



Choice Poetry.

LIGHTS AND SHADES.

BY MRS. HEMANS.
The gloomiest day both elements of light;
The darkest wave hath white foam near it.

Political.

GREAT SPEECH

OF
MR. DANIEL S. DICKINSON,
DELIVERED AT THE
Great Democratic Mass Meeting, Cooper
Institute, New York, July 18, 1860.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MY FELLOW-CITIZENS:—
Ever fleeting Time has brought
upon another period prescribed by
the institution for the election of Chief Mag-

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Upon preceding similar occasions generally, it has been the good fortune of that party to which you and I belong (cheers,) that great party which has swayed the destinies of the country and shaped its policy from the days of Jefferson to the present moment, to stand united in principle and purpose, and movement, like a Roman Cohort in the best period of the distress of the world. With such purposes, such principles, such united energies, and such harmonious action, the democratic party deserved and won the highest confidence and gratitude of the toiling masses—it bore aloft on its banner the sacred word equality—it plucked hoary hereditary privilege by the beard, and arraigned error and pretension before the great tribunal of the people—it was radical in the reformation of abuses—it was conservative in the preservation of all that experience had approved—the constitution was its pillar and its cloud, and progress was its watchword. (Loud cheers.) Under its benign policy our borders extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific—we subdued and fertilized new territories—we civilized, educated and adorned their barbarous or semi-barbarous acres, and nearly trebled the number of free sovereign States. (Cheers.) Overhadowing, monopolizing, unconstitutional federal banks and protective tariffs, these devices of craft and fraud, that might build up upon the fruits of others' labor, save, after years of conflict with the democracy, finally been driven from the field and exterminated, and the only great work of them in the present crisis is to vindicate the supremacy of the constitution and the quality of the States. Its present administration by a wise and foreseeing foreign and domestic policy was quickly advancing the great interest of the country in spite of the efforts of foes without and foes within, and democracy was in the zenith of its triumphs. (Cheers.) If to-day that great conservative party of the people and the constitution, the country's safety and the patriot's hope, is crippled and divided—if its power is weakened, its forces scattered, its energies weighed down, and there are forebodings that its proud banner may fall trailing in the dust—let it be remembered that it is not the fault of the party or its principles, or of its masses, that it is thus degraded, but that it is because in an evil moment its management fell into the hands of the selfish, corrupt and venal, who have betrayed the trusts, half gained by stealth, half confided to them, and because in attempting to use its power to advance personal ends only they have destroyed its organization, divided it into sections, and brought them into conflict with each other, instead of concentrating all its forces upon the enemies of the constitution. (Loud cheers.)

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

This organization, with many elements of personal cleverness, bodes evil to the best interests of true freedom and humanity. It is founded in sectional disturbance, its allment is prejudice and passion, its efforts calculated to array State against State, section against section, man against man, brother against brother—to destroy all kindly relations and light up the fires of sectional discord and strife, to end in battles of blood. Though its managers throw overboard its great founder and leader, Governor Seward, because he had too

plainly declared its principles, hoping thereby to conceal its dangerous tendencies, its true theories are belied by the Sumners and Cheevers, and are reduced to practice by its John Browns. (Cheers and hisses.) It disturbs and embitters the social relations—it severs the holy ties of religious brotherhood—it breaks the bonds of a common political faith—it blots out the great memories of the revolution—it destroys commercial interests and the interchanges of free trade—it degrades us as a nation before the envious monarchs of earth, and deprives us of our inalienable right to vindicate our rights. It sows broadcast the terrible seeds of domestic strife and passion, that the people may reap in due season a harvest of ashes and desolation.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION—PUBLIC EXPECTATION.

There was never a moment in the history of the democratic party, or a time when the masses of the people looked to the sitting of a national convention with more confident expectation than when it was about to assemble at Charleston in April last. There was never a time when such confidence was more wickedly, wantonly and shamefully betrayed—when reasonable expectations were so madly blasted as in the results produced by its action. Its proceedings find no parallel in disgrace and degradation since the empire of the New World was sold at auction for money.

