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Select Poetry.

THE HEART THAT HAS LOVED.

the heart that truly loved. nd loved, alas? in vain, joy so sweet -a love so pure-

n never come again! But o'er life's sky, like a midnight clound, The years shall darkly pass; And loves warm rays shall be. On the rained heart—alas! loves warm rays shall shine no more

The wreck within may be hid with smiles, Which are ever bright and bland,

But 'tis like the ivy's verdancy, That covers a ruin grand ! And think not, though the eyes are bright, Though the cheeks may wear no stain, That the love lorn heart is all restored—

It can never love again ! There is a 'love' which is not love, something far more base.

Which lives on woulth and station high, Fair form, or charming face; But where two souls together run,

Like fallen drops of rain, They can never love again ! S. W. HAZELTINE.

Political.

[Continued from last week.]

THE GREAT ISSUE TO BE DECIDED IN NOVEMBER NEXT !

SHALL THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION

STAND OR FALL? SHALL SECTIONALISM TRIUMPH.

ONE GLORIOUS DESTINY ?

LINCOLN AND HIS SUPPOR-TERS.

BEHOLD THE RECORD!

his doctrine also means the abolition of wide domain." lavery in the States. If it be true, as the Abolition is the natural and inevitable ed himself: consequence of the doctrine that man

That is property which the law recognises On the 16th of January, 1855, the Rev. bill in some slight particulars, not after. To the same

LINCOLN AND HIS SUPPORTERS IN FAVOR OF THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT!"

and Douglas, page 1. Mr. Lincoln not the causes.

Union to be dissolved: I do not ex. trumpet; and God save the right!" nents of slavery will arrest the fur- trine :

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way. There is no division of the house in the House against itself in the Constitution; it ex
1854, said: Abraham Lincoln to create strite, stir up

discords, set brother against brother, and

\$1 60 father against son, in our great and hap-2 60 py household of confederated States. Four mouths after Mr. Lincoln's speech .no's. 12 mo we find the Hor. Wm. H. Seward, the

Rochester, N. Y.: "Thus, these antagenistic systems are 12 00 18 00 "Thus, these antagenistic systems are 20 00 35 00 constantly coming into closer contact,

think it is accidental, unnecessary, the lican campaign document. From that FOR THAT IT SHOULD." work of interested fanatical agitators, and sermon, thus endorsed, we quote: therefore ephemeral, mistake the case als together. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, lodged from the national organism: until and it means that the United States must the Government of the country is wielded and will, sooner or later, become entire- for liberty, righteousness, and civilization, labor nation. Either the cotton and rice and barbarism. fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana, will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more a market for trade in the bodies and souls of men. It is the failure to apprehend the great truth that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromise, when made, vain and epi emeral."

Governor Chase, of Ohio, is another ad-

"I ask you to take sides and decide him.' 'If slavery be right; if capital ought slavery and freedom; if, indeed, this be tion." to own labor, then go for the doctrine o- the issue in conflict; if, indeed, the one penly. If you believe that freedom is the or the other must triumph and the other right of man, then join the party which has inscribed on the folds of its banner defence, those so believing, whenever they get into power, will wield all that power

contends for this issue. The democratic party is fighting for the constitutional fended and advocated by Lincoln, Saward, vouring fire." rights of all sections-for the Constitution and the black-republican party. THE CONSTITUTION BE PERVERTED: as it is, and for the Union as it is. They have nothing to do with slavery or anti
AND

THE CONSTITUTION BE PERVERTED: have nothing to do with slavery or anti
Men of the North, are you willing to en
Great The Constitution of March, 1850, Senator the courts not only guarantee your rights and the black-republicant party. Are the people of this country Prepared for this?

Seward, of New York, thus spoke in the divertible and the black-republicant party. Are the people of this country Prepared for this?

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Seward, of New York, thus spoke in the divertible and the black-republicant party. Are the courts not only guarantee your rights and the black-republicant party. Are the courts not only guarantee your rights.

Seward, of New York, thus spoke in the divertible and the black-republicant party. Are the courts not only guarantee your rights. slavery. They do not proclaim 'Slavery gage in this crusade against your South-THE UNION DESTROYED!

