

JOHN L. MILLER, SAM'L W. MELTON, Proprietors.

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Hymn:

Choice Poetry.

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NO. 25

had forgotten to mention the name of Frank THE MARSEILLES HYMN. The following is the best English translaand faithful servant."

tion extant of the celebrated Marseilles for Mr. Buchanan, the unanimous vote of Rise! sons of France, with ardor glowing, The day of glory has appear'd ! Do you not see the hanner flowing, By tyraany against us rear'd ? Do you not hear the shouts of shughter Tell'd forth by the farocious race, Who come to stab in your embrace, The friund, the wife, the son, the daughter ? To arms, my countrymen! In battle's firm array, March on to pour their blood impure ! To arms! to arms ! away !

istration was then introduced by Mr. Hallet, of Massachusetts.

the administration of Mr. Pierce.

Good God! and shall the hireling stranger Profane our dear domestic hearth ? And are our proudest chiefs in danger Of being spurned by slaves to earth ? Beneath the weight of fetters bending, Shall we at our oppressor's beck, In homage how the knee and u.eck, On them, as on our gods depending! To arms, my countrymen!

What projects are those legions sharing, With traitors, slaves and kings combined ? Those chains that they have been preparing

Those chains that they have been prepail So long, for whom are they designed ? Ye sons of France! for you! perdition! What fury should within you burn! 'Tis you, 'tis you, they bid return, To growel in a slave's submission! To arms my construmen!

To arms, my countrymen !

Tremble ye tyrants-traitors tremble, By even those ye serve abhorr'd ! Ye parricides ! behold assemble The terrors of your just reward ! All start to be delivered from you ; And if our youthful heroes fall France from her womb shall others call, Like Pallas arm'd to overcome you ! To arms, my countrymen !

Ye sons of France! while bravely giving The blow, as nobly to forbear ; Those miserable victims driven Unwillingly against us spare : But let your grasp of vengeance smother The Parricide's accurst array, Those monsters, who like beasts of prey, Would rend the bosom of their mother ! To arms, my countrymen !

Spirit that in the patriot shinest ! We claim thee for our shield and guide ! And then, oh Liberty, divinest! Come, battle at thy champion's side! Victory shall o'er our banners hover, When summon'd in thy manly tone, Come, see our triumph, and thine own, Thy fallen foes exulting over! To arms, my countrymen.



lin Pierce. He then declared the approval of the course of the administration which it would receive from the people in its retire-ment-the endorsement of "well done good The vote was then announced, being 296

the Convention. This was followed by immense cheering, which did not cease until three times three had been given for the nominee. Three equally enthusiastic were also given for Mr. Douglas, and three moderate ones for Mr. Pierce. A resolution endorsing the present admin-

On the question being put some noes re-

sponded, but the president declaring the vote unanimously in the affirmative, Mr. Peck, of Michigan, said he protested against such a decision. He would never consent that the great north-west should be slandered and stullified by the supposition that she endorsed

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, hoped that the majority report on the New York case would be stricken from the minutes; and in order that all differences might be settled, he would offer a resolution recommending the sections to agree upon holding a State Convention to settle the organization and make preparations for the nomination of a

single electoral ticket. Judge Beardsley, on the part of the Hards, assured the Convention that the National Democratic party of New York would work cheerfully and persistently for the success of rectly nor indirectly, to assume the debts of ernment : the ticket, for the union of the parties, and the several States, contracted for local interfor the settlement of past difficulties. Mr. Ludlow, of New York, expressed

similar views on the part of the Softs. Governor Seymour made an able and conciliatory speech, alluding to the time when the Democracy of New York were united, and promising a return of those haleyon days. The resolution proposed was then adopted,

and the Convention adjourned till 2 p. m. EVENING SESSION. The Convention re-assembled, and being

called to order, Mr. Shields of Mo., offered a resolution declaring it to be the duty of the General Government to exercise all its constitutional power to aid in the construction of a safe overland route between the Atlantic and the Paeific coasts.

lic affairs, and that no more revenue ought cidental birth-place. The Convention proceeded to vote for Vice President, and the first ballot resulted to be raised than is required to defray the That we reiterate with renewed energy of ernment to exercise promptly all constitution-

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinc- the judgment of the people can be obtained tive feature of our creed, which we are proud thereon, and which has saved the American to maintain before the world as a great mor- people from the corrupt and tyrannical dominion of the Bank of the United States. al element in a form of government springing from and upheld by a popular will ; and | and from a corrupting system of general Inwe contrast it with the creed and practice of ternal Improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will federalism, under whatever name or form, faithfully-abide by and uphold the principles which seeks to palsy the vote of the constit-. uent, and which conceives no imposture too laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the remonstrous for the popular credulity. Resolved, therefore, That entertaining port of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legisthese views, the Democratic party of the Un- lature in 1799-that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundaion, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, conven-ing together in a spirit of concord, of devo-to carry them out on their obvious meaning tion to the doctrines and faith of a free rep- and import.