The democratic party for its steady devotion to the principles of the constitution, the catholicity of its creeds, for its grand radical analysis and its just and lofty conservatism, had won the confidence of the masses and wrung unwilling admiration from its hereditary opponents, and all good men looked to it in this, the evil day of our country, for deliverance and safety—its convention assembled at Charleston and organized for business. A holy man arrayed in the robes of his sacred office, with raised hands and fervent supplication, invokes the favor of the Beneficent Being who has vouchsafed to us, as a people, so many blessings. The whisper of beauty is hushed in the galleries—the aged bow their gray hairs in sympathetic and deep devotion—levity is hushed into silence, and even hurling fraud is blushed and cowers for a hiding place. But the prayer is over, and a band of conspirators take possession of the assemblage, and, instead of a National Convention, a great lumbering bazaar is erected—a political trades fair is opened—management inaugurates her shiny and repulsive court, and the office of Chief Magistrate of this mighty republic is put up like the board of a public pauper, at the lowest bidder. Its proceedings bear evidence of deliberate and long cherished design, of a combination and conspiracy to tie up minorities against them, and leave those free who were for them, and thus attain by fraud or force a particular result, regardless of popular sentiments or of consequence which might follow. The ruling faction had snuffed up the scent of four hundred millions of spoil, and for them the administration of Douglas was expected to rain milk and honey, snow powdered sugar, and hail Moffatt's Vegetable Lilo Pills. (Laughter.) Under nearly two weeks of this application of the forcing process the Convention proved unequal to the emergency, and pushed for health—a portion of the delegations withdrew, and the residue adjourned to Baltimore for a period of some six weeks, for ventilation. The public had reason to hope, that separated from the influences which surrounded them, and no longer breathing the contagions they engendered, but inhaling a healthy moral atmosphere, they might return and discharge the duty which they had undertaken. But absence only edged their appetites, and their last state was worse than the first. (A voice—"That's so.") The same drilled, packed, machine majority, met again, composed of delegates from a portion of States, and assumed to sit in judgment upon the rights of regular delegates from another portion—to punish them for some nonconformity to the majority standard or other delinquency—in short, to deny to sovereign democratic States the right to return to their seats at Baltimore, because they did not occupy them for the whole period of the protracted sitting at Charleston—a question belonging entirely to the constituency of these delegations alone, and with which the National Convention had no business whatever. And not only were these delegations expelled under such pretensions, but bogus delegations, made up to suit the convenience and necessity of the occasion, were put in their places. (Hisses and cheers.) A decision

so abhorrent to every principle of common fairness—so replete with outrage and usurpation—divided, dismembered and broke up the Convention, as it should have done, and as every sensible mind saw it would do, and I commend with my whole heart and spirit, and approve the conduct of the President, General Cushing, who refused longer to preside over a tyrannous cabal and of the delegations who, under the same President, reorganized and placed in nomination Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane. The remaining fraction, made up chiefly of delegates from republican States, whose delegations were the authors of the great wrong, deprived of their head and without a democratic body, proceeded to nominate Mr. Douglas and Fitzpatrick, as we were informed, amidst tremendous enthusiasm—Vermont and other New England States, and the whole Northwest, were pledged to Mr. Douglas (subject of course to a slight incumbrance held by one Abraham Lincoln) with deafening applause. Some flatboatmen descending the Mississippi, in rather a jolly mood, passed a house on the shore where they were fiddling and dancing on the piazza—the boat fell into an eddy and once in each hour passed the house again, and the boatmen swore they were fiddling and dancing in every house for a hundred miles on the shore of the river—while they had been revolving in an eddy and had seen but one. The Douglas strength is estimated in the same way.

CAUSES OF DISRUPTION—THE ACTORS OF IT.

