THE OHIO STAR.

A Family Newspaper, Devoted to General Intelligence, Miscellaneous Reading, and the Rights of Man.

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THE OHIO STAR.

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Business Directory

PUBLIC OFFICERS IN PORTAGE COUNTY.

Luther Day, *Common Pleas Judge, 9th Dist 2nd Sub-Division, composed of Trumbul Portage and Mahoning counties.*
Ebenezer Spalding, *Clerk.*
Horace M. Clark, *Deputy Clerk.*
Luther L. Brown, *Probate Judge.*
James Woodard, *Sheriff.*
John G. McBride, *Auditor.*
H. C. Hawkins, *Deputy Auditor.*
Charles Green, *Treasurer.*
Rudolphus Bard, *Recorder.*
Saml. Strawder, *Prosecuting Attorney.*
John M. Tilden, *Coroner.*
Samuel D. Harris, *Surveyor.*
Abel Fowler, *Auctioneer.*
Andrew Jackson, *Com'r of Insolvents.*

Hiram Spencer, Joel H. Curtiss, Moses A. Birchard } *Commissioners.*

Nelson Eggleston, Andrew Jackson, Dr. J. G. Willis, } *School Examiners.*

John B. King, Lyman Hine, William Crane, } *Direct's Co. Infirmary.*

Officers of the Farmers' Insurance Company of Portage County.

Richard J. Thompson, *President.*
David M'Intosh, *Vice President.*
Henry A. Swift, *Secretary.*
Enos P. Brainerd, *Treasurer.*
Directors—David M'Intosh, Eli Booth, Alvah Udall, Moses Bundy, Jr., Samuel S. Spicer, Lewis E. Booth.

Officers Portage Co. Agricultural Society

David McIntosh, *President.*
Enos. P. Brainerd, *Treasurer.*
Alson A. Harris, *Secretary.*
Board of Government.
David McIntosh, Ransom A. Gillett, Ezra B. Taylor, Enos P. Brainerd, Richard J. Thompson, Wallace Williamson, Ponemoy Reed, Marcus F. Spelman, Benj. F. Parlee.

Officers Portage Co. Br. State Bank of Ohio

R. E. Campbell, *President.*
J. H. Ebbert, *Cashier.*

Mails Arrive at and Depart from Ravenna as follows:

Cleveland Mail arrives at 10½ A. M. Daily
do do departs at 3½ P. M. do
Pittsburgh do arrives at 5 A. M. do
do do departs at 11 A. M. do
Warren do arrives at 3 P. M. do
do do departs at 11½ A. M. do
Canton do arrives Tuesdays&Saturdays 1 P. M.
do do departs Mondays&Fridays 11½ A. M.
Chardon do arrives Wednesdays&Fridays 4 P. M.
do do departs Tuesdays&Thuradays 8 A. M.
Garrettsville departs, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Arrives same days at 7 P. M.

Dr. J. G. Willis,
Physician and Surgeon—Streetsboro, Ohio:

H. Pratt, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office in F. W. Seymour's building on the public square, nearly opposite the Court House.

Jno. Pease Wellman, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office on Main street, No. 109.

E. H. Wait, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
RAVENNA, PORTAGE COUNTY, OHIO.
☞ Office at the old stand of Streator & Wait.
Ravenna, March 6, 1850.

Dr. B. T. Spellman,
Dentist—Ravenna Ohio. Office in Seymour's Block, over the Post Office.

M. Birchard & J. W. Tyler,
ATTY'S & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have agreed to become jointly interested in their professional business in Portage county.—They may be consulted at Ravenna during the terms of court or at their offices in vacation.
Address in vacation—Birchard & Sutliff, Warren, O., or Birchard & Tyler, Franklin Mills, O

F. W. TAPPAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office nearly opposite the Prentiss House, Ravenna, Ohio.

SAML. STRAWDER O. P. BROWN

Strawder & Brown.
Attorneys at Law—Ravenna, Ohio—Office at the Court House.

H. H. Willard.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Palmyra, Portage County, Ohio.
August 21, 1849. 3m

Andrew Jackson.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
And Solicitor in Chancery,
RAVENNA, OHIO.
Collections and all other business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention.
ANDREW JACKSON, NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Seymour's Block.