The union of the process of civil war, to cut the throats of Southern men. "Slavery throughout the country's wide domain," for the out the country's wide domain," for the country's wide domain," for the simple reason that the Constitution leaves simple reason that the Constitution leaves and flesh of your flesh?" If yea, vote for the process of civil war, to cut the throats of Southern men. "bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh?" If yea, vote for the property in slaves falls the beauty shoulders decide the Radged by the process of the process the people of each State, and each Terri tory when they come to form a State constitution preparatory to their admission into the Union, for themselves. Gover-nor Chase would break down and trample under foot his solemn and salutary obligation of the Constitution, for in no other way could his party unfurl the banner of "Freedom throughout the country's

Hon. George W. Julian, once a memk-republican leaders assert, that slaves ber of Congress from Indiana, and at this are not property, and that they are only time the republican candidate for Cond by usnrpation and tyr'ny, what is more gress in the banner black republican disnatural than for such men, when they get trict in that State, at a Fremont meetinto power, to put down this "usurpation ing in Greenville, Starke county, Ohio, on independence, and our Union. That and tyranny," and declare the slaves free? the 10th of September, 1856, thus deliver-

'It is no use to deny it any longer. Our cannot hold property in man, and hence republican party is a scational party, because we are not surprised to see the same men the South has forced us into it. The ping into another, shall, in consequence who proclaim, also, the abolition of slav stumpers of this old line, house-stealing Now, hear Henry Clay upon this dog- fore their eyes, charge us with being sectional I tell you we are a sectional party. It MI know there is a visionary dogma is not alone a fight between the North which holds that negro slaves cannot be and the South. It is a fight between freethe subject of property. I shall not dwell dom and slavery-between God and the devil

to be property. Two hundred years of Henry Ward Beecher, the pet of the black logislation have sanctioned and sanctified republicans of Beecher, where the pet of the black logists main features, or violating the prinrepublicans of Brooklyn, New York, in a caple of the act of 1793. The man who

at concealing and compromising, are in his country. e believe Mr. Lincoln claims to be vain. The reason of our long agitation is, The Constitution also established the justice, and from the seat once honored author of the "irrepress'ble conflict" not that restless abolitionists are abroad. Supreme Court as the court of last resort, by Jay, Rutledge, Ellsworth and Marshal, At least, we find him giving it ut. that ministers will meddle with improper to interpret the laws of the land, and now strains its equity through the sieve of mee in his speech at Springfield, Illis themes, that parties are disregardful of makes its decision obligatory upon every sectionalism, in accents as barbarous as on the 17th of June, 1858. We quote their country's interest. These are symp-citizen. He who, therefore, refuses to or they are disgraceful to the nation to

putting an end to slavery agitation. Un- a hundred times. And if by an insane takes the place of right. Striks down the dence of the nation!"

ilst the operation of that policy, that ag- blindness you shall contrive to put off the bulwarks of the laws and the cour; s, and Senator Wilson, of Hetion has not only not ceased, but has issue, and send this unsettled dispute where is the security for life and property? constantly augmented. In my opinion, down to your children, it will go down, it will not cease until a crisis shall have gathering volume and strength at every ached and passed. 'A house divided a step, to waste and desolate their heritage merchant his goods? By that title only Philadelphia, a band of abolitionists, with first itself cannot stand.' I believe this Let it be settled now. Clear the place. Bring which the mountain robber of Scotland Passmore Villamson at its head, rescued ernment cannot endure permanently the champions. Let them put their lan- proclaimed, when he said that while one a fugitive slave from the hands of the offi-

cease to be divided. It will become Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, thus reite- take his share, one thing or all the other. Either the rates the "irrepressible conflict" doc-

"Mr. Chairman, it has become obvious to all that these conflicting institutions of freedom and slavery cannot flourish together under the same Government .--They can never be reconciled. They evnot be at peace."