Waiving all questions of the merits or demerits of Mr. Douglas as a candidate, his pretensions were pressed upon the Convention, sometimes under the pretence of a platform upon which he could stand with convenience, sometimes in the admission and rejection of delegates by the process of machinery and management, and at other times in the direct presentation of his name, beyond all precedence or bounds of courtesy or reason, in a manner and in a spirit and with a feeling which spoke defiance to nearly one-half of the States of the confederacy, when it was well known they would not acquiesce in his nomination, that they would not support him if nominated, and that he could not be elected without their votes; pressed, too, in a tone and temper, and with a dogged and obstinate persistence which was well calculated, if it was not intended, to break up the Convention or force it into obedience to the behests of a combination. (Cheers.) The authors of this outrage, whom we should hold accountable, and who are justly and directly chargeable with it, were the ruling majority of the New York delegation. They held the balance of power, and manfully and selfishly and corruptly used it for the disruption of the democratic party in endeavoring to force it up to a fixed point to subscribe their infamous schemes. They were there charged with high responsibilities by a patriotic and confiding constituency—in a crisis of unusual interest in the history of the party and the country—they, in an evil moment, held in their leprous hands the destinies of a noble party and of this country—they professed to be governed by honorable considerations and to desire the unity, and harmony, and success of the democracy. (Cheers.) They proclaimed, personally and through their accredited organs, that in their view the Southern States were entitled to name a candidate, and declared that it would be their first policy to second such suggestions as were made in that quarter, and support such candidate as should be named by, or be the most acceptable to the South; and with such pretensions and false pretences on their lips, they went to Charleston. But from the moment they entered the Convention at Charleston, until it was finally broken up by their base conduct which secured them the designation of political gamblers upon the floor of the Convention, their every act was to oppose the wishes and resist each, any, and every candidate who would be acceptable to the Southern States, and their every effort in season and out of season, by night and by day, was to force upon the Southern States a candidate whose creed they repudiated and condemned; a candidate they had declared, in the most solemn form and with repeated assurances, they could not and would not support; a candidate who was at open war with the democratic administration, who had but a single supporter in the democratic Senate, and whose special adherents had just aided the republicans in the election of Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives, two of the most influential and commanding positions in the government. (Cheers.) Those who ruled, and

dedicated to, and wielded the vote of the New York delegation, through the fraudulent process of a unit vote—a rule forced upon a large minority of this delegation to stifle their sentiments, while small minorities were released from it in others to suit the purposes of the conspirators—will hereafter be known by the name plainly branded upon their guilty foreheads at Charleston—"political gamblers"—as creatures who hang festering upon the lobes of State and federal legislation to purchase chartered privilege and immunity by corrupt appliances; who thrive in its fetid atmosphere and swell to obese proportions, like vultures upon official office brokers, who crawl and cringe around the footsteps of power, and by false pretences procure themselves or vile tools places of official trust and emolument, that they may pack and control caucuses and conventions at the expense of the people they defraud and betray, while honest men are engaged in their industrial avocations to earn their bread. (Loud cheers, and a voice, "Go it, old man.") Oh, how has the once noble spirit of the democracy fled from such contaminating approaches? Rome, whose proud banner once waved triumphant over a conquered world, degenerated in the pursuit of sensual delights to a band of fiddlers and dancers, and the democratic party of New York, founded in the spirit of Jefferson, and emanating, for many years, the noble efforts of a Jackson and a Tompkins, has, in the hands of "political gamblers," been degraded by practices which would dishonor the resorts of a Peter Funk in east of clothing; cheating the sentiment of the people of the State and nation; cheating a great and confiding party, whose principles they put on a disguise, for the purpose of enabling them to cheat; cheating the Convention which admitted them to seats; cheating delegates who trusted them; cheating everybody and everything with which they came in contact, except Mr. Douglas their nominee, and then lamenting through their accredited organ, from day to day, that the Convention had not remained together so that they might have finally have cheated him. They have overthrown the democratic masses, but "Wo to the riders that trampled them down." Political gamblers, you have breathed your contagion throughout the democratic citadel, and profaned and polluted its very walls. You have defiled its holy places by your corrupting presence; you have fouled the area of its temples, and filthily reptiles have inhabited the sanctuary of its goals. Its towering eagle has fled for a brief season, and foul ravenous crows for prey and what their bloody beaks and dirty talons upon its sacred alters. Political gamblers! you have perpetrated your last cheat consummated your last fraud upon the democratic party for you will never again be trusted. Henceforth you will be held and treated as political outlaws, and set at defiance. There is no fox so crafty but his hide finally goes to the tanners. You will hang upon your skirts, to regain power and lie in ambush for revenge but as an open enemy you are powerless, and are only dangerous to those who trust you. With parties and especially cliques, who betray trusts and abuse power as with individuals, there is a day of reckoning and retribution, and yours is at hand.

