

The Court House Improvement.

On next Saturday the County Commissioners of this county propose letting the contract for repairing the Court House, to the lowest bidder. We have examined the plan for this improvement, and find that it is contemplated to increase the height of the walls about four feet—to tear out the entire inside of the house and remodel it, that the county office will hereafter be below, and the court room and the jury rooms above—there is to be a new roof and a new cupola built. In truth the whole house is to be remodeled, at an expense of between five and seven thousand dollars.

Ought the County Commissioners to make this improvement, is a question exciting much interest. It is evident that the demands of this people require a more commodious Court House, one sufficiently large to contain all the county offices and an ample room in which can be held the different county courts.

At the present time the county is not able to build such an one. The present one is too hard, and the foundations of the county are too small. It is not advisable then to undertake such a work at this time, but the time is not far distant when the embarrasments of the county will have ended, and a work of this kind can then be commenced and finished without being a burden to the people. In five years, at the farthest, a Court House can be built in this city which will be a credit to the county, add much to the beauty of the city, and the means necessary to do it can be raised without being felt by the tax-payer.

The improvement now proposed, is, in our judgment, ill-advised. In the first place, the offices proposed to be made, will all be too small—the court room will be too small, and will be much smaller than the present one. The outside appearance of the house, which is now in almost exact proportion, will be lost. It will be out of all proportion, and an eye-sore to every man of taste.

Secondly, the walls are old, very much cracked, and in our judgment, not sufficient to support the additional weight intended to be placed upon them—in this we are sustained by some of the best mechanics of the city. We ask the Commissioners to look at this matter carefully—those walls will not sustain the contemplated improvement.

But aside from every consideration, the Court House as it now is, will answer very well for five or six years, when the county will certainly be able to build a new one. Indeed the court room, which is the principal room in the house, is better now and more commodious than it will be when improved as contemplated. The fact is, it will then be too small for all, but the most common purposes.

In short, we hope this improvement will not be made. We hope the Commissioners will expend a few hundred dollars in repairing the "old shell," so that it may answer the purpose for a few years, and then a house can be built that every citizen of the county will be proud of. We hope the Commissioners will have the Square properly graded, and this spring will have it planted with beautiful forest trees, so that when the time comes for the building of a new Court House, the Square may be shined and present a pleasing prospect to the eye.

The feeling so far as we have been able to learn is universal against the above contemplated improvement, and in behalf of the people we ask the County Commissioners not to have it made. The Court House will do, with a very little expense, for some years yet, and then the seven thousand dollars now expended, will assist much in building a new one.

The "National" in Council.

The "National Democrats," as they call themselves—the "Doughs," as they are called by the Douglas worshippers—met in State Convention in Springfield, for the purpose of enunciating their faith, and appointing delegates to represent Illinois in the Charleston Convention. Hon. John Dougherty, of Union county, presided. They adopted the following:

Resolved, That the territory of the United States is the common property of the people thereof; that neither Congress nor the people of any Territory have the right to slavery therein; that the constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, guarantees to the slaveholders the right to take their slaves to any Territory and hold them there as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect him in the peaceful possession of such property in any Territory of the United States; and that all territorial enactments tending to destroy the right so justly and constitutionally secured, are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

Resolved, That the territory of the United States is the common property of the people thereof; that neither Congress nor the people of any Territory have the right to slavery therein; that the constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, guarantees to the slaveholders the right to take their slaves to any Territory and hold them there as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect him in the peaceful possession of such property in any Territory of the United States; and that all territorial enactments tending to destroy the right so justly and constitutionally secured, are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

Resolved, That the territory of the United States is the common property of the people thereof; that neither Congress nor the people of any Territory have the right to slavery therein; that the constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, guarantees to the slaveholders the right to take their slaves to any Territory and hold them there as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect him in the peaceful possession of such property in any Territory of the United States; and that all territorial enactments tending to destroy the right so justly and constitutionally secured, are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

Resolved, That the territory of the United States is the common property of the people thereof; that neither Congress nor the people of any Territory have the right to slavery therein; that the constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, guarantees to the slaveholders the right to take their slaves to any Territory and hold them there as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect him in the peaceful possession of such property in any Territory of the United States; and that all territorial enactments tending to destroy the right so justly and constitutionally secured, are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

