THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE PRESIDENCY.

FIRST RALLY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING IN THE PARK

THE CAMP FIRES LIGHTED.

Two Tons of Breckenridge Coal Burned.

THE EMPIRE CLUB BANNER OUT AGAIN.

Refreshing Re-union of the Hards and Softs.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD QUOTES SCRIPTURE!

John Van Buren Appears on the Platform and Cheers Douglas.

Great Enthusiasm for Douglas---His Speech.

THE NOMINATIONS RECEIVED COLDLY.

Plenty of Artillery, Bonfires, Flags and Democratic Doctrines,

&c., &c., &c.

A grand meeting of the unterrified re-united and harmonious democracy, was held in the Park last evening, under the following call:—

GRAND BUCHANAN AND BRECKENRIDGE RATIFICATION MASS MEETING IN THE PARK.

The democratic republican electors of the city and county of New York, and all others favorable to the nomination of

JAMES BUCHANAN OF PENNSYLVANIA,
For President of the United States, and
JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY,
For Vice President

Are requested to assemble in mass meeting, in the Park, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11TH INST., AT 6 O'CLOCK,

To respond to the nominations made at Cincinnati by the National Democratic Convention.

The following, among other distinguished gentlemen, have been invited to address the meeting:

Daniel S. Dickinson,	Lorenzo Sayrmour,
Lorenzo B. Shepard,	Samuel Beardsley,
Greene C. Bronson,	Nicholas Hill, Jr.,
John Van Buren,	Charles O'Conor,
George W. Clinton,	John Cochrane,
John Kelly,	Augustus Schell,
James T. Brady,	Wm. M. Tweed,
Fernando Wood,	Dennis Ss. Sickles,
David L. Seymour,	Henry C. Murphy,
Isaac V. Fowler,	L. P. Ingers.
Robert J. Dillon,	Francis B. Cutting,
John Wheeler,	Horace F. Clark,
Hiram Walbridge,	Philip Merkle.
Sam Fowler,	

HORACE F. CLARK, Chairman.
LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Chairman pro tem.

JAMES L. BENEDICT, ALFRED CHARCELLOR, JOHN Y. SAVAGE, JR., PETER B. SWEENY, } Secretaries.

Officers of the respective Democratic Republican General Committees of the city of New York.

Joseph Rose,	Patrick Coyle,	Thomas J. Barr,
John Petit,	J. L. Benedict,	B. S. Hart,
C. Swackhamer,	Lewis P. Clover,	Chas. M. Smith,
Andre Froment,	M. Ryan,	John Harrison,
Dennis McCarty,	R. C. McIntyre,	

Joint Committee of Arrangements.

The above committee, together with the officers of the meeting, speakers and invited guests will assemble in the Rotunda, City Hall, at half-past five o'clock, Wednesday evening.

The meeting was called for six o'clock, but the democracy did not not rally in very large numbers till about seven, being attracted by a very good band on the grand stand, and the reports of that gun of Captain Rynders' whose voice is unanimous for the democracy.

The scene in the Park after nightfall was quite interesting. An immense bonfire of Kentucky coal was burning, and with the glare of a drummond light on the City Hall, made the countenances of the crowd stand out in bold relief, and brought out the gay colors of the many flags and streamers. The meeting was got up with an eye to effect, and so far was a success. There did not appear to be much enthusiasm for the nominations. The only real outbreak was on the appearance of Mr. Douglass.

The grand stand was a very superior article, erected in the usual place opposite the City Hall steps, and ornamented with a buck's head and antlers in front. The national flag floated from the southeast corner, bearing the names of the candidates. Also, a banner, inscribed:—

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky.

The Empire Club pitched its stand on the Tammany side of the Park. It was decorated with American flags and the club banner, bearing the State arms, the heads of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Polk; the motto, "Enlarge the bounds of Freedom," "Oregon and Texas," and the date of organization, July 4, 1844. Rather antique, but still interesting.

Tammany Hall was gay with its ensign, and a banner thus inscribed:—

DEMOCRATIC REGULAR NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,
of Kentucky.
Again unite all portions of our common country in the ancient bonds of brotherly affection, under the flag of the constitution and the Union.—BUCHANAN.

On the right of the City Hall a stand was erected, having a small platform for speakers, about the circumference of a Western stump. Upon a sheet of canvass at the back was inscribed:—

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.
For President,
JAMES BUCHANAN.
For Vice President.
J. C. BRECKENRIDGE.

Two small silk banners (star spangled,) ornamented the sides of the platform, and upon the front corners were the French and Hungarian tri-colors. No seats for orators or reporters.

Upon the right of the speakers' stand was a transparency, with these words:—

PIONEER BUCHANAN ASSOCIATION.

The stand was lighted with lanterns, white, red, blue and green. The Union Club were well provided with Roman candles and other fireworks.