That in view of the condition of the popresentative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their utar institutions in the Old World, a high intentions, renew and reassert before the A- and sacred duty is involved with increased merican people the declaration of principles responsibility upon the Democracy of this country, as the party of the people to uphold avowed by them, when, on former occasions, and maintain the rights of every State, and in general conventions, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages. thereby the Union of the States-and to sus-

1. That the Federal Government is one of | tain and advance among them constitutional liberal powers, derived solely from the Con- liberty, by continuing to resist all monopostitution, and the grants of power made lies and exclusive legislation for the benefit therein ought to be strictly construed by all of the few, at the expense of the many, and the departments and agents of the Govern- by a vigilant and constant adherence to those ment, and that it is inexpedient and danger- principles and compromises of the Constituous to exercise doubtful constitutional pow- tion-which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as

2. That the Constitution does not confer it should be-in the full expansion of the upon the General Government the power to energies and capacity of this great and procommence and carry on a general system of gressive people.

The following are the supplementary res-3. That the Constitution does not confer olutions in relation to the Kansas-Nebraska authority upon the Federal Government, di- question, and the foreign policy of the gov-

And, whereas, Since the foregoing declarnal improvements, or other State purposes ; ation was uniformly adopted by our predenor would such assumption be just or expe- cessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly 4. That justice and sound policy forbid organized by a party claiming to be excluthe Federal Government to foster one branch sively Americans, and it is proper that the of industry to the detriment of any other, or American Democracy should clearly define to cherish the interests of one portion to the its relations thereto : Therefore,

injury of another portion of our common Resolved, That the foundation of this uncountry; that every citizen and every section ion of States having been laid in its prosperof the country has a right to demand and ity, expansion, and pre-emisent example in insist upon an equality of rights and privil- free government, built upon entire freedom edges, and a complete and ample protection in matters of religious concern, and no resof persons and property from domestic vio- pect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be declared nation-5. That it is the duty of every branch of al, constitutional, or in accordance with Athe Government to enforce and practice the merican principles, which bases its exclusive

er. The time has come for the people of the to this glorious fabric of our institutions. It can system was popular, and was approved a United States to declare themselves in favor is cheering to know that the action of the different periods of its history by the ables of free seas and progressive free trade late Convention places the statesmen and pathroughout the world, and by solemn mani- triots who are to lead us now upon the idenifestations, place their moral influence by the tical platform which I accepted, with full side of their successful example.

political position in reference to other States of our commerce, and the development of the constitution and the vindication of the our growing power, requires that we hold constitutional rights of every portion of the sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Union are concerned. Much and justly as doctrine, and their binding import, which we admire the patriotism attainments and applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That which the great high- test. Men become comparatively insignifi way of nature as well as the assent of the | cant, except as instruments, when great prin-States most immediately interested in its ciples and the vast interests of a country like maintenance has marked out for free com- ours are involved. There will be, on your munication between the Atlantic and Pacif- part, no appeal to unworthy passions, no inc oceans, constitutes one of the most im- flammatory calls; for a second Revolution, portant achievments realized by the spirit of like those which are occasionally reported as coming from men who have received nothing modern times, and the unconquerable enerergy of our people-that result should be at the hands of their government but proecured by timely, efficient exertion and con- tection and political blessings; no declaration of resistance to the laws of the land, rol with the government of the States withn whose dominion it lies. We can, under no invocation to the shedding of blood, by no circumstances, surrender our preponder- those who have had none to shed when our ance in the adjustment of all questions aris- countrymen have stood face to face with foreign foes. But the issue will summon ing out of it. 4. Resolved, That in view of such com- you to a calm, earnest struggle for the con-

nanding interest, the people of the United stitution, and consequently for the Union. States cannot but sympathise with the efforts | You will bear yourselves like men determinwhich are being made by the people of Cen- ed to cling to that scund instrument as the ral America to regenerate that portion of only security from general wreck and the on-

will expect of the next administration that they will defend it, if need be with, heroic valor against all assaults from without or every effort be made to insure an ascendanfrom within. That a signal triumph awaits y in the Gulf of Mexico-to maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets you in such a cause I entertain no doubt .-hrough which is emptied into its waters the If, as I fully believe, our fathers were not products raised upon our soil and the com-modities created by the industry of the peo-changing scenes and struggles of the Revolple in our Western valleys and the Union at ution, but were inspired after its close to potent Power, we may repose upon an hum-After having previously laid it upon the

table, the Convention, just previous to the adjournment adopted the following:

