Montrose, Susquehanna County, Denn'a, Thursday Morning, October 9, 1858.

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## Select Poetry.

THE OLD OAK. Here have I stood the pride of the park ; In winter, with snow on my frozen bark;

In spring, mong the flowers that round me were spread And among my own leaves when summer was

Three hundred years my top I have raised; Three hundred years I have sadly gazed ()'er Nature's wide extending scene, O'er rushing rivers and meadows green; For, though I was always willing to rove, I never could vet my firm foot move.

They feil'd my brother who stood by my side And flung out his arms so wide, so wide, How I envy him, for how blest is he. As the keel of a vessel, he sails so free Around the whole of the monstrons earth: But I am still in the place of my birth. I once was too haughty and proud to complain But ain now become feeble from age, and pain And therefore I often give vent to my woes When through my branches the wild wind

A night like this, so calm and clear : I have not seen for many a year : The milk-white doe and her tender fawn Are skipping about on the moon-light lawn ; And on the verge of my time worn root Two lovers are seated, and both are mute: For arms cucircles his vouthful neck, For none are present her love to check, This night would almost my sad heart cheer, Had I one hope, or one single fear.

## Political Articles.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Geary Delivered at Lecompton Septem-

Esthow-Citizens :- I appear among you a stranger to most of you, and for the first time heighboring States. This great right of have the honor to address you as Governor of the Territory of Kansas. The position was not sought by me, but voluntarily tendered to us by the law which Congress has made by the present Chief Magistrate of the Nation. As an American citizen, deeply con- right of self-government-this privilege guar colors of the blessings which ever flow from anteed to us by the organic law of our Terriper beloved Union, I did not consider myself tory, I will uphold with all my might, at liberty to shrink from any duties, however delicate and onerous, required of me by my l country.

With a full knowledge of all, the circumclauses Surrounding the Executive have deliberately accepted it, and as God may give me strength and ability, I will, endeavor faithfully to discharge its varied requirements. When I received my commis sion I was soleminly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and to discharge my duties as Governor of Kansas with fidelity. By reference to the act for the organization of this Territory, passed by Congress on the 30th day of March, 1854, I find my duties more particularly defined. Among other things. I am "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." -

The Constitution of the United States and the Organic Laws of this Territory will be the lights by which I will be guided in my executive career.

A careful and dispassionate examination of one ognnic act will satisfy any reasonable person that its provisions are emirently just and beneficial. If this act has been distorted te unworthy purposes, it is not the fault of its provisions. The great leading feature of that act is the right therein conferred upon Constitution of the United States must be sa the actual and bona fide inhabitants of this Berritory," in the exercise of self government. to determine for themselves what shall the their own domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution and the laws duly enactof br Congress under it." The people, ac- into effect. In my official action here, I will customed to self-government in the States from whence they came, and having removed to this Territory with the bona fide intention whole people of this Territory, I desire to posed to be capable of creating their own South no East, no West-nothing but Kanmunicipal government, and to be the best sas and my country. judges of their own local necessities, and inof the several States and Territories, being aualified electors, to regulate their own domestic concerns, and to make their own muunderlies the whole system of republican goyhedged " their lives, their fortunes, and their

sacred honor." A doctrine so eminently just should receive the willing honiage of every American citizen. When legitimately expressed and duly the imperative rule of civil action for every law-abiding citizen. This simple, just rule of action, has brought order out of chaos, and, by a progress unparalleled in the history of the world, has made a few feeble infant colohies a giant confederate republic.

No man, conversant with the state of affairs now in Kansas, can close his eyes to the fact that much civil disturbance has for a long time past existed in this Territory. Vatious reasons have been assigned for this unremedies have been proposed.

The House of Representatives of the United States have ignored the claims of both gentlemen claiming the legal right to repre-The Topeka Constitution, recognized by the acre was \$16,18. The receipts of the road tio of taxation, that slaves ought to be in they ple.

House, has been repudiated by the Senate.— for the same week were \$55,500.

Various measures, each in the opinion of its respective advocates suggestive of peace to Kansas, have been alternately proposed and rejected. Men outside of the Territory, in various sections of the Union, influenced by reasons best known to themselves, have ondeavored to stir up internal strife, and to array brother against brother.

"In this conflict of opinion, and for the promotion of the most unworthy purposes, Kansas is left to suffer, her people to mourn, and her prosperity is endangered.

