

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every afternoon, (Sundays excepted), at the corner of Indiana Avenue and Second Street...

PRICE ONE CENT.

RETROSPECTION.

Beside a pure and living spring I sat, nor thought but of the present; For summer glowed o'er everything—

And forth a tiny streamlet ran— Gay fowers grew along its border, Emitting "ever and anon" A grateful and refreshing odor.

But Autumn's winds have scoured the plain, And swept alike the vale and mountain, And strewn the russet leaves again O'er all that pleasant shade and fountain.

Thus Time, to beauty ever deaf, Regardless of the "Loves and Graces," Will bring the "saw and yellow leaf," And rudely push us from our places.

THE DAMN ROARING.—A young fellow who sparked a pastor's daughter came one night to her father's house, which stood near a mill dam, over which the waters rushed with considerable noise.

"I suppose," said the youngster (who had become by this time slightly savage, from being compelled to wait so long), "I suppose you could not hear me knock for the dam roaring."

"The damn roaring! What do you mean, sir? How dare you speak in that way?" said the divine, somewhat angry at hearing the young man swear in his presence.

"I mean to say, sir, that I suppose you could not hear me knocking, on account of the dam roaring."

"Damn roaring again! You scoundrel! have you the impudence to insult me with the repetition of those words? Begone, sir!"

"My dear sir," quoth the now bewildered youth, "I intended to say that I presume I could not be heard on account of the dam roaring," laying particular emphasis on the last two words.

"Insult on insult!" shouted the infuriated man, and he rushed toward the poor fellow with the evident intention of ejecting him, but was restrained by the voice of his daughter, exclaiming—

"Papa, I suppose the young man intended to say that he could not be heard on account of the roaring of the dam."

"Oh—I beg pardon, sir—I beg pardon—really, walk in; ah, well! I declare. The dam roaring! Capital. Come in. That is really rich!"

FRENCH GLOVES.—Few of our readers are aware of the extent of the glove business of France. Every one who has ever worn a glove knows that the French excel all other nations in the material, cut, and fit of the article.

Where are the skins obtained, to keep the makers at work the entire year? and from what animals are they all taken? Those queries are of much interest.

A delinquent husband is thus advertised in a newspaper by his loving spouse: "Lost, strayed, or stolen, an individual whom, in an unguarded moment of loneliness, I was thoughtless enough to adopt as my husband.

He is a good-looking and feeble individual, knowing enough, however, to go in when it rains, unless some good-looking girl offered her umbrella. Answered to the name of John. Was last seen in company with Julia Harris, walking, his arm round her waist, looking more like a fool, if possible, than ever. Any one that will catch the poor fellow and bring him carefully back, so that I may chastise him for running away, will be asked to stay to tea by Henrietta Smith."

A gentleman who could not pronounce the letter R, was asked to read the following: "Robert gave Richard a rap in the ribs, For roasting the rabbit so rare."

He evaded the difficulty in the following ingenious manner: "Bobby gave Dick a thump in the side, For cooking the bunny so little."

An old farmer was in the habit, every night, of counting his live stock, to see if any had gone astray. He called to his son, "John, have you counted the hogs?" "Yes, sir." "And the turkeys, cows, and sheep?" "Yes, sir." "Well, then, John, go wake up the old hen, and count her, and then go to bed."

Mrs. Partington says, "I haven't any desire to live longer than the breath remains in my body, if it isn't more than eighty years. I would not wish to be a centurion; and the idea of surviving one's factories always gives me a disagreeable censoriousness. But whatever it is to be, will be, and there is no knowing a thing will take place till it expires."

On a certain railway the following intelligible notice appears: "Hereafter, when trains moving in an opposite direction are approaching each other, on separate lines, conductors and engineers will be required to bring their respective trains to a dead halt before the points of meeting, and to be very careful not to proceed till each train has passed the other."

STRAY SHEEP. CAME to the premises of the subscriber, on Thursday last, a stray SHEEP, which the owner can have by proving property and paying all expenses incurred.

JAMES GORMAN, 696 G street.

National Republican

VOL. I. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1860. No. 15.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December, 1860. The undersigned have commenced the publication, in this city, of a weekly newspaper, called the National Republican.

It is printed on a large sheet, 27 by 42 inches, and is furnished at the low prices stated below. It will contain all the original matter of the daily National Republican, with the exception of local news not interesting to country subscribers.