Resolved, That the democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of safe and speedy communication by military and postal routes through our own territory, between most rigid economy in conducting our pub- organization upon religious opinions and ac- the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union,

JAMES BUCHANAN. We believe it is conceded that in the comand that it is the duty of the federal govmencement of his political career, Mr. Buchanan was a Rederalist : at least he had affinities with that organization, and was so elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. En-[On Saturday, June 7th, a grand rally of tering Congress, however, in 1820-21, dur- U.S. Senate from Kentucky in 1801. Some-National Bank ; that we believe such an more distinctly meet the issue on which a the Democracy was held in Washington Ci- ing the administration of Mr. Monroe, he thing of his standing in his day, may be ininstitution one of deadly hostility to the best sectional party, subsisting exclusively on the ty, for the purpose of ratifying the nomina- participated in the general cessation of hostilities which then prevailed all over the Unrepublican institutions and the liberties of ity of the people, North and South, to the ed addresses were made by, Judge Douglas ion. The Federal Pariy had been finally defeated in the triumphs of the Democratic Party under Mr. Monroe, and during that administration were slowly forming the two laws and will of the people; and that the re- gard the preservation of the Union under dent. Gen. Pierce appeared at one of the great parties, which, as Whig and Democratic, have divided the country ever since. Mr. I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, up- Buchanan ranged himself in the ranks of the sues have been made between the two polit- forms concerning domestic slavery, which on the occasion which brings you here, and Democratic Party, and gave his every effort ical parties of the country, have demonstra- seeks to embroil the States and incite to trea- I indulge the confident hope that the joy to the election of General Jackson, over Mr. ted to practical men of all parties their son and to armed resistance to law in the with which you hail the harmonious and Adams, in 1824. These efforts were unsucsoundness, safety and utility in all business | Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if unanimous result of the deliberations at cessful then, but being repeated, were crownconsumated, must end in civil war and dis- Cincinnati may be strengthened and deepen- ed with triumph in 1828. In 1831, he was 7. That the separation of the moneys of union, the American Democracy recognise ed by the ratifying voice of our countrymen. sent by President Jackson, Minister to Rusthe Government from all banking institu- and adopt the principles contained in the or- It is pleasant to realise that, however other sia, where he acquitted himself of his diplotions is indispensable for the safety of the ganic laws establishing the Territories of parties may be divided and distracted, there matic functions with great ability and sucfunds of the Government and the rights of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the on- is nothing with us but union of purpose, and ceeded in negotiating the first commercial ly sound and safe solution of the slavery will be nothing but union in action. From treaty with that government, and thus open-8. That the liberal principles embodied question upon which the great national idea this hour to that when the polls will be open- ed to the commerce of the States, the Rusby Jefferson in the Declaration of Independ- of the people of this whole country can re- ed in November, all prejudices and personal sian ports of the Baltic and the Black Sea. ence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, pose in its determined conservatism of the animosities among these who should culti- In 1834 he returned from Russia, and was which makes ours the land of liberty, and Union; non-interference by Congress with vate mutual support will be laid aside. May soon after elected to the Senate of the Unithe asylum of the oppressed of every nation, slavery in States and Territories; that this even preferences which may have existed in ted States from the State of Pennsylvania. have ever been cardinal principles in the was the basis of the compromises of 1850, our ranks are already no longer remembered. This office he held until Mr. Polk was elect-Democratic faith ; and every attempt to a- | confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig | The preference of every friend in this crisis | ed President in 1844, when he accepted the bridge the priviledge of becoming citizens parties in national conventions, ratified by who cares more for the country than for him- office of Secretary of State under this Adand owners of soil among us, ought to be re- the people in the election of 1852, and right- self, devotion to the cause and an earnest ministration, and continued in that office unsisted with the same spirit which swept the ly applied to the organization of Territories support of the standard bearers who are to til the close of the term in 1849. For four alien and sedition laws from our statue book. in 1854; that by the uniform application of lead us through the great struggle, will be years he continued in private and only aban- Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, of Dan-

and my thanks for this gratifying call.