The Rev. Edmund H. Sears is an ardent

"There is no peace for the country, no ly a slaveholding nation or entirely a free and not for oppression, unrighteousness,

The Hon, John Wentworth, an exmember of Congress from Illinois, and at present the black republican mayor of Chicago, in an article in his paper, the Chicago Democrat, glorifying over Frank Blair's election in St. Louis, says :

of the Federal Government to make the 'States all free' thus receives endorsemen in a slave holding State, shall the republicans of the free States lower their stand-

"The day of compromising, half-way measures has gone by. The year of jubi-lee has come. Already is the child born who shall live to see the last shackle fall from the limbs of the slaves on this continent. Universal emancipation is near vocate of the "irrepressible conflict." A few days ago, at Pontiac, Michigan, he thus stated the issue, or rather his conception of the issue between the part. ception of the issue between the par- on to victory after victory, conquering, and to conquer."

This doctrine also leads to the "long then serve him; but if Baal, then serve there be an irrepressible conflict between said: "I recognize no such an obligation, the serve him; but if Baal, then serve there be an irrepressible conflict between said: "I recognize no such an obligation, the serve him; but if Baal, then serve there be an irrepressible conflict."

The disregard of the black republican party for law! they spit upon the constitution and the decision of the supreme court of the united States!

It has been well and truly said that 'the law is the concentrated majesty of the of nature and of nations. voice of the people." He who violates a law, ther store, not only insults, but commits an offence against the people. In this Govornment especially are we called upon to yield obedience to the laws. In no other way can the Republic exist. We have a written Constitution, which our fathers made and which we must observe,

Constitution says: No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, esca-

Under this provision, the Congress of ro slaves as property."—App'x Globe, lecture in New York city, on the subject refuses to yield obedience to the Constitu- in October, 1857 : of cutting the North from the South, said: tion and this law, as well as other laws

the volume of Debates between Lin- toms only, not the disease; the effects, bey its decisions, is an enemy to his count which they belong and the age in which "Two great powers that will not live to vaded. Incurcate in the minds of the decision is but a legitimate sequence to "We are now far into the fifth year gether are in our midst, and tugging at people a disrespect and contempt for the the efforts that have been put forth to

By what title, then, would the farmer hold his land, the mechanic his tools, the remembered that in 1855, in the city of slave and half free. I do not expect ces in rest for the charge. Sound the shock of grain remained, or cattle grazed cers of the law. For this he was tried on lowland plain, the Gaul, to mountain the house to fall; but I do expect it. In his speech in the Senate, June 4, 1860 and heather heir, with strong arm will

How important it is to every citizen spread of it, and place where the "Senators sometimes announce that country should be observed and obeyed. to mind shall rest in the belief that it they resist slavery on political grounds. The infraction of one law leads inevitably the infraction of another. If one man

true theory of our Government—the theory of the preservation of the lives and property of its citizens will have been broken down, and the law of force will then be to regulate their own affairs in their own of Judge Kane a mark that will brow of Judge Kane a mark that will and devotes it the same who refuses shedience to the make him exclaim, as his prison, at Philadelphia main to Union, to just as a martyr to the holy cause of personal welfare, and to liberty. There is a put to the same welfare, and to liberty. There is a put to the law of force will then be inaugurated. Is it not clear, then, that the man who refuses shedience to the make him exclaim, as his prison, at Philadelphia main to Union, to just as a martyr to the holy cause of personal welfare, and to liberty. There is a put to the same welfare and to liberty. There is a put to the holy cause of personal welfare, and to liberty. There is a put to the holy cause of personal welfare, and to liberty. There is a put to the holy cause of personal welfare, and to liberty. There is a put to the holy cause of personal welfare, and to liberty. There is a put to the holy cause of personal welfare, and to liberty. There is a put to the holy cause of personal welfare, and to liberty. Constitution and laws of his country is an elder Constitution and laws of his country standard, where stands the republican party to-day?

We answer, their candidate for the presidency not only refuses to yield obedis he said; er have been, they are now and ever will ence to the decision of the Supreme Court be, at war with each other. Virtue and crime but actually declares his intention to diswill not commingle; Heaven and hell can- regard that decision! In his Chicago speech, July 10, 1858, he said :

"If I were in Congress and a vote should Over three weeks and less than three moaths 25 and collision results. Shall I tell you on the 15th of June, 1856, for the cause, should be prohibited in a new Territory, what the collision means? They who which was afterwards published as a republished as a rep in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would

> Having thus set the example of disobedience of the Supreme Court, it is not safety for institutions, until slavery is dis- strange that his supporters should run off tance to the fugitive slave law in a speech

> > "The good citizens, as he reads the re-"The good citizens, as quirements of this act, (relative to fugitive slaves,) is filled with horror. * * * slaves dining at one time in my house. 1 Here the path of duty is clear. I AM BOUND to d them. I clothed them, and gave TO DISOBET THIS ACT."