Resolved, That the territory of the United States is the common property of the people thereof; that neither Congress nor the people of any Territory have the right to slavery therein; that the constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, guarantees to the slaveholders the right to take their slaves to any Territory and hold them there as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect him in the peaceful possession of such property in any Territory of the United States; and that all territorial enactments tending to destroy the right so justly and constitutionally secured, are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

Resolved, That the territory of the United States is the common property of the people thereof; that neither Congress nor the people of any Territory have the right to slavery therein; that the constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, guarantees to the slaveholders the right to take their slaves to any Territory and hold them there as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect him in the peaceful possession of such property in any Territory of the United States; and that all territorial enactments tending to destroy the right so justly and constitutionally secured, are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

Resolved, That the territory of the United States is the common property of the people thereof; that neither Congress nor the people of any Territory have the right to slavery therein; that the constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, guarantees to the slaveholders the right to take their slaves to any Territory and hold them there as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect him in the peaceful possession of such property in any Territory of the United States; and that all territorial enactments tending to destroy the right so justly and constitutionally secured, are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

Resolved, That the territory of the United States is the common property of the people thereof; that neither Congress nor the people of any Territory have the right to slavery therein; that the constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, guarantees to the slaveholders the right to take their slaves to any Territory and hold them there as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect him in the peaceful possession of such property in any Territory of the United States; and that all territorial enactments tending to destroy the right so justly and constitutionally secured, are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

Resolved, That the territory of the United States is the common property of the people thereof; that neither Congress nor the people of any Territory have the right to slavery therein; that the constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, guarantees to the slaveholders the right to take their slaves to any Territory and hold them there as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect him in the peaceful possession of such property in any Territory of the United States; and that all territorial enactments tending to destroy the right so justly and constitutionally secured, are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

Resolved, That the territory of the United States is the common property of the people thereof; that neither Congress nor the people of any Territory have the right to slavery therein; that the constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, guarantees to the slaveholders the right to take their slaves to any Territory and hold them there as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect him in the peaceful possession of such property in any Territory of the United States; and that all territorial enactments tending to destroy the right so justly and constitutionally secured, are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

Resolved, That the territory of the United States is the common property of the people thereof; that neither Congress nor the people of any Territory have the right to slavery therein; that the constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, guarantees to the slaveholders the right to take their slaves to any Territory and hold them there as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect him in the peaceful possession of such property in any Territory of the United States; and that all territorial enactments tending to destroy the right so justly and constitutionally secured, are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

Resolved, That the territory of the United States is the common property of the people thereof; that neither Congress nor the people of any Territory have the right to slavery therein; that the constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, guarantees to the slaveholders the right to take their slaves to any Territory and hold them there as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect him in the peaceful possession of such property in any Territory of the United States; and that all territorial enactments tending to destroy the right so justly and constitutionally secured, are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

The Democratic Doctrine of Popular Sovereignty Explored.—Nebraska

A few days ago the Legislature of the Territory of Nebraska, by a vote of 19 to 17 in the House, and 7 to 3 in the Council, passed the following bill:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, That any person who shall come to the Territory of Nebraska, with the intent to introduce slavery, shall be liable to the punishment of imprisonment, and shall be forever prohibited from coming to the Territory.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of July, A. D. 1860.

The bill was sent to Gov. Black for his approval, and was returned with a long veto message, in which he says that the people of a Territory have not the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. He says they have no power to say that Nebraska shall be free Territory—that

1st. The existence of slavery in the Louisiana Territory, ceded to the United States, is recognized by the treaty of cession; hence, until the State shall be admitted into the Union, slavery is as lawful as any portion thereof, the abolition of slavery is impossible without a violation of the treaty stipulations.

2d. The equality of the States demands that the people of the Slave, as well as the people of the Free States, may take their property into any Territory belonging to the United States in common; hence the abolition of slavery by a Territorial Legislature becomes impossible, because, by denying a citizen of a Slave State the right of migrating with his negroes, the equality of the States would be destroyed.

In other words, the Dred Scott decision that Gov. Black recognizes as in force—the Dred Scott decision including the *slidist* of the Court—forbids the Legislature to do what was proposed.

