Cleveland Morning Leader.

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jan13

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Middle Street between 4th and 5th, CINCINNATI, OHIO. This old and well established Hotel has been recently re-fitted in superior style, and is now unsurpassed by any Hotel of its class in America.
The proprietor, from his long experience in this city, California and elsewhere feels confident that his advantages over others will warrant him entire success, and as he is favorably known to this community anticipates a full share of public patronage.
ALEX SHUMATE, Proprietor.
apr20'59

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$10,000 MONEY ADVANCED—In sums to suit—at the old stand and well known WAGNER'S OFFICE—on securities of every kind, viz: Dry Goods, Hardware, Gold and Silver Plate, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Fire arms, Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, Mirrors, Paintings, General Merchandise, and Personal property and articles of value on the most accommodating terms. Business strictly private. Established 1851. Watches and Jewelry for sale at bargains.
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BOARDING HOUSE—Dr. BEACH has taken the fine Boarding House, No. 210 Superior St., which has been newly fitted up and is now open for the reception of boarders. j26:243

BOARDING.—The House No. 24 Public Square, and by the Stone Church—one of the pleasantest locations in the city—has been thoroughly repaired, and is now open for Boarders. Families wishing to furnish their own rooms can be accommodated with large and convenient front and back-rooms; and Single Boarders and Day Boarders will find good accommodations on reasonable terms. Ladies not excluded. References given and required. aug18'59 S. W. BUSHNELL.

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Dentistry.

DENTISTRY
AT 211 SUPERIOR ST.

IF YOUR TEETH ARE GOOD, read the following lines. If your teeth are bad, read them with great care. If you have no teeth at all large—A fact, that is daily exhibited in the streets, in the social circle and in the parlor, by the humblest peasant and the proudest autocrat is that hundreds of persons lose good sets of teeth for the want of the timely aid of a good and skilful dentist. A poor and inferior operation is in many cases worse than none at all. If your teeth are good, have them examined by a good dentist, and keep them in order. If poor, no time should be lost but have them repaired; the sooner the better, and escape that which Burns says is the acme of all diseases. All irregularities of the teeth should be attended to in childhood and youth.
All persons desirous of fine dental operations are invited to call at my room where particular attention is given to the preservation of the natural teeth, where the
VULCANIZED CORALITE,
OR
GUTTA PERCHA BASE,
For Artificial Teeth
is manufactured, and all varieties of artificial teeth are set up in the best manner. W. B. INGERSOLL,
No 211 Marble Block, Superior street, Cleveland O.
my18'59

REMOVAL.

DR. B. F. ROBINSON HAS REMOVED his Dental Office to his residence, No. 46 Wood st., four doors North of the M. E. Church, where he will be happy to see all of his former patrons, or any others who may need his services.
Cleveland, March 30, 1859.—mh31:y1

Jewelry & Silver Ware.

FOUND—LATE ON MONDAY night, 10 sets of LAVA JEWELRY. They can be had, by paying charges, of
COWLES & CO., Weddell House.
dec29

FOUND—SOME ELEGANT SILVER WARE, of new designs, and for various uses. Call on COWLES & CO.,
dec29 Weddell House.

FOUND—ON THE SCENE OF the late "Scrimage," a variety of useful and Ornamental Goods, which we will sell to pay the charges.
COWLES & CO., Weddell House.
dec28

FOUND—That ALL our JEWELRY—Watches, Silver Ware, Fine Clocks, Gold Headed Canes, Fine Plated Ware, &c., &c., were sold all sold last week. Please call and take the balance.
COWLES & CO.
dec29

N. Y. Advertisements.

EDWARD A. LAMBERT & CO.,
Importers of and
Wholesale Dealers in Stationery,
119 and 121 Williams St., New York.
OFFER TO THE TRADE A FULL and well selected stock of ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and DOMESTIC goods, of their OWN IMPORTATIONS, or bought from first hands, and which they will sell at the lowest prices and on favorable terms.
Catalogues or samples furnished on application.
Orders by mail receive the personal attention of one of the firm and filled complete.
Special importations made to order if required.
An examination of their stock and prices is solicited.
jul28:2

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DEMING & TIFFANY,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
No. 61 Pearl St., New York.
Particular attention paid to the purchase of Goods for Consignors. Liberal Cash Advances on Flour and Grain.
REFERENCES—Wm. W. Fox, Pres't N. Y. Gas Light Co.; Charles S. Fox, Pres't City Fire Insurance Co. N. Y.; Thomas W. Pearsall, Esq., New York; Weaver, Richardson & Co., New York, Collins Bros. & Co., Hartford; Alcott & Horton, Cleveland; John Tennis & Co., Cleveland Babcock & Hard, Cleveland; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford
n78 y53

Boots and Shoes.