J. L. RANSEY. E. E. TAYLOR

Ranney & Taylor
ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, Ravenna, Ohio.
☞ Office over Seymour's store.

Darius Lyman.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RAVENNA, PORTAGE CO., OHIO.
☞ Office in Hood's Building, over S. A. & R. A. Gillett's store.
Ravenna, June 1, 1849. tf-26

R. P. Spalding.
Attorney at Law—Cleveland, Ohio—Office in Parsons' Block—Superior Street.

D. M. SOMERVILLE,
TAILOR.
HAS removed his shop a few doors west of the post office—Ravenna, Ohio.
April 8, 1851.

S A & R A Gillett
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c., north side public square, Ravenna, Ohio.

F W Seymour
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Crockery, Boots, Shoes &c., north side public square, Ravenna, Ohio.

Rowell & Co
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., Mason's Block, Main street, Ravenna, Ohio.

Kent, Grennell & Co
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Nails Hardware, Glass &c., Franklin, Ohio.

H L & R Day
Dealers in Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats Caps, Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Carpeting &c., at their New Store, Main st., east of the Public Square.

C & J C Prentiss
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Stoves, Hard ware, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c., Brick Block, west side public square, Ravenna, Ohio.

E. T. Richardson,
Dealer in English and American Hardware, Saddle, Harness and Carriage Trimmings, Iron, Nails, Steel &c., &c.; at the old stand of Mason & Brainerd, Ravenna Ohio.

The Hon. Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, in his speech in favor of the Homestead Law, when pending before the house of Representatives, introduced the following striking poem, from the pen of Duganne:—

The Acres and the Hands.

"The Earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof,"
Said God's most holy word,
The water hath fish, and the land hath flesh,
And the air hath many a bird;
And the soil is teeming o'er all the earth,
And the earth hath numberless lands;
Yet millions of hands want acres,
While millions of acres want hands.

Sunlight, and music, and gladsome flowers,
Are over the earth spread wide;
And good God gave these gifts to men—
To men who on earth abide.
Yet thousands are toiling in poisinous gloom,
And shackled with iron bands,
And millions of hands want acres,
And millions of acres want hands.

"Tis writ that "ye shall not muzzle the ox,
That treadeth out the corn,"
Yet behold you have shackled the poor man's arm,
That have all earth's burden's borne.
The land is a gift of a bounteous God,
And to labor his word commands;
Yet millions of hands want acres,
While millions of acres want hands.

Who hath ordained that the few should hoard
Their millions of useless gold,
And rob the earth of its fruits and flowers,
While profitless soil they hold;
Who hath ordained that the parchment scroll,
Should fence round miles of land,
While millions of hands want acres,
And millions of acres want hands.

"Tis a glaring lie on face of day—
This robbery of men's rights—
'Tis a lie that the word of the Lord disowns,
"Tis a curse that burns and blights,
And 'twill burn and blight, till the people rise
And swear, while they break their bands,
That the hands shall henceforth have acres,
And the acres henceforth have hands.

DOCUMENTS FOR THE CAMPAIGN!!

PRESENTED WITHOUT NOTE OR COMMENT FOR THE CANDID CONSIDERATION OF CANDID MEN.

1. Fugitive Slave Law approved by Millard Fillmore, Sept. 18, 1850.
2. Baltimore Democratic National Platform.
3. Gen. Pierce's Letter of Acceptance.
4. Hon. W. R. King's Letter of Acceptance.
5. De Leon Correspondence.
6. Baltimore Whig National Platform.
7. Gen. Scott's Letter of Acceptance.
8. Gen. Scott's Letter to Hon. W. S. Archer.
9. Gen. Scott's Letter to Gov. Jones.
10. Gen. Scott's Conversation with the Mississippi Delegation.
11. Hon. Wm. A. Graham's Letter of Acceptance.
12. Hon. Wm. A. Graham's Letter declining to run on the Webster Ticket.
13. Pittsburgh Free Democratic National Platform.
14. Votes never thrown away.

(1)

Fugitive Slave Bill.

As passed by the Senate and House of Representatives, September 12th, 1850; and approved September 18th, 1850, by President Fillmore:

AN ACT to amend and supplementary to the act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February 12, 1793.

