# The Press.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1858. TWO CENTS.

VOL. 2.—NO. 15.

THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, No. 417 Chestnut Street.

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NO. 83 (241) DOCK STREET.—FIVE PER CENT. STATE SAVINGS FUND. sa1-1y

## Toilette Articles.

THE GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat:—Below, we publish a letter to Dr. Wood of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press.
BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.
Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. It soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now testify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.
The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per direction, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city, and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here; and satisfactorily to those you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, Respectfully, A. G. HAYMOND.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 22, 1858.
WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Professor Wood:—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans, in 1851, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.
The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and Pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. LYMAN.
BROOKFIELD, Mass., Jan. 27, 1858.
Professor Wood:—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say, that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tingling of the skin, which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasant or profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.
The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small. The small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars a bottle.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 BROADWAY, N. Y.; (in the great N. Y. Hair Renting Establishment,) and 114 MARKET Street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. au13 1m&w 3m & ow1w-eow1w-tu&sa

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VALUABLE WORK ON COLONIAL LAW—CHALMERS' OPINIONS.—Opinions of eminent Lawyers on various points of English history, which shed a flood of light on the Colonial History of the Governments of Great Britain: Collected and Digested from the Originals in the Board of Trade and other Depositories. By CHARLES CHALMERS, Esq., F.R.S., S.A. Vol. 1 (Quarto) 1858. Price $2 50.
☞ Just received and for sale by
KAY & BROTHER,
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jy24 1m 19 South Sixth street.

NEW MAGAZINE.—PRICE REDUCED.—ARTHUR'S "AMERICAN MERCHANT" for August, has just been received, and the North Western Depots. Their Agent, Capt. J. H. Bell, is canvassing this city for yearly subscribers. Price $2 per annum. Address ARTHUR'S STATION, Mercantile College, N.E. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia. my28-1y

## Political.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,
ALEXANDER H. FREEMAN,
Subject to the Decision of the People's Convention.
He respectfully requests the influence of his friends to secure that nomination. au2-2w*

FOR CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT,
ROBERT G. MARCH,
OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD.
Subject to the will of the People's Convention. jy26-1m*

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,
ELI DILLIN,
OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD,
Subject to the Rules of the People's Party.
And, if elected, I pledge myself to confine the Office to the legal fees established by law. jy24-tu&f

WILLIAM H. KERN,
SHERIFF,
FIFTEENTH WARD.
Subject to the Rules of People's Party. jy20-tf

CARD.—The undersigned hereby informs his friends that he will be a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of the City and County of Philadelphia, at the ensuing election, if nominated by "The People."
JOS. M. COWELL.
PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1858. jy19-tf

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT,
DR. JOSEPH SITES,
OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD,
Subject to Democratic rules. jy24-1m*

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT,
THOS. E. HARKINS,
SEVENTEENTH WARD,
Subject to Democratic Rules. jy21-tu

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,
JOHN SWIFT.
Subject to the will of the People's Convention. jy3-tf

REGISTER OF WILLS—
ANDREW J. WEBSTER.
Subject to Democratic Rules. je30-4N*

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—
JOSEPH A. MONHEIMER,
Eleventh Ward.
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party. jy17-dtf

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS—
JOHN QUESSIN,
Fifth Ward.
Subject to Democratic Rules. je15-tf

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS—
CHARLES D. KNIGHT,
TWENTIETH WARD.
Subject to the People's Nomination. je1-tf

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.
JOHN CAMPBELL, OF SEVENTH WARD.
Subject to Democratic rules. my11-4m

## For Sale and To Let.

FOR SALE.—A handsome residence, with all the modern improvements, large side yard, situated on the SIXTH, near SPRING GARDEN Street. Terms easy. P. K. LYND, 5½ South SIXTH Street, (second story.) au14-1m

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SALE OF CANAL BOAT.—On Saturday, August 21, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., we will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the Canal Boat JAMES INGRAM, with her machinery, cables, boats, tackles, apparel, furniture, and appurtenances.
☞ The said Canal Boat is now lying at the foot of William street, Richmond, in the city of Philadelphia, where the sale will take place.
D. B. KERSHOW,
A. HUNT,
WM. F. HARE.
au13-fmw 12tst