HURTT, BURGETT & CO., WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND BRANS No. 77 Water-st., a few doors south of the Post-O Cleveland, O.
E. Wm. L. HURTT. BURGETT. IRA ADAMS
mh13-y53

Dry Goods.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.—Recent purchases have added largely to our stock of Broadcloths, Beaver Cloths, Overcoatings, Ladies' Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Tailors' Trimmings, to a full line in style, material, quality and price, as to be suitable to every condition in life and purse.
MORGAN & ROOT.
nov18

RECEIVED THIS DAY—
Ladies' Dress Cord, all colors,
Ladies' Press Tassels,
Dress Buttons,
Velvet Ribbon,
Nets for the hair,
Fancy Half Pike
jan5 RETTBERG & HAUSMANN.

UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS.—Two hundred dozen Undershirts and Drawers, which we offer at wholesale and retail, at very low figures.
MORGAN & ROOT.
nov18

CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION
—AT—
RETTBERG & HAUSMANN'S.
☞ OPEN EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) from 7 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.
dec19 RETTBERG & HAUSMANN.

H. D. KENDALL & CO.,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
SHAWLS!
Two cases English and French Shawls from
AUCTION,
1 lot choice styles, worth $12—selling at $6.
1 lot choice styles, worth $10—selling at $5.
The above are of the best patterns imported,
BOUGHT AT LESS THAN COST
of Importation, a rare opportunity know offered to purchasers.
dec8 H. D. KENDALL & CO.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT S. RAYMOND & CO.'S—
Figured Alpacas new styles,
New Patterns of Mus de De Laines, far surpassing in beauty anything before received,
Silk and Wool 4-4 De Laines, bright colors,
Ladies' Gauntlets and Cloth Gloves,
Ladies' Cashmere Gloves,
Children's do
Sleighriding Hoods, with Veils,
Misses' Riding Hoods, Comforters, &c. &c.
dec19 S. RAYMOND & CO.

LADIES' BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS—Very good and cheap, at
dec19 S. RAYMOND & CO.

HEAVY DAMASK TABLE LINEN, Napkins, Table Cloths, Damask, &c. &c.
dec19 S. RAYMOND & CO.

NEW GOODS,
—AT THE—
CITY MILL STORE!

MORGAN & ROOT ARE NOW receiving fresh supplies of
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.
Our recent purchases are now daily arriving, giving us fresh new styles, and making our assortment assortment. Our stock is composed of a greater variety of Goods than can be found in any other Store in Cleveland, and the decline of prices on recent purchases enables us to offer them at prices most satisfactory to the purchaser.
nov18 MORGAN & ROOT.

ALL WOOL DELAINES—A NICE assortment, at very low prices, this day received at
nov18 MORGAN & ROOT'S.

GLOVES & HOSIERY—A Choice assortment of good, desirable Gloves and Hosiery, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Misses, can be found at
nov18 MORGAN & ROOT'S.

LADIES' CLOAKS—A GOOD ASSORTMENT now in store. We are also prepared to manufacture to order, having the greatest variety of patterns and materials.
nov18 MORGAN & ROOT.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—Silks, Plain Merinos, Plaid Merinos, French All Wool De Laines, American De Laines, Cashmeres, Cobourgs, Prints, &c. Choice styles of fresh new Goods, and at very low prices.
nov18 MORGAN & ROOT.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!—A FINE assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Shawls, at
nov18 MORGAN & ROOT'S

60 BEAUTIFUL
NEW BLACK
CLOTH CLOAKS!
IN THE LATEST DESIGNS,
Just opened and now offered at
TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO.'S.
nov21