TERMS. One copy, one year - - - \$2.00 Three copies, one year - - - 5.00 Five copies, one year - - - 7.00

When a Club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it on the same terms. It is not necessary that the subscribers to a Club should receive their papers at the same post office.

Money may be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts can be remitted in drafts on Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore; smaller amounts in gold, or in notes of solvent banks. Address

L. CLEPHANE & CO., National Republican, Washington, D. C.

Those of our exchanges publishing the above conspicuously three times in the inside form of their paper, and forwarding a marked copy to this office, will receive our daily in exchange until the end of the ensuing session of Congress.

HENRY JANNEY, No. 348 Pennsylvania Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, Washington, D. C., MANUFACTURER OF GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES.

HAS at all times a sufficient force of the most experienced hands to make promptly to order every variety of work in his line. He has on his shelves a very good supply of work of his own make. Also, a general supply of Northern work, direct from the Manufacturers, as well as from Auction, and assures the public that no house in this or any other city can supply, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at lower rates. nov 26

PHILADELPHIA CONFECTIONERY. ICE CREAM, Water Ices, Wedding Cakes, Pound Cakes, Mince Pies, Pastry, Crusts for Oyster Pies, Jellies, and a general assortment of nice things in the Confectionery line, at FUSSELL'S, corner of Twelfth and F Streets, at the lowest prices. nov 30—1m

GAS FIXTURES! THE BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

THOSE who desire to select from new patterns, with the advantage of a reduction in prices, will call early and examine.

We would also call the attention of persons about introducing gas into their dwellings to our increased facilities, and consequent low prices, for this branch of our trade.

Inviting all who desire their work done promptly, and free from gas leakage, to call at 267 Pennsylvania Avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, south side. nov 26

THE ROYAL TURKISH TOWELS. Bathing Sponges, Velvet Sponges, Bath Gloves.

Brown Windsor Soap, Honey Soaps, Lubin's Scent and Extracts. Genuine German Cologne, all sizes, wicks and plain bottles.

Bain's Soaps and Extracts. Phoenix's Soaps and Extracts. Pomades of all kinds. Hair Tonics, &c.

With a full assortment of new Perfumery. Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes. Fresh Medicines, Pure Chemicals, &c.

Just received at GILMAN'S New Drug Store, 350 Penn. Av. Congress, Empire, Saratoga, Bedford, Blue Lick, and White Sulphur Waters, always on hand, as above. dec 3—3t

NOTICE! I WISH all gentlemen to bear in mind that the plan which I adopted, six years ago, of selling HATS and BOOTS at greatly reduced prices, for each, is in successful operation. Just received, a full supply of the latest New York styles of DRESS HATS. The very finest Hat at \$3.50; a first-rate Hat, \$3; and very good, fashionable Hat, \$2.50.

Terms cash. No extra charge in order to offset bad debts. ANTHONY, Agent for the Manufacturers, Seventh Street, second Hat Store from the corner, opposite Avenue House, No. 540. nov 26

Prospectus of the National Republican.

Believing that the time has arrived when the great Republican party of the United States ought to be fairly represented in the daily press of the National Metropolis, we have embarked in the enterprise of supplying the citizens of the District of Columbia with a daily publication, under the title of the "NATIONAL REPUBLICAN."

In its political department, this journal will advocate and defend the principles of the Republican party, and endeavor to disabuse the public mind of groundless prejudices which have been engendered against it, by the false accusations of its enemies. Having the utmost confidence that the administration of Mr. Lincoln will be such as to merit our approbation, we expect to yield it a cordial, but not a servile support.

It is not our design, however, to make the National Republican a mere political paper. We intend, that as a medium of general and local news, it shall not be inferior to any other journal published in this city. We shall pay particular attention to questions of local policy, and advocate such reforms as we may deem essential to the prosperity of the city, and to the advancement of the moral and material welfare of its inhabitants.

We deem it unnecessary, however, to multiply promises, as the paper will immediately make its appearance, and will then speak for itself.

It will be published every afternoon, and delivered to city subscribers at six cents per week. Mail subscribers, \$3.50 a year, payable in advance.

The publication office is at the corner of Indiana Avenue and Second Street.

LEWIS CLEPHANE & CO.