FOR SALE.—A pretty Cottage, nine rooms, and one or more acres on Wyoming avenue, two miles out the Second street Turnpike. Also, seven handsome Cottage lots in the neighborhood, is healthy, beautiful, and rapidly improving. P. K. LYND, 5½ South SIXTH St., (2d story.) au14-1m

TO BE LET—On account of removal to our new store, the house No. 432 CHESTNUT, below Fifth street. Possession may be had about the first of October. The position is one of the most desirable in Philadelphia.
For terms of lease apply to
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
au13-1m

FOR SALE—Valuable Real Estate on North Third street, including THREE STORES on Third street, Nos. 422, 424, and 426. Also, two four story BRICK BUILDINGS on Dillwyn street, Nos. 417, 419, 421. Lot 50 feet front, extending in depth 178 feet to Dillwyn—nets an annual rent clear of taxes of about $2,600. Apply to W. M. LEVICK,
au11-1m No. 345 North SIXTH Street.

TO RENT—THE FIRST, THIRD, FOURTH and FIFTH Stories, and Two Cellars, of No. 105 ARCH Street, above FRONT. Apply to
BISHOP, SIMONS, & CO.,
au7-10t 120 North Wharves.

TO RENT—Counting-House No. 130 North Delaware Avenue, with floor extending through to Water street. Apply to
JOHN M. KENNEDY & CO.,
au6 132 N. Delaware Avenue.

TO RENT—The second and third stories of No. 103 ARCH Street, second door above Front, north side. Apply to
O. C. SADLER & CO.,
au2-tf 9 North Water Street.

FOR SALE—A valuable LOT, in the vicinity of the Baltimore Depot, in an improving neighborhood. For particulars, address J. R., Box 927 Post-office. jy16

## Business Cards.

T. F. ABRAMS. O. A. MAYER.
ABRAMS & MAYER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to them. Special attention given to the collection of claims.
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Gov. Wm. F. Packer, Harrisburg, Pa.; L. A. Mackey, President Lock Haven Bank; General D. S. Jackson, Lock Haven; Hons. A. White, Lock Haven; Simon Scott, Lock Haven; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; McFarland, Evans, & Co., Philadelphia; Evans & Watson, Philadelphia; Phillip M. Price, Philadelphia; Hon. A. V. Parsons, Philadelphia; Williamson, Taylor, & Co., Philadelphia; Tenen & Davis, Philadelphia; Hon. James Burnside, Bellefonte, Pa.; J. W. Quiggle, Esq., Philadelphia. jy 26-y

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IN THE distillation of the CHESTNUT GROVE WHISKEY, all the Medicinal qualities are preserved, while leaving a soft and pleasing spirit for mingling with water, making a desirable drink to quench thirst during this warm weather. Wholesale Agency at 22 South FRONT Street.
CHARLES WILSON, Jr., Sole Agent,
au13-1t* And retailed by Druggists generally.

PORT WINE.—50 Quarter Pipes in bond, and for sale by WILLIAM H. YEATON,
au6 No. 319 South FRONT Street.


# The Press.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1858.

## Speech of Hon. John Hickman,

IN WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA, ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1858, OPENING THE CAMPAIGN IN THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF THAT STATE.

[Printed literally from the short-hand Report.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Adopting the language of Paul to Agrippa, I think myself happy because I shall answer for myself this day before you touching all the things whereof I am accused.

A few men in prominent places in the country, but who in the future will become less conspicuous, and a few men in dark obscurity who will ever remain there, have arraigned and put me, and those with whom I have recently acted, upon our trial for political heresy. But we cast ourselves upon God and our country; and if truth has not lost its vital power and efficiency, our acts will be fully vindicated, and our accusers confused.