Coal Dealers

HAMMONDSVILLE
MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.
STILL OFFER AT WHOLESALE and Retail, their
GENUINE HAMMONDSVILLE COAL,
The Purest and Best in Ohio.
HAMMONDSVILLE COKE,
Unequaled by any other for manufacturing purposes.
HAMMONDSVILLE FIRE CLAY,
(Well Ground) fully equal to the best in America.
HAMMONDSVILLE FIRE BRICK,
Chimney Tops, Tiles, Troyers, Clay Retorts, &c. Also a choice variety of other Coals on hand.
J. J. BOCKAFELLOW, Gen'l Agent,
Office on C. & P. Pier, Cleveland, Ohio.
nov22:277

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COAL.
THIS SUPERIOR COAL IS OFFERED to individuals or clubs, by the car load (10 tons,) delivered at the depot of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., Cleveland, at a price to suit the times.
With one trial of this mode of purchase, the consumer will be most thoroughly convinced of its very great advantage. A sample of the coal can be seen at the store of Messrs Hoadley, Sargent & Co., 125 Water street, with whom orders can be left, (and which will be promptly filled,) or address us directly at the mines.
W. H. WALLACE & SON.
Hammondsville, Jeff. Co., O., Sept. 2, 1859. sep12:3

NEWBERRY LUMP COAL.—This superior article of BITUMINOUS COAL, which is particularly adapted to domestic purposes, as well as for steam and smith use, can be had of the undersigned, Agents to the Company.
Orders for city or freight trade will be executed with dispatch, and Coal delivered at any part of the city of a quality which will not fail to please, if left at either of our offices, or at the store of Gaylord & Hammond, No. 30 Superior st.
WHEELER & HAMMOND.
oct7 No. 81 River street, and C. & P. Coal Pier.

C. J. HUSSEY. (Phila.) J. G. HUSSEY. GEO. SINCLAIR.
HUSSEYS & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE and retail Dealers in PITTSBURGH, SALINEVILLE and STRIP VEIN COALS. Also, NUT COAL for Smithing. Office and Yard on the East Side of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Coal Pier, Cleveland, Ohio.
☞ Orders left at HUSSEY & McKEIDE's (Winslow Warehouse) will receive prompt attention. dec17

Furniture.

G. W. BERRY,
UPHOLSTERER AND MANUFACTURER of Lounges, and all kinds of Mattresses and Bedding, Cushions, Curtains, Draperies, &c., No. 42 Superior street (Kelley's four doors below Commercial Branch Bank) Cleveland, Ohio.
All orders promptly executed. Particular attention paid to the laying of Oil Cloths, Carpeting, &c. &c.
my19:y53

WM. HART,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
in all kinds of
FURNITURE!
No. 53 Water Street, next door to Postoffice.
I HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE and complete assortment of
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BL'K WALNUT,
AND CHERRY FURNITURE.
CHAMBER SETS, of various styles,
LOUNGES, at all prices,
COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,
MATTRESSES, of Hair, Manilla, Excels & Straw
PIANO STOOLS! PIANO STOOLS!
All of which I offer to the purchasing community at
1 33 SUIT THE TIMES.
WM. HART.

MORNING LEADER.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1860.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING.

☞ Plain and ornamental printing of every description done at the Printing Establishment of the LEADER Office, on the latest improved and most rapid Steam Presses, in the best style, on short notice, and at reasonable rates.—Particular attention paid to block work. Every description of Binding done, especially Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Sales Books, Receiving Books, &c., &c.

☞ For City News see third page.
For Market Reports and Marine News see fourth page.

Speech of C. M. Clay,

At Frankfort, Ky.,

FROM THE

CAPITOL STEPS, JAN. 10, 1860.

[Reported expressly for the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Well, gentlemen, with this personal explanation, I proceed to the main argument; and for purpose of brevity, I shall group together the allegations made by the Governor in his message, and the allegations made by the Vice President in his published speech. The peculiar position in which I am placed will prevent me from going into an elaborate argument, as I had intended, and you will pardon me if I skip much, and perhaps thereby weaken the strength of my discourse.

THE HIGHER LAW.

I understand the preliminary charge to be, in the first place, against, what the distinguished Senator elect chooses to style the sentiment of a leading Republican of the United States, none other than Gov. Seward the present Senator of New York. Allow me to say, in the beginning, that I am not now, and never have been, a partizan of Senator Seward; but, standing as he does, one of the representatives of the Empire State of New York, that great State in which centres not only the commerce, but I may say, political intelligence of this country; admitted by and on all hands to be as able a man, if not the ablest man, in the Senate of the United States, I say I would be doing injustice were I not to vindicate him from all that which is unjustly imputed to him here. At other times, in other places, that Senator is perfectly competent to vindicate himself, but here in Kentucky where that vindication, on account of the censorship of the press, and in part the refusal to allow the constitutional freedom of speech, he will hardly else be vindicated. I imagine I shall not be considered at all intrusive if I answer one or two of those charges made by those distinguished gentlemen.