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.
After the passage of all of these measures, came the Dred Scott decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, pronounced after unusual labor and deliberation, constraining the Constitution and the rights of citizens of States in the Territories, as Mr. Calhoun and other Southern statesmen had contended, and thus setting the question for ever, for all those who propose to abide by the Constitution and laws. The substance of the decision was this:—

The territory acquired is acquired by the people of the United States for their common and equal benefit, through their agent and trustee, the federal government. Congress can exercise no power over the rights of persons, or property of citizen in the Territory, which is prohibited by the Constitution. The government and the citizens, whenever the Territory is opened to settlement, both, enter it with their respective rights defined and limited by the Constitution. Congress has no right to prohibit the citizen of any particular State or States from making their home there, while it permits citizens of other States to do so. Nor has it a right to give privileges to one class of people when it refuses them to another. The Territory is acquired for their equal and common benefit and if open to any it must be open to all,

upon equal and the same terms. Every citizen has a right to take with him into the Territory any article of property which the Constitution of the United States recognizes. It recognizes slaves as property, and pledges the federal government to protect it, and Congress cannot exercise any more authority over property of that description than it may constitutionally exercise over property of any other kind.—The act of Congress, therefore, prohibiting any citizen of the United States from taking with him slaves when he removes to the Territory in question to reside is an exercise of authority over private property which is not warranted by the Constitution and the removal of the plaintiff, by his owners to that Territory, gave him no title to freedom.

Now if all acquiesced in this decision, like good citizens; had yielded willing and cheerful assent and obedience to it as an authentic construction of the fundamental law, by the highest tribunal, the question of slavery in the Territories, would have been at rest, and the democratic party would have been on its way rejoicing.—But, every kind of means was resorted to to evade it. Rampart abolitionism, more manly than its accomplices in mischief openly denounced it and defied it as it is wont to do all legal obstacles to the consummation of its own distempered idea—Jemagogism inflated itself—fanaticism foamed, and trimming cowardice shrunk around it and insisted that the question was not decided and all these combined together, sought to deny to the citizens of the slave States the benefits of the decision, either in theory or practice. (Cheers.) I repeat, the South were satisfied with non-intervention, awaiting in good faith the decision of the courts before this adjudication; since the decision, they would have been satisfied with non-intervention, and the acknowledgement and practical execution of it according to its fair and equitable spirit.

THE OBJECTION OF THE SOUTH TO MR. DOUGLAS.

The South did not object to Mr. Douglas because of his principles of non-intervention—not of his doctrines of qualified popular sovereignty in the Territories, as is so often and so pompously alleged; but their objection to him arises, to say nothing of his unfortunate controversy with the administration, from his advocacy of what they regard as a most rank and mischievous error, the squatter sovereignty herey contending, as he does, as we have already seen, that notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case holding that all citizens with their property are to be admitted thereon, on equal terms, slave property included, a Territorial legislature may, by its enacted law, exclude slave property from the Territory—thus virtually investing a territorial Legislature with power to annul this provision of the constitution as construed by the highest tribunal known to the law.—These are the articles of creed proposed by Mr. Douglas, to which the South object. In the celebrated campaign debate with Mr. Lincoln, previous to the Dred Scott decision, in answer to certain questions proposed by Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Douglas answered as follows:—

The next question propounded to me Mr. Lincoln is, can the people of a Territory, in any lawful way, against the wishes of the U. S. States, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State constitution? I answer emphatically, as Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times from every stump of Illinois, that, in my opinion, the people of a Territory, can, by lawful means, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State constitution. Mr. Lincoln knew that I had answered that question over and over again. He heard me argue the Nebraska bill on that principle a 1 over the State in 1854, in 1855, and in 1856, and he has no excuse for pretending to be in doubt as to my position on that question.

