Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance. DEVOTION TO PARTY, NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year

By M. Fields. ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1860. Vol. V.—No. 51.

COUNTY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr. C. A. HARDING,
Practicing Physician,
NEXT DOOR TO THE "SENTINEL" OFFICE,
ROCKVILLE, Md.
mar 30—tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
ROCKVILLE Maryland.
PERRY TRAIL, Proprietor.

THE undersigned having leased the above establishment, which is now undergoing thorough repair, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon it. He assures his friends and the public generally, that every effort, on his part, will be made to contribute to the ease and comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage.

HIS TABLE will always be supplied with the best the market affords; and at the Bar will be found the choicest brands of Liquors and Segars.

THE STABLING attached to the house is large and commodious, and as none but attentive ostlers will be employed, persons stopping at his house may rely upon their horses being well attended to.

His charges will be very moderate.
feb 10—tf PERRY TRAIL.

GOOD EATING & CAPITAL DRINKING
—AT—
KILGOUR'S SALOON,
Rockville, Md.

THE subscriber returns his sincere acknowledgments to his numerous patrons for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him from the opening of his establishment, and respectfully solicits a continuance, assuring them that no pains will be spared, on his part, to merit it.

He would also inform his friends and the public, that he has refitted his establishment, which, for style and comfort, will vie with any house of the kind in the cities.

Lovers of GOOD OYSTERS will always find at his establishment the best the markets afford, and his Bar will always be supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors, Malt Drinks, Segars, Tabacco, &c.

His charges very moderate.
feb 18—tf JOHN A. T. KILGOUR.

SERVANTS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase any number of SERVANTS, of both sexes, that are young, sound and healthy, for which he will, at all times, pay the very highest market prices, in cash. Persons having servants for sale, will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call before disposing of them.

LIBERAL COMMISSIONS paid for information; and all communications strictly confidential.

Letters addressed to me at Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., will receive prompt attention. BENJ. COOLEY, Agent.
feb 10—1y

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase any number of likely YOUNG NEGROES of both sexes, for the Southern market, for which he will pay the highest prices.

Having purchased the establishment in Alexandria, Va., recently owned by Mr. George Kephart, he is prepared to receive negroes in care at the usual price of board.

Owners of slaves will find it to their interest to consult him before disposing of their negroes.

WM. T. HICKMAN, of Medley's District, in this county, is my authorized Agent for the purchase of slaves.

CHS. M. PRICE.
Rockville, Md., Feb, 10, 1852.

CARPENTERING & UNDERTAKING.

THE citizens of Rockville, and the public generally, are informed that the undersigned still carries on the above business, at his old stand in Rockville, nearly opposite the Methodist Parsonage, in all its branches.

He will attend to all work pertaining to the CARPENTERING and HOUSE-JOINING Business, which he guarantees to be done in the best manner, and most fashionable style, and on terms that cannot fail to please.

Having furnished himself with a new Hearse, and the best materials for manufacturing COFFINS, he will attend to Funerals in any part of the county.

He returns his thanks for the partonage heretofore extended, and humbly asks a continuance, pledging himself that nothing on his part shall be left undone to render satisfaction.
feb. 26—1y WM. E. PUMPHREY.

C. F. WALLIS. B. F. GRIMES
WALLIS & CRIMES.
CARPENTERS,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
SENECA, Montgomery County, Md.,

TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Montgomery county that they are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line, at the shortest notice, in the best possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All orders left with Mr. M. CONNELLY, at the Union Hotel, Poolesville or at their shop, at Lee's Quarry, Seneca, will be promptly attended to.

By strict attention to business, we hope to merit a liberal share of patronage from the public. mar 9—y

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber having located himself about half a mile above Rockville, on the Frederick road, and erected a slaughter house, would inform the citizens of Rockville and the county, that he will at all times be prepared to furnish them with

Fresh Meats,

on very moderate terms, FOR CASH. He will bring meats into the village every Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Persons having Beeves, Calves, Muttons, Lambs, &c. for sale, will always find a market for them at his place, and the highest cash price paid. THOS. J. GARDINER.
mar 1—tf

AUCTIONEERING.

