

THE WEEKLY PORTAGE SENTINEL.

HART & SOMERVILLE, PROPRIETORS.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

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Political.

National Democratic Platform.

Which was adopted by the Cincinnati National Democratic Convention: and which will be adopted by an overwhelming majority of the American people, on Tuesday next.

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the 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 play 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 a general convention, 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 re-assert before the American people the declaration of principles avowed by them when on former occasions, in general convention, they have presented their candidates for popular suffrages.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly 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 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.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; and 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.

8. 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.

9. That we are 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 interests, 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.

10. 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 the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and seditious laws from our statute books.

AND WHEREAS, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Convention, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly

organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government built upon entire freedom of matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreign-born, is neither justified by the past history, or the future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declaration of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. 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 pertaining 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.

2. 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 on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the Congress of 1850: "the act for claiming 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issues on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution of the Union:

1. **Resolved,** That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes it consummated, must end in civil war and disunion—the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic law establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of this Union.—"Non-interference by Congress with Slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia."

[The reading of this resolution was interrupted for some time by tremendous and prolonged applause.]

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Convention—ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of the all Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old

World, (and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land,) a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, 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 a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, 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.

FOREIGN POLICY.

1. **Resolved,** That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country which are inferior to no domestic questions whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. **Resolved,** That our geographical and political position with reference to other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unflinching rigidity.

3. **Resolved,** That the great highway which nature, as well as the ascent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, constitute one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times; and the unconquerable energy of our people. This result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our government and the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. **Resolved,** That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the inter-oceanic isthmus.

5. **Resolved,** That the Democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication by Military and postal road, through our own Territory, between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to exercise promptly, all its constitutional power for the attainment of that object.

Democracy.

Democracy is the last resting place of human liberty, as the dove returned to the ark because amidst the waste of waters it could find no rest for the sole of its foot.—So liberty seeking to expand its pinions over the hemisphere, often returns to the bosom of Democracy bearding with the shaft that its enemies have leveled at its breast. There it hath repose; there it hath solace; there it hath disciples who worship liberty that is immortal.

We are in the midst of the nineteenth century of the Christian era, in the twentieth of our memories. "The paths of glory lead but to the grave," but liberty will survive us, and before the dread tribunal of posterity we shall be judged according to our present devotion to the essential principles which underlie the foundations of human happiness and prosperity. Present success is not material; but the arts and diplomacy of ephemeral politicians may have been bequeathed to us, but if we will deserve the laurel of honors the children of the future will bestow it.

Since it is plain that the first, last, and great duty of men is to foster liberty, and to diffuse it, and to give it a habitation everywhere, let us emulate the examples of the heroes whom history has placed among its defenders.

Oh Liberty! what thine are the commitments in thy name? These words were uttered upon a scaffold in the eighteenth century; it is a hundred years later and we repeat the cry which that martyr put up to heaven. We are not surrounded by the accessories of death, the beam, the muffled drum, the funeral bell, the scaffold; but we are surrounded by the enemies of human liberty, who would precipitate moral and physical death upon us if they had the power to do it.

Potential Conundrums.

Why are the republicans like a poor debtor? Because they are sharply **Dunn-ed.**

Why do the fusionists resemble a burnt loaf of bread? Because they are **Dunn-brown.**

Why are our friends, the fusionists, like a betrayed damsel? Because they are **Dunn-damn-ed!**

Letter from Hon. Robt. J. Walker.

