentiment between the States-Rights Democrats of Pennsylvania, at their Convention, held on the 13th of April, and the late Dém ocratic State Conventions of Ohio, Iowa, Vermont, and Maine, the following are useful as matters of reference, and prove that not only did the Democrats of this State speak out in advance of others, but that their bold and fearless example has been followed wherever their political brethren have been enabled to speak out, unawed by Federal power:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATES RIGHTS DEMOCRA CY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Resolved, That we deliberately and heartily re-assert and re-endorse the great principles of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, as well in the Territories as in the States. non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories, and non-intervention by the Federal Executive with the franchises of the people of the States, and that every effort to force the Democratic party of this country upon any other platform should be rebuked as a preparation for lasting disgrace in the first place, and for lasting and deserved de-



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the Democratic party. Taught by these traditions that if there is one element broadly defined in Democratic history, it is that of unlimited confidence in the people, and inspired by the recollection of recent triumphs, and the encouragement held out by the thick-coming future, the sentiment has rooted itself in the Democratic heart, that nothing can secure to us honorable and enduring victory but courageous perseverance and consistency in support of ancient and well-understood Democratc principles.

Only in Pennsylvania has the standard of an odious and adverse dogma been offensively raised. While all our sisters north of the Potomac, without an exception, indignantly reject the attempt to rush the Democratic party upon the perils of an aristocratic and feudal theory—namely, That the people of the Territories shall exercise no control whatever over the subject of slavery-here, in the State where the Declaration of Independence was prepared and proclaimed-where the Constitution of the United States was framed and founded-where the protest of a great people, free in their own natural condition, and free by their own immortal manifesto, was organized, first in the form of a written appeal to the nations of the carth, and afterwards prosecuted through seven long years of bloody war against the armed hosts of a besotted monarchy-here, in Pennsylvania, a domestic Federal despotism, imitating the example which sought to crush out the in-dependence of the colonies when they were struggling for Popular Sovereignty, has directed its dependents to place the candidates of the Democratic party upon a heresy never before advocated by any respectable portion of the American people. Whether it is because men, whose lives have been expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the nonslaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyances of a free black population. For these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

VOICE OF THE 10WA DEMOCRACY.

Resolved, That we affirm the principles of the National Democratic platform of 1856, and re-assert the doctrines of non-intervention therein contained, as the only ground upon which a national party can be maintained in these confederated States.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of

representative men of that party, or whether because the Federal Executive has himself fallen back upon the principles which marked the earlier stages of his polytical career, it is manifest that this usurpations to be persisted in ; and also; that miless it is promptly arrested, it will, and must overwhelm our great organization in accontinued series of mortifi-cations and acisasters. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the scene at the Administration Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 16th of March, to which point this same Federal despotism had summoned its adherents to prepare new humiliations for the Democratic masses, commanding them to repeat in the capital of Pennsylvania, the shameless proscriptions which had disgraced it in other portions of the Union. It was hoped that the rebuke so immediately administered to that body by the popular uprising at the same place, on the 13th of April, would have taught the officials at Washington a wholesome lesson. But tyranny is always blind and always merciless, never conceding sovereign; that a citizen of Pennsylvania to popular sentiment until concession is wrung from it by force, and clinging to power even in the very moment of its dissolution. An in his own State, or becomes less a citizen by address, purporting to speak for the Demo-cratic party of Pennsylvania, but really uttering only the opinions of men in office, bearing date at Harrisburg on the 29th of contempt and scorn, the monstrous assump-June, and signed by Mr. Robert Tyler, as tion that the people of a Territory may legis-Chairman, substantially asserts the doctrine late upon all their domestic institutions, save that the people of the Territories have no and excepting slavery alone. rights whatever in regard to slavery, and boldly takes the additional step, that, in the the Administration Committee is to consolislavery. Although one of the gentlemen on to keep open the whole Territorial question the Administration State ticket-Mr. Rowe, in the several States; and to render necessary the candidate for Surveyor General-has caused it to be understood that, to a certain in order to protect the institution of slavery extent, he sympathises with the movement against the people. There is no middle in which we are now engaged—the Adminis- ground on this great question. Those who in which we are now engaged-the Adminis-tration committee, constituted to gratify the malevolent purposes of the Federal Administration and to maintain the dangerous doc- of this Union must go a step further, and detrines alluded to, unhesitatingly places that mand the interference of Congress against ticket upon the issue of hostility to the will the people of the Territories. If the popular of the majority and the popular rule in the | will is to be disregarded, and the institution the polls in October next. In view of this must authorize, and the President must exe-