WM. W. ALLEN, Auctioneer, will attend to sales in any portion of the county, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. His charges are moderate. All orders left at the "Sentinel" office, or directed to me at Rockville, will be promptly attended to. [dec 16—tf.

COUNTY ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Mrs. R. V. Braddock,
Quality Hill, Rockville.

HAS just received a very large and beautiful stock of *SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS*. Her stock consists of

BONNETS, Ribands, Rouches, *MILLINERY GOODS, &c.*
Black Lace *CAPES and SHAWLS*
Stella Shawls; Embroideries, Trimmings, Fringes, &c.
Ladies' Dress Goods, in great variety
Ducals, Valentias, Chalie de Lains, Bereges
Lawns in the piece or patterns, and Robes, very handsome
WHITE GOODS, of every description
Spring-Steel Extension SKIRTS, from 15c. up
GLOVES and HOSIERY

Umbrellas and Parasols
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Suited to all classes & conditions of life.

Gentlemen wishing Clothes made to order, will find also an excellent assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS,
In the piece, of the very latest and best makes.

Youths' & Children's Goods,
A Great Variety.

HATS of every description, direct from the Manufacturer

BOOTS and SHOES,
Very large assortment; some of them worth double the price we ask for them—auction bargains.

Domestics of every description;
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY
PLOWS and PLOW CASTINGS,
PATENT MEDICINES

Fresh Groceries
Receiving Daily.

Indeed, every thing usually found in a first class country store; all of which will be sold at unusually low figures, and upon terms to suit the times.

Give me a call before purchasing, and avoid the regret of paying more for your goods than your neighbors.
mar 20 R. V. BRADDOCK.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE!"
THE HYATTSTOWN BRASS BAND.

THIS BAND being composed of young men, principally mechanics, who have been at an expense of nearly $1,000, (each having an equal interest, and that at his own expense) for the benefit of our county, are now competent to fulfil any engagement they may be called for, with the LATEST CHOICE MUSIC—such as—

QUICK STEPS,
POLKAS, WALTZES,
GALLOPS, REELS,
FUNERAL MARCHES, &c.

We trust that the citizens, when they have a call for music, will, as honor due, give us favorable consideration. Our motto is—*Not to be excelled by any Band in the county.*

U. M. LAYTON, Leader;
R. A. HURLEY, Director;
J. C. D. HARRISS, Sec'y;
ap 20—tf J. H. TABLER, Treasurer.

TO THE PUBLIC
$4,000 Worth of GOODS
AT COST, FOR CASH!

THE subscriber intending to make several changes and alterations in his Store Room, in the Saloon Building, now offers his entire Stock of—

At Cost, for Cash:

I intend selling as above mentioned from this time until some time in August, and all Goods remaining on hand at that time, will be disposed of

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

My prompt and regular customers can buy such articles as I may have on hand, on the same terms as we have been dealing heretofore.
may 18 JOHN W. JONES.

WOOL CARDING.

The undersigned, proprietor of the Factory heretofore known as "GAMBLE'S MILL," returns his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him during the past year, and informs them and all others who may have WOOL TO CARD, that he is now prepared to fill orders in the best style and with dispatch, and on terms to suit the times.

WOOL WILL BE RECEIVED AT, AND ROLLS RETURNED TO, the following places:
John W. Jones' Store, Rockville;
Nathan W. Allnutt's, Dawsonville;
William T. Fisher's Store, Damestown;
John O. Harry's, Tenallytown, D. C.;
Ramsburg & Ebert's Leather Store, Georgetown, D. C.
June 15—tf JAMES R. CREAMER.

WOOL CARDING &c.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he is again prepared to CARD WOOL, in the best manner and with dispatch; also, FULLING, DYING, MANUFACTURING, &c.

JESSE T. HIGGINS' Store, Poolesville, and L. WILSON'S Store, Clarksburg, where I shall attend regularly, are places of deposit where WOOL and CLOTH will be received and returned when done.

Heavy Fulled and Striped Linsey—also Stocking Yarn, coarse and fine, on hand to exchange for Wool; for which the highest market price will be given in trade or cash.
may 18—tf DANIEL PRICE.