The meeting then adjourned.

and purest men of the country. As its operation became more distinctly understood however, it was found to be unequal in it conviction of my judgment and with every effects upon the interests of the two section 2. Resolved, That our geographical and sentiment of my heart, and that they are to of our country. Its encouragement of inter ests at the North was counterbalanced by op occupy it with the standard lowered never on this continent, no less than the interest an inch, so far as the strict construction of pressions at the South; and approved in the of our commerce, and the development of the constitution and the vindication of the one section, it was condemned for reason of its evils in the other. Mr. Buchanan was of those who continu

Radditter.

ed to advocate the policy of a protective tariff admits of no misconstruction, and should be private virtues of our standard bearers, there at the North, after it had ceased to be popular with us, but at present he acknowledge will be nothing like man worship in this conthat in his whole political course upon this subject, he has been influenced by sentiments more liberal and elevated than have been common to even the more distinguished statesmen with whom it has been our fortune to contest the question.

In his capacity as representative of this. country in intercourse with foreign States, he has been placed in positions which required the exercise of very great ability, and has ever acquitted himself in a way to command our highest admiration. We have already mentioned his negotiation of our first commercial treaty with the government of Russia, which secured to us a participation in the rich trade of the Baltic and the Black Seas. We have also mentioned his negotistion, while Secretary of State under Mr. Polk, in reference to the annexation of Tex-

as. While a member of that Cabinet, he the continent which covers a passage across ly refuge from universal ruin. Men who also conducted the delegate correspondence feel and act with you will cling to it with | with the government of England upon the 5. Resolved, That the democratic party patriotic wisdom and steady fortitude, and Oregon boundary, which was at length so happily concluded.

While Minister to England he had to intervene in the delicate question raised by that government as to the rights which neutrality were to enjoy during the contest about to be commenced with Russia, and his prompt exposition of the views of this government resulted in the recognition of a principle devise and adopt this constitution by Omni- more just and salutary than that which it seemed to be the purpose of England to promulge. He also had the troublesome office ble but unwavering faith that that Power of conducting the correspondence with Lord will not permit the madness of their children Clarendon, in reference to the provisions of to destroy it. Accept, gentlemen, my best the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which is not yet wishes for you, collectively and individually, terminated, but in which he exhibited an ability that places him in the very highest rank of American statesmen .- Charleston Standard.

HON. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE. Mr. Breckenridge comes from a famil distinguished for talent. His grandfather, Hon. John Breckenridge, was elected to the ferred from the fact, that in 1804, in the party caucus, at Washington, which nominated Mr. Jefferson for the Presidency, he received twenty votes for that high office. In 1805 he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson, Attorney General, which appointment was confirmed and accepted. Between him and Mr. Jefferson, the most intimate friendship subsisted. His brilliant career was cut short by death, in the prime of his life, before the expiration of the Presidential term. Mr Breckenridge's father was the Hon Jos. Cabell Breckenridge, eldest son of the preceding, who died in 1824, when perhaps younger than his distinguished son at this time. But in his brief life he highly distinguished himself for his talents and his virtues. He was successively Speaker of the House of Representatives and Secretary of State in Kentucky. He was an active elder in the Presbyterian Church and as eminent for his piety as for his ability. He married a daughter of Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College, New Jersey, who yet survives him. His eldest brother, Dr. John Breckenridge, was regarded as one of the most aminble of men and one of the most eloquent of Amercan preachers. His surviving brothers, ville, and Rev. Dr. Wm. Breckenridge of Louisville, Kentucky, are among the first men of the country and of the age. Their sister was married to Gen. Peter B. Porter, Secretary of War under Gen. Jackson .----Several of the younger members of the family are distinguished for their ability and will soon be known to the country. Mr. Breckridge was born about the year 1821 : he graduated with distinction in 1838, at Centre College, Kentucky, then and still under the Presidency of his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. John C. Young, and is now about thirty-four or thirty-five years of age. He has no brothers. In the commencement of his professional life he went to the Northwest, but soon returned and engaged in the practice of law in Lexington. In 1847, he went to Mexico as Major in a regiment raised under the second call upon Kentucky for troops, which arrived too late to participate in the struggles of the field. His professional services, however, as counsel for Gen. Pillow in the trial in Court Martial, upon charges preferred by Gen. Scott, gave him a distinction which he had no opportunity to win on the field. Upon the close of the war he returned to his practice in Lexington. In 1851 he became a candidate for Congress in the Ashland District, so long represented by Mr. Clay, in which he lived, and was elected over his competitor, Leslie Combs. In 1853, he was re-elected over Ex-Governor Letcher. While a member of the House he was appointed by the President Minister to Spain, but declined the service. At the expiration of his second term, he resumed the practice of his profession. Mr. Breckenridge's private character (i is believed by the writer) is perfectly untarnished, and his life without the blemish of the vices which cleave so much to many were all in the field, not merely to encourage the institution of domestic slavery, which of our public men. He is married and has ed by the Cincinnati Convention. The res- to taking from the President the qualified eign policy of the country, though not a and direct, but actually to lead the columns. necessarily resulted from the circumstances an interesting family about him. His per-Veto power, by which he is enabled, under part of the platform, were adopted by the restrictions and responsibilities amply suffi- Convention, several States, our own, voting the standard was in my hands, but because of his early education, he has been eminent-ly true to the constitutional rights and obli-