Thus the clap-trap doctrine of Democratic speakers throughout the entire campaign of 1856, and the entire Democratic representative of a Democratic Administration. The country was told every where—wherever a Democratic stump speech was made, the speaker invariably commenced by saying, that the great and fundamental doctrine of the Democratic party was as clearly set forth in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, was not to "legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Is not this fresh in the recollection of every one? Now, on the very first opportunity, in this Territory of Nebraska, the people are told by a Governor appointed to rule over them that they are not perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.

Now, we suppose from this, the Democratic party would have the people understand that they are in favor, and always have favored, a homestead bill. This is a vile hypocrisy, and nothing else. As a party, they have opposed and defeated the excellent measure time and again. Let facts be given to a candid world. In January, 1859, Mr. Grow, of Pa., proposed in the House of Representatives, to amend a pre-emption bill so as to allow "actual settlers" ten years' time to pay for their land. On a motion to kill this bill indirectly, there were 90 yeas to 91 noes. Of the yeas, all but 14 were Democrats; of the noes, only 17 were Democrats. Of the Indiana delegation, five Democrats (including English) voted yeas; four Republicans and one Democrat voted noes. On a direct vote on the amendment, there were 95 yeas and 81 noes. Only 17 Democrats voted yeas. No single Republican voted noes. Of the Indiana delegation, four Democrats voted yeas, and English dodged. The bill, as amended, was then defeated—yeas 91; noes 95. Only eight Democrats voted yeas. Seven Southern Americans, and not a single Republican voted noes. Indiana Democrats voted no as usual.

In February a homestead bill was reported in the House, and passed that body by a vote of 130 yeas to 79 noes. Only 34 Democrats voted yeas—only one Republican voted noes. The bill was sent to the Senate, and killed by the Democracy. Only eight Democratic Senators favored the bill at any time. Every Republican voted for the bill on all occasions.

Another resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, That we are in favor of homesteads to actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States." Now, we suppose from this, the Democratic party would have the people understand that they are in favor, and always have favored, a homestead bill. This is a vile hypocrisy, and nothing else. As a party, they have opposed and defeated the excellent measure time and again. Let facts be given to a candid world. In January, 1859, Mr. Grow, of Pa., proposed in the House of Representatives, to amend a pre-emption bill so as to allow "actual settlers" ten years' time to pay for their land. On a motion to kill this bill indirectly, there were 90 yeas to 91 noes. Of the yeas, all but 14 were Democrats; of the noes, only 17 were Democrats. Of the Indiana delegation, five Democrats (including English) voted yeas; four Republicans and one Democrat voted noes. On a direct vote on the amendment, there were 95 yeas and 81 noes. Only 17 Democrats voted yeas. No single Republican voted noes. Of the Indiana delegation, four Democrats voted yeas, and English dodged. The bill, as amended, was then defeated—yeas 91; noes 95. Only eight Democrats voted yeas. Seven Southern Americans, and not a single Republican voted noes. Indiana Democrats voted no as usual.

In February a homestead bill was reported in the House, and passed that body by a vote of 130 yeas to 79 noes. Only 34 Democrats voted yeas—only one Republican voted noes. The bill was sent to the Senate, and killed by the Democracy. Only eight Democratic Senators favored the bill at any time. Every Republican voted for the bill on all occasions.

Another resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, That we are in favor of homesteads to actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States." Now, we suppose from this, the Democratic party would have the people understand that they are in favor, and always have favored, a homestead bill. This is a vile hypocrisy, and nothing else. As a party, they have opposed and defeated the excellent measure time and again. Let facts be given to a candid world. In January, 1859, Mr. Grow, of Pa., proposed in the House of Representatives, to amend a pre-emption bill so as to allow "actual settlers" ten years' time to pay for their land. On a motion to kill this bill indirectly, there were 90 yeas to 91 noes. Of the yeas, all but 14 were Democrats; of the noes, only 17 were Democrats. Of the Indiana delegation, five Democrats (including English) voted yeas; four Republicans and one Democrat voted noes. On a direct vote on the amendment, there were 95 yeas and 81 noes. Only 17 Democrats voted yeas. No single Republican voted noes. Of the Indiana delegation, four Democrats voted yeas, and English dodged. The bill, as amended, was then defeated—yeas 91; noes 95. Only eight Democrats voted yeas. Seven Southern Americans, and not a single Republican voted noes. Indiana Democrats voted no as usual.