GRAIN CRADLES, &c.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the farmers of Montgomery county, and the public generally, that he has now on hand a very superior lot of GRAIN CRADLES, which he will sell on very reasonable terms; also Cradles made to order, and at the shortest notice.

REPAIRING done neat and substantially, and with dispatch.

He has also on hand a few more of those patent SHOVEL PLOWS, which has given such general satisfaction to all who have used them, the shovels can be bought separate from the plow.

Call early—late orders cause trouble, and frequently disappointment.
M. GREEN.
June 15 Quality Hill, Rockville, Md.

Grain and Grass Scythes,

AT COST.—Grain Scythes, at 87½ cent cash; Grass do. at 75 cents do., for sale by JOHN W. JONES,
June 22 Rockville.

Political.

SPEECH
OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN,
On the evening of July 9th, when called out, in Washington city, by a Serenade.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you from my heart for the honor of this visit. I cordially congratulate you on the preference which you have expressed for Major Breckinridge and Gen. Lane as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States over all competitors: [Applause.] They are men whose names are known to the country; they need no eulogy from me. They have served their country in peace and in war. They are statesmen as well as soldiers, and in the day and hour of danger they will ever be at their post. They are conservative men; and in the course of their administration they will be equally just to the North and to the South, to the East and to the West. [Applause.] Above all, and first of all, they are friends of the Constitution and of the Union, [cheers,] and they will stand by them to the death. [Renewed cheers.] But we ought not to forget that they are also friends to the equality of the sovereign States of this Union in the common Territories of the country. [Cries of "Good!"] They will maintain that principle, which should receive the cordial approbation of us all. Equity is equity. Every citizen of the United States is equal before the Constitution and the laws; and why should not the equality of the sovereign States composing this Union be held in like reverence? This is good Democratic doctrine. Liberty and equality are the birthright of every American citizen; and just as certainly as the day succeeds the night so certain will this principle of democratic justice eventually prevail over all opposition. [Cheers.] But, before I speak further upon this subject—and I shall not detain you very long—I wish to remove one stumbling-block out of the way.

I have ever been the friend of regular nominations. I have never struck a political ticket in my life. Now was there anything done at Baltimore to bind the political conscience of any sound Democrat, or to prevent him from supporting Breckinridge and Lane? ["No! no!"] I was cotemporary with the abandonment of the old congressional convention or caucus. This occurred a long time ago; very few, if any, of you remember it. Under the old congressional convention system, no person was admitted to a seat except the democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives. This rule rendered it absolutely certain that the nominee, whoever he might be, would be sustained at the election by the Democratic States of the Union. By this means it was rendered impossible that those States which could not give an electoral vote for the candidate when nominated should control the nomination and dictate to the Democratic States who should be their nominee.

This system was abandoned—whether wisely or not I shall express no opinion. The National Convention was substituted in its stead. All the States, whether Democratic or not, were equally to send delegates to this Convention according to the number of their senators and representatives in Congress.

A difficulty at once arose which never could have arisen under the congressional convention system. If a bare majority of the National Convention thus composed could nominate a candidate, he might be nominated mainly by the anti-Democratic States against the will of a large majority of the Democratic States. Thus the nominating power would be separated from the electing power, which could not fail to be destructive to the strength and harmony of the Democratic party.

To obviate this serious difficulty in the organization of a National Convention, and at the same time to leave all the States their full vote, the two-thirds rule was adopted. It was believed that under this rule no candidate could ever be nominated without embracing within the two-thirds the votes of a decided majority of the Democratic States. This was the substitute adopted to retain, at least in a great degree, the power to the Democratic States which they would have lost by abandoning the congressional convention system. This rule was a main pillar in the edifice of national conventions. Remove it and the whole must become a ruin. This sustaining pillar was broken to pieces at Baltimore by the Convention which nominated Mr. DOUGLAS. After this the body was no longer a national convention; and no Democrat, however devoted to regular nominations, was bound to give the nominee his support; he was left free to act according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience. And here, in passing, I may observe that the wisdom of the two-thirds rule is justified by the events passing around us. Had it been faithfully observed no candidate could have been nominated against the will and wishes of almost every certain Democratic State in the Union, against nearly all the Democratic senators and more than three-fourths of the Democratic representatives in Congress. [Cheers.]