Ex-Secretary Walker has recently written a letter on the impending crisis in our political affairs, which has produced and is still producing a powerful impression upon the public mind. It is written with all the clearness, earnestness and force for which the writer is distinguished, and abounds in passages of heart-stirring eloquence of the purest and most elevated character. The crowded state of our columns alone prevents us from giving insertion to the whole letter, which occupies a pamphlet of sixteen octavo pages. The character of this remarkable production may be inferred from the following thrilling and patriotic appeal which closes the letter:

"Let those of the North who tell you there is no danger shrink from the fearful responsibility they have assumed ere the evil day shall come upon us. They tell us there is no danger; that they have heard this cry before of danger to the Union; but there is no peril. None in 1820, none in 1833, none in 1850, and the warnings of Washington were a delusion. Why, then, did they call Henry Clay the great pacificator, and announce that he had saved his country? How saved he the Union if it never was in danger? But it was imperiled, and it was saved by measures adopted by the votes of the North and the South. But now the Union between the North and the South, so far as the votes for the sectional candidates of the so-called 'republican' party are concerned, is already dissolved; for no man anticipates a solitary electoral vote for those candidates in any State of the South; but this controversy is to be settled exclusively in favor of and by the exclusive vote of the North; and the rights, wishes, and interests of the South are to be wholly disregarded."

"Beware, my countrymen, ere it is too late, how you adopt these perilous counsels.—Give no vote that puts the Union in the slightest peril. Make no such fearful experiment. Friends of the Union, of all parties, our enemies have combined; they have fused, under their united efforts the pillars of the Constitution and of the Union are rocking to their base, and we may have assembled in November next for the last time under our country's flag, and no citizens of a common Union. The enemies of the Union have united, and why should we be separated? The flag of the North American party, as they call themselves, is trailing in the dust, and is replaced by the 'black' republican standard. Your leaders have surrendered the American flag, and taken in exchange the African banner. They have capitulated at discretion; they have surrendered your candidates and principles, and demand your votes for the candidates and platform of the black republican party. Friends of the Union, come and unite with us to save the Union! Come, without any surrender of principle on your part or ours, to the rescue of our country. In my inmost soul I believe that James Buchanan is the only man on whom, in sufficient force, the friends of the Union can unite to save the country."

"Come, democrats; come, whigs; come, friends of the Union of every party—come to the rescue of that Union which James Buchanan loves so well, and to preserve which the patriot statesmen of Pennsylvania has given a long life of devoted service. Come, my brother, give me your hand; let us save the country first, and then settle, at some future election, the administrative measures about which we now differ. Come in the name of our common country, now in the agony of an approaching convulsion! Come in the name of the Constitution and of the Union, now subjected to imminent peril!—Come in memory of the commingled blood of the North and the South poured out on the battle fields of the revolution! Come in the name of the liberties of the world, which would be crushed by the fall of the American Union! Come with the farewell warnings of Washington on your lips, and be printed on your hearts—not in sectional array of the North against the South, but in the glorious panoply of our whole country, from North to South, from East to West!—Let the thirty-one columns wheel into line, and with the same inspiring battle cry, pealing from rank to rank, re-echoing from State to State, **THE UNION—TO THE RESCUE!** Let us together march to the polls, as our fathers did in the hour of peril, to the music and flag of the Union."

An Interesting Fact.

James B. Clay, son of Henry Clay, and Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster, addressed the great Democratic mass meeting at Lancaster, Pa., on the 8th ult. Both are earnest advocates of the election of Mr. Buchanan, and both regard the election of Fremont as the direst calamity that can befall the country.

Who can doubt, in view of the position of these young patriots, what would be the position of their great fathers, were they still alive!

TRUTH WELL EXPRESSED.—The following good hit we clip from the great speech made by Daniel S. Dickinson, at Buffalo. In the getting up of an epigram, Mr. Dickinson has few equals in this country: "The Democratic party has been in power three-fourths of the time since the Union was formed. What nation has ever had such unexampled success, and it has all been accomplished by the carrying out of principles so plain that the man who runs may read; while our opponent's principles are such that the man who reads will run!"

"Brightly breaks the morning!"

Sentiments of the British Press to be kept before the American People.

The London Leader, a liberal English paper, of a late date, makes the following highly important revelation. It says: "We know that the abolitionism of the Garrison and men of their stamp has been fostered by the abolitionist incendiaries of Great Britain, who would have sacrificed the American republic rather than not carry their own dogma in their own way. The latest news from the United States induces us to suppose that the external intrigues which have found their accomplices in the Union are not entirely without prospect of success. Already the politicians of England and Europe are reclining that the American people will elect an anti-slavery President, who will send around the brand of discord as the burning branch used to be sent to rouse the clans of Scotland."