In February a homestead bill was reported in the House, and passed that body by a vote of 130 yeas to 79 noes. Only 34 Democrats voted yeas—only one Republican voted noes. The bill was sent to the Senate, and killed by the Democracy. Only eight Democratic Senators favored the bill at any time. Every Republican voted for the bill on all occasions.

Another resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, That we are in favor of homesteads to actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States." Now, we suppose from this, the Democratic party would have the people understand that they are in favor, and always have favored, a homestead bill. This is a vile hypocrisy, and nothing else. As a party, they have opposed and defeated the excellent measure time and again. Let facts be given to a candid world. In January, 1859, Mr. Grow, of Pa., proposed in the House of Representatives, to amend a pre-emption bill so as to allow "actual settlers" ten years' time to pay for their land. On a motion to kill this bill indirectly, there were 90 yeas to 91 noes. Of the yeas, all but 14 were Democrats; of the noes, only 17 were Democrats. Of the Indiana delegation, five Democrats (including English) voted yeas; four Republicans and one Democrat voted noes. On a direct vote on the amendment, there were 95 yeas and 81 noes. Only 17 Democrats voted yeas. No single Republican voted noes. Of the Indiana delegation, four Democrats voted yeas, and English dodged. The bill, as amended, was then defeated—yeas 91; noes 95. Only eight Democrats voted yeas. Seven Southern Americans, and not a single Republican voted noes. Indiana Democrats voted no as usual.

In February a homestead bill was reported in the House, and passed that body by a vote of 130 yeas to 79 noes. Only 34 Democrats voted yeas—only one Republican voted noes. The bill was sent to the Senate, and killed by the Democracy. Only eight Democratic Senators favored the bill at any time. Every Republican voted for the bill on all occasions.

Another resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, That we are in favor of homesteads to actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States." Now, we suppose from this, the Democratic party would have the people understand that they are in favor, and always have favored, a homestead bill. This is a vile hypocrisy, and nothing else. As a party, they have opposed and defeated the excellent measure time and again. Let facts be given to a candid world. In January, 1859, Mr. Grow, of Pa., proposed in the House of Representatives, to amend a pre-emption bill so as to allow "actual settlers" ten years' time to pay for their land. On a motion to kill this bill indirectly, there were 90 yeas to 91 noes. Of the yeas, all but 14 were Democrats; of the noes, only 17 were Democrats. Of the Indiana delegation, five Democrats (including English) voted yeas; four Republicans and one Democrat voted noes. On a direct vote on the amendment, there were 95 yeas and 81 noes. Only 17 Democrats voted yeas. No single Republican voted noes. Of the Indiana delegation, four Democrats voted yeas, and English dodged. The bill, as amended, was then defeated—yeas 91; noes 95. Only eight Democrats voted yeas. Seven Southern Americans, and not a single Republican voted noes. Indiana Democrats voted no as usual.

In February a homestead bill was reported in the House, and passed that body by a vote of 130 yeas to 79 noes. Only 34 Democrats voted yeas—only one Republican voted noes. The bill was sent to the Senate, and killed by the Democracy. Only eight Democratic Senators favored the bill at any time. Every Republican voted for the bill on all occasions.

Another resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, That we are in favor of homesteads to actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States." Now, we suppose from this, the Democratic party would have the people understand that they are in favor, and always have favored, a homestead bill. This is a vile hypocrisy, and nothing else. As a party, they have opposed and defeated the excellent measure time and again. Let facts be given to a candid world. In January, 1859, Mr. Grow, of Pa., proposed in the House of Representatives, to amend a pre-emption bill so as to allow "actual settlers" ten years' time to pay for their land. On a motion to kill this bill indirectly, there were 90 yeas to 91 noes. Of the yeas, all but 14 were Democrats; of the noes, only 17 were Democrats. Of the Indiana delegation, five Democrats (including English) voted yeas; four Republicans and one Democrat voted noes. On a direct vote on the amendment, there were 95 yeas and 81 noes. Only 17 Democrats voted yeas. No single Republican voted noes. Of the Indiana delegation, four Democrats voted yeas, and English dodged. The bill, as amended, was then defeated—yeas 91; noes 95. Only eight Democrats voted yeas. Seven Southern Americans, and not a single Republican voted noes. Indiana Democrats voted no as usual.

