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Daily Appeal.

MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS

The Reception at the City Hall—His Response to Mayor Tieman's Welcome—How the Populace Greeted Him—An Immense Press of People—The City Hall Besieged—Street Incidents, Popular Remarks, Welcomes, and the Site.

(From the New York Herald, January 1, 1859.)

The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas is having showered upon him, thick and fast, testimonials of intelligence, personal and political. The manner which brought his letter last hardly reached his desk before the telegraph wires were at work, spreading the intelligence of his arrival throughout the city. A properly constituted committee of the corporate authorities immediately sallied upon and tendered him the city's welcome—the city's hospitalities. With sedulous attentiveness and his family were conveyed to the classic Lovett's. Next morning, before he had recovered from the fatigue and commotions of the sea, there was a great rush, a great commotion of visitors, to see him. His reception was crowded with the men of mark in our metropolis—men distinguished alike in commerce, arts, literature, politics, or because of their wealth and position. This flattering ovation was continued until yesterday in a private way. Then the city's guest had a more public reception, in accordance with the following advertisement:

NOTICE.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, desire to inform the public that he has named Friday, December 31, at the City Hall, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., to receive such of his fellow citizens of New York as may honor him with a call.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, HENRY W. GENET,
JOHN LEMAY, JOHN VAN TINE,
THOS. MCKEON, JOHN FRAZIER,
THOS. SUTHERES, A. J. MCCARTHY,
GEORGE SEARS, JAMES WEBB,
Joint Com. of the Common Council.

The reception took place in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Before 1 P. M. the halls that leading to the chamber were densely crowded by the anxious, while others kept pouring in. Squads of police were stationed along the halls to keep a passage way open, which it was not without some difficulty that they opened a way to the Aldermen's room for the egress of the distinguished Senator from Illinois. Mayor Tieman accompanied Mr. Douglas. The chamber was immediately filled by the eager multitude. The Mayor then addressed Mr. Douglas as follows:

MAYOR TIEMAN'S WELCOME TO MR. DOUGLAS.

HONORED SIR: On behalf of the Common Council of the city of New York, it is my pleasant duty to welcome you here, and tender you the hospitalities of the city. I am happy to have this opportunity of expressing to you the high appreciation entertained by the citizens of New York for you, and also our high estimation of your great labors for the good of our common country. Our city, as a national, and cordially welcomes and honors the good of speaking which has fallen to my lot, would certainly be sufficient excuse for my silence on this occasion. Yet I have not the vanity to suppose that these demonstrations are intended as a personal compliment to me. I prefer to believe, and I rejoice in the conviction, that it is a demonstration of your attachment to that great principle of self-government which declares it to be the right of the people of each State and each Territory of this Union to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. (Hurrah.) That great principle underlies our complex system of government. All our political institutions rest upon it. The peace, the harmony, and the prosperity of the confederacy, depend upon the maintaining of that principle inviolate, as it was vindicated by our Revolutionary fathers. (Cheers.) I am required to know that this great city, the metropolis of the New World, is a fair representative of the patriotism, the love of country, of this whole Union. Now, being in an assembly of your city is within the limits of the Empire State, yet it represents the Union, not the State of New York. (Hurrah.) It is the heart of the republic—it is the centre of commerce, of finance. In it all the commercial transactions of the country centre, and from it they must all emanate. Your Mayor has fight, therefore, to be sectional. (A voice from below, "Nary a bit!") You have as right to belong to the North, or to the South, or to the East, as to the West, and you are as patriotic as any man. But representative character which is just to all sections of the country. (Applause. A voice, "Why don't you run?") Into the Administration.

Let this great principle of States rights, of popular sovereignty, be maintained—the right of each State to regulate its own affairs—and we will be accorded to the Territories, and then we will be secured to the Union, and the Union can exist forever, as our fathers made it, divided into five and slave States, so long as any State may choose to maintain slavery. (Loud applause.) Yes of New York regulate your domestic institutions in such a way as to permit no interference from abroad. Having exercised that right according to your sovereign pleasure, you must award the same right and power to the same privilege in every other State. (Cheers.) If this great principle can be maintained this Union can last forever, and can be maintained and steadily expand and increase as the population expands, until it shall cover the entire continent. (Applause.) It may be said with truth that we have now territory enough, that we had enough when the Declaration of Independence was made, and when the treaty of peace with England was signed, and when the Constitution was adopted. Yet in every section this cry is raised for increase of population created a necessity for an increase of Territory. This is a young, vigorous, growing nation. We feel already the law of expansion by increasing and multiplying. (Applause and laughter.) Increase is the law of our existence and of our safety. Just as fast as our population increases we need more territory to expand. You cannot arrest this law. He is unwise who voluntarily places himself in the path of American destiny. (Cheers, and shouts of "Bravo!") Next to settling this domestic question on a firm, conservative, constitutional basis, we must establish a sound, wise, liberal, and honorable policy in our foreign relations. I am free to say to you that I have ever held the doctrine since I have been in public life, that the United States should never, by treaty with any European Power, pledge their faith not to do that which our interest and destiny may compel us in the future to do. (Cries of "Good.") I am free to say to you that I am free to say that I do not believe that the United States should never, by treaty with any European Power, pledge their faith not to do that which our interest and destiny may compel us in the future to do. (Cries of "Good.") Yet