Now read what the London Chronicle, an English Tory paper, says in a late number: "We should be sorry to see Mr. Buchanan elected, because he is in favor of preserving the obnoxious institutions as they exist, AND THE UNITY OF THE STATES. There is no safety for European monarchial governments if the progressing spirit of the Democracy of the United States is allowed to succeed. ELECT FREMONT, AND THE FIRST BLOW TO THE SEPARATION OF THE UNITED STATES IS EFFECTED."

We find a long article ascribed to the London Globe, from which we quote the following: "Let us, however, first remove the beam from our own eye, that we may see clearly to remove the mote from that of our American kinsfolk. It is with the deepest humiliation that we receive the announcement that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer subscribed \$100,000 for the use of the Fremont and Dayton clubs, as a means of securing the success of the republicans, and thereby of breaking the union of the United States."

Buchanan in California.

The campaign may now be fairly considered opened, and the Democratic ball rolling. Already the voice of the Democracy has been heard in the mountains, and the South is keenly alive to the position which she sustains in the approaching crisis. The most thorough organization has been completed, and the State will be canvassed by Democratic speakers in every mountain, gulch, ravine and camp, from Siskiyou to San Diego. The last news received from the east will set like magic upon the Democracy of the State. From every source we learn that the Democratic party has swept all before it.

The Black Republicans are dismayed.—They already feel and see that California is secured to Buchanan, and that their attempts to sow the seed of corruption, abolitionism, political trickery, and worse than all, the black flag of disunion, in the El Dorado of the Pacific, is destined to meet with a most signal and lasting defeat.—San Francisco Herald, Sept. 20.

Negroes Stumping for Fremont.

One of the negro stumpers for Fremont made use of the following language at Berkeley, in Pennsylvania:

"I am a disunion Abolitionist, and I repudiate the Constitution of this country, for, I think, stronger reasons than my friend here has given. Yet I wish John Charles Fremont elected, if John Charles Fremont can be elected upon principles, without concealment and without compromise. His victory is our victory. Defeat to him would be defeat to us. I want no deception. He hates slavery, and while he subscribes, unfortunately, to the constitution of the country, his election will be the entering wedge to that system which will bring its ruin and fall before a great while. I hold that the slaveholder is a man-stealer; I hold that he is a bloody-minded man; I hold that he is a despot—a monster, the vilest that lives on earth, as I hold the system to be the most monstrous and infernal that ever existed in the world. I hold that the slaveholder has no right to live a single moment. I hold that God never made him. He would disgrace Heaven, and he would not allow him a place in hell, he would be obliged to swing somewhere—God knows where—he is unfit for existence."

Acknowledging the Corn.

One of the prominent and leading Black Republicans of New Lisbon—a man of character and respectability was heard to make the following remark a few days ago:

"The Democratic party is in power in this country for over twenty years, and it is said to have become somewhat corrupt; but our party has been in power not quite two years, and in that time has shown more corruption and recalcitancy than the Democratic party could have exhibited had it been in power twenty years longer."

This opinion is universally prevalent in this country. After the November election the epithet of the Black Republican party will be written. It will read: "DROPPED FOR WANT OF HONEST PRINCIPLES."

FOR BUCHANAN.—Benjamin F. Porter, formerly the head and front of Alabama whiggery, is stumping the northern portion of that State for Buchanan.

What we Want.

We want to elect Buchanan entirely by Northern electoral votes. Can it be done? It is at least possible! The North has 176 electoral votes, including California. We cannot doubt that New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island will cast their fifteen electoral votes for Pennsylvania's son. Of New York and New Jersey we have no doubt. Our friends there assure us that all is well. That makes 87; Pennsylvania is perfectly sure—84; Michigan, Indiana, Illinois added—114. In Ohio, it is said that the Fillmore electoral ticket will poll nearly 50,000 votes. Take that fact, and the late election result together, and the State is sure for Buchanan; that makes 137; California brings it up to 141. In Iowa there is a separate Fillmore ticket, and the last election there was claimed as a Fillmore triumph. If the Fillmore ticket polls even 3,000 votes, the Democrats will carry the State. This makes 145. It takes 149 to elect.