In February a homestead bill was reported in the House, and passed that body by a vote of 130 yeas to 79 noes. Only 34 Democrats voted yeas—only one Republican voted noes. The bill was sent to the Senate, and killed by the Democracy. Only eight Democratic Senators favored the bill at any time. Every Republican voted for the bill on all occasions.

Another resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, That we are in favor of homesteads to actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States." Now, we suppose from this, the Democratic party would have the people understand that they are in favor, and always have favored, a homestead bill. This is a vile hypocrisy, and nothing else. As a party, they have opposed and defeated the excellent measure time and again. Let facts be given to a candid world. In January, 1859, Mr. Grow, of Pa., proposed in the House of Representatives, to amend a pre-emption bill so as to allow "actual settlers" ten years' time to pay for their land. On a motion to kill this bill indirectly, there were 90 yeas to 91 noes. Of the yeas, all but 14 were Democrats; of the noes, only 17 were Democrats. Of the Indiana delegation, five Democrats (including English) voted yeas; four Republicans and one Democrat voted noes. On a direct vote on the amendment, there were 95 yeas and 81 noes. Only 17 Democrats voted yeas. No single Republican voted noes. Of the Indiana delegation, four Democrats voted yeas, and English dodged. The bill, as amended, was then defeated—yeas 91; noes 95. Only eight Democrats voted yeas. Seven Southern Americans, and not a single Republican voted noes. Indiana Democrats voted no as usual.

In February a homestead bill was reported in the House, and passed that body by a vote of 130 yeas to 79 noes. Only 34 Democrats voted yeas—only one Republican voted noes. The bill was sent to the Senate, and killed by the Democracy. Only eight Democratic Senators favored the bill at any time. Every Republican voted for the bill on all occasions.

Another resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, That we are in favor of homesteads to actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States." Now, we suppose from this, the Democratic party would have the people understand that they are in favor, and always have favored, a homestead bill. This is a vile hypocrisy, and nothing else. As a party, they have opposed and defeated the excellent measure time and again. Let facts be given to a candid world. In January, 1859, Mr. Grow, of Pa., proposed in the House of Representatives, to amend a pre-emption bill so as to allow "actual settlers" ten years' time to pay for their land. On a motion to kill this bill indirectly, there were 90 yeas to 91 noes. Of the yeas, all but 14 were Democrats; of the noes, only 17 were Democrats. Of the Indiana delegation, five Democrats (including English) voted yeas; four Republicans and one Democrat voted noes. On a direct vote on the amendment, there were 95 yeas and 81 noes. Only 17 Democrats voted yeas. No single Republican voted noes. Of the Indiana delegation, four Democrats voted yeas, and English dodged. The bill, as amended, was then defeated—yeas 91; noes 95. Only eight Democrats voted yeas. Seven Southern Americans, and not a single Republican voted noes. Indiana Democrats voted no as usual.

In February a homestead bill was reported in the House, and passed that body by a vote of 130 yeas to 79 noes. Only 34 Democrats voted yeas—only one Republican voted noes. The bill was sent to the Senate, and killed by the Democracy. Only eight Democratic Senators favored the bill at any time. Every Republican voted for the bill on all occasions.

Another resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, That we are in favor of homesteads to actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States." Now, we suppose from this, the Democratic party would have the people understand that they are in favor, and always have favored, a homestead bill. This is a vile hypocrisy, and nothing else. As a party, they have opposed and defeated the excellent measure time and again. Let facts be given to a candid world. In January, 1859, Mr. Grow, of Pa., proposed in the House of Representatives, to amend a pre-emption bill so as to allow "actual settlers" ten years' time to pay for their land. On a motion to kill this bill indirectly, there were 90 yeas to 91 noes. Of the yeas, all but 14 were Democrats; of the noes, only 17 were Democrats. Of the Indiana delegation, five Democrats (including English) voted yeas; four Republicans and one Democrat voted noes. On a direct vote on the amendment, there were 95 yeas and 81 noes. Only 17 Democrats voted yeas. No single Republican voted noes. Of the Indiana delegation, four Democrats voted yeas, and English dodged. The bill, as amended, was then defeated—yeas 91; noes 95. Only eight Democrats voted yeas. Seven Southern Americans, and not a single Republican voted noes. Indiana Democrats voted no as usual.

