Speech of Daniel Dougherty, Esq.,

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, AT THE ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL ASSOCIATION, CORNER OF FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-members of the Douglas Club: I am suffering with a cold this evening, and it is not my intention to make more than a very few remarks. Permit me to begin by saying that it is an amazing, and, withal, a melancholy sight, to see some of those who blustered most bravely in the commencement of this campaign in their advocacy of the principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention which met at Baltimore, and who loudly denounced all compromise with those who were the disorganizers there; that even now, when we are in the midst of this grand struggle for the Constitution and the Union, to see that already they are beginning to quail under the insolent threats of bold-faced tricksters, or are seduced by the whining cry of infamous politicians, who would sell their country for as "much gold as can be grasped thus."

The last specimen which we have had is the last man in the whole Commonwealth who should have been guilty of aught of the kind. Mr. Richard J. Haldeman, appointed by the National Convention as the sole member of the Executive Committee for the State of Pennsylvania, who, in the early part of this contest, was strong in his denunciation of all compromise with these disorganizers and dismunionists, came out in the public newspapers of this city, upon last Saturday, and whilst, in the first part of his card, he spoke of the fact of there being a settled design among the Breckinridge men in the South to break down this Union, yet in the close he undertook to say that he offered upon the part of the Douglas men to give the disorganizers the men upon the electoral ticket. Now, when he dared to do a deed like this, he proved himself unworthy of the trust that was confided to him, and he deserves to be denounced by the Democracy forthis act. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] I am not going to dwell upon this subject for any considerable time, yet I say that when he, in his card, said "I cannot regard the Breckinridgers in any other light than as wild and destructive rebels, and, throughout the South, as Dismunionists;" and yet, when he asks us, we, the steadfast Democracy of Pennsylvania, who never flinched, and never bowed to the storm of fanaticism in the North or the South, to lower our banner of the Union, and agree to compromise with traitors, we will laugh with derision "at this tinkering of political traders," to use his own words.

Why, fellow-citizens, are we slaves; are we like cattle in the fields, that these men can undertake to sell us to the fire? [Cries of "No, no; never!] *I say he did what he had no right to do.* We do not care whether it is now or after the October election, never, so long as these men are at war against the Union, the Constitution, and the Democratic party; never, under any circumstances, will I hold them aught else than my political enemies. [Cheers.]

As I observed before, it is not my intention to address you at length this evening; and yet, like my friend Cessna, while it is all very well to talk about keeping down principle, and say nothing about it at the present time, I will stay upon the tongue, and leap every instant from the lips. Whilst I am very devotedly attached to Mr. Foster, and pray he may be elected Governor of the State at the approaching election, yet, at the same time, I cannot forget that we are engaged in a national contest too. It is the contest for principle, not only for Pennsylvania, but for the Constitution and the Union itself. These disorganizers say that Mr. Douglas is not the nominee. Breckinridge is not the nominee; he is in open war against the organization; and any man who, in any manner, assist him, cannot, in any sense, be considered a good Democrat. In the Baltimore Convention, immediately upon its reassembling, Mr. Church, of New York, proposed a resolution, that all contestants for seats be referred to a committee, to be appointed by the Chair, and that every one of the contestants pledge himself to abide by the decision of the Convention, and support the candidate that might be nominated.

What was the response that was made to this motion by delegates from Southern States? They said "such a resolution is dishonorable to us. Of course, if we remain in this Convention we are bound by its decisions." Recollect this fact, that when these Southern gentlemen seceded, one after the other—when Virginia seceded in part, North Carolina seceded, Arkansas, Kentucky, and other States in part seceded, they were still bound to abide by the action of the Convention, and particularly as to the questions on which they themselves had voted.

But I demand to know what Pennsylvanian left the Convention? Show me by the record where, at any time during the whole of its sittings—I ask any man who is in favor of the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge, where is the Pennsylvanian who arose, addressed the Convention, and then seceded from that body? Not a single one of them. They all remained in the Convention, and were there when the vote was taken on the last ballot, which nominated Mr. Douglas; and every honest man will say, in the language of common sense and justice, that every delegate who was in the Convention from Pennsylvania, and from the Southern States, when Mr. Douglas was declared the nominee, is bound by all the rules of honor to support him, and him alone. [Prolonged cheers.]