Is there no remedy for these evils? Cannot the wounds of Kansas be healed and peace be restored to all her borders ! Men of the North-men of the South-of

the East and of the West, in Kansas-von. and you alone, have the remedy in your own hands. Will you not suspend fratricidal strife? Will you not cease to regard each other as enemies, and look upon one another as the children of a common mother, and come and reason together? Let us banish all outside influence from our

deliberations, and assemble around our coun try and the organic law of the Territory as the great charts for our guidance and direction. The bona fide inhabitants of this Territory alone are charged with the solemn duly of enacting her laws, upholding her goverument, maintaining peace, and laying the foundation for a future Commonwealth.

On this point for there be a perfect unity of sentiment. It is the first great step toward the attainment of peace. It will inspire confidence among ourselves, and insure the respect of the whole country. Let us show ourselves worthy and capable of self-govern

Do not the inhabitants of this Territory be er understand what domestic institutions ar suited to their condition-what laws will & most conducive to their prosperity and hap piness-than the citizens of distant, or ever regulating our own business without any in terference from others, has been guarantees for the organization of this Territory. The with the entire power committed to me.

In relation to any changes of the laws of the Territory which I may deem desirable. have no pocasiba Tshall direct public attention at the proper time.

The Territory of the United States is the common property of the several States, or of the people thereof. This being so, no obstacle should be interposed to the free settlement of this common property, while in a territori-

I cheerfully admit that the people of this Territory, under the Organic Act, have the absolute right of making their municipal laws. and from citizens who deem themselves aggrieved by recent legislation I would invoke the utmost forbearance, and point out to them a sure and peaceable remedy. You have the right to ask the next Legislature to revise any and all laws; and in the meantine, as you value the peace of the Territory and the one representative, it will be seen that forly ask you to refrain from all violation of the

present statutes. I am sure there is patriotism sufficient in the people of Kansas to lend a willing obedience to the law. All the provisions of the credly observed, all the acts of Congress having reference to this Territory, must be un hesitatingly obeyed, and the decision of our Courts respected. It will be my imperative duty to see that these suggestions are carried other considerations than the welfare of the Constitution on this point. of making it their future residence, were sup- know no party, no section, no North, no

Fully conscious of my great responsibilities stitutions. This is what is termed "popular in the present condition of things (in Kansas. sovereignty." By this phrase we simply I must invoke your aid, and solicit your genmean the right of the majority of the people erous forbearance. Your executive officer can do little without the aid of the reople. With a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, to the best of my ability I shall promote the inhicipal laws. Thus understood, this doctrine terests of the citizens of the Territory, not merely collectively, but individually; and I ernment. It is the great right of self-governs shall expect from them in return that cordial and for regulating the proportion of those ment, for the establishment of which our angle and support without which the Govern-who are to represent the people of each State. cestors, in the stormy days of the Revolutions ment of no State or Territory can be admin-

Let us all begin anew. Let the past be buried in oblivion. Ket all strife and bitterness cease. Let us all honestly devote our selves to the true interests of Kansas-develascertained, the will of the majority must be one her rich agricultural and mineral resources-build up manufacturing enterprise-make public roads and highways-prepare amply for the education of our children-devote ourselves to all the arts of peace and make principles which protect the inaltenable rights of the individual, and clevate States in their

sovereign caracities. Then shall peaceful industry soon be restored-population and wealth will flow upon us-"the desert will bloom us a rose"-and the State of Kansas will soon be admitted infortunate condition of affairs, and numerous to the Union the peer and pride of her older JOHN W. GEARY.

The land sales of the Illinois Central said; but does it follow from an admission of Lindroad Company for the first week in Sep- numbers for the measure of representation, or rember reached \$190,000. The average per of slaves combined with free citizens, as a ra-

From the Maine Republican Journal. THE "SLAVE REPRESENTA-FRAUD.