SOME OPINIONS OF MR. LINCOLN. A SELECTED VERBATIM FROM HIS SPEECHES, AND PERTINENT TO THE PRESENT OCCASION.

"I say that we must not interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, because the Constitution forbids it, and the general welfare does not require us to do so. We must not withhold an efficient fugitive slave law, because the Constitution requires us, as I understand it, not to withhold such a law. But we must prevent the out-spreading of the institution, because neither the Constitution nor the general welfare requires us to extend it.

"I hold myself under constitutional obligations to allow the people in all the States, without interference, direct or indirect, to do exactly as they please; and I deny that I have any inclination to interfere with them, even if there were no such constitutional obligation. I can only say again, that I am placed improperly—altogether improperly, in spite of all that I can say—when it is insisted that I entertain any other views or purposes in regard to that matter (slavery)."—Speech at Jonesborough, Ill., Sept. 16, 1858.

"While (slavery) drives on in its state of progress as it is now driving, and as it has driven for the last five years, I have ventured the opinion, and say to-day, that we will have no end to the slavery agitation until it takes one turn or the other. I do not mean that when it takes a turn toward ultimate extinction it will be in a day, nor in a year, nor in two years. I do not suppose that in the most peaceful way ultimate extinction would occur in less than a hundred years at least; but that it will occur in the best way for both races, in God's own good time, I have no doubt."—Speech at Charleston, Ill., Sept. 18, 1858.

"Mr. Douglas's popular sovereignty, as a principle, is simply this: If one man chooses to make a slave of another, neither that man nor anybody else has a right to object."—Speech at Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1859.

"I have intimated that I thought the agitation (of slavery) would not cease until a crisis should be reached and passed. I have stated in what way I have thought it would be reached and passed. We might, by arresting the further spread of it, and placing it where the fathers originally placed it, put it where the public mind should rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction. Thus the agitation may cease. It may be pushed forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South. I entertain the opinion, upon evidence sufficient to my mind, that the fathers of this Government placed that institution where the public mind did rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction; and when I desire to say the further spread of it arrested, I only say that I desire to see that done which the fathers have first done. It is not true that our fathers, as Judge Douglas assumes, made this Government part slave and part free. Understand the sense in which he puts it—he assumes that slavery is a rightful thing within itself—as introduced by the framers of the Constitution. The exact truth is, that they found the institution existing among us, and they left it as they found it. But in making the Government, they left this institution with many clear marks of disapprobation upon it. They found slavery among them, and they left it among them because of the difficulty—the absolute impossibility of its immediate removal."—Speech at Alton, Oct. 18, 1858.

"Let me say I have no prejudice against the Southern people. They are just what we exist in their situation. If slavery did not exist among them they would not introduce it. If it did not exist among us, we should not instantly give it up. This I believe of the masses, North and South. Doubtless there are individuals on both sides who would not hold slaves under any circumstances; and others who would gladly introduce slavery anew if it were now out of existence. We know that some Southern men do free their slaves, go North, and become tip-top abolitionists; while some Northern men go South, and become most cruel slave masters.

"When Southern people tell us they are no more responsible for the origin of slavery than we are, I acknowledge the fact. When it is said that the institution exists, and that it is very difficult to get rid of it in any satisfactory way; I can understand and appreciate the saying; I surely will not blame them for not doing what I should not know how to do myself. If all earthly power were given me, I should not know what to do, as to the existing institution. My first impulse would be to free all the slaves, and send them to Liberia—to their own native land. But a moment's reflection would convince me, that whatever of high hope (as I think there is) there may be in this, in the long run, its sudden execution is impossible. If they were all landed there in a day, they would perish in the next ten days; and there are not surplus shipping and surplus money enough in the world to carry them there in many times ten days. What then? Free them all, and keep them among us as underlings? Is it quite certain that this betters their condition? I think I would not hold one in slavery at any rate; yet the point is not clear enough to denounce people upon. What next? Free them, and make them political equals and socially equals? My own feelings will not admit of this; and if mine would, we will know that those of the great mass of white people will not. Whether this feeling accords with justice and sound judgment, is not the sole question, if indeed, it is any part of it. A universal feeling, whether well or ill founded, cannot be safely disregarded. We cannot, then, make them equals. It does seem to me that systems of gradual emancipation might be adopted; but for that tardiness in this respect, I will not undertake to judge our brethren of the South.