"Sir, I will not dishonor this home of "While the great doctrine of the duty ting -nay, I cannot believe-that this bill will be executed here."

Again, in the Senate of the United States, we see him again, reiterating his Butler, of south Carolina, asked, "If we repeal the fugative-slave-law, will Massa chusetts execute the provision of this constitution without any law of Congress? Will this honorable senator (Mr. Sumner) tell me that he will do it?" To which threshold of my door." this tribunal, where you swore to support dog to execute the Constitution of the U-

The Hon. Edward Wade, of Ohio, in

the House, Aug. 2nd 1855, said:
"Thus, sir, the thrice-execrable fugitive

On the 11th

Again, in his speech at Albany, New York, October, 12, 1855, Mr. Seward said. "It is written in the Constitution of the United States, in violation of the divine law, that we shall surrender the fugutive slave. You blush not at these things because they are familiar as household words."

Still again, in his speech in the Senate, reply to some March, 2d, 1858, Mr. Seward thus assailed speech, said: the Dred Scott decision and the Supreme Court :

"The Supreme Court also can reverse its spurious judgment more easily than we of any law or regulation therein, be discan reconcile the people to its usurpa-charged from such service or labor, but tion." * "The people of the United shall be delivered up on claim of the par. States never can, and they never will, acty to whom such service or labor may be cept principle so unconstitutional and abhorrent. Never, never, Let the court recede. Whether it recedes or not, we shall 1793 passed, and Gen Washington approv- reorganize the court, and thus reform its political sentiments and practices, and bring them into slaves. In 1850, Congress amended this harmony with the Constitution and the

> To the same effect is the address of the republican State convention of New York

"All ettempts at evasion, at adjourning made under its authority, is an enemy to ures of the present democratic degeneracy, that it has invaded even the sanctuary of try. This matter cannot be dodged or c- we live. The infamy of the Dred Scott duce a policy was initiated with the a- each other's throats. They will search have and decorate, and our sectionalize and pack a tribunal in which vowed object and confident promise of each other out, though you seperate them Government is destroyed, and might was on secentred the respect and confi-

seem to have been a pioneer in the cause af assailing the Supreme Court, it will be condemned and imprisoned. Referring to this matter in his speech at New York October 12th 1855, Mr Wilson said,

"We shall change the Supreme Court of the course of ultimate extinction, or only, and remind us that they say nothid-ocates will push it forward till it ignored the moral question. This is wrong, as well as new, North as new, North as well as new, North as new new, North as well as new, North as new new the feet as new new the season of the leaven of the leaven of How little this man understands the Ours is no holiday contest; nor is it any til no law will be observed, and all the timent sprining up that regards Passmore ardship: the Constitution devotes the do and give peace and security to the Union

the man who refuses obedience to the make him exclaim, as his namesake, the ses. "-App. to Cong. Globe, 1st Seen. 31" elder Cain, "It is too great for me to Cong. pages 203, 205,

letter to a meeting at Palmyra, Onio, on

and perpetuate these crimes until a slave- wise precautions against sudden change ridden Congress shall see fit to reclaim us and disaster, or he burried on by violence, from such a sin against God by repealing is all that remains for you to decide." the law, Whether it be right to obey God

rather than man, judge ye.
"From my inmost soul I abhor, detest, and repudiate this law. I despise the hu-man being who would obey it, if such a being has existence."

During the 1st session of the 34th Congress, we find Mr. Giddings regaling tions of the higher law which the Sage of in the same channel. Foremost of them the House with his law defying doctrines, we find Mr Sumner thus advising resis- and bragging of his nigger-stealing propensities, he said,

"Gentlemen will try and bear with me when I assure them and the President, in the last stage of the conflict before the that I have seen as many as nine fugitive them money for their journey and sent them on their way rejoicing. If that be treason make the most of it."