One of the most potent, and at the same time the most false and fraudulent of the electionsering agencies of the Black Republicans, is that which goes under the head of slave representation." The story has been industriously circulated from mouth to mouth that the slaveholder has one vote for himself, and three additional votes for every five slaves he may possess. This falsehood i was the design of the Republican leaders to have used verbally, but one editor pot a thous and miles off was stupid enough to believe it, or sufficiently hardened in falsehood to print without believing it. The statement that he owner of slaves has any privilegges at the ballot-box that the poorest northern voter does not have, is utterly fulse. In Rhode Isand there have always been maintained, in opposition to the Democracy, property restricions upon the right to vote, but in no other State so far as our knowledge extends, is the law regulating the right of suffrage, based upon property. It was Rhode Island over which our Black Republican brethren so lus tily last spring when that State went " for

But we are not going upon any assertion of our own, or any argument of ours. We only propose to present from the Constitution

and its ablest expounders, the facts as they are. The only clause in the Constitution which could even suggest this falsehood, does not at all relate to the manner of voting, or the privileges of voters, (for each State regulates the manner of voting and the rights of suffrage for itself,) but the Constitution fixes a basis of representation in the National House of Representatives. And here is the

" Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the separate States, which determined by adding to the whole number vice for a term of years, and including Indi- tion for the support of government as properans not taxed, three-lifths of all other persons. \* \* The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand."-Art. 1, Sec. 2, 2 2 By the present law of

may be clearer, we use the number as originally fixed, for the purpose of illustrating.] This is the clause of the Constitution upon which is based the falseheed that the owner of shives has more rights of voting than the farmer of Maine, who may not be worth a cent : and this faltehood has been reported by horse-shed politicians, until an editor was morant enough to believe it, and that Congress has power to regulate the qualifications of voters in South Carolina and Maine, and publish the absurdity to the world. The framers of the Constitution avoided

the use of the word "slave," and it is not in that instrument. Hence in the paragraph quoted the enumeration of the classes who may constitute a population sufficient to have maintainance of future laws, I would earnest | eigners, persons in jails, prisons hospitals, and panpers, are not excluded from this count .-If immediately before the taking of the next census, thirty thousand foreigners settle, in Maine although they cannot vote, they add another to our delegation in the House of Representatives,-and fifty thousand increase of slaves in South Carolina, gives that State another representative. If the Black Repubicans consider the slaves human beings, we lo not see why they should object to their being counted as a part of the population and represented. It is only recently that they do justice at all hazards. Influenced by no have become wiser than the framers of the

> Now, as the Black Republicans promise to take us back to the principles and policy of Madison and Jefferson, for their edification we will see what Madison thought of this very thing. He says, (" The Federalist," No.

> LIV:). "The next view which I shall take of the House of Representatives, relates to the appor tionment of its members to the several States which is to be determined by the same rule

with that of direct taxes. "It is not contended but that the number of people in each State ought to be the stand who are to represent the people of each State. The establishment of the same rule for the apportionment of taxes, will probably be as little contested; though the rule itself, in this case, is by no means founded on the same principle. In the former case the rule is understood to refer to the personal rights of the people, with which it has a natural and uniersal connection. In the latter it has reference to the proportion of wealth, of which it s in no case a precise measure, and in ordinary cases a very unfit one. But notwithstanding the imperfection of the rule as apof the States, it is evidently the least exceptionable among the practical rules, and had too recently obtained the general sanction of

that formed the Constitution. " All this is admitted, it will perhaps be

Slaves are considered as property, not as per sons. They ought, therefore, to be compre-TION"-BLACK REPUBLICAN hended in estimates of taxation which are founded on property, and to be excluded from representation, regulated by a cousies of persons. This is the objection, as I understand, it, stated in its full force. I shall be equally

candid in stating the reasoning which may be offered on the opposite side. " We subscribe to the doctrine (might one of our southern brethren observe) that representation relates more immediately to property; and we join in the application of this listinction in the case of our slaves. But we must deny that our slaves are considered merely as property, and in no respect whatever as persons. The true state of the case is that they particle of both these qualities; being considered by our laws, in some respects as persons, and in other respects as property.