"When they remind us of their constitutional rights, I acknowledge them, not grudgingly, but fully and fairly; and I would give them any legislation for the reclaiming of their fugitives, which should not, in its stringency, be more likely to carry a free man into slavery than our ordinary criminal laws are to hang an innocent one."—Speech at Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 21, 1858.

"Has anything ever threatened the existence of this Union, save and except this very institution of slavery? What is it that we hold most dear among us? Our own liberty and prosperity. What has ever threatened our liberty and prosperity, save and except this institution of slavery? If this is true, how do you propose to improve the condition of things by enlarging slavery?—by spreading it out, and making it bigger?"

"You may have a wen or cancer on your person, and not be able to cut it out, lest you bleed to death; but surely it is no way to cure it to engraft it, and spread it over your whole body. That is no proper way of treating what you regard as a wrong."—Speech at Alton, Oct. 15, 1858.

"I suppose most of us (I know it of myself) believe that the people of the Southern States are entitled to a Congressional fugitive slave law. As the right is constitutional, I agree that the legislation shall be granted to it, and that not that we like the institution of slavery, but that we do not wish to have no taste for running and catching negroes; at least, I profess no taste for that job at all. Why, then, do I yield support to a fugitive slave law? Because I do not understand that the Constitution, which guarantees that right, can be supported without it."—Speech at Alton, Oct. 15, 1858.

"The real issue in this controversy—the one pressing upon every mind—is the sentiment on the part of one class that looks upon the institution of slavery as a wrong, and of another class that does not look upon it as a wrong. The sentiment that contemplates the institution of slavery in this country as a wrong, is the sentiment of the Republican party. They look upon it as being a moral, social, and political wrong; and while they contemplate it as such, they nevertheless have due regard for its actual existence among us, and the difficulties of getting rid of it in any satisfactory way, and to all the constitutional obligations thrown about and about. Yet having a due regard for these, they desire a policy in regard to it that looks to its not creating any more danger. They insist that it should, as far as may be, be treated as a wrong; and one of the methods of treating it as a wrong is to make provision that it shall grow no larger. If there be a man among us who does not think that the institution of slavery is wrong in any of the aspects of which I have spoken, he is misplaced, and ought not to be with us. And if there be a man amongst us who is so impatient of it as a wrong as to disregard its actual presence among us, and the difficulty of getting rid of it suddenly in a satisfactory way, and to disregard the constitutional obligations thrown about it, that man is misplaced if he is on our platform."—Speech at Alton, Oct. 15, 1858.

"We the Republicans, and others, forming the opposition of the country, intend to stand by our guns, to be patient and firm, and in the long run to beat you. When we do beat you, you perhaps want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, so far as I am authorized to speak for the opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you, as nearly as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way interfere with your institution; to abide by every compromise of the Constitution; and, in a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you as far as degenerated men (if we have degenerated) may, according to the examples of those noble fathers—Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. We mean to remember that you are as good as we are; that there is no difference between us, other than the difference of circumstance. We mean to recognize and bear in mind, always, that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and to treat you accordingly."—Speech at Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1859.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

First. That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Third. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measures of subversion to the execution of a sectional interest, as especially evidenced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas—in constraining the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unequal power in persons—in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public Treasury by favored partisans; and the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh. That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of Freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individual, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth. That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth. That in the recent vetoes by their Federal Governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, and a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-interference and popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh. That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

Subscriptions, advertisements, and communications, intended for this paper, may be left at Adamson's periodical store, on Seventh Street, opposite the General Post Office, where copies of the paper may also be had immediately on its issue.

Advertisements should be sent in before twelve o'clock, M., otherwise they may have to lie over a day.

Communications upon all subjects, particularly with reference to our city affairs, will receive respectful attention.

for river and harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Second. That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

BELL AND EVERETT PLATFORM. Whereas experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties: therefore,

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principle other than the Constitution of the country, the union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws; and that as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain, protect, and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety against all enemies, at home and abroad, believing thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity, and equality, which, under the example and Constitution of our fathers, has so solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmative of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature, when applied to the same subject matter; and we recommend as the only further resolutions the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford simple and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactment of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that, during the existence of the Territorial Governments, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been, or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE PLATFORM. Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

First. That the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territories, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Second. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Third. That when the settlers of a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and, being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States; and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba on such terms as will be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the enactment of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

Resolved, That the National Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.