At a quarter before seven, a large number of both sections of the democracy, headed by Lorenzo B. Shepard (soft) and Horace F. Clark (hard), mounted the stand. It was stated that Messrs. Clark and Shepard drew lots for the chairmanship; and Shepard winning, Clark called the meeting to order. John Van Buren and Augustus Schell sat together on the platform.

At this time some three or four thousand persons had assembled; afterwards that number was doubled. There was no noise and no particular excitement.

Mr. HORACE F. CLARK came forward and said:—

The Democratic National Convention having finished its labors, we have met here this evening to unite in a voice of ratification that shall resound from one end of the Union to the other. The purpose of the democratic party is to secure the welfare and harmony of our whole people; from the uttermost North to the uttermost South, and from the farthest East to the farthest West. It is for this purpose we form ourselves in one solid phalanx, to break the torrent of civil discord which our political adversaries are fomenting, and which, unless prevented by the strong arm of the democracy, threatens the destruction of our republican institutions. The simple issue forced upon us by our adversaries is this: Shall the States of the American Union live on in universal harmony, or shall they be permitted, in broken fragments, to wander and perish? (Cries of "No, no; certainly not.") Upon such an issue as this it is not difficult to say where the democratic party are to be found—they remain inflexible in their faith, and will prove to be invincible in arms. I may announce the fact already well known to you, that our standard bearers have been selected, and they are James Buchanan, (faint cheers) of Pennsylvania, and John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky—familiar names—their very mention rekindle the fires of democracy. In obedience to the direction of the Committee of Arrangements of this meeting I am happy to nominate as the chairman the Hon. Lorenzo B. Shepard. (Applause.)

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, on taking the chair, said:—

Fellow Citizens—I am deeply obliged to you for the honor conferred in selecting me to preside over this large assemblage, convened to express the sentiments of the democracy of the city of New York upon the nominations of the democracy of the nation, recently assembled at Cincinnati. Under existing circumstances, I ought especially to thank the learned gentleman who presented my name to you, and who could himself have occupied this chair with so much greater ability. I am the more proud of this distinction, because it comes from those who are united upon a platform of principles which is recognized and observed alike in the States which lay along the Atlantic and the Pacific, the great lakes of the North, and the Gulf of Mexico on the South. They are the principles of constitutional liberty, of State rights, of defence of every member of this government, and every interest which has a claim upon the protection of the republic. There is nothing local or sectional about them. Upon this platform the Cincinnati Convention, in a spirit of mutual kindness and concession, regarding the great interests at stake in the approaching contest, without a dissenting voice have presented for your suffrages for the office of President, James Buchanan, that eminent statesman of the Keystone State, the enlarged limits of whose capacious mind embrace all the interests of the country, and whose life has been in truth a constitutional epic. And for the office of Vice-President, they have presented that eloquent man of the South, wise in his youth and ardent in his patriotic devotion to his country, John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. These are the exemplars of our doctrines, the worthy and accepted leaders of all who desire the ascendency of democratic principles, and we are thankful that there is no lingering doubt in our minds that they will be successful. Fellow citizens, it is desirable that the distinguished citizens of other States, now present, should feel, what is indeed the truth, that the democracy of New York are no longer divided, that these nominations have brought healing upon their wings, that hards and softs are now engaged in a new contest, a generous rivalry as to which shall first subdue their own prejudices, and render the most efficient service in the common cause, against our common enemies. Let them know that the democracy of New York will raise with willing hands the banner which she bore in the time of Andrew Jackson, with excelsior spread all over its ample folds, and that she will now redeem that triumphant pledge, as she did in those victorious days. Let them understand that every soft, every hard, holds a common sentiment to his brother, from whom he has been estranged:—

Whither thou goest, I will go; where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people and thy God my God. Where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried: the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me.

Mr. THOMAS J. BARR, (hard) read the subjoined list of officers, which was accepted by the meeting.

Mr. C. SWACKHAMER read the following:—

Resolved, That the democracy of the city of New York with one heart and one voice, respond to and ratify the nominations made by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, and they offer their congratulations to the democracy of the Union that its representatives in that convention have discharged the sacred trust committed to their hands in such a manner as to challenge the undivided approbation of every member of the great democratic family.

Resolved, That in presenting to us as the candidate for the chief magistracy of the country the name of James Buchanan of Pennsylvania—the devoted friend and unwavering supporter of Andrew Jackson—the able statesman who has stood so clear in every trust and office to which the voice of the democracy has elevated him that the tongue of detraction is silent as his fame—they have not only honored themselves and us, but crowned us, even now, to claim victory for the object of their choice.