"Mr. Bennet of Mississippi. I want to know if the gentleman would not have gone one step further?"

"Mr Giddings, Yessir. I would have gone one step further. I would have driver, the slave catcher who dared pursue them from my premises. I would have kicked him from my door yard if he had made his appearance there ; or had he he attemyted to enter my dwelling I would have stricken him down upon the Now hear the Rev Henry Ward Beech-

"If there were as many laws as there arelines in the fugitive-slave law, and as this tribunal, where you swore to support many officers a there were lions in Dan-wind that I am committed fully committely, you rise and tell me it is the office of a iel's lion's den. I would disregard every law ted, committed to the fullust extent, in but God's, and help the fugitive. The of- favor of immediate and unconditional where you will be. 'If the Lord be God, and bloody road" of abolition. If, indeed, nited States?" To which Mr Sumner ficers might catch me, but not HIM, if I could help it."

land, can any government exist where the people are taught to disregard and resist same Wilson wrote: the Constitution and the laws? Does not domain."

It may be well to add that we know of no party, save the black republicans, that

get into power, will wield all that power to crush out and trample under foot the slave States of this Union, and to emancipate the doctrine of pate their slaves. This is the doctrine of the doctrine of the slave States of this Union, and to emancipate the doctrine of the doctrine of the slave States of this Union, and to emancipate the doctrine of the slave States of this Union, and to emancipate the doctrine of the slave States of this Union, and to emancipate the doctrine of the slave States of this Union, and to emancipate the doctrine of the slave States of this Union, and to emancipate the doctrine of the slave States of this Union, and to emancipate the doctrine of the slave States of this Union, and to emancipate the doctrine of the slave States of this Union, and to emancipate the doctrine of the slave States of this Union, and to emancipate the doctrine of the slave States of this Union, and to emancipate the doctrine of the slave States of this Union, and the overthrow of the slave States of this Union, and to emancipate the doctrine of the slave States of this Union, and to emancipate the doctrine of the slave States of this Union, and the overthrow of the slave States of this Union, and the overthrow of the slave States of the slave States of this Union, and the overthrow of the slave States of the s collect your debts? By law and the decisions of your courts. But the laws and of March, 1850, Senator the courts not only guarantee your rights lives the ægis of their protection. Sweep Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin,

Lineoln and his supporters in favor of the abox lition of slavery and the higher law!

(see Debates, page 15.) Mr. Lincoln, reply to some strictures on his Springfield

"I did not even say that I desired that slavery should be put in course of ultimate rect, whose nets control it. No man care extinction. I DO SAY SO NOW, HOWEVER; so the: e need be no longer any difficulty about that. It may be written down in the great speech.'

"I have always hated slavery, I think, an old line whig-I have always hated it; can Union, the emancipation of the South but I have always been quiet about it until this new era of the introduction of the that everybody was against it, and that it This is the "bloody goal" at which blackwas in course of ultimate extinction."

Mr. Seward, in his great speech at kable language:

your paternal gods."

effective aggression upon slavery." 1850, Mr. Seward said :

that the Constitution and the laws of the the United States, and face men in that codes mercantile and codes civil; but as it has ever smed the champion of the court who believe with its pure and im-maculate Chief Justice, John Jay that ally when we are founding States, all contered and over thown the Black Re-

ear."

Again in a speech in the Senate, Murch
1850, Joshua R. Giddings addresed a 1858, Mr. Seward said:

"The interests of the white race demand which, speaking of the fugitive slave saw, the ultimate emancipation of all near Whether that consumnation shall be al-"Yet we are told we must obey this law lowed to take effect, with needful and

Still later, only a few days ago, at Boston he boldly proclaimed :

"What a commentary upon the hist ry of man is the fact that eighteen years arter the death of John Qui cy Adams the cople have for their standard bearer Abraham Lincoln, confessing the obliga-Quincy proclaimed, and contending for weal or woe, for life or death, in the irre-pressible conflict between freedom and slavery. I desire only to say that we are great triumphal inauguration of this policy into the Government of the United

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, in his speech delivered in Cincinstii from which we have already quoted, said.