the oceanic isthmus.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Closing Scenes, &c. CINCINNATI, June G. When the Convention met at 10 o'clock

the hall was not full, but the balloting was immediately recommenced. When Maine was called her vote was cast

-seven for Buchanan and one for Pierce .-Vermont changed her vote from Pierce to Douglas, and North Carolina did the same, followed by South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Texas. Tennessee cast her twelve votes for Buchanan. Pierce now ran down to three votes. The New York Softs also went over to Douglas.

On the 16th ballot, Maine concentrated her vote on Buchanan, and Ohio also gave him two more. Kentucky cast all her votes for Douglas, having previously given him but seven.

The half votes were rejected by the chair, the point having been raised in consequence of Ohio having given a half a vote for Mr. Cass after the announcement of the result. Cries were made for Illinois to speak .-Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, without advising any gentleman what his duty to his constituents was, felt he had a duty to perform .--cess of the party or carry out the views of for the honor done me, and I do it with a full He felt he could not contribute to the suc-Mr. Douglas by continuing him longer in the contest.

A telegraphic despatch from Mr. Douglas was then read, stating that from the telegraphic accounts he felt confident a longer continuance of his name before the Convention would tend to disturb its harmony, and he desired to withdraw, simply stating that he believed the Democracy would do well to unite to vote for one of the two candidates now before the Convention---either Mr. Pierce or Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Ludlow, for the Softs of New York, said that although they had come into Convention under every disadvantage, he had no desire to do aught to promote the continuance of any faction in the great State of New York. They therefore cast eighteen votes for Mr. Buchanan.

W. W. Avery, of North Carolina, said North Carolina loved Mr. Buchanan, and reminded the Convention that four years ago he had been their first choice. They then vielded him cheerfully, as they now yielded Mr. Pierce and Mr. Douglas. They now gave their entire vote for Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Medary congratulated the Convention that Ohio had no longer a fractional vote to cast upon the platform of the Convention. Ohio was willing to fight under the nominee without their new friend the "Little Giant." None would yield more cheerfully than himself, and he could say the same for the entire delegation. Ohio had been exact hitherto in mathematically dividing her vote, and would now be quite as exact in casting the entire number for Mr. Buchanan. He pledged the State of Ohio for the favorite son of Pennsylvania.

Col. Richardson, of Illinois, said that every member of the Convention had endorsed man might be proud of it. He could assure the Convention that while Illinois' choice was of course her favorite son, yet she yielded to no State in appreciation of the political character of James Buchanan.

expressed the thanks of Pennsylvania for the are re-affirmed, are as follows :--

as follows : John A Quitman 59, J. C. Breckenridge public debt. 55, Lynn Boyd 33, H. V. Johnson 31, Jas. A. Baynard of Del. 31, A. V. Brown 29, J. C. Dobbin 13, B. Fitzpatrick 11, Trus-

ten Polk of Tenn. 5, Thomas J. Rusk 2. On the 2d ballot, Brown, of Tennessee, Rusk and Quitman were withdrawn, and a unanimous vote was cast for Breckenridge. The announcement was received with immense cheering.