Resolved, That the gallant Kentuckian, John C. Breckenridge, the pride of his native State, whose personal energy and genius have raised him above all obstacles to a commanding position in the nation, is appropriately placed upon the ticket with James Buchanan, and that the high station to which he will be raised of Vice President of the United States will only serve to make his eminent talents as valuable to the whole country as they already have been to the people of Kentucky.

Resolved, That we adopt and ratify the platform and resolutions of the National Convention at Cincinnati, in their entire breadth and extent, in the full confidence that the principles they so clearly and fearlessly enunciate will be accepted by every democrat, and become the guide of his political faith and action.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every good democrat to accept with cordiality the decision of the National Convention—the High Court of Appeal for the democracy of the Union—with respect to the party in the State of New York; and that we pledge ourselves to give such a majority, in November next, for the candidates of the Convention as shall restore the unbroken ascendancy in the State of sound democratic principles over sectionalism and fanaticism.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every national man to forget the differences between parties which have existed in the past history of the country, and to rally with enthusiasm to the rescue of the republic from the disunion treason which has become so widely spread, and that we extend the hand of fellowship and amity to all everywhere, who have declared their determination to unite with the democracy in their support of Union principles.

Resolved, That we earnestly, and in a spirit of true regard for the real interests of the whole democratic family, recommend to the State organizations to take such measures as will effectually promote the interest and well being of the democratic party, and urge upon the different county organizations the duty of united and joint effort, in order to replace the State of New York in the high position which she has hitherto occupied in the democratic councils of the nation.

Mr. SWACKHAMER said that these resolutions were reported in a committee composed of seven members from each section of the party and unanimously adopted.

THE CHAIR put the question on the resolutions, and they were adopted without dissent.

THE CHAIRMAN—I have now the honor to introduce to you Gen. John E. Ward, of Georgia, President of the Democratic Convention.

SPEECH OF GEN. JOHN E. WARD.

Gen. WARD was welcomed by three hearty democratic cheers. He said:—As a member of the Democratic Convention I rejoice to witness this manifestation of the people's applause. Fellow citizens, that Convention was surrounded by dangers and beset by difficulties such as never before have environed the people of this land. Noble men, since those who framed our constitution, have ever assembled with a more important work before them. (Cheers.) The first thing was to adopt, the second to preserve that holy instrument. (Applause) When we met in convention there came from the North, from the East, from the West, and the South, men prepared to lay upon the altar of their country all sectional feeling, and to adopt a platform, sanctioned by the constitution—one which would be triumphantly borne through the North and South. (Applause.) New Hampshire presented her favorite son, with her affections clinging to him, as formerly, unwavering as her own granite hills. Illinois put forward her giant statesman, and Pennsylvania presented her son, whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country. (Applause.) And now, how shall the selection be made? Friends cling close to friend, and, instead of deserting, grapple to him more firmly as he loses, clinging closer and more close, like the ivy round the wall. At last the majority manifests itself to be in favor of one, and then no factious opposition is employed. Yet still numerous friends cling to that giant statesman, whom the people will one day honor with the highest station in their gift. (Loud applause.) But a voice comes from him. He has crushed his own ambition, and he turns away from the admiring crowd and treads proudly the path of duty. (Cheers.) Stephen A. Douglas tells his friends that the majority have spoken for Buchanan, and that his highest ambition was to sustain the principles of his party. Withdraw my name, said he, and let us harness ourselves, one and all, to the work. (Renewed Cheers.) Fellow citizens, our task has been performed; will you now perform yours? (Cheers, and cries of "We will.") Friends, let the election in November next give that response. We have much to do. In the halls of the Senate of the United States treason has been taught as a virtue. Men aspiring to the highest offices in the gift of the people have put themselves in opposition to the laws of the country; as the first element of political science, treason has been taught. Even the sacred desk has been desecrated, and men have there forgotten their task to preach Christian doctrines, and have aroused the worst passions in the human race. But if the democracy are true to themselves, our banner shall be triumphant, and the earth shall be shaken to its foundations, before the pillars of our government shall be shaken. (Applause.) As an humble citizen, I shall soon return to that distant State, beneath whose warm sun fortune has rocked my cradle, and under whose sod I trust my bones shall rest. May I not carry to them the glad tidings of great joy, that the democracy of this Empire State are once more united? (Cheers, and cries of "You may, my hearty!") That men have forgotten to ask themselves to which wing they belong, when the great question is propounded, shall the Union and the constitution be preserved? (Cheers.) That they have trampled beneath their feet all recollections of past dissensions, and are a band of brothers, surrounding a banner bearing this inscription: "The constitution and the Union—we defend them side by side; and as dangers grow darker, we will rally still closer and closer around the standard, to be sundered only by death." (Prolonged cheering.)

The Sixth Ward Pioneer Buchanan and Breckenridge Club here marched up to the sound of music, and planted its banner in front of the platform.

SPEECH OF W. W. AVERY.