I purposely avoid entering upon any discussion respecting the exclusion from the Convention of regularly-elected delegates from different Democratic States. If the Convention which nominated Mr. Douglas was not a regular Democratic Convention, it must be confessed that Breckinridge is in the same condition in that respect. The Convention that nominated him, although it was composed of nearly all the certain Democratic States, did not contain the two-thirds; and therefore every Democrat is at perfect liberty to vote as he thinks proper, without running counter to any regular nomination of the party. [Applause and cries of "three cheers for Breckinridge and Lane."] Holding this position, I shall present some of the reasons why I prefer Mr. Breckinridge to Mr. Douglas. This I shall do without attempting to interfere with any individual Democrat, or any State Democratic organization holding different opinions from myself. The main object of all good Democrats, whether belonging to the one or the other wing of our unfortunate division, is to defeat the election of the republican candidates; and I shall never oppose any honest and honorable course calculated to accomplish this object.

To return to the point from which I have digressed, I am in favor of Mr. Breckinridge because he sanctions and sustains the perfect equality of all the States within their common territories, and the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States establishing this equality. The sovereign States of this Union are one vast partnership. The Territories were acquired by the common blood and common treasure of them all. Each State, and each citizen of each State, has the same right in the Territories as any other State and the citizens of any other State possess. Now what is sought for at present is, that a portion of these States should turn around to their sister States and say, "We are holier than you are, and while we will take our property to the Territories and have it protected there, you shall not place your property in the same position." That is precisely what is contended for. What the Democratic party maintain, and what is the true principle of Democracy is, that all shall enjoy the same rights, and that all shall be subject to the same duties. Property—this Government was framed for the protection of life, liberty, and property. They are the objects for the protection of which all enlightened governments were established. But it is sought now to place the property of the citizen, under what is called the principle of squatter sovereignty, in the power of the territorial legislature to confiscate it at their will and pleasure. That is the principle sought to be established at present; and there seems to be an entire mistake and misunderstanding among a portion of the public upon this subject. When was property ever submitted to the will of the majority? ["Never."] If you hold property as an individual you hold it independent of Congress or of the State legislature, or of the territorial legislature—it is yours; and your Constitution was made to protect your private property against the assaults of legislative power. [Cheers.] Well, now, any set of principles which will deprive you of your property is against the very essence of republican government, and to that extent makes you a slave; for the man who has power over your property to confiscate it has power over your means of subsistence; and yet it is contended that although the Constitution of the United States confers no such power—although no State legislature has any such power, yet a territorial legislature, in the remote extremities of the country, can confiscate your property!

[A VOICE. "They can't do it; they ain't going to do it."]

There is but one mode, and one alone, to abolish slavery in the Territories. That mode is pointed out in the Cincinnati platform, which has been as much misrepresented as anything I have ever known. That platform declares that a majority of the actual residents in a Territory, whenever their number is sufficient to entitle them to admission as a State, possess the power "to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States." If there be squatter sovereignty in this resolution I have never been able to perceive it. If there be any reference in it to a Territorial legislature it has entirely escaped my notice. It presents the clear principle that at the time the people form their constitution, they shall then decide whether they will have slavery or not. And yet it has been stated over and over again that, in accepting the nomination under that platform, I endorsed the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. I suppose you have all heard this repeated a thousand times.

[A VOICE. "We all knew it was a lie!"]

Well, I am glad you did.