In being compelled to labor, not for himself, but for a master; in being vendable by one master to another; the slave may appear to be degraded from the human rank, and classed with those irrational animals which fall un they bend their whole energies to the task of civil war, when these charlatans and moun der the legal denomination of property. On the other hand, in being protected, in his life that they are the true, Simon Pure Abolition to assume the mask of virtue and sincerity and in his life and is his limbs, against the violence of all others, even the master of his labor and his liberty; and being punishable himself for all violence committed against others, the slave is to less evidently regarded by taw as a member of society, not as a part of the irrational creation—as a moral person, not as a mere article of property. The Federal Constitution, therefore, decides WITH GREAT PROPRIETY on the case of our

Mr. Madison continues his examination of the same subject in three successive chapters of the "Fedralist," but we have quoted sufficiently for our purposes. The question of from the words of the book of His proplicat, admitting into the constitution the clause we therefore we are Pro-Slavery. This charge, have quoted, turned upon the very point that was at issue in the Revolutionary strug- North; this is the sole hope and sheet-anmay be included within this Union, according gie. Our forefathers contended that taxation to their respective numbers, which shall be and representation should go together. In the convention the North said that slaves beof free persons, including those bound to ser- ing held as property, must be liable to taxa-

slaves, when it considers them in the mixt

character of persons and property.

The South said, the slaves were yet human beings amenable to law, protected by law, entitled to the care and support of their maproperty, and testroics, and not to be property, and testroics lile other useless into the census count, as a lile other useless ulation requisite to be entitled to a representation on the floor of the House. And the the population entitled to a representation, less two-fifths. Could any thing be more fair foreign population, though not voters, our criminals, and paupers, are all counted

tion should be so adjusted. Now we hope the whole matter is clear. The southern slaveholder has no preponderquestion as to whether the Constitution shall holding the slave as simply a brute.

This is the way it stands, and therefore when one hears a Black Republican grumbling about " the slave representation," just ret his talk down as the language of ignorant | ference is, that the latter will steal it whilst | stupidity or designing knavery.

STRONG LANGUAGE.

This is the caption under which a cotempo ary sheet-neutral in politics, and therefore we presumes liaving no motive to impose a falrication on the public-introduces the following prayer, attributed to a clergyman in Ober-

"O. Goil welpray that Thou wilt curse the slaveholder in all his undertakings confound all his plans, and spread terror, horror and dismay throughout the entire South. Curse, O, God we ask Thee, with a blighting curse, all ment, if we had the power to do it." the Democrats in the Union; may they, in an e-pecial manner, feel the weight of Thy great displeasure. We entreat Thee, O' Lord to go to Washington and kill Frank Pierce; show him no mercy, but strike him down; also, in your righteous wrath, remember and punish with direful wrath Cass Douglass and Toombs; let not one of these villains escape. We ask Thee O. Lord, to afflict every pro-slavery man in Kausas with the leprosy or small-pox and may they, after feeling the pains of a thousand dentils' be tumbled headlong into Hell without a trial, there to feel ten thousand strokes on their backs, daily inflicted by each and every one of the slaves in the United plied to the relative wealth and contributions States. Our Heavenly Father, we ask Theo to strengthen us in our resolves to make Kansas a free State at the peril of the Union; we ask Thee to interpose Thy mighty hand in our ba-America, not to have found a ready prefer half and help us to thiver the Union into atoms ence with the convention. [The convention rather than to concelle to the Southern demons in the form of slave drivers, one inch o'the disputed territory." -- Patriot & Union.

> A Fast Prople. - A late San Francisco they being too slow for the country and pao-

Two Faces Under one Hood.

the monk." We can say to day, the cry of Fremont and freedom does not make soldiers of liberty; and opening the slide of the dark lantern, instead of shedding light upon the subject, throws more shadows than ever about the real aims and hopes of the friends of Mi. Fillmore. Every part, in fact, opposed to the Democratic party in this contest, seems to its earnest solicitations to look only at what upon the face it thrusts forward into the light and you see the most benevolent and sweetly smiling of faces. Insist upon pulling away the hood, taking a peop at the other, and you behold a hideous mask, distorted by the most hellish passions and purposes.

face" before the people, and hiving the "civil war face" from them. At the same time, it is, and reveres the God of the B ble, and the one, or utter a blasphemy against the character of a nation of fools, by voluntarily ciency. other. And because we fear God, and love admitting that we were a nation of madmen His blessed Word too truly to risk our part in the Book of Life Eternal, by taking away be it observed, is carefully harped on at the chor of Fremontism there. To the South they hold another language, as we shall presently sec.