plain. They cannot evade or avoid it if they the formation of a State Constitution for the desired so to do. No Democrat, even reason- | people. the United States are only held in the Terri-torial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their ad-mission into the Union as States, and are spirit; can give his vote for a ticket thus au-torial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their ad-mission into the Union as States, and are spirit; can give his vote for a ticket thus au-torial control to the president of t justly entitled to self-government, and the thoritatively advocated, because every such shameless attitude of denying to the people put it down! It will be observed that when and isturbed regulation of their own domestic vote will be an endorsement of doctrines at all right to "form and regulate" all their do- Mr. Buchanan wrote, and when Mr. Cobb or local affairs, subject only to the Constitu- variance with all our pledges and our princi- mestic institutions, while in a Territorial conples. It is unnecessary to employ many words in the exposure of these doctrines. One or two extracts from the address of the Administration committee will, however, show how far it is proposed by the Federal Government to commit the Democratic party of Pennsylvania against the rule of the people in the Territories, and in favor of the intervention of the Executive and Congress for the protection of slavery in the Territories against the will of the people. The following is a specimen: "Where, let us ask, resides the right of eminent domain over a Territory of the United States? Is it not admitted by all to be with the Federal Government? Where shall we look for the right and power to ascertain and fix all Territorial boundaries? Is it not to the Federal Government? Where shall youd the range of that protection, but that we seek the right and power and duty to dispose of all lands embraced in the Territory? The answer is, in the Federal Government. Where in the government of a Territory is lodged the executive authority? It is lodged in the hands of a Federal Governor. Where is the judicial power of a Territorial Government? In the keeping of a Federal Judi-ciary. Where is the legislative power?---Every one knows it did not exist, and that it could not legally exist, until called into being by the Federal Congress, in the organic act of Territorial Government. In all these demonstrations of power, and there can be none others outside of them in a Territorial Government, we behold the direct, positive and tangible evidences of the presence of the soycreignty of the Government of the United States, excluding the pretensions of squatter or Territorial Legislative sovereignty, or pop-ular sovereignty when used as a convertible term with these, as being alike untenable in fact, and preposterous in logic. "But it must be borne in mind that the Federal Government cannot act in a Territory as a despot, or arbitrary ruler; and here is the difference between our doctrine and that of the Wilmot provisoites. It must govern in a Territory in the sense of the Constitution. from which it derives its life and its every function, and it is bound to respect, with strict impartiality, the rights and interests of all parties concerned, these parties being the States and people of the States respectively. Now the Government of a Territory is not natural and indefeasible, but derivative from the Congress; otherwise, the few thousand inhabitants of a Territory, after its acquisipenses perhaps, would have the right to set themselves up as a foreign State, if they so liked, and to deny the jurisdiction of the Unionly to the Constitution of the United ted States. But Congress, when establishing a Government in a Territory, cannot impart Resolved, "That this doctrine is founded | to it authority to do, by feeble Territorial enactments, what Congress itself cannot undertake to perform under the Constitution, and can never venture to undertake, except in flagrant usurpation of powers not delegated, but reserved to the States. "We are opposed, however, to the introduction of any provision particularly protect-ing slave or any other kind of property, into an act organizing a Territorial Government. But if a territory attempt nullification or rebellion, in the shape of resistance to acts of Congress, or to judicial decisions in their proper logical and legal consequences, or to any other legitimate acts done in and by virtue of the constitutional authority of the Convention adopted this resolution, now 50 more unfortunate in trying to show that there is United States over the same, then the Feder- differently construed by an Administration a difference between their doctrine and that

or any other kind of property, or even of the personal rights of citizens that may be there-by invaded, though constituting a sufficient reason for the movement, as looking to the necessity of its own preservation. But before question, were susceptible of but one practithe happening of any such act of nullifica-tion or rebellion, and at the time of organi-in his letter of acceptance, with the resoluzing a Territorial Government, the presumptions are all in favor of a legal and peaceful course of political conduct on the part of the inhabitants of a Territory; whereas, the doctrine of Congressional intervention would assume the reverse. In fine, we are disposed to maintain on this question and at all times, the fundamental principle of the equality of the States."