How beautifully this plain principle of constitutional law corresponds with the best interests of the people! Under it, emigrants from the North and the South, from the East and the West, proceed to the Territories. They carry with them that property which they suppose will best promote their material interests; they live together in peace and harmony. The question of slavery will become a foreone conclusion before they have inhabitants enough to enter the Union as a State. There will then be no "bleeding Kansas" in the Territories; they will all live together in peace and harmony, promoting the prosperity of the Territory and their own prosperity, until the time shall arrive when it becomes necessary to frame a constitution. Then the whole question will be decided to the general satisfaction. But, upon the opposite principle, what will you find in the Territories? Why, there will be strife and contention all the time. One territorial legislature may establish slavery and another territorial legislature may abolish it, and so the struggle will be continued throughout the territorial existence. The people instead of devoting their energies and industry to promote their own prosperity, will be in a state of constant strife and turmoil, just as we have witnessed in Kansas. Therefore, there is no possible principle that can be so injurious to the best interests of a Territory as what has been called squatter sovereignty.

Now let me place the subject before you in another point of view. The people of the Southern States can never abandon this great principle of State equality in the Union without self-degradation. ["Never!"] Never without an acknowledgment that they are inferior in this respect to their sister States.—Whilst it is vital to them to preserve their equality, the Northern States surrender nothing by admitting this principle. In doing this they only yield obedience to the Constitution of their country as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States. While for the North it is comparatively a mere abstraction, with the South it is a question of co-equal State sovereignty in the Union.

If the decrees of the high tribunal established by the Constitution for the very purpose are to be set at naught and disregarded, it will tend to render all property of every description insecure. What, then, have the North to do? Merely to say that, as good citizens, they will yield obedience to the decision of the Supreme Court, and admit the right of a Southern man to take his property into the Territories, and hold it there, just as a Northern man may do; and it is to me the most extraordinary thing in the world that this country should now be distracted and divided because certain persons at the North will not agree that their brethren at the South shall have the same rights in the Territories which they enjoy. What would I as a Pennsylvanian say or do, supposing anybody was to contend that the legislature of any Territory could outlaw iron and coal within the Territory? [Laughter and cheers.] The principle is precisely the same.—The Supreme Court of the United States have decided—what was known to us all to have been the existing state of affairs for fifty years—that slaves are property. Admit that fact, and you admit everything. Then that property in the Territories must be protected precisely in the same manner with any other property.—If it be not so protected in the Territories, the holders of it are degraded before the world.

We have been told that non-intervention on the part of Congress with slavery in the Territories is the true policy.—Very well. I most cheerfully admit that Congress has no right to pass any law to establish, impair, or abolish slavery in the Territories. Let this principle of non-intervention be extended to the territorial legislatures, and let it be declared that they in like manner have no power to establish, impair, or destroy slavery, and then the controversy is in effect ended. This is all that is required at present, and I verily believe all that will ever be required. Hands off by Congress and hands off by the territorial legislature. [Loud applause.] With the Supreme Court of the United States I hold that neither Congress nor the territorial legislature has any power to establish, impair, or abolish slavery in the Territories.—But if, in the face of this positive prohibition, the territorial legislature should exercise the power of intervening, then this would be a mere transfer of the Wilmot proviso and the Buffalo platform from Congress, to be carried into execution in the Territories to the destruction of all property in slaves. [Renewed applause.]

An attempt of this kind, if made in Congress, would be resisted by able men on the floor of both houses, and probably defeated. Not so in a remote Territory. To every new Territory there will be a rush of free-soilers from the Northern States. They would elect the first territorial legislature before the people of the South could arrive with their property, and this legislature would probably settle forever the question of slavery according to their own will.

And shall we for the sake of squatter sovereignty, which, from its nature, can only continue during the brief period of territorial existence, incur the risk of dividing the great Democratic party of the country into two sectional parties, the one North and the other South? Shall this great party which has governed the country in peace and war, which has raised it from humble beginnings to be one of the most prosperous and powerful nations in the world—shall this party be broken up for such a cause? That is the question. The numerous, powerful, pious, and respectable Methodist Church has been thus divided. The division was a severe shock to the Union. A similar division of the great Democratic party should it continue, would rend asunder one of the most powerful links which binds the Union together.

I entertain no such fearful apprehensions. The present issue is transitory, and will speedily pass away. In the nature of things it cannot continue. There is but one possible contingency which can endanger the Union; and against this all democrats, whether squatter sovereigns or popular sovereigns, will present a united resistance. Should the time ever arrive when Northern agitation and fanaticism shall proceed so far as to render the domestic firesides of the South insecure, then and not till then will the Union be in danger. A united Northern democracy will present a wall of fire against such a catastrophe!