"Whole as the marble, founded as the rock, As broad and general as the casing air—"

such is the principle upon which we stand, and "the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it." [Applause.] Upon it are laid the broad foundations of the Democratic party. Upon it is erected the sacred structure of free government. Upon it rest the rights of the citizen. I speak of the sovereignty of the people. It is sound and incontrovertible in itself. It is a clear, indefeasible right, acknowledged and guaranteed by existing laws, organic and statute. We have stood by it heretofore, and we will stand by it unfaltteringly in the future. It has, however, been attacked, maligned, and repudiated, and that, too, I am sorry to say, by men who, but two or three years since, were loud in its praise and bold in its defence. When principle and expediency are brought into competition we can never hesitate which to follow. *He who is willing to assume the latter as his guide*, in preference to the former, has already schooled himself to be a rogue.

Non-intervention in the local affairs of States and Territories is not a party policy; it has become a governmental policy. The South invoked it, and the North conceded it. The reason is very plain and obvious. The line of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise line, which had existed for thirty-four years, and was regarded as a sacred compact, was required to be repealed. It was proposed from all parties at the South. It was declared to be selfish, proscriptive, contrary to the spirit of our Government, and incompatible with the acknowledged rights of the citizen. I say that the North acquiesced in that repeal. Northern votes were necessary in order to secure it. The line of 1820 was purchased, and there was a large and valid consideration paid for it. We took it in compensation for the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave State. Its unconstitutionality as a later day was alleged, and insisted upon for the same reason that I have stated. By that compromise all the territory north of that line, including Kansas and Nebraska, was virtually made free, for no act of the South could prevent it being devoted to freedom. The act of 1854, known as the Nebraska-Kansas act, destroyed that line, and left the question of the territory north of it at least uncertain. In that legislation the South had every advantage. I do not mean to complain of it, because I regard the principle recognised by it as the true principle to be recognised; but I do still assert, that, in that legislation, the South had all the advantages, for the reason that that which was certain therefore by it, became uncertain and unsafe to the North. The South had no territory north of that line; but, although they concealed their purpose, they believed that they could accomplish the conquest of that Territory and devote it to their peculiar institution. The prominent doctrine of Southern statesmen is, that an equilibrium must be restored in legislation; that the balance of power must be restored; and they have looked to the Senate as the place in which to achieve that object. I shall be admitted into Territories north of the line of 36 deg. 30 min., the effect would be to accomplish everything they have had in view. North of that line there is one million square miles of territory more than there is south of it—enough to make several States of convenient size, if not of right. The Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, of themselves, embrace one-sixth of the whole territory of the United States. They are greater in extent than Austria and France combined, or than any two of the European States, exclusive of Russia, and larger than all the Germanic powers of Europe. The whole of the territory of the United States, not now embraced within State limits, is sufficient to make thirty-one *States as large*, each, as New York and Pennsylvania. A great part of this is made up of territory purchased from Mexico. We have now in our possession one-half, lacking one-half—eight-fifteenths of the present territory of Mexico, and I apprehend that it will not be a very long time until we make a vigorous effort to acquire the balance. The slave States, as already organised, cover 200,000 square miles more than the free States, which, with the addition of the Territories above referred to, would be the result of the former. I state these facts at present, because they will have an important bearing upon portions of my subsequent remarks. If the South could acquire the territory of the country and divide it to bring institutions which would be little difficulty, I apprehend, in ascertaining what would be the condition of the institutions of the Union in the future.

If the Territory of Kansas alone could have been acquired, it would have made the South equal in power with the North in the Senate of the United States. Every additional State acquired by them largely increases their power in legislation; and if they are willing to make large sacrifices in order to acquire a Territory to-day, it is to be reasonable to believe that they will be willing to make as large or larger sacrifices for the same thing to-morrow? But they never will restore the balance of power. It has gone, and it has gone forever. By the wicked and indefensible acts of her own children has the South lost her power, never to return. [Applause.] You may as well try to reproduce the rainbow, lost in the ever-varying kaleidoscope, the gorgeous hues of the sunset upon the painted canvas, or the smile of beauty to the early dead. Henceforth and forever, I proclaim it here to-night, and let the future speak of its truth or falsity, that the South will never be the equal of the North in power. To effect it will require them to subvert the laws of Nature, of climate, and of production, and the laws regulating population. It will require us to be willing to part with our national glory, to throw away Northern honor, and to grovel in grovelling death.