Mr. W. W. AVERY, delegate from North Carolina, came forward. He was loudly cheered, and said:—Mr. Chairmen and citizens of New York, it affords me pleasure to appear before the united democracy of this great city and State—a pleasure heightened by the knowledge that I have taken an humble part in bringing about that union in a State which will stand foremost in securing the election of Buchanan and Breckenridge (Cheers.) I am proud to appear in behalf of North Carolina, and as her representative to witness this demonstration, which is an evidence that the great democracy of New York now constitute one mighty and impregnable union—that they have mingled together, and present one large national compound, hard enough to withstand abolitionism, and yet soft enough to amalgamate with their Southern brethren. (Loud cheers.) I am proud not only to address you on behalf of North Carolina, but to stand here as one of those who contributed a humble part towards the establishment of the great platform which is wide and strong enough to hold every democrat from every State in the Union; and we have placed upon it a standard bearer whose name alone bears its own eulogy. (Cheers.) It is not for me to speak of James Buchanan of Pennsylvania; but I tell you here, on behalf of North Carolina, that the Southern democracy will stand by Buchanan. (Applause.) We stand prepared to support him, not because he plants himself upon a national platform, but because we know the man and have confidence in his integrity and capacity—that he contains within himself all the elements necessary to this crisis. (Applause.) There has been but one objection, friends to James Buchanan—but one at the North and at the South—which is more than any other stateman has been able to say. The objection urged against him is that he has failed to follow the great injunction to "multiply and replenish the earth." (Laughter and cheers.) And the apology made by a gentleman from Pennsylvania, was that his native State had wedded him to the constitution of his country, and he could not take to himself another consort. (Cheers.) But I say that my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania was premature; Pennsylvania has but proclaimed the banns, and it remains for the democracy of the Union, in November next, to perform the ceremony. (Prolonged cheers.) On that august occasion your sister State will be there to give away the bridegroom. Will New York stand by Pennsylvania? (Cheers, and voices "We will.")

An enthusastic Hibernian in front:—"Yes, by Jasus, New York was niver back!"