"For myself I am ready to renew my pledge, and I will venture to speak in behalf of my co-workers, that we will go straight on, without faltering or wavering until every vestige of oppression shall be erased from the statute books until the sun, in all his journey from the utmost eastern horizon through the midheaven, till he sinks behind the western bed, shall not behold the footprint of a single slave in all our broad and glorious land."

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, in his Boston speech in 1855 said :

escud it abroad on the wings of the aboliti n of slavery, wherever it exists un der the authority of the Constitution of We ask every honest man in this broad the United States."

In a letter written on July 20, 1885, the

" Let us remember that more than three slave law, with its catch pole bevy of slave such a state of things inevitably lead to millions of bondsmen grouning under anarchy and the overthrow of Govern- nameless woes, demanp that we shal reprove each other, and that we labor for heir deliverence.

"I tell you here to night that the agitation of this question will continue while the foot of a slave presses the

the other cannot be the owner or proper- and the brawny shoulders decide the Recipath & Co., who have the merit of beby of that other. But you answer that rights of property and of life- then ruf- ing more out-spoken, told, and violent in the Constitution recognizes property in fian violence tears asunder the bands of their assaults upon the Constitution and slaves. It would be sufficient then to res matrimony, and gloats in its bestial free the Union; for the reason that, though ply, that this constitutional obligation MUST love! Do you prefer this state of affairs voting with that party, yet some of the BE void, because it is repugnant to the law to the Government you now have? If republican leaders in some of the States, yea, then vote for the men who scoff at such as Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New constitutions, resist laws, and defy the Jersey, where black-republicans is of slow courts of the country-vote for Abraham growth, affect to deny their authority tospeak for the republican party. So, it. these papers, we have confined ourselvestrictly to quotations from the Representa-In his tenth-of July speech in Chicago, dorsed and everywhere acknowledged tive men- the admitted leaders-the enin founders, creators, and nurses, advocates and chief supporters of the republicar party -the men who made this party, whose talents sustain, whose coun-ofgainsay their authority to speak timit, or they themselves constitute the party. We have made fair and houest quotation from their speeches and letters. And now look upon the -cord. What does in as much as any abolitionist—I have been all mean? The discourion of the Ameriern slaves, and the reduction of the Southern States and Southern men into the Nebraska bill began. I always believed abject position of colonies and vassals. republicanism strives. And what is the lesson this brutal programme ought to-Cleveland, Ohio, in the canvass of 1848, instil into the hearts of conservative mers used the following explicit and unmista- of the North? We unhesitatingly answer, Union for the sake of the Union .-"Slavery can be limited to its present When bad men combine, good men ought. bounds; it can be amediorated. It can be, to unite; and when the bloody banner of and it must be, anonished, and you and fanaticism is unfurled to the breeze, and can and must do it. The task is as sim- when treason, grown audacious and defide and easy as its consummation will be ant, no longer skulks in secret, but with beneticient, and its rewards glorious. It shameless front proclaims its principlerequires only to follow this simple rule of and objects to the world, it is high time action: to do everywhere and on every for the friends of law and order at the occasion what we can, and not to neglect | North to rully around the Constitution. or refuse to do what we can, at any time, and to raise a oft the flag of the Union. because at that precise time, and on that while yet we have a Constitution, a Unparticular occasion, we cannot do more, ion, and a flag, and before these Black Circumstances determine possibilities. * Republican revolutionists succeed in in-* * "Extend a cordial welcome to angurating a reign of terror like the car the fugitive who lays his weary limbs at nage of St. Domingo, and before the Re Senator Wilson, of Masachusetts, who your door, and defend him as you would public of North America, rent into fragments, has become a ching of the past, a Correct, your own error that slavery fact only in the page of history. Therehis any constitutional guarantees which is but one political organization in thimay not be released, and ought not to be country that has the power to resist and relinquished." * "You will soon roll back the waves of fanaticism. That bring the parties of the country into an organization is the National Democratic party. Firmly planted in the hearts of In his speech in the Senate, March II, the American people, descended from the contemporary with Washington, and Jef "There are constitutions and statutes, ferson, and Jackson, it stands forth to day,