After the Dred Scott decision had been pronounced and published, Mr. Douglas states his position thus:—

It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether slavery may or may not go in a Territory under the constitution, the people have the lawful means to introduce or exclude it as they please, for that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere unless it is supported by local police regulation can only be established by the local legislature; and if the people are opposed to slavery, they will elect representatives to that body who will by unfriendly legislation effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst. If, on the contrary, they are for it their legislation will favor its extension. Hence no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make a slave Territory or a free Territory bill. I hope Mr. Lincoln deems my answer satisfactory on that point. If it be true, that the Territorial Legislature can, by an act, exclude the citizen of a Southern State, with his slave property, from all the enjoyments of, and participation in the common territorial property of all the States, as is asserted by Mr. Douglas, the constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the rights of person and property there, are the playthings of

a Territorial Legislature, to be put up and down—to be given or taken away at pleasure. (Cheers.) For these doctrines the Southern States refused to accept Mr. Douglas as a candidate, and who, had he been with and of them, would have done otherwise. But whether the Southern States were reasonable or capricious in their refusal to accept and support Douglas, they had taken their stand deliberately after mature consideration—their avowal was before the country and was well understood; and unless he had some preemptive right to the nomination which is not conceded, they had a right to set him aside as a mere matter of choice without any reason whatever. These States held one hundred and twenty electoral votes sure for the democracy with an acceptable candidate, while every other State expect those on the Pacific, were counted against us or doubtful, and yet, managers of the minority and doubtful States, by artifice and combinations, sought through the strangely protracted sessions of the Conventions held at Charleston and Baltimore to force this one candidate upon the Southern States, and in this persistent and insane effort, first dismembered and then adjourned the Convention at Charleston, and finally divided and broke it up at Baltimore. It was of all others an occasion when all mere individual preferences should have been forgotten surrendered for the public good; but it was Douglas or nothing, and hence the result. The Convention broken up, the party divided, and all for a candidate who cannot get an electoral vote. The democratic party, under such rule is like the serpent in the fable, which gave up the lead for a time to the tail instead of the head to prevent its clamor, and in attempting to go tail foremost it stuck fast, and thus remained—the tail refusing to give up the right to go ahead. And thus will the democratic party remain until it shed its tapering extremity which insists on being honored with command.

CHARGE OF A SLAVE CODE—THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

For the purpose of turning attention from the weakness and absurdity of their own position, for the mad and selfish prostration of the democratic party, to alarm the fears of the timid shake the knees of the weak, and minister to the morbid cravings of a lingering and dormant abolitionism they proclaim that the national democracy who have placed in nomination Breckinridge and Lane are the advocates of a slave code for the Territories. This ideal banting was begotten by design upon ignorance, and supported by empty noise and brazen clamor. The platform asked for and insisted upon by Southern States, was just what the constitution entitles them to, as construed by the Supreme Court and nothing more. Here it is in all its length and breadth, as adopted in the Convention of Democratic States which nominated Breckinridge and Lane. It is the same non-intervention which every true democrat has advocated, and giving effect to the decision of the Court and nothing more. Let every democrat read it with one careful vision, and not through the smoked glass of incipient abolitionism; let him analyze it carefully, and then tell us in what section or sentence or syllable this terrible slave code reposes; and when read weighed and understood, let all who cannot subscribe to the great principles of personal and State equality there enunciated, as established and guaranteed by the constitution, and authorized and vindicated by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, remember that he has taken the first lesson in abolition republicanism, and is already on his way to that organization in his own path with a sectional bigoted creed and narrow political belief. But here is the platform of democratic principles which will speak for itself:—

PLATFORM OF THE REGULAR NATIONAL DEMOCRACY—ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE, JUNE, 1860.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed with the following explanatory resolutions:

First. That government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by congressional or territorial legislation.