Missouri being a bordering State upon Kansas, and represented by Southern legislators, it was thought that they would have a large advantage over the North in the population of Kansas. They reasoned that the people of Missouri would immediately, upon the requirement of the South, pass into the Territory of Kansas, and control the institutions there. They had not calculated upon Northern strength and courage, and it was not unreasonable that they should not do so. Looking at the conduct of Northern men in the Congress of the United States—those who are subservient to the behests of the South—it was reasonable, I say, that they should not properly estimate the true standing of the North. The occurrences following the legislation of 1854 clearly show this. The act repealing the *compromise line* of 1820, and organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, passed both houses of the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States. The members of that Convention pledged the people of the country to maintain and to defend their own resolve. If they did not do it, then they were faithless. The candidate of the Democratic party at that time, in a speech as a reply which he made to a company of gentlemen who visited and addressed him, declared that he was merged in the Cincinnati platform, and that he had lost, substantially, his personal identity. In other words, he then avowed his determination to stand by *the principle of popular sovereignty*.

It is a sound principle. The American people have always believed that their political purity rested in the will of the majority.

The Democratic party, *all* parties, have expressed their determination to abide by such a principle. Without it there can be no government of the people. Without it, there can be no guarantee for individual rights. Its exercise, and its exercise alone, makes this a free Government, and gives to our people the fullest development of social, political, and religious rights. [Applause.] It lost, on the other hand, builds up tyrannies, places despots on the throne, and reduces man from his proper stature to servility and chains. Its therefore healthy. It is sound. It is conservative. It is the only safe American doctrine. The nation did not misunderstand us. No part of the people were permitted to misunderstand us. Nor, I trust, did we misunderstand ourselves, when we went before that same people.

Yet it would seem, from events which have since transpired, that we certainly misapprehended our own position, and it is supposed by some that the people have no recollection of what we then said and professed to believe. But the President of the United States fully comprehended it, and in his inaugural address he pledged himself to its maintenance; and, fellow-citizens, for the very purpose of maintaining that principle in its integrity, he insisted that Hon. Robert J. Walker should go to the Territory of Kansas and become its Governor. Mr. Walker declined. Three several times did he refuse to go, but Mr. Buchanan at last insisted upon his compliance in order that the people of Kansas might be secured in the enjoyment of that sovereignty guaranteed to them in their organic act. And in a letter, not yet given to the world, of the date of 12th July, 1857, a letter in the handwriting of the President, signed with his own proper sign manual—a letter embracing seven or eight written pages—the President insisted that Governor Walker should see that the Constitution of Kansas should be submitted to a vote of the people, for their ratification or rejection, in order to maintain the principle of popular sovereignty. [Applause.] Governor Bigler, one of the Senators from this State, understood it, for in a speech, which he delivered in Kansas, at Paoli, before a thousand people, he pledged himself in the most emphatic terms that if the Constitution were not submitted to a vote of the people, he would go to Washington and oppose it in the Senate; and after that, in two several letters which he addressed to Secretary Stanton, he expressed the necessity which he thought existed for submitting that instrument to a vote of the people in order to maintain the pledges of the Democratic party. Nor did Governor Cobb misunderstand it. No public man misunderstood it. I have in my mind the fact that a Cabinet officer wrote letters to high authorities in Georgia and Kansas on the subject of the submission of the Constitution. He showed, with much elaboration, how the party was committed to a fair maintenance of popular sovereignty; of that principle which had gained them the Presidential election; and that if it was not submitted, no honest Democrat could be asked to support it in Congress when it came there for its action. We did not misunderstand ourselves, nor did we give the people an opportunity to misunderstand us.