Mr. AVERY—The people respond "aye!" New York will unite with Pennsylvania and her Southern sisters on that occasion. New York I know will be present, and take her position upon the great platform of democratic principles. The plenipotentiaries of New York have given thereto their sanction, and does the democracy of New York affirm what they have done? (Cries of "They do, be dad!") That platform is from the Constitution itself, eliminated by the fathers of the republic, that great contract which guarantees to the North all they can ask, and at the same time guarantees to the South all that she can demand. Can there be anything in such a platform to which the democracy of New York shall take exception? (Cries of "No." Our Hibernian friend, excitedly: "New York is never back. New York is ready, I tell ye.") Mr. Avery:—Yes, my friends, I believe New York is and will be ready. That platform guarantees to New York, protection to all her great interests, and it guarantees to the South protection to the institution of slavery. (Cheers.) Is that not fair? All we ask of every man present is, to come forward and stand upon that platform. We ask democratic party that he shall come forward of every New York man who belongs to the and take his position by our side. (Cheers, and cries of "That we will.") I ask, fellow democrats, your attention, while I speak for a moment on this great platform, announced by the Cincinnati Convention. I am a Southern man, by birth and education. I am a North Carolinian; but I stand upon no sectional ground. I am a State rights man, so far as to ask for North Carolina her equal rights under the constitution, and no more. I claim to be a national man, in its broadest sense, and to give to New York and to every northern State its full rights under the constitution; and if necessary, to use all the force we can to insure that to every State. All we ask of you is to do likewise. (Cheers.) There is one great issue presented in the platform, to which I desire your attention for a few moments. I claim to stand upon American soil, and be an American. I feel that I can talk as broadly and frankly to you as if I stood upon the soil of North Carolina. There is one great question, then, on which I say that the position of the people of the South is in some respects misunderstood. That question is the Kansas and Nebraska bill. (Cheers for the bill and for Douglas.) I pronounce that as the greatest measure of deliverance and liberty, (cheers.) I say it is bringing back our government to its original position under the constitution of the country. Now the issue of that bill may be comprehended in a nut shell. There are certain factions now at the North, (whom you in New York oppose more bitterly than the South, because we have no abolitionists here and I hope never shall,) who denounce the bill. But the question is simply this: whether in the expansion of this country, the South is to be denied any growth. I say that the spirit of this age is progressive, and that the manifest destiny of this great country is to be an ocean-bound republic. (Loud cheers.) The Anglo-Saxon race will expand, and it will amalgamate with it our Irish and German friends. Shall the South be told that it must stand still? Friends be assured the negro won't be carried any where, where his labor will not pay—and where no white man can live and work. It will not do for you at the North to say, we will not interpose the strong arm of government against you, because the constitution forbids it. I ask you where is the difference of doing a thing directly and indirectly? If you prevent our expansion, where is the difference between you and abolitionists? All we ask is that when the tide is outward, you will permit us to throw our cask upon the waves with you; and if we shall be stranded, then we will submit without a murmur. I desire to say one thing more. (Impatient cries for "Douglas," "Stop him!" "Put him down!") Friends, I understand that I am addressing democrats. In my country no democrat who gets up to make a speech is interrupted: he is allowed to go on. The national democracy of New York are welcome, not only where I come from, but all through the South. Well, as I was about saying to you when I was interrupted, we desire the issue, if it is to be presented, to be presented now, and upon the platform. (Cheers). There are factionists who raise the cry that the country is in danger. They remind me of a story I once heard of an Irishman, who dreamed that he was in heaven, and there met the Pope. He solicited a drink, and was asked what he wished? "Punch," said Pat. "Will you have it hot or cold?" inquired the Pope. "Hot, may it please your Holiness," said Pat. But while the Pope was mixing a jorum that set Pat's mouth watering, a straw tickled him, and he awoke. "Och, bad luck to me," said he, rubbing his eyes, "that I didn't take it cowld anyhow, and not lose time in the mixin'!" (Laughter.) Well, the alarm of these factionists has about as much foundation and reality as Pat's punch. I shall not detain you longer. I have never addressed such a large crowd as this. I can throw my voice to the utmost limits of our North Carolina crowds; but here it would require the stentorian voice of Jupiter Tonans to reach the mass. I address you as a brother democrat. ("You're welcome, by Jasus!" from a Hibernian in front. Renewed cries for Douglas from others.) New York was divided. That has been deplored by every man in the broad Union; and there will be but one great hallelujah on hearing the announcement that these dissensions are at an end. North Carolina will cast her vote for Buchanan and Breckenridge, and we expect you to do likewise. (Cheers, and "We will," from several voices.) I tell you, on behalf of John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, that you may fear nothing, so far as he is concerned. He stands upon the platform right square. (Cheers.) He is a descendant of one of the authors of the celebrated resolutions of '98, and who will ask for a better lineage? I say to you that you may put entire confidence in the democracy of John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. He is a young man; but we want vigor in our statesmen. Ours is a progressive country, and a man of thirty-five years has his intellect developed as much as men of seventy years in other countries. It is said of James Buchanan that he is an old man; but he is one of those who will never grow old, but who will die, as all his compeers did, in the harness. (Cheers.) Like those with whom he stood—Clay, Webster and Calhoun—men who never grew old—he is prepared now, as he ever was, to battle against factionists, from whatever quarter they may come. I ask you if such men ever grow old? (Cries of "Never, never, never.") I can speak of Buchanan, because he has been for years the favorite of my State. Four years ago we balloted forty-nine times for him, and never deserted him until his own friends gave him up. I, therefore, speak the sentiments of my own people; and if New York delegates speak truly, I strike a chord in the heart of every national democrat here present. (Cheers and impatient cries of "Let some one else take the stand," "Cut him off," &c.) I desire, in conclusion, to make one single remark. I have told you that in North Carolina we have no abolitionists, but there is an organization there as odious to North Carolina as abolitionists are to New Yorkers. They are a party who proscribe men because of their religious faith and their place of birth—a party which says a man of foreign birth is unfit to hold office, no matter how good a citizen. Now, we recognize in every man the right of freedom of speech and freedom of conscience. It is a man is fit for the office, we ask not whence he comes, but, according to the constitution, take him by the hand and hail him as a brother. I desire to say that in North Carolina the annihilation of the Know Nothings will be as complete as the defeat of abolitionists by New York in November next. (Loud cheers.)

In response to the unanimous call of the meeting, Mr. DOUGLAS now came forward and was received with the most enthusiastic cheering. Not satisfied with this demonstration, many tossed up their hats, and the crowd on the balcony of the City Hall—among whom was John Van Buren—waived theirs. John had left the platform and taken a more elevated position, where he rightly believed he could be seen to better advantage, and where he exerted himself but in hard, as energetically, if not as heartily, as the most enthusiastic admirer of Douglas and his principles could. When silence was restored, Mr. Douglas spoke as follows:—