The first denunciation that comes to us with regard to Mr. Seward is that he is a higher law man. Let us look at that for a moment, a higher law man. I intend to be very distinctly understood on this subject. In this time when great issues—issues unparalleled in their consequences in the world are dependent upon the principles advocated by parties, you should not go away with doubt upon your minds, and you will allow me to go into details as to the true meaning of this term. I understand, then, gentlemen, in the common sense in which this term is used, by a higher law, an enactment that has the sacredness, the weight and the power that belong to no human law. Now are we a Christian people, and is there any man that claims to be one of the common brotherhood of Christianity that will deny that there is an overruling Providence who governs the universe by eternal and immutable laws which will prevail, the vicious or sacrilegious attempts of men to the contrary notwithstanding! There is no man who will be so regardless of the sentiment of Christian goodness as to utter any such idea as that. That, then, is the "higher law" which he acknowledged, and although I do not quote him from the book, I will state his position specifically; it was to the question of admitting the Territory on the Pacific as a free State when he said that California ought not only to be free, but a home for those driven out from the Slave States by the competition of unpaid labor, and for others driven from their homes by the competition of capital in the Free States; but there was a "higher law" even than Constitutions to which this new constitution should be conformed. I put it to every Democrat who hears me to-night if that is not the true doctrine. If that be not so, how dares President Buchanan to make his recommendations to Congress, in the name of the Almighty God!

That, then, is the assertion. It is not an assertion that brings anarchy upon a community, but it is the only one principle of right and justice upon which the permanent good of the community can rest; it is the only permanent security for goods, property, reputation, lives and opinion, and that was the sense in which Senator Seward has uttered that sentiment, and he has again and again said when Constitutions were made and laws enacted, not that we should cast ignominy and reproach upon them, or disobey them, but that we should acquiesce in them obeying them, until they are changed by an intelligent constituency, acting through the legislative department of the government. That is what he said, and there I stand by him, here and elsewhere, now and forever, and there is not a man here to-night that does not stand by us, acknowledge that principle, that higher law, that reliance upon God, if he dare speak his honest sentiments.

We had a great deal of it at least, in this same Representatives' Hall from which we are excluded to-night. The opposite party found there was a "higher law," and what was that Divine and Omnipotent God! It was Slavery! Slavery is higher than heaven and earth, and all constitutions and laws. It is found in the Constitution we are told, or it is higher than that Constitution; and since that time we have heard nothing of the "higher law" of Senator Seward. That thing is neutralized as chemists say—done for, as common men may urge.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Another allegation is made against that Senator, intended to affect the Republican organization. It is now alleged that he has announced in his Rochester speech, this much abused and cant phrase of a conflict; that there is a conflict between slave labor and free labor all through this government; and that that conflict has been going on and will go on until one or the other utterly triumphs. That is the assertion. We acknowledge it—we own up. So let us examine it. Why, gentlemen, I understood that to be the declaration of our fathers in 1776. I understood that to be the openly avowed sentiment of Washington, Madison and Jefferson, I understood that to be the declaration of the resolution in Virginia, for which your candidate for Speaker of the Democratic party, Mr. Bocock, voted some years ago. I understood, furthermore, that that was the declaration of the late South Carolina Legislature, and above all, I have it here, taken from the Louisville Courier, the leading organ of the Democracy in Kentucky, made more than ten years ago. You would like to read it. Then will you have the goodness to turn to the files of that journal and see if I lie or not. (Cries of "read it.")

[Speaker was interrupted by a heavy fall of rain, which forced him to retire into the rotunda of the State House.]

I will read the extract which I cut with my own scissors from the Louisville Courier, and by referring to the files of that paper, you will find it in the words which I to-night quote:

"I presume that it will not be denied that free labor and slave labor are incompatible. The white man is unwilling to labor by the side of the slave, and the slave is equally averse to laboring by the side of the white man. There exists a mutual repugnancy, and it follows, of course, that the mass of the labor of Kentucky must be wholly the labor of the white man, or wholly the labor of the slave."

