

Montgomery County Sentinel.

Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year

ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1860.

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By M. Fields.

Dr. C. A. HARDIN,
Practicing Physician,
Washington Hotel,
Rockville, Md.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
Rockville, Md.

THE STABLE,
Rockville, Md.

GOOD EATING & CAPITAL INKING
KILGOUR'S SALON,
Rockville, Md.

SERVANTS WANTED,
Rockville, Md.

NEGROES WANTED,
Rockville, Md.

CARPENTRY & UPHOLSTERY,
Rockville, Md.

WALLS & CRIMES,
Rockville, Md.

BUTCHERING,
Rockville, Md.

FISH & MEATS,
Rockville, Md.

SAUCIONERING,
Rockville, Md.

New Carpet Store,
Rockville, Md.

Carpet, Oil-Clothes,
Rockville, Md.

17 E. GUTMAN,
Rockville, Md.

NEW GOODS!
Rockville, Md.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
Rockville, Md.

SHOOT & BURGHOUS,
Rockville, Md.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
Rockville, Md.

SHOOT & BURGHOUS,
Rockville, Md.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
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SHOOT & BURGHOUS,
Rockville, Md.

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Political.

REMARKS OF HON. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,

On the evening of June 25th, when called out, in Washington City, by the *Sentinel*.

Gentlemen: I am not in the habit of receiving calls from democratic masses; but it would be an affection to me, my knowledge that I am indebted for the honor of this visit to you, the people of this State, that I will support Breckinridge and Lane at the next Presidential election.

I cheerfully render my own testimony to the truth of that statement. [Applause.] It might have been more prudent to defer this declaration until after a free conference with those friends in Kentucky with whom I have heretofore acted, and by whom my past career has been so generously sustained. Others may watch the direction of the popular current, who wish to swim on its tide to a haven of success; my ambition is not for place or preference; it is for duty and I leave consequence to take care of themselves. I have no hesitation as to the position it becomes me, at this crisis, to assume; and I should be reluctant to my own sense of the obligation a free citizen owes to his country. I was not, when called upon, to advance to the front of the occupation of the territory which the Union should not depend on the question whether they should be a slave State or a free State.

The other part of the proposition, namely, to accede to the proslavery position, I do not support. I believe in the doctrine of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

That when the people of a Territory come to make their State constitution, which is an act of sovereignty, their admission into the Union should not depend on the question whether they should be a slave State or a free State.

I believe I have fully stated the points of difference which ultimately severed the Convention, and have presented to the country the nominations of Senator Douglas and of Vice-President Breckinridge. It is also true that from the North and another to the South. Southern democrats do not believe me. They denounce my opinions as the effect of partisan rancor. I told them, then, that Mr. Douglas did not entertain the same view of the platform they did, and that, one day or another, they would find all the evils which could flow from such a persistence in maintaining party lines at the expense of important principles, would "come home to roost." I must be permitted to say I did not anticipate the rupture which occurred at Charleston, and was consummated at Baltimore, as I may sever the ties which bound the two parties together, North and South, but it is a justice to the South. It exhibits the democrats who have nominating John C. Breckinridge as at least acknowledging to the facts which I have stated to them a thousand times, and as ready to prefer sound principles to ungodly party associations.

I render them the tribute of my respect for the choice they have made, and I think their country will do the same.

Fellow-citizens, the rupture of the democratic party has taken place essentially on the same ground upon which afterwar the American party was formed. The same cause covered the relations of the church, North and South. It is not astonishing that under these circumstances, though at all the lower of democracy, a considerable people will regard that as a wide difference of principle—of cardinal, vital principle—that no force of party faction can obliterate, and that demands a settlement, final and satisfactory.

and they understand that this proposition means. They know the Supreme Court has decided that Congress has no constitutional power to pass a law prohibiting them from going upon the public domain with their property, as the citizen of a free State goes there with his property. They will stand by that decision, for we all agreed that such was the law of our case before the court decided it. The Republicans may say they care nothing for the decision and will not respect the court; but they will not be able to execute their threats, and so, will, at any price, wait for them to attempt it. But when Mr. Douglas proceeds to us that, though Congress cannot bar us from the Territories, it can enact an instrumentality which can and will keep us out, if we render our property useless if we do so, in our own hands, or so stupid as to swallow what he offers, nor will they stand idly by and see him make a state of case which will enable him to say hereafter they did acquiesce in the doctrine as the true measure of their rights.

Alas! but methinks I hear some one ask why we will not stand by Bell and Everett under their patriotic motto, "The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws?" I answer for myself; because a question has been raised among us which their platform does not solve, and which would have us open to misinterpretation and future misapplication of the laws? I answer for myself; because a question has been raised among us which their platform does not solve, and which would have us open to misinterpretation and future misapplication of the laws?

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It is a question for the people in their State sovereignty, and here may be a property in the territory, which is no inalienable right of the territorial government for the establishment or extension of slavery.

It has been advanced that these people, while a Territory, have a right to do anything and everything that belongs to the rights of man. I cannot conceive that they have.

We have always gone upon the ground that these territorial governments were to be a state of pupillage, under the protection of the General Government. The territorial legislature, by Congress. They have no power to grant by their Congress. They must act within the limits of the constitution granted them by Congress, or else their acts become void. The people under the territorial government are not a sovereignty; they do not possess any of the rights incident to sovereignty. They are, if you please to denominate it, in a state of pupillage government and sovereignty. If we will consider this question upon the ground of our practice during the last half century, I think we will find one way of disposing of it. It is our duty to provide for the people of the Territory a government to keep the peace, to secure their property, to assign to them a subordinate legislative authority, to assign to them a subordinate judicial authority, and to secure the protection of their persons and the security of their property are all regularly provided for and to maintain them in that state until they grow into sufficient independence, in point of population, to be admitted into the Union as a State upon the same footing with the original States. It seems to me that this is all our duty. I shall most readily concur in anything which tends to the performance of that duty.

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