It is not difficult to discover in this maze of phrases and abstractions the design of the Administration to ignore the popular rule in the Territories, and to substitute Congressional intervention for the protection and perpetuation of slavery. The Democratic sentiment is, that the people of a Territory are moving into any one of the Territories of this Union loses none of the rights he possessed changing his residence. That sentiment indignantly denies that slavery is inviolable, as against the popular rule, and rejects, with contempt and scorn, the monstrous assump-

event of their assuming to exercise such right, date the Federal power in the Territory; to it will be the duty of the Executive, and of plunge Congress and the country into irre-Congress, to interpose for the protection of trievable and constantly-renewing excitement; deny the entire right of the people over all their domestic institutions in the Territories the institution, and if they do not desire it Territories, so far as slavery is concerned, of slavery held in defiance of the ballot-box to do is simply to decline to pass laws in the and demands an endorsement of this issue at and the Territorial Legislature, Congress Territorial Legislature for its protection."— the polls in October next. In view of this must authorize, and the President must exc- Now we are told by the committee of the state of facts, the duty of all Democrats is cute, the most despotic intervention prior to General Administration that the exercise of at the ballot-box. What has the Democratic party meant by dition, and to leave them at the mercy of the changing majorities of Congress, and the varying factions of the day, while undergoing the trials of Territorial existence? Is it possible that all our boasted professions of justice and fair-dealing to our fellow-countrymen in the Territories of this Union are to close in such a farce as this? It is an insult to the chivalry, and integrity, and sensitive Henry Clay in the South, to Lewis Cass in spirit of the Democratic party to suppose that this usurpation will ever be tolerated .-As an illustration of the manner in which Federal power proposes to allow the people of a Territory, even when they come to form a State Constitution, to dispose of the ques- leader had declared that the political opinion tion of slavery, it is only necessary to recall of no court, high or low, could be wielded recent events in Kansas, when repeated ma- against the sacred and inalienable franjorities, righteously expressed, were set at chises of the people when they came to exdefiance by the mercenaries of the present Administration, and a State organization denied to the people, only because they would not declare in favor of the institution of slavery. Here was Executive intervention against the popular rule at the very stage when we are now told that popular rule may operate ! We must anticipate and arm ourselves for the future, with the instructive admonitions of the past. The Administration committee, in their anxiety to drive the Democratic party of theories, made in the name and assuming to Pennsylvania from the solid foundation of speak with the sanction of the Democratic principle, always recognized by that party, and strengthened and advocated in every recent political contest, commit a fatal mistake in the construction they put upon the following resolution of the last Democratic | the popular will; and next, as a fair deduc-National Convention. They say they are tion from these startling promises, it would distinctly opposed to any compilsory relin-quishment, in the name of squatter sover-ministration of November, 1857, quoted in eignty, of the rights of the State of Penn-sylvania, as one of the sovereign proprietors carried into the States themselves, and held of all the public domain or Territorial property of the United States, and we (they) still occupy, without any change of opinion, the ground held by the following resolution of the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, to wit:---"Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and, whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States. "This resolution distinctly represents the marked difference between the revolutionary efforts of the first squatters in a new Territory to abolish negro slavery or to prevent the introduction of a slave property into the Territory, by the incompetent agency of a Territorial Legislature, and the constitutional and quiet exercise of the rights of sovereignty, by the people of a Territory in the formation of a State Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, as they may determine. In the meantime, the citizens of each and every State, being in all respects equal with each other under the Constitution, take their various kinds property with them into the Territory, and while in a Territorial condition they and their property are all equally