What think you of that, coming from this high Democratic authority! Mark the extent to which this gentleman carries the idea. Not only that there is a conflict, but he goes further. He says not only does the white man refuse to labor with the slave, but mark him well, he puts the slave above the Democratic white laborer of the commonwealth and tells you the sentiment of the slave. What then is his conclusion! Why that in the conflict the "nigger" is to have precedence, so that slave labor becomes entirely predominant in the commonwealth. What sort of Democratic teaching is that! In the name of God let us hear no more from the Democratic party, from Gov. Magoffin, or Vice President Breckinbridge, of this thing about the higher law or of this eternal conflict between free and slave labor.

THE IGNORED EXPLANATIONS.

But what did Gov. Seward say! With that characteristic injustice which pervades too many of the Democratic journals, all the essential and philosophic qualifications of that expression have been wrinkled from the free white laborers of the South. What says Governor Seward! Gov. Seward is a long headed man. It is not denied that, whatsoever he may be, he knows what he is about. I heard one of the most distinguished jurists of the commonwealth of Kentucky say that he had the clearest and most philosophic head of any man in the Union; and what does this clear headed man say! Does he leave it capable of perversion! Does he say that because slave labor and free labor are incompatible that he Republican party are going to enslave the white men of the South, or to interfere with the slavery now existing in the South! No, sir! I deny that. I will state substantially what he does say. He says, and this is the important item which is left out by the Democrats press, that although this philosophical conclusion is going on, whether it is the work of this century or of the next, or of ten centuries, or of ten thousand centuries, he does not undertake to determine, nor can any other man; but he does say that it will take place; not by violence, not by John Brown raids, or conflict and bloodshed, but peaceably by the amendment of the Constitutions and laws of the several Southern States themselves.

Is there a Democrat here unwilling to endorse that method of settling the conflict which Democratic papers assert exists! Suppose the great people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky choose to throw up the barbarian relic, who shall object! What says your Democratic authority! Have you not the right to do it! Is not that the idea! If it is not, here then is a "higher law"—the law of Slavery, higher than that of all Democratic principles, that is, the same Divine right against which we fought in the British king, by which he claimed to rule over us without our consent. Whatever it be, be it even the law of God, that is certainly not Democracy; it is despotism; it is the same old Divine right of kings, and nothing else, disguise it as you may. So said Gov. Seward. So say I, and so says the Democratic party. The Republican party is the States of the Union say that it is none of their business—that if South Carolina, Kentucky and Virginia choose to own slaves by voluntary consent, by the ascertained will of the majority of the people, let them hold on to the institution to all eternity, but, if the people of South Carolina, Georgia or Kentucky, in their omnipotent power, as the sovereigns of their own country, choose to abolish it in a way that seems to them good, it is none of our business; in God's name, let them do it. That is the doctrine I have always avowed in this commonwealth, that inasmuch as I was a free born white citizen of Kentucky, for the freedom of which my fathers stood, my sentiments were for the expulsion of this system from our Commonwealth; but further than that I did not claim to go. If we choose to abolish or maintain slavery, it is our business. If Virginia, South Carolina or Missouri chooses to abolish it, it is their business, and it is an officious intermeddling that tries to dictate to Kentucky, and say if I be allowed to exercise my constitutional rights, these people are cowards. Inasmuch as I leave them free to claim their State sovereignty and power, I claim to exercise my constitutional rights as a citizen within the limits of my own jurisdiction.

That is the doctrine of the Republican party. So far as the southern members of that party are concerned, they say that it is our business and none of theirs; but so far as the National Government is concerned, it was established, as they believe, upon the basis of equal rights, and they say that into the free territories of this Union slavery shall not go. That is the ground—the distinctive ground of the Republican party; the only ground at issue between the great parties of the United States.

But as I said before, I do not stand here to vindicate Gov. Seward, especially; only so far as allegations have been made against him, and through him have been intended to act upon and against the Republican party, have I alluded to this matter at all.

SEWARD AND JOHN BROWN.