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Mr. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW DEMOCRATS—When the newspapers shall convey the intelligence to the remotest parts of this republic that the New York democracy are united as one man in favor of James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge, joy will be imparted to the heart of every national patriot. (Cheers.) New York, the Empire State, now occupies that position which entitles her by her numbers, by her influence, her wealth, and, above all, by her devotion to those true constitutional State right's principles which have always prevailed whenever the party has been united as one man, upon the platform adopted in convention. (Cheers.) I came here only when I found that there was a joint invitation signed by hards and softs—(Renewed cheers)—dissolving the cold matters of difference, and uniting in one common effort to redeem and save the country from that whirlpool of sectional agitation and strife and discord to which the combined despotisms of the world were desirous to consign the republic. I have refused for four years to address either section of the democratic party in New York, or to answer any invitation from either section, for the reason that I had resolved as a democrat I would never recognise a division among men who ought to be united as brethren in a common cause. But when the joyous news arrived that New York was a unit, that her democracy were brethren, that past difference were forgotten, that the Cincinnati Convention had blotted out all remembrance of the past, and only presented the hopes, the glories of the future, I was ready to come and extend the hand of fellowship to the New York democracy united, one and indivisible—ready to march to a glorious victory, and to insure the ascendency of our principles. (Cheers.) Now we are ready to meet the enemy and give him battle upon the issues as he proudly proclaimed them two years ago. When this black republican organization was first formed they put forth upon their banner their principles, defying the democracy to meet them on those issues. What were those principles thus boldly, proudly, defiantly proclaimed to their opponents? They were first the restoration of that black line called the Missouri compromise; second, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; third, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; fourth, the abolition of the slave trade among the States; fifth, the admission of no more Territories or States into this Union, unless slavery was first prohibited, thus determined to cause the crucifixion of every man who voted for Kansas and Nebraska. The Cincinnati Convention first negatived every one of those principles—first proclaimed creed that meets the cordial approbation of every democrat in America, no matter from what point of the compass he may come. (Cheers.) Who is now prepared to say that the democracy is not a national party? The National Convention has proclaimed a creed so clear, so unequivocal, so direct, that the man who runs may read, that the wayfaring man may understand it; and now we ask the voice, the judgment, the verdict of the American people upon the approval of that creed which has just been presented to them. (Applause.) Our enemies have abandoned the issues which they so defiantly presented when they first entered the canvass. Bear in mind, my countrymen, that under the union of the combined isms, abolitionism, free soilism, Know Nothingism, Maine liquor-lawism, woman's rightsism (laughter), and all the other baneful isms—under this combination they were enabled to throw a majority into the present House of Representatives, which gave them the control of that body. They elected Mr. Banks—a Know Nothing and abolitionist, a free soiler and Maine liquor law man, a man who embodied all their prejudices, all their isms in his own person—they elected him Speaker of that House. He appointed on every committee in the House men of his own color and complexion in politics. They have no excuse now for not having brought forward their bills—for not having brought forward their enactments to redeem the pledges they made to the people to carry out their professed principles. They have not dared to bring forward a bill to restore the Missouri compromise line; they have not dared to bring forward a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law; they have not dared to bring forward a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; they have not dared to bring forward a bill to prohibit the slave trade between the States; they have not dared to bring forward a bill to carry out any one of the pledges they made to the people at the time they were elected. (Applause.) I ask you now are you prepared to put in power men who have violated every principle, who have falsified every pledge and who have proved recreant to every obligation that honorable men could possibly have assumed in an election? (Cries of "No, no.") What excuse do they give for this recreancy on their part to their own principles? What excuse for not carrying out the cherished objects they professed to have in view? Why not, if they were honest men, do what they professed to have in view? The answer is, because it is not politic to do it. They say it would hurt them at the election—(Laughter)—and therefore it is not politic to be honest. (Renewed laughter.) It is not politic to carry out their principles; it is not politic to redeem their pledges; it is not politic to be men worthy of faith and confidence among honest men. Their action shows that they are conscious they got their present position by falsification and fraud. They desire to play the same game till after the next Presidential election. With a majority in Congress, elected by abolitionists and Know Nothings, why do they not bring forward their bill and redeem their pledge to proscribe every man of foreign birth within the limits of this great republic? They dare not. The wish to coax and deceive some men of foreign