In February a homestead bill was reported in the House, and passed that body by a vote of 130 yeas to 79 noes. Only 34 Democrats voted yeas—only one Republican voted noes. The bill was sent to the Senate, and killed by the Democracy. Only eight Democratic Senators favored the bill at any time. Every Republican voted for the bill on all occasions.

The New Albany Tribune says, President Buchanan and his followers can feel much flattered by this resolution in the platform recently adopted by the Indiana Democracy:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Indiana entertain a high appreciation of the ability and respectability of our distinguished citizens, Messrs. Magill, James Buchanan, and John Fremont, who have so ably supported the success of his administration, and that we will on all proper occasions defend his administration when carrying out the principles of the Democratic party against the unjust and unprincipled attacks of the Republican party.

This resolution, if closely examined, will be found to be a mere sham. It does not endorse the past acts of the President.

The most important resolution in the series reads as follows:

Resolved, That we accept the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, as the best evidence of the true meaning of the Constitution, and that we will maintain them with the fidelity we owe to the Constitution itself.

The character of the decision here referred to is thus explained by President Buchanan in his recent message:

"I cordially congratulate you upon the first settlement by the Supreme Court of the United States of the question of slavery in the Territories, which had presented an aspect so truly formidable as the contest of my administration. The right has been established of every citizen to take his property of any kind, including slaves, into the common Territories belonging equally to all the States in the Confederation, and to have it protected there under the Federal Constitution. Neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature can ever have any authority to annul or impair this vested right."

Our readers will thus see that the Democratic Indiana endorsement, "respect and maintain" the Dred Scott decision, which declares that no human power can interfere with slavery in the Territories. Bear this in mind, and then read the following resolution:

Resolved, That adhering to and being determined to stand by the well-constituted declaration of principles contained in the Cincinnati Platform, as expounded by President Buchanan in his letter of acceptance, we affirm that it is the inalienable right of the people of a Territory, like those of a State, to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

In one section the Dred Scott decision is, in effect, endorsed; in the next resolution following, it is repudiated. No wonder every Democrat can stand upon this platform.

Another resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, That we are in favor of homesteads to actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States." Now, we suppose from this, the Democratic party would have the people understand that they are in favor, and always have favored, a homestead bill. This is a vile hypocrisy, and nothing else. As a party, they have opposed and defeated the excellent measure time and again. Let facts be given to a candid world. In January, 1859, Mr. Grow, of Pa., proposed in the House of Representatives, to amend a pre-emption bill so as to allow "actual settlers" ten years' time to pay for their land. On a motion to kill this bill indirectly, there were 90 yeas to 91 noes. Of the yeas, all but 14 were Democrats; of the noes, only 17 were Democrats. Of the Indiana delegation, five Democrats (including English) voted yeas; four Republicans and one Democrat voted noes. On a direct vote on the amendment, there were 95 yeas and 81 noes. Only 17 Democrats voted yeas. No single Republican voted noes. Of the Indiana delegation, four Democrats voted yeas, and English dodged. The bill, as amended, was then defeated—yeas 91; noes 95. Only eight Democrats voted yeas. Seven Southern Americans, and not a single Republican voted noes. Indiana Democrats voted no as usual.

In February a homestead bill was reported in the House, and passed that body by a vote of 130 yeas to 79 noes. Only 34 Democrats voted yeas—only one Republican voted noes. The bill was sent to the Senate, and killed by the Democracy. Only eight Democratic Senators favored the bill at any time. Every Republican voted for the bill on all occasions.