While upon this subject, let us notice the connection attempted to be made between the Republican organization as concerned with that raid of John Brown upon Virginia; especially, perhaps, as it applies to this distinguished Senator from New York. Preliminary to this, allow me to state that upon the subject of slavery there are three distinct parties in the United States. One that calls itself par excellence the Abolition party. That began under William Loyd Garrison, and it is still kept up, partly by himself, and partly by a greater than he, this great bug a boo, Wendell Phillips.—What are the doctrines of that party! It is fairly and squarely acknowledged by them that the Constitution is a slavery document, inasmuch as it binds all the millions of the free States, in case of a servile insurrection in the Southern States, to stand by and defend the rights of the master against the slave. They come frankly and squarely to the mark, and say that inasmuch as from their education and the teachings of their consciences they are unwilling to carry out that part of the compact, that they go for a dissolution of the Union; let the slave States go to themselves, and let us to ourselves. If the Southern States choose to hold slaves let them do it, but, inasmuch as we choose not to hold slaves we will not, and we will not bear the responsibility of their acts—Let us depart in peace, the one from the other. They are, however, non resistants. But let me say, while speaking of Phillips, he is the greatest man that I ever listened to—I speak of his intellect. One idead as he has been called, there is a power and versatility and universality in him that is possessed by no orator, living or dead. That is my opinion. He is a non-resistant. He stands responsible for his own opinions to man and to God. It is not for me to defend him here.

THE RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS.

Next comes the radical abolition party.—They say that the idea of dissolving the Union is too far removed, they cannot wait for this moral influence to exert itself. By the way, I should mention that the Garrison and Phillips party does not vote. They think if they vote under the Constitution and hold office under it, they would be bound to take the oath of allegiance, and inasmuch, as they cannot do that, they do not vote or hold office; but not so with the radical abolitionists; they hold that they have a right not only to vote but to abolish Slavery in the States. They too have a "higher law" and say that inasmuch as slaveholders have proclaimed that Slavery is a higher law they make issue, and say that liberty is above all constitutions and laws, and that the slave is allowed entirely the use of his own discretion as to where and how he may liberate himself if liberation is within his reach. To that party belonged John Brown. To that party belonged Cook, and to that party belonged every man decidedly and ascertainedly implicated in that raid. Not one belonged to the Republican organization. No Sirs. After all attempts in every quarter to make capital out of the affair, there has not been proved to be one single Republican standing in alliance with Seward and myself that they have been able to implicate remotely or directly in this raid of John Brown.

I rejoice that those resolutions of investigation have been passed in the Senate of the United States, that they may call for me, that they may call for Gov. Seward, that they may call on any other Republican, North and South, and bring them before the proper committee of the Senate of the United States, and there make them fairly and fully disclose all that they know upon the subject. I tell you, now, it will result in our vindication, and in the mortification of those who have attempted to do Seward this signal injustice.

HANG-DOG TESTIMONY.

What is the testimony upon which your papers, and the papers of Madison, have arraigned before the committee these men.—Why, that a certain infamous English renegade, one Forbes—who avowedly fought for pay in Kansas, and whose pay ceased as the contest there ceased; who fought for money in that territory where your children and my children met to seek homes, when driven out by the strong competition of unpaid wages—publishes and declares that he intimated in a conversation with Mr. Seward, that such a raid was going on, as he afterwards said he did not understand it to be anything but a raid to collect together and carry out slaves from the slave States by a kind of stampede. What does he say that Gov. Seward said?—"Sir, I will have nothing to do with any such project. You have no business to talk to me, a Senator of the United States, upon any such subject." But what does Mr. Seward say of all this when he heard of it on his distant travels? Said he, I saw a man by the name of Forbes, but I utterly deny, upon the honor of a man, that I ever had any intimation directly or indirectly touching upon any such raid. I put it to every honest man, to Mr. Magoffin, to Mr. Breckenridge and all their supporters, is there a single one of you, on such testimony as this by an infamous renegade who deserted his comrades in arms, who would put to death the meanest sheep-killing dog? I will speak for you! I know you would not—not one of you would. Yet this is to implicate Gov. Seward, and through him to cast a slur upon the great Republican party of these United States. No, gentlemen, we may go down, but I tell you here, now, I tell all these gentlemen, we will never go down upon such testimony as that. Therefore I reiterate, we challenge you to the disclosure.—We boldly hurl back the imputation as untrue, whatever may be its intent and purpose, and we defy you to the testimony, and appeal to the country. That is what we do.

ABOUT INSURRECTIONS.