Now then for Wisconsin. The local elections in many places in that State last spring, indicated a rapid Democratic gain, and in most of the places a decided Democratic majority. The Wisconsin Democratic papers assure us of a triumph there. Gentlemen there are inclined to the same belief. Wisconsin has 5 electoral votes; that would make 150.

Now, if the Democrats work with all their might in all the northern States from this to the evening of the 4th of November next, they may elect Buchanan exclusively with Northern votes; and then set down the 120 Southern votes as purely a compliment to Northern nationality, constitutionality, patriotism and justice. That is what we want.—Pittsburg Post.

An Interesting Incident.

At the great Democratic meeting at West Chester, a few days since, an incident occurred which left a lasting impression upon all who witnessed it. In the crowd was a man who wore a Fillmore badge, and who for a long time, persistently followed James B. Clay. He ascended the platform while Clay was speaking, and despite the remonstrances of those present, crowded his way up to within a few feet of him, gazing all the while with an air of most earnest attention upon his countenance. After Mr. Clay left the stand, he followed him, despite all obstacles, apparently determined, at all hazards, to remain in his immediate vicinity. These movements became so marked, that some person who had read Mr. Clay's speech in Philadelphia, in which he had alluded to the threat made against his life, in case he spoke in Pennsylvania for Buchanan, began to suspect that the Fillmore man was animated by some evil design, and he was closely watched. At length he embraced an opportunity of confronting Mr. Clay, face to face, when his real object was made clearly apparent. "Sir," said he, "I loved your father; I would have laid down my life in his service; I honored his judgment, and in all political affairs followed his lead while he lived. I am a Fillmore man, but I cannot resist the impulse to ask you honestly what you think is my true duty in this campaign, and to follow your advice." Mr. Clay replied: "It is scarcely necessary to repeat my opinions. But if you loved my father, and cherish the principles he adhered to, your duty clearly is to vote the Democratic State and National tickets." Tears trickled down the cheeks of the anxious inquirer, as he replied "I will."

Douglas upon Political Parsons.

In a late speech at the West, the distinguished Illinois Senator said: "Instead of preaching what men need to hear—'Christ and him crucified'—these bucksters of a political religion forget the fundamental precept of their professed Master's religion; forget Him and the merciful designs and charitable spirit of his mission, and amid lies, and vituperation, and slander, hold up not the cross, but 'Douglas and him annexed!' [Cheers and laughter.] Is this harsh? Let me tell you, no politician, bred in the very school of bitterness and lies, can speak so harshly or so falsely as the abolition preachers of the times. I have received from them from two thousand to twenty-five hundred sermons, filled with blasphemy, hypocrisy and blackguardism, preached by infidel, mercenary ministers; against whom the accusation must be brought of perverting the holy Sabbath and Christ's gospel to political ends. And in leaving this branch of the subject, let me say, if you wish to preserve religion and your morals, and your conscience pure, and keep the cause of morality and the gospel safe, shun these political preachers. When the Bible and God are dethroned by these men, we shall become in this land as France in '93."

Biography of Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Buchanan was born in Franklin co., Pennsylvania, on the 19th of April, 1791. He was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1814 and 1815. In 1820 he was sent to Congress, where he continued for ten years. In 1831 he was sent as Minister to Russia by Gen. Jackson. He returned home in 1834, and was immediately elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until 1843. Afterwards he was appointed Secretary of State by President Polk, which he held for four years; and soon after the accession of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency he was sent as Minister to England, from whence he returned a few months ago.

The Missouri Compromise.

Senator Hunter, of Virginia, in his speech at Poughkeepsie, New York, thus clearly and briefly refers to the history of the adoption of the Missouri restriction line; known as the Compromise of 1850.