birth to vote for a Know Nothing candidate under the name of freedom. (A voice—"They can't do it.") They wish to do this in order that—the man chosen—the votes of foreign born citizens may be made the instrument to deprive every naturalized citizen of his constitutional rights. If they dare not redeem their pledges—if they dare not carry out their principles, when they have got power in Congress, with what face, with what assurance, can they ask a moral, a religious, an honest people to trust them again? (Cheers.) Instead of carrying out their pledges, they now wish to ignore every plank in their platform: they desire to dodge all the issues, and in lieu of it make up a side issue upon the recent events in the Territory of Kansas. Now, what are those events? They tell us that civil war, bloodshed and violence prevail in Kansas. Why is that? Is it the result of the Kansas-Nebraska bill? Bear in mind, my countrymen, that the same law, the same act of Congress, which created Kansas, created Nebraska—both Territories depend upon the same organic law, and have the same rights, the same principles secured to them. And yet in Nebraska there has been peace, harmony, quiet, good will—everything to gladden the heart of a patriot. (Applause.) On the other hand, in Kansas, you have rebellion against the law, violence, murder, house burning, bloodshed—every crime that can disgrace humanity. Why is it that—both being under the same organic law—in one Territory every blessing that a free people could desire results from the Kansas act, while in the other everything that can disgrace free institutions has occurred? What is the cause of this difference? You will find the cause in the action of those men who originally opposed the Nebraska bill, resolved and determined to render it odious by the vile acts which should be perpetrated under it. In Nebraska, where peace prevails, the abolitionists and their emigrant societies don't extend their influence. Foreign interference was kept out; the people were allowed to regulate their own affairs in their own way, unmolested and undisturbed by foreign interference. In Nebraska, therefore, the true principles of the bill—the principles of self-government in obedience to the constitution—had fair play. (Applause.) And wherever fair play had been given to that principle, peace, quiet and happiness have been the result. On the other hand, in Kansas you find that the New England Emigrant Aid Society, through corporations with a combined capital of five millions of dollars, undertook to regulate the affairs of a Territory fifteen hundred miles off, and to control the liberties of the people with respect to their rights and interests in the Territory. This interference on the part of the freesoil abolition and black republican parties, by corporations from New England, to regulate Western affairs, has created in Kansas what every man supposed it would create—civil war, dissensions, violence and bloodshed. For every drop of blood that has been or shall be shed in the Territory of Kansas, the black republican leaders are responsible. It is a part of their line of policy to get up civil war there, and then make political capital out of the innocent blood shed by their tools and dupes, for the purpose of promoting the interests of their candidate in the Presidential election. What is their excuse for not obeying the law in Kansas? They tell us the laws enacted by the territorial Legislature are barbarous and inhuman. The laws comprise a large volume of at least a thousand pages, containing numerous enactments protecting every interest in society. Yet out of that long list of laws, only two short enactments have been specified as being either unjust or improper. (Applause.) The first relates to the question of slavery, and the second regulate the affairs of elections. It is worthy of remark, and should never be forgotten, that under neither of these laws has any one case yet arisen which was objected to as being improper. No case has ever arisen, no writ ever been issued, no trial ever been had, no act of violence ever occurred under either of these two obnoxious laws. Then what excuse is there for that violence? These men, these black republicans sent out their agents there to get up strife and bloodshed, to be copied into abolition papers here for political effect. Contributions are taken up to buy rifles to send to men, that they may resist the law. Preachers of the gospel adopt rifles as the instrument of salvation, instead of the Holy Scriptures. The pulpit of the house of God is turned into a recruiting office for brigands to go to Kansas, to stir up strife and civil war, in order that the *Tribune*, the *Times*, the *Evening Post* and other abolition papers here, may parade the horrors of the border ruffians, and that your Sillimans, your Theodore Parkers, and your Lloyd Garrisons may get men to go into Kansas, to burn innocent people's houses, and, when writs are issued against the house burner, to shoot down the officers of the law, rescue the house burner, protect him in his violence; and then they talk of the consequences of the Nebraska bill. Now, it is simply a question in Kansas whether law shall prevail or violence shall triumph—it is a question of the supremacy of the law over rebellion against the constituted authorities. The black republicans, being in the minority, are determined to accomplish by violence what they cannot accomplish at the ballot box; and yet we are called upon in Congress to bring forward some measure to restore peace in Kansas. My friends, I am anxious for peace in Kansas, and will do anything consistent with the character of a good citizen to establish peace and quiet in Kansas. (Applause.) But this can be done only by making the criminal submit to the laws of the land. It can only be done by putting the house burner in the penitentiary, by hanging the murderer under sentence of the court, and by protecting the rights of the people of Kansas, as we protect the rights of our citizens here. (Applause.)