While upon this subject, allow me to say a word upon the subject of insurrections. I believe I have made more speeches in vindication of the Republican party, than any man in the United States, north or south. I believe, from my correspondence with individuals, associations, and other combinations of that party, I am as intimately acquainted with the purposes of that party as any man in America, and I will tell you what I believe those purposes now to be, according to my understanding, and their views with regard to this whole subject of the liberation of slaves by force, and servile insurrection.

We now and always have regarded the poor African as of an inferior race, and although we do not pretend to divine the inscrutable designs of Deity, although we cannot say what may be the design of the great "I am;" whether they shall ascend in the scale of humanity, and we go down or they go up still higher, we leave these questions entirely to the philosophical speculator, saying that is not a subject of political action at all; but so far as practicability is concerned, we say that the black man is now of an inferior race, and although the poet says "that the worm feels a pang as great as when a giant dies," yet we believe that is all poetry and not truth. The life of man or of woman is desirable as it is elevated and removed from the condition of the beast of the field that perisheth. Therefore it is, that when Great Britain held her supremacy over the immense millions of India, attempting by the despotic power of force, to rule it by no amalgamation of interests, taking it under a common protection and into a common glory those untold millions of Eastern men, but ruling by force; and when upon the abstract proposition, every man was bound to confess that the right was on the side of the Indians, yet my sympathies were on the side of our common ancestors, and I imagine, that outside of a few fanatics, that there were no men among these thirty millions of people that did not sympathize with the British. The white race as against the red and colored races of India, although, as I say, the right was on the side of the East Indians. Why? Because there was this development of our race, making them little less than godlike and divine, and because more especially these men had proved by their brutality, when a temporary success crowned their efforts, that they were unfit for liberty.

The man who dares not to be generous, is not fit to rule or to be free, and we all rejoiced when we understood that the old British lion had risen triumphant over the Juggernautism flags of the people.

But we come down a page lower in history and see Hungary when it struggled against a superior power, for that independence which Austria attempted to take away from them. When she fought for her God-given and national rights of independence, all this was changed. Why? Because, by the liberation of their slaves they showed that they perceived a great principle, they based themselves indissolubly upon the sympathy of all the unbiased intellect of our wide world of humanity. We all wanted Hungary to triumph. We all desired her independence.—So, in regard to the black race, I say here to-night that which I have said as many as ten or twelve years ago, that if that issue arose, which God forbid it should come, when the African slave and the superior race should take up arms to vindicate their liberty, which can be in some States done, but by the abolishment of the white race, I am on the side of my own race. The solution of this problem is a fraternal one. These are the sentiments which I have always avowed, therefore I cast back the infamous calumny that there is in my breast any sentiment like that which would sanction the making of a raid upon the South. Further, I believe this to be the sentiments so far as I know them, of the members of the great Republican party of the States.

THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

Well now, gentlemen, the great question is pertinently asked—Why did a large portion of the Republican party sympathize with John Brown upon his death? I care not who the truth may cut, whether it be friend or foe, I stand here avowing, and if I know myself, as God is my helper, I intend to speak candidly and frankly and above board, and I tell you why, men of Kentucky, there was this sympathy for John Brown. Your resolutions here to-day, as emanating from the Democratic State Convention tells us that the Republican party is responsible for the John Brown raid. These are the resolutions as they will go out in this commonwealth, this is the meaning of the resolutions as they will go to the people of Kentucky, and as we read to the same purport in the Message of Gov. Magoffin, and in the speech of the Vice President. They draw an inference, they have now abandoned the charge direct, and now they have drawn the inference that our principles led to that raid, and therefore we are responsible. Well now, gentlemen, if the responsibility rests upon principle, it goes further back than Seward, Clay, or any other Republican. Where does it go? To the year 1776, when your fathers and my fathers declared themselves free and independent of the British crown, and when they further declared that "all men are created free and equal, and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." There rests the responsibility according to your resolutions, not upon us, but upon that band of patriots. They were those who made the avowals, and we are those that stand by the faith once transmitted to the saints. When you accuse me, and all of us, you accuse them, and until you are ready to accuse them, and are ready to go with John C. Calhoun in the Senate of the United States, and say that the Declaration of Independence is all a lie, I demur to your allegation. I say that you are estopped from alleging that against us. You ought not to strike at the inferior while the superior workers for the blessings of life and liberty remain untouched—those glorious men who preceded us, and gave us this Constitution.

[*Continued.*]

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