"That this great issue upon which I propose to speak, is arising out of the disturbing question of African slavery we all know, but how, and by whom has it been made, is a matter of more serious inquiry. The commencement of this issue is to be traced as far back as 1820, when the first sectional division on the question of slavery occurred upon the proposition to admit Missouri as a State into the Union. The result of this contest is well known to all, but how they were brought about has been the subject of much contradictory statement.

The question was formally settled in the House by votes upon two amendments sent down by the Senate. One was to strike out the anti-slavery restriction to the territory ceded by France north of 36 deg. 30 min. Upon the first proposition the vote stood as 37 in the negative to 14 in the affirmative, and the Southern vote was 76 in the affirmative. Upon the second amendment which applied the anti-slavery restriction to the Territories, the Northern vote was 95 in the affirmative to 5 in the negative; and the Southern vote was 33 in the affirmative to 37 in the negative.

Such are the facts presented by the Journal of Congress, and yet it has been charged by this new party which has arisen in the North, that there was a solemn compact by which the North agreed to admit Missouri as a State without the anti-slavery restriction, upon the condition that this restriction should be applied to the Territories north of 36 deg. 30 minutes, and that the South had subsequently broken its faith, and departed from the Kansas and Nebraska act. So far from this being the fact, the official records show that the North (if the majority of her members represent her) never did vote for the admission of Missouri as a State, neither in 1820, nor subsequently in 1821, when she was so received. On the contrary, in 1821 it was proposed by Mallory, of Vermont, to make the anti-slavery proviso a condition of her admission; and the Northern vote stood 61 yeas to 33 nays, or nearly as two to one in its favor; and upon the final vote by which Missouri was admitted, a majority of the Northern votes cast against her admission. Now, if the action upon this question in 1820 was regarded as ordinary legislation, then the Northern vote in 1821 was consistent with itself in 1850. But if a solemn compact was made by the North in 1820 for the admission of Missouri without the restriction in 1821, she violated her faith in 1821. But, in truth, she agreed to no such compact. She never did vote for the admission of Missouri under any such terms, neither in 1820 nor in 1821. And yet to what extent the contrary has been stated, and what effect this mis-statement has had upon the public mind, you know better than I do.

That is so.

We find the subjoined paragraph in an exchange paper, which places an important matter on its true ground. Read it attentively:

THE SLAVERY EXTENSION FALSEHOOD.—The charge of slavery extension cannot be sustained by fact or argument against the Democratic party. The platform adopted at Cincinnati does not contain a line, a word or a letter, which pledges the Democratic party of the country to the extension of slavery beyond its present limits. The candidates of that Convention have not written or uttered a syllable in favor of such a policy. The Democracy remain upon the same ground assumed by them upon the acquisition of New Mexico, maintained in 1848; sustained in 1852, and maintained by the Whig National Convention, to wit: THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-INTERFERENCE, AND THE POLICY OF NON-INTERFERENCE, BY CONGRESS, WITH SLAVERY IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNION.—The Democracy do not propose to depart, and they are not to be driven from this position, whatever an ultra organ, North or South, may declare to the contrary. Whenever the affairs of Kansas shall be brought to a settlement, it will be through the instrumentality of the people of that Territory, and not by the dictation of citizens of Missouri or Massachusetts; and wholly in accordance with the doctrines of the Democratic party.

Fifty Said.

The maintenance of the Constitution in all its strength and purity is necessary and indispensable. The one cannot exist without the other. Yet there are among us thousands, who affect to desire the destruction of the Constitution, who deny the possibility of a dissolution of the Union. As well and as reasonably might an incendiary apply a torch to a powder magazine while swearing he did not believe the powder would burn. But the whole statement is a miserable fabrication, designed to conceal the designs of the infamous factionists. Their sole and only aim is to dissolve the Union. For this purpose they organized themselves into a party. As the surest and swiftest means of attaining their desired end, they direct their assaults against the Constitution—denounce it as a compact of iniquity steeped in sin, and as a league with the devil.—Quincy Herald.

Henry Wood, an elector on the Fillmore ticket in Virginia, is out for Buchanan.