There are in our midst numerous persons who predict the dissolution of the great democratic party, and others who contend that it has already been dissolved. The wish is father to the thought. It has been heretofore in great peril; but when divided for the moment it has always closed up its ranks and become more powerful, even from defeat. It will never die whilst the Constitution and the Union survive. It will live to protect and defend both. It has its roots in the very vitals of the Constitution, and, like one of the ancient cedars of Lebanon, it will flourish to afford shelter and protection to that sacred instrument, and to shield it against every storm of faction. [Renewed applause.]

Now, friends and fellow-citizens, it is probable that this is the last political speech that I shall ever make. [A voice, "We hope not!"] It is now nearly forty years since I first came to Washington as a member of Congress, and I wish to say this night that during that whole period I have received nothing but kindness and attention from your fathers and from yourselves. Washington was then comparatively a small town; now it has grown to be a great and beautiful city; and the first wish of my heart is that its citizens may enjoy uninterrupted health and prosperity. I thank you for the kind attention you have paid to me, and now bid you all a good night. [Prolonged cheering.]

BRECKENRIDGE OR LINCOLN.

[From the Washington Constitution.]

Every candid man who now surveys the political field, and calculates the chances of the rival candidates now before the people for the highest offices in their gift, must come to the conclusion that the struggle is between Breckinridge and Lane on the one side, the nominees of the true Democracy of the country, and Lincoln and Hamlin on the other side, the standard-bearers of the Abolitionists and Black Republicans.

With regard to the Douglas and Johnson, and Bell and Everett tickets, no man in his senses can honestly believe that either has the semblance of a chance of carrying the electoral vote of any one State, much less, therefore, of obtaining a majority in the electoral college. The issue, and the only issue, presented now to the Democracy of the Union is, whether they will secure by united action on behalf of Breckinridge and Lane the triumph of Democratic principles, the success of the party, and the continued prosperity of the nation; or whether, by wilfully pursuing the ends of a hopeless faction, and thus distracting the strength of the party in the Northern States, they will in fact give their aid in electing Lincoln President of the United States, and surrendering the Government into the hands of the Black Republicans.

Little more than three weeks have elapsed since the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, and yet, the most unmistakeable evidence has been furnished that they will sweep the fifteen Southern States, Oregon and California by overwhelming majorities, and that the conservative masses in the other States, acknowledging their ability, purity of character, devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and the great principles of the Democratic faith, are rallying round their standard with enthusiasm and earnestness. It is seen that the struggle is between the candidates of the national Democracy and their Black Republican rivals, and that every vote given to any other candidates than Breckinridge and Lane is a vote cast for Lincoln and Hamlin. More especially is this opinion gaining ground in the great commercial cities whose material prosperity and progress depend on the continuance of peace and prosperity, and the preservation of cordial fraternal relations between all the States of the Confederacy. The inhabitants of these great centres of trade and commercial enterprise must keenly appreciate the momentous importance of the present crisis, the vast national considerations which are involved in the result of the November election, and the absolute necessity that exists for all those who stand by the Constitution and the laws to unite against the common foe in behalf of the only candidates who truly uphold that great instrument in its integrity, and under whom the majesty of the law will be faithfully vindicated.