Now, fellow-citizens, let us see whether we have redeemed our pledges. The Democratic party of the country is in power—legislative, executive, and judicial power is in their hand. We cannot throw it out of the question. We have stood by our pledges. Our Democratic party of the country, in legislative, executive, and judicial power is in their hand. We cannot plead inability to accomplish what we desire, and if we have not done what we pledged ourselves to do, the fault is ours and not that of others. We were placed in legislative and executive power because we pledged ourselves to maintain the principle of popular sovereignty in the Territories. We could have been carried for the then Democratic presidential candidate if we had not expressed the opinions which some of us adhere to to-day. [Applause.] In that way *was this* district carried, and in another way could it have been carried: There is not a Democrat within the sound of my voice but knows that I state a fact which he can at deny [Renewed applause.] In no single speech which I made before the people of Chester and Delaware counties in 1856, did I venture to ask for anything but the maintainance of that principle. Who pretended that I was not understood? Nay, gentlemen, I denounced the outrages in Kansas. I went further: I voted for the investigation into Kansas affairs; I voted for the Topeka Constitution. I did all this, and the men in our midst, now loudest in their complaints, were the very men who sanctioned and sustained me with their votes and their votes. [Applause.] They made no objection then, but "a change has come o'er the spirit of their dream." They hope to purchase the smiles of power by the basest treachery. [Repeated applause.] If the people of the Territory of Kansas have not been able, up to this time, to have a Government of their choice, we have not kept our faith. I state that as a clear proposition. On the contrary, we have done all we could to cripple popular sovereignty there, to defeat the proper growth of the North, and to reduce her to a state of subserviency to the South. I regard that position as clearly indefensible to meet any defence; for, gentlemen, if the people of the North have a majority in that Territory, and have been unable, up to this time, to express the voice of that majority in the form of rule, and if the Democratic party of the country, being in power, have been able to see that the voice of the people should be expressed, *and have not done so*, then, I think, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that we have not kept our faith, that we have done injustice to the North, and that the tendency of our acts is to degrade our own section. We cannot plead the interference of Congress in the legislation of the Territories of James Buchanan, President of the United States. He has uniformly declared that the legislative power of the country as much as over a *tyrant* invaded the rights of the people. [Long-continued applause.] But for his direct interference with the representatives of the people, kept up night after night, the Lecompton Constitution would have been defeated. It was not carried because it was sustained by the hand of power, and by the distribution of patronage. If we are to suffer political assassination—(because it does not deserve to be called by any better name than that)—if we are to suffer political assassination, or if we are to be called to our defence against an act of plain usurpation, then we say let the axe fall and let the deed be accomplished at the earliest moment. We never will submit. I never will submit to it—never—until I am willing to part with my own manhood and self-respect, and make myself a hewer of wood and drawer of water to the first aristocrat that demands it at my hands. [Applause.] I will not suffer a self-inflicted disgrace. *That* is what I object to. Those who oppose me may disgrace me if they can, but I will not bear self-inflicted disgrace—*and that has been required of me*. I will never take a step backwards. [Applause.] Against this gross and flagrant wrong, I hope to stand fighting to the last, through this year, and the next, and the next. [Renewed applause.] I shall ask God for no more will than I have to resist it. I shall only invoke his strength. And, if needs be, I am willing to die for this principle, like Spartacus, upon my knees. [Great applause.]

Fellow-citizens: I wish now to bring this matter nearer home—to "localize" it. [Laughter.] I shall appeal to the record, and by it prove incontestably that the supporters of the Lecompton fraud in the State of Pennsylvania have been, and are, false to their promises and professions. I do not speak of the Democratic party. I separate these men from that party, for I disown no portion of it. [Applause.] This is especially the case in the county of Chester. [Renewed applause.] The warfare has been waged here, fellow-citizens, principally by one man—Nimrod Strickland—the responsibility of it rests entirely upon his shoulders, for he constituted himself the leader and the effective energy of the whole opposition. In his written correspondence, well distributed throughout this district, he has made a very free use of my name, a fact about which I shall never complain. He has a right to do it. I am back the closest scrutiny into my acts. As he is a public officer, like myself, I trust that he will accord to me the same free speech of him that he has ever exercised towards me. Now, if ever there was a man who completely filled the description given by Lord Byron of Lord Henry, he certainly is that man:

"A friend to freedom and free-holders, yet
No less a friend to Power and Government, he held
That the exactly the just medium hit
'Twixt place and patriotism."