NO. 4. consciences, and to the highest interests of spent in effective antagonism to the Demo-the Democratic party. Taught by these tra-cratic party, have been put forward as the part it down, not so much for the sake of slave, the Democratic people of this great State, President Buchanan himself, and nearly all the leading men of the Democratic party, declared that this and the other resolutions of that Convention, referring to the Territorial tions of the Convention that nominated him in his hand, and while surrounded by a number of the most distinguished members of the Convention that adopted these resolutions :---"The recent legislation of Congress (the Kansas-Nebraska bill) respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure foundation of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous ex-citement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with this simple declara-tion, THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE TER-RITORY, LIKE THOSE OF A STATE, SHALL DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES WHETHER SLAVERY SHALLOR SHALL NOT EXIST WITHIN THEIR LIMITS." And the present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb, put the same direct and practical construction upon the resolutions, now construed exactly the other way by this committee, in his speech at West Chester in 1855, when he declared that "he would not plant slavery upon the soil of any portion of God's earth against the will of the people ;" " that the Government of the United States should not force the institution of slavery upon the people, neither of the Territories nor of the States, against the will of the people; and that, "practically the majority of the people represented in the Territorial Legislature would decide the slavery question." "Whether," he continued liver drain it is northibiting if an continued, they decide it by prohibiting it according to the one doctrine, or by refusing to pass a law to protect it, contended for by the

of the extreme energies of the South. The principle is the same in both cases, only the committee, assuming to speak for the Democracy of a free State, demand that Congress shall interfere to keep slavery in the Territories, in defiance of the popular will, while those who stand entrenched upon the other construction insist that slavery shall be ex-cluded, whether the people desire to have it or not. What a spectacle is presented in this concurrence of action between the mon whose creed is opposition to the South and those who put themselves forward as the peculiar friends of the South : and what a commentary upon the rapidly developing sentiment in favor of Popular Sovereignty, so eloquently sat forth by Mr, Buchanan and Mr. Cobb in 1856, (though since abandoned by both.) for the adaptment of the Tarritoric Investion the adjustment of the Territorial question, and in regard to which even those who have contended for the Wilmot Proviso are being daily compelled to confess that they have been egregiously mistaken!

It is a truth which forcibly confirms the justice of the position assumed by the States-Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania, that no such reasoning as that now employed by the Administration Committee in this State was ever heard of from men pretending to be national Democrats until that Administration resolved to betray its trust. Never, until now, has it been asserted that the attempt of a Territorial Legislature to "form and regulate" its domestic institutians in its own way, slavery inclusive, would be an "act of rebel-lion," to be put down by the strong arm of power; and never, until the present day, have any set of men dared to place the Democratic party upon the retrogressive platform of opposition to the people of the Territories, on the one hand, and of approval of Congressional intervention in fayor of or against slavery, on the other.

The Administration Committee have now formally presented to the people of Pennsylvania a distinct and tangible issue. In doing this they have rejected the patent pretext that the question of slavery in the Territories is a settled question, and have deliberately re-opened a discussion which would have been closed forever by a prompt and graceful submission on the part of the Administration to the only tribunal by which this question can be finally disposed of. We are again taught by this example the utter impossibility of bringing back to reason those who have flagrantly fled from it. Our rulers at Washington, blind to the admonitions of the times, un-influenced by the appeals of the Demo-cratic press and the utterances of the Democratic people, in support of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, have resolved to make their new heresies a test, at the hazard of destroying the organization to which they owe their own official existence. As Pennsylvania was the battle-field of 1856, upon which the principle of the exclusive right of the people of the Territories over their own TEOPLE, BY THE ACTION OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, WILL DECIDE THE QUESTION, AND ALL MUST ABIDE THE DECISION WHEN MADE." And Mr. Speaker Orr himself declared (star) if the majority of the people are opposed to although Democrats may regret that the President, chosen alone because he was true engrafted upon their Territory, all they have to this principle, is how the leader of those who are opposed to it, they do not despair of the issue, but will cheerfully accept the challenge, confident of an overwhelming rerdict