All proceedings in relation to the New York Hards and Softs were expunged, one gentleman from each delegation having arisen and pledged that the past should be forgot-Hon. J. C. Breckenridge arose in answer

to calls, and made the following speech : Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Con-

ten.

vention :- This result is as unexpected to me as to any one in this Hall. In the personal and interior view of the case, I beg you to consider that everything has been said that can be said. I have no words to express my gratification at the proof of the confidence felt in me by the Democracy of the Union. I have one personal satisfaction-I have not disguised my opinions or my preferences, and have taken no step in this direction. I do not rise for the purpose of making a speech. I rise to return my thanks heart. It would not be proper in me to say anything with regard to the second person on the ticket; but I can say of our illustrious Chief, that Mr. Buchanan is one of the last survivors of that gigantic race of statesmen whose names are associated with the

greatest events in our country and history. He has lived down detraction and calumny, and in his green old age he is supported by the descendants of his compeers. He has been loved and honored, and is shortly to be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic. In regard to the platform you have adopted. I can say it meets my hearty concurrence. I fully endorse the resolutions, and may further say, that I am what is called

the country in enforcing them with the tem- of our political institutions. per of Jackson. [Cheers.] I feel that it would be inappropriate in me to address you

further. If the Democracy of the Union you have given me to-day, and place me in the confidence thus reposed in me.

Mr. Breckenridge resumed his seat amid great cheers.

Mr. Wm. C. Preston, of Ky., was called for. He pledged the Kentucky Whigs to Whigs all over the Union to do likewise.

New Hampshire voted 4 navs and 1 ave; Rhode Island 2 ayes and 2 nays; Connecti-

nays and G ayes ; Georgia Gayes and 4 nays ; Tennessee 11 ayes and 1 nay; Massachuwere cast aye.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

We give at length the "Platform" adopt-Mr. John L. Dawson, in a happy speech, olutions of the Bultimore Convention, which

honor done her through the endorsements of Resolved, That the American Democracy cient to guard the public interests, to sus- in the negative :--

necessary expenses of the Government, and purpose the well considered declarations of for gradual but certain extinction of the former Conventions upon the sectional issues

the people, and calculated to place the busi- Constitution and the Union.

ness of the country within the control of a Resolved. That claiming fellowship with, numbering about five thousand, proceeded

lence and foreign aggression.

pursuits.

internal improvements.

dient.

the people.

cipient steps in relation thereto, are calcula- government. ted to lead to the most alarming and danger-

repugnant to the Constitution.

efficiency.

attempt may be made.

cut 3 ayes and 3 nays; Pennsylvania 27

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed

of domestic slavery, and concering the re-6. That Congress has no power to charter served rights of the States; that we may interests of our country, dangerous to our slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidel- tion of Buchanan and Breckenridge. Spirit-

concentrated money power, and above the and desiring the co-operation of all who results of Democratic Legislation in this and the Constitution as the paramount issue, and upper windows of the mansion and said :--] all other financial measures upon which is- repudiating all sectional parties and plat-

and that all such States are the sole and compacts of the Constitution maintained in- tions that not only the prosperity of this re- until within a very recent period: proper judges of everything appertaining to violate, and the perpetuation and expansion public, but the perpetuity of this blessed Untheir own affairs not prohibited by the Con- of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity ion, depend essentially upon the vindication been eminently able and distinguished. He stitution ; that all efforts of the abolitionists of embracing, in peace and harmony, every and maintenance of the principles declared has advocated opinions which might disqualor others made to induce Congress to inter- future American State that may be constitu- by the recent Convention. But these prin- ify him, perhaps, for the Presidency of a fere with questions of slavery, or to take in- ted or annexed with a republican form of ciples can be vindicated and sustained only Southern Republic, but upon all questions

covers, and was intended to embrace, the of perfect equality with the other States. whole subject of slavery agitation in Con- Resolved, finally, That by the condition hundred and fifty-two older and better sol- the public mail the vehicle for the conveyshall verify by their votes the nomination gress, and therefore the Democratic party of of the popular institutions of the old world, diers-(cries from the multitude, "not bet- ance of incendiary publications to the South, the Union, standing on this national plat- and the dangerous tendency of sectional ag- ter")-than myself, Buchanan and Mr. Cass, he ventured upon the perilous experiment of the position indicated by you, I hope and form, will abide by and adhere to a faithful itation, combined with the attempt to enforce men who had been faithful and tried leaders advocating their exclusion. When it was trust I shall never commit any act to forfeit execution of the acts known as the compro- civil and religious disabilities against the through many years of labor and conflict, urged that the annexation of Texas would mise measures settled by Congress, the act right of acquiring citizenship in our own were passed by to call me from the retire- give strength and prominence to the institu-