Neither the specious quibbles, nor the skilful pandering to anti-slavery prejudices which the Douglas followers are using in order to advance the cause of their favorite, can long deceive the honest intelligence of the democratic masses. They will not only recognise, but they will defend, the right which the Constitution guaranties to the citizens of all the States to enjoy their share of the public domain, to carry with them into every Territory their property of every description, and to be protected in its peaceful possession by every branch of the Government. They will say, "our Southern brethren have the same rights that we have under our common Constitution. They are our equals in every social and political sense. They have institutions which we may not approve, but they have a right to have them, and we have no authority to interefere with them. The Territories are as much their perty as they are ours. By the same right that we can settle in a Territory with our ex-team and our household furniture, our Southern fellow-citizens can settle there with their slaves. The Supreme Court has so decided, and we cannot question the judgments of that tribunal. Congress cannot annul that right, and it is absurd to suppose that a territorial legislature, deriving all its power from Congress, can do so. Therefore, as honest men, as law-abiding citizens, we are bound to agree, that if a territorial legislature transcends its powers, and attempts to destroy or impair constitution rights, it is the paramount duty of the Federal Government in all its branches to arrest the wrong-doer and remedy the wrong. The master is as much entitled to protection in the quiet possession of his slave because his slave is his property under the Constitution, as we are to the possession of anything which lawfully belongs to us." Demagogues and fanatical followers of the fortunes of an individual may seek to obscure the true nature of the issue, and present it in a false light; but the intelligence of the people will see that there can be no *lawful* means of evading the fullest recognition of all constitutional rights, or of escaping the plain obligation to protect those rights against injury or destruction.

Lincoln and Hamlin repudiate the Constitution, and insist that Congress has the power to prohibit slavery in every Territory of the Union, and thus exclude the citizens of fifteen sovereign States by whose efforts and whose means these Territories were acquired.

Douglas and Johnson declare that Congress cannot interfere either to establish or prohibit slavery in the Territories. Douglas declares, the Supreme Court of the United States and the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, that a territorial legislature can prohibit slavery; and Johnson, while he acknowledges that the Supreme Court has decided that the right to hold slaves in a Territory is guaranteed by the Constitution, and that it is the manifest duty of the Government to protect the right, is willing that it shall not be protected, on the ground of what he calls "expediency."

Breckinridge and Lane stand by the Constitution, and insist that all rights which that instrument guaranties shall be protected, whenever and wherever it is sought to impair or destroy them.

The great body of the black-republican fanatical abolitionists of the North sustain the doctrines of Lincoln and Hamlin. They want to array the North in irrepressible conflict against the South, and therefore they say boldly to the South, "We deny your right to hold your property in the Territories. We are the numerical majority, and you must submit."

A portion of the Democratic party in the Northern States too firm in its blind attachment to an individual, or too weak in its allegiance to the Democratic faith, adheres to the squatter sovereignty doctrines of Mr. Douglas; and though that dogma has been repudiated in every State in which the Democratic party is in the ascendant, evinces a determination to cling to it at all hazards, even though it disrupt that party, and lead to the triumph of black-republicanism.

The honest Democratic masses, with one acclaim maintain the constitutional doctrine and announce their resolution to stand or fall by it. They are unwilling to compromise their principles or their honor, and they grapple the enemy, determined to conquer. They form the mass of the population of seventeen States; they are numerous in States where they have been temporarily overpowered. They are the men who will vote for Breckinridge and Lane. They are able to beat the black-republican enemy in a fair fight; but if on the contrary they are beaten, it will only be by the alliance open or secret of the black-republicans and the Douglasites, and that alliance will be as complete if the followers of the Illinois senator cast their votes for him, as if they cast them for Abraham Lincoln.

There are only two real candidates for the Presidency, Breckinridge and Lincoln. For one of the other of them the people must vote; since for whomsoever they vote, if it be against Breckinridge, they really vote for Lincoln and black-republican rule. There is but one issue, and that is between the party of the Constitution and the Union at which Breckinridge is the standard-bearer, and that of violence and treason of which Lincoln is the accidental champion.

"Gov. Floyd, Secretary of War, is known to be a Douglas man. A correspondent of the Boston Herald says that Gov. Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, maintains that Douglas is the regularly nominated national democratic candidate; and that it is the duty of the Connecticut democracy to unite cordially and earnestly in his support."

We copy the following (says the Washington *Constitution*) from the Providence (R. I.) *Daily Post*, for the sole purpose of giving the statements which it makes the promptest and most unequivocal denial; and of, at the same time, calling the attention of the public to the utter recklessness with which some of the organs of the Douglas faction are endeavoring to mislead and deceive the North as to the feelings entertained by prominent men against those who aim to divide and conquer the Democratic party:

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer and the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal have raised the Breckinridge flag. Hon. Roger A. Pryor has announced his intention to support the Breckinridge ticket.