this authority by a Territorial Legislature | It is a fact painfully proving the tendency would be like the rash proceedings of a mob to despotism on the part of the men who as sume to control the organization of the Democratic party-the scrvants of the people at Washington, and their dependents and parasites in different parts of the country-that while they are bending every energy to commit the Democracy to the extraordinary docthe Territories of this Union, they are, at the same time, taking ground against the rights of the adopted citizens, thus furnishing anothcreignty of the individual man in this free country. Those who deny equal rights to our countrymen in the Territories are not inconsistent with themselves, when they attempt to draw a distinction between the native-born and the adopted citizen. Regarding ourselves as inexorably committed, as well to the equality of the States as to the citizens of the States, and the citizens of the Territories, native and adopted; bound by a common faith -not yet lost to us, we trust, by the successive treasons of men elevated to power by our confiding suffrages-the State Rights Democracy of Pennsylvania are as devotedly attached to all portions of the Union, and as sincerely resolved to protect their Southern fellow-citizeas against the encroachments of their enemies as they have ever been. And they believe that they are engaged in a movement, the end of which must be not only to rescue the Democratic party from the evils now impending over it, but to strengthen and to perpetuate that organization upon those eternal principles which have heretofore made it the bulwark of the Union of these States, and the indomitable champion of the rights of man. JOHN W. FORNEY,

feat in the second.

Resolved, That this principle of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, lying, as it does, at the basis of our free institutions, enunciated and accepted North and South, by Legislatures and courts, by Congresses and candidates, substituted in 1850 for an absolete Congressional rule, and re-asserted in 1854, after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, is the only principle that will forever remove the question of slavery from the halls of the National Legislature, and prevent the triumph of the enemies of the American Union.

Resolved, That we regard, with undissembled indignation and alarm, the attempt of the Federal Administration backed by its dependants in the North, and the disunionists of the South, to commit the Democratic organization to the scandalous doctrine, that, in defiance of the pledges of the Democratic party in 1856 and in disregard of the legislation of 1850 and 1854, the people of the Ter-ritories shall have no control over the question of slavery, but that slavery must be protected against the popular will, not merely by the courts, but by Congress, and per consequence, by the army and navy; and that, regarding the resolutions of the Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 16th of March as having accepted this monstrous heresy, we hereby repudiate the platform and candidates of that Convention.

Resalred. That representing, as we believe, a large majority of the Democratic party of this State, we do hereby most solemnly protest against the betrayal, abridgement, or mutilation of this great principle of the "major-ity ruling," applicable alike "to the Territorics the same as to the States;" and we therefore reject, as an innovation and unsound, the resolution of the late Convention that abridges and limits the right of the people of a Territory to act in reference to the institution of slavery to the one particular time when they come "to organize their State Governments;" that we continue to hold to the fullest application of the principle to the Territories, and | by the people in the election of 1856. cannot but express our alarm and astonishment at its threatened entire destruction, as disclosed by leading Southern Senators, in the recent debate in the Senate of the United States. .

VOICE OF THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, arc only held in the Territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the United States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere immovably to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly declaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade by the Federal and our Union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a re-

tion of the United States.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the legislative power of the Territories extends undeniably to all rightful subjects of legislation, no power can prevent them from passing such laws upon the subjects of slavery as to them may scem proper; and whether such laws, when passed, be constitutional or not, can be finally determined, not by Congress, but by the Supreme Court, on appeal from the decision of the Territorial courts.

Resolved. That it is a doctrine of the Democratic party that all naturalized citizens are entitled to the same protection, both at home and abroad, that is extended to the nutice-born citizens, and that even a voluntary return of such citizens to the land of their birth for a temporary purpose, does not place them beour Government is bound to shield them from injury and insult while there, at every hazzard.

VOICE OF THE VERMONT DEMOCRACY.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Vermont, in the language of the Cincinnati National Democratic Convention of 1856, recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery questionnon-interference by Congress with slavery in State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That this was the basis of the Compromise Measures of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in 1852, rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854, and triumphantly ratified

Resolved, That strict, unyielding adherence to, and uniform application of, this Democratic principle to the organization of the Terri tories, leaving the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their Domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, will effectually and forever defeat and put down sectional legislation and agitation, protect the rights of all the States, and the citizens of every portion thereof, and maintain the prosperity, peace, and harmony of the Union.