SEC. 1. That persons who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed Commissioners in virtue of any act of Congress, by the Circuit Courts of the United States, and who in consequence of such appointments, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace or other magistrate of any of the United States may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, and imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to establish Judicial Courts of the United States," shall be and are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Superior Court of each organized territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes which is now possessed by the Circuit Courts of the United States; and all commissioners who shall be appointed for such purposes by the Superior Court of any organized Territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers and exercise all the duties conferred by law upon the commissioner appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Circuit Courts of the United States and the Superior Courts of each organized territory of the United States, shall, from time to time, enlarge the number of commissioners, with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this act.

SEC. 4 And be it further enacted, That the commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the territories, severally and collectively, in term-time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the circuit or district court for the district of such marshals; and after arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable on his official bond to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State, territory or district whence he escaped, and the better to enable the said commissioners when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently; in conformity with the requirements of the constitution of the United States and of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties, respectively to appoint in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, with authority to such commissioners or the persons to be appointed by them to execute process as aforesaid to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or posse comitatus of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law whenever their services may be required as aforesaid for that purpose; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers any where in the state within which they are executed.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a person held to service or labor in any state, or territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another state or territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such services or labor may be due, or his, her or their agent or attorney, duly authorized by power of attorney, in writing acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such persons to be taken forthwith before such court, judge or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the state or territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is said to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the state or territory from which such fugitive may have escaped, as aforesaid and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from each fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the state or territory in which such service or labor was due, to the state or territory in which he or she was arrested with authority to such claimant or his or her agent or attorney to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case to take and remove such fugitive person back to the state or territory from whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial, or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such alledged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the state or territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of said person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate or other person whomsoever."

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly or willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons, lawfully assisting, him, her or them from arresting such fugitive from service or labor either with or without process, as aforesaid: or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue such fugitive from service or, labor, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared: or shall aid, abet, or assist such a person so owing service or labor as aforesaid directly or indirectly to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such a person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousands dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which the offence may have been committed, or before the proper court criminal jurisdiction if committed within any one of the organized territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost, as aforesaid, to be recovered by action for debt, in any of the district or territorial courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction, the said offence may have been committed.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, that the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant his or her agent or attorney, or where each supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid, in either case, by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor, as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for said person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid at the instance and request of such claimant with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or commissioner in in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor, be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such commissioner or not.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, that upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehended that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possessions before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the state from whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants, while so employed to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and *paid out of the treasury of the United States.*

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, that when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney may apply to any court of record therein or judge thereof in vacation, and makes satisfactory, proof to such court or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matter as proved, and also a general description of the persons so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be, and a transcript of such record authenticated by the attestation of clerk and seal of the said court being produced in any other State Territory or District in which the person so escaping may be found and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party, of other and further evidence, if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid grant to such claimant a certificate of the right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the state or territory from which he escaped, Provided,

That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid. But in its absence the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs, competent in law.

Approved September 18. 1850.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

(2)

Democratic National Platform.

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in general convention of the states, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert, before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidate for the popular suffrage:—

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution; and the grants of power made therein, ought to be stricly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several states, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other state purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank: that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government, and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book.

9. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several states, and that such states are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included, which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will RESIST all attempts at renewing, in congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the states, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given aid and comfort to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under republican institutions and we congratulate the American people upon the result of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the old world, a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every state, and thereby the union of the states, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

(3)

Acceptance of the Democratic Nominations.

We have received for publication the following correspondence, from the Committee delegated by the National Democratic Convention to communicate its nominations for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency to the distinguished gentlemen upon whom they were conferred; and we have great pleasure in now laying before the Democracy of the country the patriotic and eloquent letters in which its chosen leaders signify their acceptance of the elevated position to which they have been called.

Refraining at this time from any extended comment upon these letters, we would yet call attention to the explicit and emphatic terms in which they approve and adopt the declaration of democratic principles and policy as set forth by the convention.

The above is from the Washington *Union* of this morning, which contains also the letters addressed to the candidates, but we have only space for their replies.—*Balt. Argus:*

Letter from Gen. Pierce.