Another resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, That we are in favor of homesteads to actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States." Now, we suppose from this, the Democratic party would have the people understand that they are in favor, and always have favored, a homestead bill. This is a vile hypocrisy, and nothing else. As a party, they have opposed and defeated the excellent measure time and again. Let facts be given to a candid world. In January, 1859, Mr. Grow, of Pa., proposed in the House of Representatives, to amend a pre-emption bill so as to allow "actual settlers" ten years' time to pay for their land. On a motion to kill this bill indirectly, there were 90 yeas to 91 noes. Of the yeas, all but 14 were Democrats; of the noes, only 17 were Democrats. Of the Indiana delegation, five Democrats (including English) voted yeas; four Republicans and one Democrat voted noes. On a direct vote on the amendment, there were 95 yeas and 81 noes. Only 17 Democrats voted yeas. No single Republican voted noes. Of the Indiana delegation, four Democrats voted yeas, and English dodged. The bill, as amended, was then defeated—yeas 91; noes 95. Only eight Democrats voted yeas. Seven Southern Americans, and not a single Republican voted noes. Indiana Democrats voted no as usual.

In February a homestead bill was reported in the House, and passed that body by a vote of 130 yeas to 79 noes. Only 34 Democrats voted yeas—only one Republican voted noes. The bill was sent to the Senate, and killed by the Democracy. Only eight Democratic Senators favored the bill at any time. Every Republican voted for the bill on all occasions.

Another resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, That we are in favor of homesteads to actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States." Now, we suppose from this, the Democratic party would have the people understand that they are in favor, and always have favored, a homestead bill. This is a vile hypocrisy, and nothing else. As a party, they have opposed and defeated the excellent measure time and again. Let facts be given to a candid world. In January, 1859, Mr. Grow, of Pa., proposed in the House of Representatives, to amend a pre-emption bill so as to allow "actual settlers" ten years' time to pay for their land. On a motion to kill this bill indirectly, there were 90 yeas to 91 noes. Of the yeas, all but 14 were Democrats; of the noes, only 17 were Democrats. Of the Indiana delegation, five Democrats (including English) voted yeas; four Republicans and one Democrat voted noes. On a direct vote on the amendment, there were 95 yeas and 81 noes. Only 17 Democrats voted yeas. No single Republican voted noes. Of the Indiana delegation, four Democrats voted yeas, and English dodged. The bill, as amended, was then defeated—yeas 91; noes 95. Only eight Democrats voted yeas. Seven Southern Americans, and not a single Republican voted noes. Indiana Democrats voted no as usual.

In February a homestead bill was reported in the House, and passed that body by a vote of 130 yeas to 79 noes. Only 34 Democrats voted yeas—only one Republican voted noes. The bill was sent to the Senate, and killed by the Democracy. Only eight Democratic Senators favored the bill at any time. Every Republican voted for the bill on all occasions.

Another resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, That we are in favor of homesteads to actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States." Now, we suppose from this, the Democratic party would have the people understand that they are in favor, and always have favored, a homestead bill. This is a vile hypocrisy, and nothing else. As a party, they have opposed and defeated the excellent measure time and again. Let facts be given to a candid world. In January, 1859, Mr. Grow, of Pa., proposed in the House of Representatives, to amend a pre-emption bill so as to allow "actual settlers" ten years' time to pay for their land. On a motion to kill this bill indirectly, there were 90 yeas to 91 noes. Of the yeas, all but 14 were Democrats; of the noes, only 17 were Democrats. Of the Indiana delegation, five Democrats (including English) voted yeas; four Republicans and one Democrat voted noes. On a direct vote on the amendment, there were 95 yeas and 81 noes. Only 17 Democrats voted yeas. No single Republican voted noes. Of the Indiana delegation, four Democrats voted yeas, and English dodged. The bill, as amended, was then defeated—yeas 91; noes 95. Only eight Democrats voted yeas. Seven Southern Americans, and not a single Republican voted noes. Indiana Democrats voted no as usual.

In February a homestead bill was reported in the House, and passed that body by a vote of 130 yeas to 79 noes. Only 34 Democrats voted yeas—only one Republican voted noes. The bill was sent to the Senate, and killed by the Democracy. Only eight Democratic Senators favored the bill at any time. Every Republican voted for the bill on all occasions.