VOICE OF THE MAINE DEMOCRACY.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States should not force the institution of slavery upon the Territories against the will and that any attempt by Congress, or any of of the people thereof, but that the people of tion by purchase, or as indemnity for war exeach Territory should be allowed to deteror abolish, the relation of master and slave mine the question for themselves, without the interposition of Congress, and subject States.

upon principles as ancient as free government tself, and in accordance with them, simply declares that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist with-in their limits,"

Resolved, That the new doctrine, that the Constitution confers the right of holding Government, after the year eighteen hundred slaves in the Territories in defiance of the and seven, is one of the compromises on the wishes of the people thereof, and that Confaith of which the Constitution was adopted, gress should enact laws giving slave property higher rights than other property therein, is a wide departure from these principles. vival of that trade would not only renew and would render the Democratic party just-those cruelties which once provoked the in-dignation of the civilized world, but would dishonesty.

protected by the Constitution of the United States and the Dred Scott decision." It is an evidence, unanswerable and historical, that after the last Democratic National

-would be resistance to acts of Congress; spoke, and when the entire Democratic party trine of ignoring the rights of the people of stood squarely united upon the honest construction of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, the odious theory advocated by this committee was not a novelty, nor was the subsequent" cr cridence of their hostility to the absolute sovvague and indecisive obiter dictum, as it is, of the Supreme Court, an unanticipated event. But it was notorious that every conservative Union-loving Statesman in Congress, from the North, had denounced the idea of an Executive or Congressional protection for the Territories, on the subject of slavery, as unworthy of the consideration of a free country, and that more than one eminent Southern ercise their highest acts of sovereignty in regard to this very question of slavery.

Contemplate, for a moment, the position of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, loaded down with the monarchical theories of this address! Opposed, on the one hand, by the array of its own pledges, running through more than a generation of time, it would be attacked in the rear and the flank by an indignant and organized public sontiment, aroused to madness by the cool defence of these party. First, we should have it contended, against the Democratic party, that slavery is carried into the Territories by the Constitution, to be maintained there in defiance of there, too, in contempt of the protest of the people. In harmony with this, we should have the accusation that the Democratic party stood upon the narrow and destructive platform of denving the sovereignty of the Amer-can citizen; that the Central Government was to control the people in their sanctuaries

and in their municipalities, and that the army and the navy were to be quartered in the Territorics to punish every act of the people, through their representatives, on the subject of slavery, as an act of "rebellion." Thus. after a long carcer of gallant struggles for progressive ideas—after having made Amer-ican history bright with the triumphs we our great organization would be driven back

more than a hundred years to imitate the exour shores because they had dared to interpose the authority of their master against the people of the thirteen colonies. What organization could stand up against such an antagonism and such a record as this?

But if this Administration Committee are fatally involved in their attempt to prove that any act of a Territorial Legislature in opposition to slavery in the Territories, would be neither more nor less than nullification or "rebellion" to be put down by the Federal Government, and if in this attempt the committee are confronted by the frank and patriotic construction put upon the Nebraska

bill by Mr. Buchanan and nearly all the leading Democrats in the country since the Cincinnati Convention, the committee are still

Chairman Democratic States-Rights Committee.

The New York Fribune of the 12th inst., contains the following remarkable paragraph under its editorial head, the correction or confirmation of which will be awaited with much interest by the community :

"We are creditably informed from various sources that the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles hae become entirely reconciled with his wife, and is now living with her in marital relations as before the death of the late Philip Barton Key. We are also assured that in taking this remarkable step, Mr. Sickles has alienated himself from most if not all of those personal and political friends who devotedly adhered to him during his recent imprisonment and trial.

"The reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Sickles was consummated, as we are informed, while Mr. S. was residing at the house of a friend on the Bloomingdale road, about half a mile from the former house of Mr. S. which for some time past Mrs. Sickles has occupied, either alone or with some of the have achieved in the name of the people- members of her own family. The suspicions of his host were excited by the repeated absence of Mr. S. at unusual hours ; and when actions and oppressions of that British Gov-ernment whose armies were expelled from interrogated by the host and another friend who was present, and on his positively denying their right to question him, and refusing to give an explanation, they shook hands with him for the last time, and he withdrew. It is said that he has since addressed letters to his former intimate associates notifying them formally of the resumption of conjugal relations between himself and Mrs. Sick-

> Mor A boy was asked what meekness was? He thought a moment, and said: "Meekness gives smooth answers to rough questions.

An indiscreet person is like an unealed letter, which everybody can peruse.

He is no mean philosopher who can give a reason for half of what he thinks.