Second. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property, in the Territories and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Third. That when the settlers in a Territory having an adequate population form a State constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and, being co-annated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States, and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That the democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the enactments of State legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imper-

five duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizens in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

Resolved, One of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the national democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific rail road from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

Let us hereafter hear no more from any one professing the democratic creed, and pretending devotion and obedience to the constitution and laws, in denunciation of the Southern democratic States, or asserting that they have either proposed or demanded a slave code, or that the Convention of Democratic States which nominated Breckinridge and Lane have adopted one but let all such foolish fabrications be left to the rantings of Sumner, and Cheever, and Giddings, and their sordid associates. (Cheer, laughter and hisses.)

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

The public and private history of our nominees constitutes their eulogy. Both are now, and for years have been, in high places in the government. Mr. Breckinridge is an able, intrepid and popular statesman, and Gen. Lane has written his name upon his country's history with his sword. They are true friends to the constitution, and free from the expediency clap traps of the day. They were placed in nomination by the operations of public sentiment, and not forced upon the public by the process of political machinery. They will carry seven States by acclamation, with a fair chance for others in addition.

REGULARITY OF NOMINATIONS.

When all other expedients fail, we are reminded that the nomination of Douglas and Johnson is entitled to support over the other for its regularity; and I have observed that certain gentlemen who were regular members of the speckled Buffalo Convention of 1848 are most emphatic in swearing allegiance to regularity. The Convention which made this nomination had no sign nor show nor shadow of regularity. The delegated Convention at Charleston had no power to adjourn to Baltimore—a distance of hundreds of miles, in another State, and nearly two months afterwards. No such thing was ever contemplated; no such power or discretion was delegated even by the most far fetched implications. A good nomination at Baltimore would have been entitled to respect and support, but not on the score of regularity, for it had not even the semblance of it. The regular delegations for a large number of States were rejected, and bogus contestants, some of them without pretences of regularity or authorized authority were admitted in their places, while regular delegations from numerous other States, because of this outrage, withdrew, and this pretended regular Convention was a mere fraction of one, partly but not wholly filled up with unauthorized persons from the outside. It set in violation of the uniform rule of democratic National Conventions, which it had itself adopted, requiring two thirds to nominate, and then disregarded it in making the nominations, for at no time, bogus delegates included, did the vote reach a two thirds vote. Its nominee for Vice President was Mr. Fitzpatrick, who declined to accept such a nomination, and the regularity of Mr. Johnson, who now runs as Vice President with Mr. Douglas, consists in the request of some half dozen individuals, after the adjournment, that he should run—and in which request, it seems, he cordially united. (Cheers.)

The regular President of the Convention, Gen. Cushing, left his chair and went away, and presided over the Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane—so that the regularity of the nomination of Douglas and Johnson may be summed up in this: that Mr. Johnson was not and has not yet been nominated by any convention; that Mr. Douglas was nominated by delegates of an irregular, fractional, broken up Convention, without a head, without a democratic body, but a mere skeleton, half soot, half republican State delegations, and a bogus tail. No one pretends that the nominations of Breckinridge and Lane have the authority of a regular National Convention according to the usages of the party; but they have more claim to regularity than the other. This Convention had a head in the President of the whole Convention. It had a democratic body in the regular delegations from all the sure democratic States—a majority of the States of the Union—it had no bogus extremity, and it had a platform of manly principles—of liberty, equality and fraternity upon which every true democrat of the whole Union can stand. The question recurs, what shall we do? Do! Why, stand resolutely by principle, and let the storm rage on—there is sunshine beyond the clouds. We shall thus commence to deserve success and if we persevere in this stern path of constitutional rectitude we shall preserve our self respect, command the respect of all others, and our efforts will be crowned with triumph for our party and our principles, the good influences of which will last when party managers and tricksters and their vile schemes are forgotten, or remembered only to be hated and execrated.