His life is only a history of the enjoyment of one public office after another, and at present, even, he professes to posses a faint hope of public confidence. Having spent the best twelve years of his life in proscribing free-soilers, in supporting the Wilmot Proviso, and defending its author, fostering antipathies to the South, resisting their aggressions, and denouncing Mr. Buchanan in the vilest phrase of opposition; he now, with the suppleness of the venitor, and the conscience of a gambler, puts himself to the inquiry of how he can subverting his own doctrines, and rendering his own previous career infamous. I trust that the men who surround the President of the United States as a wall of fire, will pause long enough, in their demoralizing course of denunciation and proscription, to reward with suitable rewards the base ingratitude and the bald inconsistencies of this modern Tallleyrand. [Applause.] Of the few other men in association with him I have nothing to say. They are not of sufficient prominence to justify me in speaking of them. [Applause.] Now can I condescend to notice their organ or editor, who, if he were to express any opinion on the subject, would doubtless say that Judas Iscariot was over-paid in his thirty pieces of silver for his inhuman treason to the Saviour of the world. [Repeated applause.]

But to the record, and I shall treat it fairly. I wish, however, to say this before going further: some of my remarks may be considered, and objected to, as personal; I have no favors to ask—I shall avoid no responsibility. If the gentleman, of whose name I have made a free use, or his friends, take exception to my remarks, I will be ready to give me notice of that fact at the earliest moment, for I pledge myself before this assemblage to repeat, substantially, the same things in every part of this district—and I think they will not in all improve by repetition. [Laughter and applause.] In 1848 a member of Congress was to be elected in this district. At that time a gentleman, whom I esteem very highly, became the candidate of the party; the free-soil element in the district was strong, and the votes of the members of that party were very desirable. Interrogatories being propounded to that gentleman, as to the course he would pursue on the questions then affecting the Territories, involving the Wilmot Proviso, he returned a written answer, which was submitted to the inspection of three gentlemen, before it was handed to the public press, one of whom was Mr. Strickland. In that letter (I have it here, but it is too long to read,) the writer pledged himself, should he be elected, to exert himself to prevent the extension of slavery over territory then free. He declared that slavery was an institution to be restricted, and not extended, and that he was convinced that the policy of the Government, which had formerly been restrictive, was being changed in these degenerate days. A few of these words are my own, but that is the substance of the letter. In the same number of the *American Republican and Chester County Democrat* which contains that letter, is an editorial by Mr. Strickland, in these words. It is under the date of October 2, 1848:

"*The Free Soil Interrogations.*—On our first page will be found the answers of candidates to the interrogatories propounded by the Free Soil Committee."

"The replies of Hemphill, Heckel, and Murphy are such as cannot be excepted to by any *voter however strong his opposition to the extension of slavery*."

"On this question there is little or no difference between the position of Mr. Hemphill and that of Mr. Wilmot. Both disclaim modern Abolitionism, both go against the extension of slavery."

So that, then, the organ of the Democratic party, on the 3d of October, 1848, declared that Mr. Hemphill, the Democratic candidate for Congress, was upon the Wilmot Proviso platform, and that there was no difference on the subject of slavery extension between Mr. Wilmot and himself. Now, what was Dr. Murphy's letter? It is very short, and here is the main point of it:

"I shall fully and unequivocally resist any, and every attempt at the further extension of slavery to any Territory now possessed, or which may hereafter be possessed, by the United States."

That letter was fully endorsed by Mr. Strickland.

The Pittsburgh State Convention which assembled in 1849, on the 4th day of July, deemed it necessary to have a plank in its platform against the extension of slavery to the Territories. I will read the resolution which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party adheres now, as it ever has done, to the Constitution of the country. Its letter and spirit they will neither weaken nor destroy, and they redeclare that slavery is a local domestic institution of the South, subject to State law alone, and with which the General Government has nothing to do. Wherever the State law extends its jurisdiction, the law of institution can continue to exist, *asserting it a violation of State rights to carry it beyond State limits*. We deny the power of any citizen to extend the area of bondage beyond its present dominion, nor do we consider it a part of the compromises of the Constitution that slavery should forever travel with the advancing column of our territorial progress."

Nimrod Strickland thought it necessary to notice and defend this resolution of the Pittsburgh Convention. I will read extracts from his editorial article. It appeared in the columns of the *Republicans and Democrat*, of July 24th, 1849:

"Some of our Whig friends profess to consider the position avowed by the late Democratic State Convention at Pittsburgh, on the subject of slavery, as new and not consistent with that heretofore occupied by