To the charge that the Democratic party is Pro-Slavery, we might easily a iswer, as we tuous denial. But we will offer a better witness than ourselves r a witness which all the ingenuity of the Abolition counsel on the other side must be tortured vainly to impeach. We put upon the stand, as a wit- fue the troughte crembity of the Unville Democrat; and we find that journal, in ion, through their delegates assembled in a its issue of Tuesday, September 9th, holding question was settled by a compromise that the following language: "No Pemocratic allows the slaves to be counted as a part of journal, or speaker, or authority of any kind," it says, I has said that the Democracy of the froe States are in favor of the extension of and just? As we have said, our Northern slavery. Nobody pretends that their personal preferences are not for free territory and free States; and this contest on the part of into the number entitled to a congress the Democracy South is not to extend slasional representation. Then why not the very. The Democracy South have never slaves, as they are, less two-fifths of the whole? made a antional contest for such a purpose. We agree with Madison, that the frames of All they ask is to be jut on an equality with the Constitution " with great propriety," pro- the North. They ask that the people of the rided that this slave taxation and representa- | Territories shall have the right to decide the question of slavery or no slavery for themselves, under the Constitution; and that when any Tarritory applies for admission as a ance over the northern farmer, nor over his State, it may be admitted with or without non-slaveholding neighbor in voting. It is slavery, as the people may desire. The not a question of voting at all, but only a Northern Democracy take this ground as the proper, peaceful and Constitutional ground. view the slave as a human creature or simply They agree that Congress shall not impose as a brute; and Black Republicane editors restrictions upon the people of the Territories who oppose this constitutional clause go for of any sort. Their personal preferences are not questions at issue. The South never in quires what their personal preferences are.

The honest man does not deny his love o gold because the rogue loves it , buithe difthe former will not. It is the great point in the Abolition capital, to make out that the Democracy are for extending slavery, and that is the contest. This is used by all the togues to gall the simple. But the Democracy say, let the people of the Territory settle it. If they want slavery, it is their business not ours. Our preferences for free soil do not go to the extent of imposing restraints on the Territories which the Constitution gives us no power to impose, and which would be contrary to the cardinal doctrines of self govern-It is not necessary to comment upon the

above extract. It tells its own story. It developes, in a few plain unflourished sentences: the position and principles of the Democratic party in this contest, and disposes at once of debt. all the labored falsehoods, mystifications and subterfuges of our opponents—and it is the testimony of a Southern witness. Thus we see that the face which the Black Republican party wishes to present as its real one, is a false face and that the Democratic party, and not the Black Republican party, is the of the country within the control of a conparty of freedom - of the largest liberty compatible with the Constitution—the right of and will of the people; and that the results the majority in every community to rule; or, of Democratic legislation in this and all othe former Conventions upon the acctional issue in other words, the Democratic party sus- er financial measures upon which issues have of domestic slavery, and concerning the retains now as ever, the great fundamental or- been made between the wo political parties served rights of the States, and that we may game principle of popular sovereignty, whilst of the country, have der construted to practitheir opponents attack and deny it. It is for cul men of all parties their soundness, safety thepeople of the United States to decide and utility in all business pursuits, whether, by sustaining the democracy they will 7. That the separation of the moneys of the people, North and South, to the Constitute ing our opponents, they will deny and rejoct the Government and the rights of the people. paper says that the churches there have de it, and so unsettle every Constitutional decise 8. That the liberal principles embodied by gard the preservation of the Union, under the termined to sing no more long metre tunes, ion of the past, and open the way to disunion Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and civil war to the future. ar ill tile littire.

They said of old, "The cowl does not make

not to attack the institutions of the Southern States. Their cunningest Abolition paper, the New York Herald, talks oilily about Kansas and "Black Republican rascals," and whilst with one hanp-it eggs on fanaticism to civil war, with the other it pats the South upon the back, and says pray be quiet, we mean no harm to you; we are simply lyentry two faces under one hood. Yield to ing on all sides, and when we have fooled the nation to the top of its bent, we will have of itself it desires to be seen, and fix your eyes good laugh at its stupidity. We are advocating disunion and civil war for the mere fur of the thing. Tis a knavish piece of work, to be sure, but "wo do but jest, poison in jest; no offence i' the world." so they carry two faces under one food. Can it be possible that a thinking people like our-Thus the Black Republican party rely for are to be fooled by such clausy trickers, or succes entirely upon keeping their "free that they will permit a set of charlatans and mountebanks to fool them into danger? lead hem, it fact, to the very brink and verge of persuading the people of the Northern States tebanks have not even the grace and shame party-which in the language of Bully Bur- but openly and offensively exhibit themselve lingame, is about to furnish the people of the as thep are, and tell them to their teeth, we United States" with an Auti-Slavery Consti- are tooling you, we mean to fool you, and tution, an Anti-Slavery Bible, and an Anti- when we have made you supremely ridiou-Slavery God," and that the Democratic par- lous, we shall laugh in your faces for being ty is a Pro-Slavery party : or, to translate nose-led and trotted out for our amusement their jargon into plain words—that the Dem- What a spectacle we should present to the ocratic party believes in the Constitution as world, if these clumsy jugglers should sue ceed. We should be the butt for every shaft His revolation of Himself in that holy book, of ridicule, and have the excellent consolation too sincerely to lay an impious hand upon of knowing that we could only avoid the