ry out an express provision of the Constitu- ocratic party of this country, as the party of gentlemen, if life be spared I shall go back Mr. Polk, he conducted the negotiations tion, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repeal- the Union, to uphold and maintain the right to the State of my birth with a consciousness which resulted in the introduction of that the support of the ticket, and called on the ed or so changed as to destroy or impair its of every State, and thereby the Union of the of having adopted no single measure of pub- country. When it was claimed that Con-

Resolved, That the Demecratic party will constitutional liberty by continuing to resist did not believe to be demanded by the best the District of Columbia, and when the claim ginia, Florida, North Carolina and New Jer- resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, all monopolies and exclusive legislation for interests of my country, nor one which does was supported and enforced by all parties at

States, as alike inexpedient in policy and sive people.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT. The following resolutions upon the for-

al power for the attainment of that object.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT. and Gen. Cass, after which the multitude. to the White House and serenaded the Presi-

9. That Congress has no power under the this democratic principle to the organization the controlling sentiment of the democracy, doned his seclusion to assume the duties of Constitution to Interfere with or control the of Territories and the admission of new North and South, East and West. We are minister to England upon the return of Mr. domestic institutions of the several States, States, will be preserved intact, the original all, I am sure, quite sincere in our convic- Everett, which he continued to discharge

by concerted action, and that can only be he has spoken from the centre of the whole

ous consequences, and that all such efforts the people of all the Territories, including this organization and its usages becomes, ments and the character of an American have an inevitable tendency to diminish the Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the like fidelity to principles, a cardinal virtue. statesman. Under the influence of opinions a States Rights Democrat. [Applause.] happiness of the people and endanger the fairly expressed will of the majority of actu- The latter can only be manifested and made common at the time of his entrance upon po-And now, being united on the principles of stability and permanency of the Union, and al residents; and whenever the number of effectual through the former. My friends litical life, he has indicated the belief that Jefferson, I hope we shall be united all over ought not to be countenanced by any friend their inhabitants justifies it, to form a con- will have duties to perform in the canvass slavery is an evil, but has ever strenuously stitution, with or without domestic slavery, which my position alone will prevent me opposed infringements upon the constitution-Resolved, That the foregoing proposition and be admitted into the Union upon terms from attempting to fulfill in personal. It is al rights of the South. When, years ago, never to be forgotten by n.e that in eighteen there was an effort by abolitionists to make for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor land, the high and sacred duty is devolved ment which I had sought, and to which I tion of domestic slavery, he advocated the included; which act being designed to car- with increased responsibility upon the Dem- shall return without regret. May I not add, measure, and as Secretary of State under States; and sustain and advance among us lic policy during my administration which I gress had power to legislate upon slavery in

sey voted nay; Delaware voted aye and nay; or out of it, the agitation of the slavery the benefit of the few, at the expense of the not to-night command the approbation of my the North, he gave the weight of his influquestion, under whatever shape or color the many. And, by the vigilant adherence to judgment and my conscience. The conduct ence to the opposition: He joined the South these principles, and the compromises of the of those older and better soldiers of whom in excluding abolition petitions from the Resolved, That the proceeds of the public Constitution, which are broad and strong I have spoken, and of the younger but never- halls of Congress, and while in private life, lands ought to be sacredly applied to the na- enough to embrace and uphold the Union as theless better soldier, Judge Douglas, who after his retirement from the office of Secretional objects specified in the Constitution, it was, and the Union as it is, the Union as I am glad to see now standing by the great tary of State, at the close of the administrathe political course of Mr. Douglas, and any setts 11 ayes and 2 nays-all the other votes and that we are opposed to any law for the it shall be, in the full expansion of the endistribution of such proceeds among the ergies and capacities of this great progres- years has had not merely my confidence and forts in his own State to procure the firm respect, but my affection, will never cease to and efficient enforcement of the fugitive law. be gratefully remembered by me. They With sentiments, therefore, in reference to

its bearer was, in their estimation, for the gations of every section of the country. tleman,-Macon Telegraph.

The political course of Mr. Buchanan has Resolved, That we recognize the right of secured by organization. Hence fidelity to country, and has always exhibited the senti-