At this point the Eleventh ward Buchanan and Breckenridge Club made their appearance, preceded by a band of music, and banners and transparencies, bearing the following devices:—

"The Union must and shall be preserved," "The Union for ever," "The continent of America is ours, and ours alone," "The constitution and our laws," "The union of our people upon the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention."

As the procession made its way through the dense crowd in front of the platform it was greeted with the most uproarious applause, and it was some time before the manifestations of applause subsided, so as to allow the speaker to resume his remarks.

Three cheers for Douglas were then called for by some enthusiastic individual near the platform, and they were heartily responded to by the crowd. Order being restored,

Mr. DOUGLAS then resumed his remarks, as follows:—My friends, you will find that the question which I have just been discussing, the supremacy of law over mob violence and rebellion, is distinctly and sternly rebuked by the Cincinnati platform. Mr. Buchanan, our standard-bearer upon this occasion, has accepted that platform unconditionally, and in the event of his election, which I regard as certain as the evolutions of time, you will find that the strict conservative principle of peace at home, peace in the States, peace in the Territories, the security of life, of liberty and of property under the law will be the fundamental rule of his administration. (Great applause and cheering.) I cannot impress upon you too strongly the importance of that great principle, the sanctity of the law. We boast of our liberty—and justly, too—because we live under a government of law. Wherever liberty is protected by law, wherever property is protected by law, wherever men's rights are protected by law, there is true liberty, there is true constitutional freedom. (Applause.) He who resists the supremacy of the law of the land is an enemy to all free institutions. The law is the guardian of all that is consecrated to freedom. The law protects the ballot box, protects the elective franchise, protects a man's life, a man's liberty, a man's property, a man's reputation—all that is dear to him in a civilized community. The great characteristic of the national democratic party is its attachment to the constitution and the law of the land, as the people through their representatives shall make it and the court in its jurisdiction shall expound it. In Kansas the black republicans base their hopes upon a successful resistance to the law of the land. They do not confine their rebellion against law even to Kansas. They practice it in these States of the Union. They resist the Fugitive Slave law openly and boldly, and why? Because, they say, they do not like the law. Is that a satisfactory reason for resisting the execution of the law—that you do not like it? Did you ever see a criminal in the box who loved the law that consigned him to the prison? (Cries of "No, no.") And yet these liberty loving men—these men whose consciences are so tender that they will not allow them to be true to the constitution of the country and their oaths—these very men do not like the Fugitive Slave law, and hence they will not obey it. Whenever you sanction the privilege that one man may set aside a law because of his love to freedom, you authorize any other man to resist another law because he does not like that. If, therefore, you believe in the supremacy of the law, you must obey every law as the Legislature makes it, as the Court expounds it, and as the executive officers execute it, in obedience to judicial process. What reason do these black republicans give for resisting the Fugitive Slave law? (A voice—"The 'higher law.'") Why, they tell you that it sends a negro back to his master. Did you ever hear of any other objection to that law except that it sent the slave home to his master, where he owed service? If that be the objection, what does the constitution of the United States say upon that point? It says, that any person owing service or labor in any State escaping into another shall not be released by any law or regulation therein, but shall be delivered up. Every man, therefore, who is opposed to the Fugitive Slave law upon the ground that it sends the slave back to his master, is opposed to the constitution of our country, as Washington and our Revolutionary fathers made it. Such men go into the Senate of the United States, and appeal to God for the sincerity of their vows, that they will obey the constitution, with a mental reservation that they will violate, not only the constitution and their oath solemnly taken in the presence of God and their country, that they will be faithful to it. If there was a hole in the Fugitive Slave law big enough to let every negro escape, would not these black republicans say that it was the hollest that any legislative body ever enacted? (Laughter.) These black republicans not only preach rebellion against the law in Kansas, but they raise the standard of rebellion here in the States of the Union. What is the distinctive feature between our glorious republic and the monarchies of Europe? Is not the difference owing to the fact that in the arbitrary governments of Europe, the will of the prince is the law of the land? Here, the will of the people, expressed, according to the forms of the constitution, is the supreme law of the land. (Applause.) How, then, can you preserve that great distinctive feature of our constitution except by strict obedience to the law as the people have made it through their Legislature? I repeat, therefore, that the supremacy of the law is the great conservative feature of the democratic platform, as proclaimed by the Cincinnati Convention. (Great applause). My friends, I find that these black republican traitors and black republican newspapers have already begun to shed crocodile tears over my own humble fate—(laughter)—because they say that the Convention created a Douglas platform, and then put Buchanan on it. (Applause). I wish to invite your attention for a moment to this point, and see whether that platform is not a Buchanan platform as well as a Douglas platform. (Cries of "Yes," "yes"). They say that it is a Douglas platform, because it has endorsed every position that I have taken, not only upon the slavery question and the Kansas and Nebraska question, but also upon the question of our foreign policy. (A voice—"Good for you".) That is true, and because it is true I entered this campaign with heart and soul, ready to devote all my energies to the success of the platform and the candidates who stand upon it. (Great cheering and applause.) Now, my friends, if you will listen for a moment to a brief historical recital, I will show you that James Buchanan and myself have occupied for years past, ever since I came into public life, precisely the same position upon this slavery question from the beginning to the end. Bear in mind that in 1845 Congress passed an act for the annexation of Texas to this republic; and if you will look at the journals of Congress you will find that I offered the proposition to extend the Missouri compromise line through Texas indefinitely, as far as the Territory should extend. That act passed with that provision in it, and Mr. Buchanan, who was in Mr. Polk's Cabinet at the time, approved of it. (Applause.) In the course of events, war between Mexico and the United States grew out of it, the justice of which Mr. Buchanan asserted, as a member of Mr. Polk's Cabinet; and I maintained in the House of Representatives, by my votes and my speech, and my every act as a representative of my State. (Great applause.) When there came a proposition that by that war we would acquire territory from Mexico, Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, on the 6th of August, 1846, offered a proposition to prohibit