Another resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, That we are in favor of homesteads to actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States." Now, we suppose from this, the Democratic party would have the people understand that they are in favor, and always have favored, a homestead bill. This is a vile hypocrisy, and nothing else. As a party, they have opposed and defeated the excellent measure time and again. Let facts be given to a candid world. In January, 1859, Mr. Grow, of Pa., proposed in the House of Representatives, to amend a pre-emption bill so as to allow "actual settlers" ten years' time to pay for their land. On a motion to kill this bill indirectly, there were 90 yeas to 91 noes. Of the yeas, all but 14 were Democrats; of the noes, only 17 were Democrats. Of the Indiana delegation, five Democrats (including English) voted yeas; four Republicans and one Democrat voted noes. On a direct vote on the amendment, there were 95 yeas and 81 noes. Only 17 Democrats voted yeas. No single Republican voted noes. Of the Indiana delegation, four Democrats voted yeas, and English dodged. The bill, as amended, was then defeated—yeas 91; noes 95. Only eight Democrats voted yeas. Seven Southern Americans, and not a single Republican voted noes. Indiana Democrats voted no as usual.

In February a homestead bill was reported in the House, and passed that body by a vote of 130 yeas to 79 noes. Only 34 Democrats voted yeas—only one Republican voted noes. The bill was sent to the Senate, and killed by the Democracy. Only eight Democratic Senators favored the bill at any time. Every Republican voted for the bill on all occasions.

Another resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, That we are in favor of homesteads to actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States." Now, we suppose from this, the Democratic party would have the people understand that they are in favor, and always have favored, a homestead bill. This is a vile hypocrisy, and nothing else. As a party, they have opposed and defeated the excellent measure time and again. Let facts be given to a candid world. In January, 1859, Mr. Grow, of Pa., proposed in the House of Representatives, to amend a pre-emption bill so as to allow "actual settlers" ten years' time to pay for their land. On a motion to kill this bill indirectly, there were 90 yeas to 91 noes. Of the yeas, all but 14 were Democrats; of the noes, only 17 were Democrats. Of the Indiana delegation, five Democrats (including English) voted yeas; four Republicans and one Democrat voted noes. On a direct vote on the amendment, there were 95 yeas and 81 noes. Only 17 Democrats voted yeas. No single Republican voted noes. Of the Indiana delegation, four Democrats voted yeas, and English dodged. The bill, as amended, was then defeated—yeas 91; noes 95. Only eight Democrats voted yeas. Seven Southern Americans, and not a single Republican voted noes. Indiana Democrats voted no as usual.

In February a homestead bill was reported in the House, and passed that body by a vote of 130 yeas to 79 noes. Only 34 Democrats voted yeas—only one Republican voted noes. The bill was sent to the Senate, and killed by the Democracy. Only eight Democratic Senators favored the bill at any time. Every Republican voted for the bill on all occasions.

Another resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, That we are in favor of homesteads to actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States." Now, we suppose from this, the Democratic party would have the people understand that they are in favor, and always have favored, a homestead bill. This is a vile hypocrisy, and nothing else. As a party, they have opposed and defeated the excellent measure time and again. Let facts be given to a candid world. In January, 1859, Mr. Grow, of Pa., proposed in the House of Representatives, to amend a pre-emption bill so as to allow "actual settlers" ten years' time to pay for their land. On a motion to kill this bill indirectly, there were 90 yeas to 91 noes. Of the yeas, all but 14 were Democrats; of the noes, only 17 were Democrats. Of the Indiana delegation, five Democrats (including English) voted yeas; four Republicans and one Democrat voted noes. On a direct vote on the amendment, there were 95 yeas and 81 noes. Only 17 Democrats voted yeas. No single Republican voted noes. Of the Indiana delegation, four Democrats voted yeas, and English dodged. The bill, as amended, was then defeated—yeas 91; noes 95. Only eight Democrats voted yeas. Seven Southern Americans, and not a single Republican voted noes. Indiana Democrats voted no as usual.

In February a homestead bill was reported in the House, and passed that body by a vote of 130 yeas to 79 noes. Only 34 Democrats voted yeas—only one Republican voted noes. The bill was sent to the Senate, and killed by the Democracy. Only eight Democratic Senators favored the bill at any time. Every Republican voted for the bill on all occasions.

Another resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, That we are in favor of homesteads to actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States." Now, we suppose from this, the Democratic party would have the people understand that they are in favor, and always have favored, a homestead bill. This is a vile hypocrisy, and nothing else. As a party, they have opposed and defeated the excellent measure time and again. Let facts be given to