Again, fellow-citizens, you all recollect the fierce Lecompton contest. What was the argument urged by every advocate of the Lecompton Constitution, and by Mr. Buchanan himself in his message to Congress, in which he advocated it? He said every man there had a right to vote, and if he failed to vote it was his own fault; and of course he was bound by the action of those who did vote. That is the argument which we use now—that whether they were in the Convention or out of it, they are bound to abide by its decision. And yet, in the face of all this, we are asked to compromise with these men, and put them upon an equality with our candidate. What was the language of Mr. Douglas made in his speech on the shores of Lake Erie, on Friday last? He said:

"I think that every man who believes that slavery ought to be banished from the halls of Congress, and remanded to the people of the Territories, subject to the Constitution, ought to fuse and act together; *but that no Democrat can, without dishonor and a forfeiture of self-respect and principle, fuse with anybody who is in favor of intervention, either for slavery or against slavery. Lincoln and Breckinridge might fuse, for they agree in principle. I can never fuse with either of them, because I differ from both.*"

That is the language of our commander-in-chief—that is the language of the great leader of the American Democracy to day. [Cheers.] That is the language of the man who is, and always has been, true to his party; that is the language of the man who, in every political contest that has occurred since his manhood, has been fighting for the rights of the people, and the success of Democratic principles. [Great applause.]

He is our candidate, and, as long as he is right and true, we must stand by him. I cannot for an instant think of any fusion with the Breckinridgers, so long as they are opposed to the principles of the National Democratic Convention. Let them ground their arms, and beg for quarters, and we will either a time forget and forgive their treason, and embrace them again as brothers, but until they without terms surrender let us treat them as our political foes, and wage against them unrelenting war.

Mr. Dougherty concluded amid prolonged shouts of applause.

SPEECH OF JOHN CAMPBELL.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Whenever a crisis arises in the affairs of a nation, it becomes the duty of every good citizen to lend his assistance to give to these affairs a proper direction. In the discussion of questions of great national questions, it also happens too often that the worst of the passions of the human heart are evoked. At such times the ambitious and bad try to make use of it to destroy their country's liberties; then it is that the virtuous and the patriotic step forth to frustrate designs of traitors, and to prevent the extinction of their country's ruin. We, here to-night, a portion of the regular Democratic party, have assumed to be, in connunction with the Douglas men all over the Union, the glorious task of preserving the Constitution of our common country, and of perpetuating the Union of the States United States. Yes, we know that we are the regular Democracy; regular according to its principles, organization, authority, and usage. We know that Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson are the regularly nominated Democratic candidates for President and Vice President; nor do we condescend to reason an axiom like this with the Breckinridge Dismunionists. We, the Douglas Democrats, claim to be right as regards our platform, and honest in our motives and intentions; but, although we claim these, we do not deny but that the large majority of the Breckinridge and Bell parties are also actuated by pure and disinterested motives, nor do we say that all the followers of Breckinridge are Dismunionists and traitors. Yet while we concede that some of his followers are sincerely patriotic, at the same time are certain that most of them are persons utterly devoid of all principle, mere tories and moss-troopers, cowboys, and skunpers. Subsidized the poor southern dupes of office-seekers from the Maine's forces in this city, and where is his strength? Echo answers where. There could not be most enough found upon election day to distribute Dismunion tickets. You know how the office-holders have to bleed, to assist, if possible, breaking up the Democratic party. Poor creatures! how we must pity while we despise them, as slave like, they are forced to do it—bidding of their masters, the old public functionary of the White House. We all may the language of the poet be applied to them:

"What is freedom? Ye can tell
That which slavery is too well:
'Tis to work and have such pay
As just keeps life from day to day;
In your limbs as in a cell
For the tasks ye use to dwell.
'Tis to be a slave in soul,
And to brook no high control
Over your own will, but be
That which others make of ye."

Fellow-citizens, I now desire to direct your attention to our principles in contradistinction to those of our political opponents. The Territorial question, that is the "Almighty Nigger," is the Aaron's rod that has swallowed up every other question in this election. We do not care whether it is now or after the October election, never, so long as these men are at war against the Union, the Constitution, and the Democratic party; never, under any circumstances, will I hold them aught else than my political enemies. [Cheers.]

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