CONCORD, N. H. June 17, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge your personal kindness in presenting to me this day, your letter officially informing me of my nomination, by the Democratic National Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The surprise with which I received the intelligence of the nomination was not unmingled with painful solicitude, and yet it is proper for me to say that the manner in which it was conferred was peculiarly gratifying. The delegation from New Hampshire, with all the glow of state pride, and all the warmth of personal regard, would not have submitted my name to the convention, nor would they have cast a vote for me under circumstances other than those which occurred.

I shall always cherish with pride and gratitude the recollection of the fact that the voice which first pronounced for me—and pronounced alone—came from the mother of states—a pride and gratitude rising far above any consequences that can betide me personally.

May I not regard it as a fact pointing to the overthrow of sectional jealousies, and looking to the perennial life and vigor of a Union cemented by the blood of those who have passed to their reward—a Union wonderful in its formation—boundless in its hopes—amazing in its destiny. I accept the nomination, relying upon an abiding devotion to the interests, the honesty and the glory of our whole country, but, beyond an I above all upon a power superior to all human might, a power which, from the first gun of the revolution, in every crisis through which we have passed, in every hour of our acknowledged peril, when the dark clouds have shut down around us, has interposed as if to baffle human wisdom, outmarch human forecast, and bring out of darkness the rainbow of promise. Weak myself, faith and hope repose there in security. I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgement; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word or act of my life in conflict.

I am, with the highest respect,
Your most obedient servant,
FRANK. PIERCE.

To Hon. J. S. Barbour, J. Thompson, Alpheus Felch, Pierre Soule.

(4)

Letter from William R. King.

SENATE CHAMBER, June 22, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, notifying me that I have been nominated by the Democratic Convention as Vice President of the United States.

This distinguished manifestation of the respect and confidence of my Democratic brethren commands my most grateful acknowledgements, and I cheerfully accept the nomination with which I have been honored.

Throughout a long public life I am not conscious that I have swerved from those principles which have been cherished and sustained by the Democratic party; and in whatever situation I may be placed, my countrymen may rest assured that I shall adhere to them faithfully and zealously—perfectly satisfied that the prosperity of our common country and the permanency of our free institutions can be promoted and preserved only by administering the government in strict accordance with them.

The platform as laid down by the convention meets with my cordial approbation. It is national in all its parts; and I am content not only to stand upon it, but on all occasions to defend it.

For the very flattering terms in which you have been pleased, gentlemen, to characterize my public services, I feel that I am indebted to the personal regard which I am proud to know you individually entertain for me, and that you greatly overrate them. The only merit I can lay claim to is an honest discharge of the various positions with which I have been honored.—This I claim—nothing more.

With the highest respect and esteem,
I am, gentlemen, your fellow citizen.
WILLIAM R. KING.

To Messrs. J. S. Barbour, J. Thompson, Alpheus Felch, Pierce Soule.

(5)

De Leon Correspondence.

The New Hampshire *Independent* affirms that Gen. Pierce made the following remarks in a speech delivered by him at New Boston, N. H., in January last:

"The speaker now took up the subject of slavery. He said it was the greatest trouble of the country, and was so regarded by Washington. As for himself, he never saw a *human being* in bondage without feeling his heart revolt at it. *Slavery is contrary to the constitution in some respects—a moral blot upon the character of the nation!*"

* * * * * * *

"I have been asked if I like this fugitive slave law. I answer no. I have a most *revolting* feeling at the giving up of a slave.—*The fugitive slave law is opposed to humanity! Yes, it is opposed to moral right!!*"—*Gen. Pierce at New Boston, Jan. 1852.*

The Washington *Republic* inserted the above with comments; in consequence of which the following correspondence ensued:

To the Editor of the Republic:

DEAR SIR:—Of the appearance in your paper of a charge intended, if not calculated, seriously to impale, and perchance to destroy the confidence of Gen. Pierce's southern supporters in his soundness on the slavery question, I addressed him a letter, which, together with his reply, I now ask you, as an act of justice, to publish.

I make this request, presuming your object, like mine, to have been the discovery of the truth.

Very respectfully,
EDWIN DE LEON.

Washington, Aug. 13, 1852.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will find an article, in which, as one of the editors of the *Southern Press*, of this city, I took issue with my colleague in advocacy of your claims to Southern support for the Presidency. That action was predicated upon my belief of your entire soundness upon the slavery question.