PLATFORM OF THE DEMG. CRATIC PARTY AS ADOPTED BY THE CINCINNATI CONVEN. TION.

Resolved, That the American Democracy lace their trust in the intelligence, the patri tism and the discriminating justice of the Resolved. That we regard this as a distinc-

ive feature of our creed which we are proud to maintain before the world as a great eleent in a form-of government springing from and upheld by a popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the vote of the constituent a general convention of the States, convening together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to he doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizons for the rectitude of their inten-

by them, when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candilates for the popular suffrages. 1. That the federal government is one of imited powers, derived solely from the Contitution, and the grants of power made theren ought to be strictly construed by all the lepartments and agents of the government

tions, renew and re-assert before the American

and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers. 2. That the Constitution does not confer commence and carry on a general system of

internal improvements. 3. That the Constitution does not benefer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposesnor would such assumption be just or expedi-

industry to the detriment of any other, or to sire people.

The first part of the report embraces the cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common coun- general principles of the last Convention, and try : that every citizen and every section of re-affirms the Baltimore platform of 1852. It the country has a right to demand and insist then proceeds as follows: upon an equality of rights and privileges, and Axo Witeness, since the foregoing declar ign aggression.

fairs, and that no more revenue ought to be littions thereto: Therefore raised than is required to delray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public ty, expansion, and pre-emittent example in

6. That Congress has no power to charter in matters of religious cencern, and no respect a National Bank; that we believe such an of versons in regard to rank or place of birth. institution one of deadly hostility to the best no party can justly be deemed national, coninterest of our country, dangerous to our renublican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business centrated money power, and above the laws

once more re-affirm this great, hely, and con the Government from all banking institutions tion and the Union servative principle; or, whether by sustain- is indispensable for the safety of the lands of and sanctioned in the Constitution, which

But to the South-or rather to the friends makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the South at the North—the Black Republof the oppressed of every nation, have ever licans hold another language. They pretend been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book salette and see see and

9. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the soveral States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited; by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitiquists or others made to induce Congress to interfore with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are realenfaed to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency, to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and andit not to be countenanced by any friend f our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform. will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise: measures settled by Congress, the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its effi-

Hevolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress. or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the atempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public ands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution. and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved. That we are decidedly opposed o taking from the President the qualified ver nower, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficiaof the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical dominion of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improve-

ments. Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles faid down in the Kentucky and Virginia respeople the doclarations of principles avowed olutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry themout on their obvious meaning and import.

That in view of the condition of the popus lar institution in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is involved with increased responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and spon the general government the power to maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the union of the States and to sustain and advance among them constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies: and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the lew, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and comploinises of the Constitutionwhich are broad enough to embrace and unhold the Union as it is, and the Union as it 4. That justice and sound perior forbil the should be -in the full expansion of the enerfederal government to foster one branch of gies and enpacity of this great and progres-

complete and ample protection of persons ration was uniformly adopted by our predeand property from domestic violence and for- cessors in National Conventions, an adverse. political and religious test line been secretly 5. That it is the duty of every branch of the organized by a party claiming to be exclusive-Fovernment to enforce and practice the mostly American, and it is proper that the Amerrigid economy in conducting our public at- ican Democracy should clearly define its re-

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States liaving been laid in its prosperifree government, built ppon entire freedom stitutional, or in accordance with American principle which bases its exclusive organication upon religious opinious and accidental birtlipince & di

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well-considered declarations of more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation from relies to test the fidelity of

Resolved, That, claiming tellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who repudiating all sectional parties and platforms