Within the last week, a speech, purporting to have been delivered by you in January last, has been republished from two Democratic papers in your own State, (which are said now to support you.) On the truth or falsity of this, much depends. Neither those with whom I act, nor myself, can consent that any doubt should rest on a matter of such importance; but placing full reliance on the fearless frankness of your character, on their behalf and my own, I respectfully ask of you whether that report, which your Southern supporters believe to be without foundation, as opposed to your previous course, is correct? The peculiar position which I occupy must plead my apology for troubling you with this letter.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN DE LEON.

Gen. F. Pierce, Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., July 23, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR:—Surrounded by pressing engagements, I seize the earliest opportunity to reply to your letter of the 17th inst.

I much regret that any thing connected with myself should have been the cause of disagreement between you and gentlemen with whom you have been associated in the editorial department of the *Southern Press*. I do not remember ever to have seen what purports to be a report of a speech delivered by me, at New Boston, in this State, in January last, until my attention was called to it, as republished in the *Republic*. The pretended report is, and, I presume was intended to be, an entire misrepresentation. It is not merely untruthful, but is so grossly and absurdly false, as to render, in this vicinity, any denial of its authenticity entirely unnecessary. The two papers quoted—the *Independent Democrat*, published in this place, and the *Democrat*, published in Manchester,—are thoroughly Abolition journals, and have been, and are, zealously opposed to the Democratic party. For a long time prior to the meeting at New Boston, and ever since, they have been unsparing in their attacks upon me personally, and in their bitter denunciations of what they have been pleased to term my pro-slavery sentiments. But it would be something new for either of these papers to deny the consistency of my opinions upon the subject of the constitutional rights of the South in relation to slavery. My opinions, and the avowal of them, have been every where the same. Ever mindful of the difficulties and dangers which so long brooded over the assemblage of wise men and pure patriots to whose spirit of concession and earnest efforts we are indebted for the Constitution under which we have enjoyed such signal prosperity, advancement and happiness, I have regarded the subject as too vital and delicate to be used as an element of sectional appeal in party conflicts. My action and my language in New Hampshire, touching this matter, have been at all times and under all circumstances, in entire accordance with my action and language at Washington. My votes in the Senate and House of Representatives were not republished in the *Era* for the first time.—They have been again and again paraded to arouse the passions and prejudices of our people against me individually, and against the party with which it has been my pride and pleasure to act. There has been no attempt to evade the force of the record. It has been at all times freely admitted, and my position sustained upon grounds satisfactory to my own mind. I am not surprised that the attempt to prove me an abolitionist provokes much merriment among men of all parties here; and this weak and untruthful sketch of what purports to be my speech, is really too ridiculous to be considered in any serious light.

I am in the daily receipt of letters, propounding the greatest variety of curious questions, upon all conceivable subjects. Letters of this character can not be answered, of course. No individual could command either the time or the strength the herculean task would require. I may add that such a correspondence would by no means comport with my views of duty. The Democratic party sent its delegates to Baltimore, not alone to nominate candidates, but to reaffirm principles, and to present the leading issues upon which the canvass should be conducted.

If I could deem myself capable of improving the platform there adopted, it is quite certain that I should decline, either at the call of individuals or associations, to incur the charge of arrogance, to which any attempt to alter, amend or enlarge it, would inevitably subject me.

Your letter is of an entirely different character. It seeks truth in relation to an alledged fact; it speaks of history, to which too searching an appeal cannot be made. I appreciate the estimate you seem to have of my character for directness, and beg you to accept my thanks for your efforts to vindicate my claims to that trait, at least before the public. I am, with high esteem, your most obedient servant,
FRANK. PIERCE.

Edwin De Leon, Esq., Washington, D. C.

(6)

Whig National Platform.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which the national organization as a party is ever hereafter to exist:

1. The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied, are expressly reserved to the States respectively, and to the people.

2. The state government should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That, while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand on foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self government, and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That where the people make and control the government they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud, by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and in all portions of the country.

6. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States—such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment.—Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, of State, and of individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the thirty-first Congress, commonly known as the Compromise adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement, in principle and substance of the subjects to which they relate, and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate