IANOS,
MELODEONS,
AND MUSIC.
System Adopted—Prices
reatly Reduced.
WATERS, No. 333 BROAD-
W YORK, agent for the best
NEW YORK INSTRUMENTS,
ssortment of Pianos, Melode-
nstruments and Musical Mer-
kinds, in the United States.—
different Manufactories, com-
every variety of style, from
and substantial 6½ octaves, in
ewood Cases, from 150 to $200,
most elegant finish, up to ONE
DOLLARS. No House in the
pete with the above in the num-
celebrity of its instruments,
remely low prices at which they
WATERS' MODERN IM-
ANOS, with or without Iron
sing, in their improvements of
action, a length of scale, pow-
of tone equal to the Grand
with the beauty and durability
the Square Piano. They are
ced by the Press and by the first
rs to be equal to those of any
cturer. They are built of the
thoroughly seasoned material,
d to stand the action of every
nent guaranteed to give satisfac-
ase-money refunded. SECOND-
at great bargains, constantly in
om 30 to $140.
WATERS' MELODEONS, su-
ents in tone, touch and durabil-
tuned the equal temperament.)
all other styles and makes. Pri-
$75, $100, $125, $140; double
double Reeds and two banks of
Less a liberal discount. Clergy-
ches, an extra discount.
uitars, Brown's Harps, Flutes,
ordeons, Violins, and Musical
f all kinds, at lower prices than
ered to the public. A large dis-
chers and Schools. The trade
e most liberal terms.
One of the largest and best se-
ues of Music now published,
any of the choice and most pope
e day, and will be sold at one-
the regular prices.
by mail to all parts of the coun-
Particular and personal atten-
l orders received by mail. Sat-
anteed in every instance. Pianos
s for rent, and rent allowed on
anos and Melodeons for sale on
ents. Second-hand Pianos ta-
ge for new. General and select
l schedule of prices forwarded to
e country by mail.
inducements offered to Agents,
the country, to sell the Horace
s, Melodeons and Catalogue of
[July 29, 1858.
AMILY JOURNAL,
EEKLY NEWSPAPER,
erature, News, Romance, Science
and Art.
LLIAMS, } Editors & Proprietors.
MOORE, }
known fact that the South is
entirely dependent on the North
adal literature. It is to be seen
outhern States cannot support a
l of its own. The parties un-
new enterprise are determined
fort or expense to produce a pa-
ll effect this purpose, and deserve
support of the reading public,
, it is hoped, will arouse the
rmant literary condition of our
ity, develop its inactive talent;
ur own doors a vehicle for the
thought, interchange of ideas,
ting of new items of information,
Y JOURNAL will contain Original
hes of Travel, Biographical Es-
ary of News, domestic and for-
s of Books, Dramatic and Musi-
, Reports of Popular Lectures,
eral information as will make it
est in every family. The pro-
termined that their journal shall
none in the variety, interest and
ontents; in its literary excellence
l tone. Politics and Sectarian-
ost rigidly excluded.
attention paid to "answers to
s," a talented gentleman having
engaged for that purpose.
nts have already been made with
d corps of American contribu-
gotiations are still in progress
timately secure the best talent
. It is intended that the litera-
his journal shall be chiefly origi-
propriation from foreign sources,
owledment, in the newspapers of
eady too frequent. Should any
cted on account of its superior
edit will be invariably given
e.
invariably in advance.
ne year, - - - $2
" " - - - 7
" " - - - 15
- - - FOUR CENTS.
he country making up clubs will
WILLIAMS & MOORE,
Baltimore, Md.
ners, Read This.
Farmer's Own Paper."
ennessee Farmer.
MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
URE AND HOTICULTURE.
tablished in 1831.]
ED FOR TWENTY-EIGHT
in one of the finest wheat and
of America, it has attained an
culation, and has able and expe-
pondents in every State of the
the British Provinces,
he contains Three Hundred and
Pages, and is profusely illustrated
e wood cuts. It is sent to any
TY CENTS A YEAR!
introduce the Farmer into dis-
has few readers, we will take
o the coming half volume (July
nclusive) at the following rates:
bers, 25 cents; five copies for $1,
our beautiful 25-cent book the
and Horticultural Directory, pre-
to the person getting up the
pies for $1.50, and a Rural An-
by mail, to the person getting
ixteen copies for $3, and a Ru-
d an extra copy of the Farmer for
for the half volume to the per-
the club.
er a liberal list of
ASH PREMIUMS
er inducement to form clubs.—
rs will be found in the paper,
interested in the culture of the
to send for a copy, and, if pleas-
aper, to act as agent. Specimen
e to all applicants. Address
JOSEPH HARRIS,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR,
Rochester, N. Y.
OR SALE,
ORSE PORTABLE "STEAM
E," in good running order, with
ular Saw and fixtures attached.
For particulars address
OHN W. MARTIN,
ICHOLAS MARTIN, Jr.,
Trappe, Talbot Co., Md.

Cambridge Democrat.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, RELIGION, SCIENCE, AMUSEMENTS, POLITICS AND ADVERTISING.

Volume 14. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1859. Number 48.

AN EARNEST APPEAL

To Men of All Parties,

OPPOSED TO AN AFFILIATION

WITH THE ABOLITIONISTS.

BY A CITIZEN OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

There are at present, two political parties in the field with their banners unfurled, and patriotic citizens will soon be called upon to determine in what relation they will stand to the opposing organizations. The American party had its origin in an opposition to the naturalization of foreigners, and to what was characterized in its platform as "the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church." But it no longer seems to entertain apprehensions of danger from the Papal Hierachy; and has ceased to offer any resistance to the alleged aggressions and corruptions of the Catholic Church, no doubt, from a thorough conviction, produced by a patient and protracted investigation, that the members of that religious denomination never contemplated any movement having for its object the overthrow of our institutions.*—There also appears to be a cessation of the opposition to our foreign population, and anxious to make amends for any temporary wrongs inflicted upon our adopted citizens, the members of the American party have, on a very recent occasion been loudly calling upon the Administration to protect that class, even though it should be at the hazard of a war with the whole continent of Europe. The Admin stration promptly and nobly responded to the call, and the President, through his constitutional adviser, the Attorney General of the United States, has clearly defined the rights of our adopted citizens, and intimated a determination to protect them in every quarter of the globe. There appears, therefore, to be a perfect harmony of opinion now existing between the American and Democratic parties on this important subject; the former having finally become convinced that our adopted citizens ought to be cherished and protected by the national government; and the latter having always contended for a similar policy, even when it was less popular than it is at present.

The American party having thus with commendable frankness, acknowledged its errors, and having magnanimously admitted that the Democrats were right in contending for civil liberty, felt the imperative necessity of either presenting new issues, or of abandoning its organization. Its new platform is antagonism to Democracy, and the overthrow of the Administration, which is alleged to be exceedingly extravagant and corrupt. Now may not our fellow-citizens of the American party have fallen into another error equally as serious as that which led to their hostility to foreigners and Catholics? Every Administration since the first organization of the Government has been called extravagant and corrupt by those who have been opposed to its measures. When Mr. Fillmore was President, Andrew Jackson Donelson, then editor of the Washington Union, charged its Administration with being the most corrupt that had ever existed in this country. He hurled his terrible denunciations at his political opponent in such terms as the following:

"They (Galphanism, Gardenerism, Christiana murders and Cuba proclamations,) come as inevitably out of the present organization of Whiggery, as vermine do from the material body when in decomposition." In other words, he asserted that the great national party which the mighty genius and noble spirit of Clay had created and animated, was rendered by Mr. Fillmore as loathsome as a patrid carrion on the common; and, by a magnificent metaphor, he compared the measures of the Administration to maggots creeping forth from the carcass, and revelling and rioting in its rottenness. Mr. Donelson lived to see his error and made an atonement; for his subsequent coalition with his old antagonist was tantamount to a public recantation.

It is highly probable that Mr. Buchanan is, like other fallible mortals, liable to make mistakes, and faults may be discovered in his Administration as they have been in all others, even in that of the pure and almost perfect Washington. The expenses of the Government may have been more than ordinary, but the causes are sufficiently obvious. Unfortunately for the country, Mr. Fillmore, while President, no doubt with the best intentions, appointed the notorious Brigham Young, Governor of the Territory of Utah. After giving a vast deal of trouble, this man, so appointed by Mr. Fillmore, finally assumed an attitude of rebellion, and declared himself independent of the Government of the United States. Mr. Buchanan, in the discharge of his constitutional duty, was compelled to send an army under General Johnson to maintain the authority of the Government in Utah. The cost of sending a large body of troops, with all the necessary supplies, thousands of miles through a pathless wilderness and barren desert was immense, and would exceed that of landing a military expedition at Vera Cruz, capable of conquering the whole Republic of Mexico. There has also been an Indian war raging in Oregon and Washington territories for several years, and the transportation of troops and their maintainance in these remote regions has been great. Besides this, the government has sent the largest naval force ever fitted out in this country to Paraguay, and by this decisive course has redressed the wrongs of the country, and saved us from a tedious and expensive war with that Republic.—The presence of a large fleet was also required in the Gulf of Mexico, and by this demonstration of the power and determination of the conntry, the English Government was compelled to relinquish its arrogant claim to the right of search, and Mr. Buchanan has had the great glory of finally settling a question which has baffled the efforts of every preceding Administration, from the days of Jefferson to the present period.—Many persons suppose that the expenses incurred were necessary and unavoidable, and are no evidence of corruption and extravagance on the part of the President. Our American friends will, no doubt, finally arrive at similar conclusions; for we feel assured that, even now, if Prussia and Austria should refuse to surrender up some one who had sworn allegiance to the United States, and the government should declare war against either of those powerful nations, they would not charge the Administration with corruption and extravagance, although the cost of the immense armaments necessary to prosecute the war to a successful termination should amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.

The leaders of the American party in Maryland having erroneously supposed that the Administration is justly obnoxious to the charge of corruption and extravagance, in order to oust it from its present position, and ensure greater purity and economy in the management of our national affairs, have proposed a union of all the elements of the opposition North and South. The State Council, during its recent session in the city of Baltimore, committed the whole party to this course, and every American organ in Maryland is now boldly and openly advocating the proposition. Should they now first have endeavored to ascertain the true nature of those elements, and the probable consequences of the proposed amalgamation? Should they not have asked, "What is the opposition? Who are the leaders, and what are their political sentiments? The sources of information are easily accessible, and the inquiry should have been made. In the Northern and more populous portion of the confederacy, where the candidate of the American party for the Presidency in 1856 did not get a single electoral vote, an overwhelming majority of the opposition are either free-soilers or ultra Abolitionists. Their leaders may be divided into three classes, namely:—Statesmen or Orators, Editors or Writers, and Political Parsons; all of whom wield a vast influence, and are the exponents of the sentiments of the opposition in the North, with whom our American friends in Maryland propose to unite. Those sentiments may be ascertained by a careful perusal of the following extracts from the speeches, orations, and written documents, made public during the last Presiddential canvas, and on other occasions.

Sentiments of the Statesmen and Orators of the Opposition in the North,

"Slavery can and must be abolished, and you and I can do it. Correct your own error, that slavery has any constitutional guarantees which may not be released and ought not to be relinquished. You will soon bring the parties of the country into an effective aggression upon Slavery."—*Seward of N. Y.*

"Prostrate the slave oligarchy, and you will possess the master key with which to unlock the whole house of bondage. Prostrate the slave oligarchy, and the gates of emancipation will be open at the South."—*Sumner of Mass.*

"I rejoice in your movement. I have faith and hope in progress. I look forward hopefully for the day, when the word slave shall be without practical meaning in this or the Eastern Continent."—*Hale of N. Hampshire.*

"There is really no union now between the North and the South, and I believe that no two nations upon earth entertain feelings of more bitter rancor towards each other than these sections of the republic. The only salvation of the union, therefore, is to be found in divesting it entirely from all taint of slavery. There is no union with the South. Let us have a union, or let us sweep away this remnant which we call a Union."—*Wade of Ohio.*

"I tell you here to night that the agitation of this question of human slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of American Republic.—*Wilson of Mass.*

"In case of the alternative being presented of a continuance of slavery or a dissolution of the Union, I am for dissolution, and I care not how quick it comes."—*Judge Spaulding of Ohio.*

"In conclusn I have only to add that such is my solemn and abiding conviction of the character of slavery, that under a full sense of my responsibility to my country and my God, I deliberately say better disunion—better a civil or a servile war—better anything that God in his Providence shall send—than an extension of the bounds of Slavery."—*Hon, Horace Mann.*

"The time has come when we must declare that we love freedom better than the Union." *Lieu. Gov. Ford of Ohio.*

"If peaceful means fail us and we are driven to the last extremity when ballots are useless, then will we make bullets effective."—*Hon. E. Hopkins.*

"I detest slavery and say unhesitatingly that I am in favor of its abolition by some means, if it sends all the party organizations in the Union and the Union itself to the devil." *Hon. H. M. Addisen.*

"The Republican party is a party of the North pledged against the South."—*Wendell Phillips*

"This Union is a lie. The American Union is an imposture, a covenant with death and an agreement with hell. I am for its overthrow."—*Wm. L. Garrison.*

"The times demand that we must have an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God." *Hon. A. Burlingame.*

"The God of Abraham is not my God; I despise him and hold him in contempt, because he is the deity of slaveholders."—*Hon. Joshua R. Giddings.*

"I am willing, in a certain contingency, to let the Union slide."—*Hon. N. P. Banks.*

"If the Republicans fail at the ballot box, we will be forced to drive back the slavocracy with fire and sword."—*J. Watson Webb.*

"Remembering that he was a slaveholder, I could spit upon Washington. So near to Faneuil Hall and Bunker Hill, am I not permitted to say that that scoundrel, George Washington, had enslaved his fellow men."—*C. L. Reymond, Black Republican Orator.*

"I wish for a disolution of the Union because I want Massachusetts to be left free to right her own wrongs. If so, she will have no trouble in sending her ships to Charleston and laying it in ashes. There is no State in the Union that would not contract, at a low figure, to whip South Carolina. Massachusetts could do it with one hand tied behind her back. I do not like such a republic as this.—It is against my conscience. I hate and abhor it. In order to hold any office under the government of the United States, a man must swear to support the Constitution, and consequently to support slavery in its various phases. It is as inevitable that this Union should be dissolved as that water and oil must separate, no matter how much they may be shaken. I cannot tell how it is to be done, but done it must be."—*Edmund Quincy, of Mass.*

"I sincerely hope that a civil war may soon burst upon the country. I want to see American Slavery abolished in my day; it is a legacy I have no wish to leave to my children; then my most fervent prayer is that England, France and Spain will take this slavery accursed nation into their special consideration, and when the time arrives for the streets of this land of the free and home of the brave, to run with blood to the horses' bridles, if the writer of this be living, there will be one heart to rejoice at this retributive justice of Heaven."—*W. O. Duvall.*

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a survile insurrection in the South—when the black man, armed with British bayonets, and led on by British officers, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master,—when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South, and blot out every vestige of slavery; and though I may not mock at their calamity nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millenium."—*Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio.*

Sentiments of Editors and other Writers of the Opposition of the North.

"We have no doubt that the free and slave States ought to separate. The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South."—*Horace Greeley.*

"To the bold and clear-sighted Joshua R. Giddings, sustained by the good sense of the Convention, we are indebted for preservation of the Great Movement against the slave-power, free from all entangling alliances."—*National Era.*

INDEPENDENCE DAY.—This is the eightieth anniversary of American Independence. That independence began in a spirit of compromise with the foul spirit of slavery; it ends with every seventh person in the land a chattel slave—the universal mastery of a slaveholding oligarchy—the overthrow of all the constitutional rights of Northern citizens,—the reign of Lynch Law and Border Ruffianism throughout the entire South the subversion of the National government by a clique of desperate and unprincipled demagogues, of which the President is a miserable and perjured tool—the reign of violence, tyranny and blood on a frightful scale. So much for disregarding the higher law of our fathers! So much for entering into a covenant with death and an agreement with hell! Truly God is just, and our national retribution another striking proof that as a people sow, so shall they also reap. A new revolution has begun—another secession is to take place—and freedom for all secured upon a sure basis. No Union with slaveholders."—*Liberator, 4th of July, 1856.*

"Whenever we speak of a gentleman of the South, or of a gentleman anywhere, or at any time, or in whatever connection we speak of gentlemen, we seldom allude to slaveholders, for the simple reason that we cannot conscientiously recognize them as gentlemen."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"We mean precisely what our words express when we say that we believe that thieves are less amenable to the moral law than slaveholders. We contend, moreover, that slaveholders are more criminal than common murderers."—*Writer in N. Y. Tribune.*

"Our purpose is as firmly fixed as the eternal pillars of Heaven; we have determined to abolish slavery, and so help us God, abolish it we will. Take this to bed with you to-night, sirs, and think about it, and dream about it, and let us know how you feel to-morrow morning."—*Writer in N. Y. Tribune.*

Sentiments of the Political Parsons of the Opposition in the North.

"God help the Union to slide to perdition."—*Rev. Wm. Beecher.*

"We must rally in our might at the ballot-box, assume the controlling power in the national government, and mould our legislation in such a way as to secure the strict confinement of slavery to its present possessions, and to provide for its final abolition. The free States are siuply to unite in one great party of righteous sentiment, take possession of the executive power, and direct the future conduct of the country."—*Rev. Wm. R. Alger.*

"If I were a fugitive, and could escape in no other way, I would kill him with as little compunction as I would drive a musquito from my face."—*From a Sermon by Rev. Theodore Parker.*

"I pray daily that this accursed Union may be dissolved, even if blood have to be spilt."—*Black Republican Clergyman at Poughkeepsie.*

"I am in favor of using fire-arms and fighting for freedom in Kansas."—*Rev. Mr. Brewer in the Pittsburg Convention.*

"I believe that Sharp's rifles are the best peace-makers."—*Rev. Mr. Chandler.*

"I would use Sharp's rifles and fire with good aim."—*Rev. Mr. Lovejoy.*

"I hold it to be an everlasting disgrace to shoot at a man and not hit him."—*Rev. H. Ward Beecher.*

"Oh, God, we pray that thou wilt curse the slaveholder in all his undertakings, confound all his plans and spread terror and dismay throughout the entire South. Curse, oh God, we ask Thee, with a blighting curse, all the Democrats in the Union; may they in an especial manner feel the weight of Thy displeasure. We entreat Thee, oh Lord, to kill Frank Pierce; show him no mercy, but strike him down; also, in Thy righteous wrath remember and punish with direful wrath, Cass, Douglas and Toombs; let them not escape. We ask Thee, oh Lord, to afflict every pro-slavery man; and may they after feeling the pains of a thousand deaths be tumbled headlong into hell, there to feel ten thousand strokes on their bare backs, daily inflicted by each and every one of the slaves of the United States. Our Heavenly Father, we ask Thee to strengthen us in our resolves to make Kansas a free State at the peril of the Union; we ask Thee to interpose Thy mighty hand in our behalf, and help us to shiver the Union into atoms rather than concede to the Southern demons, in the form of slaveholders, an inch of the disputed territory."—*Fourth of July Prayer of a Black Republican Clergyman, at Oberlin, Ohio.*

Sentiments of the Prominent Leaders of the American Party in the South in Relation to a Union with the Abolitionists.

"Whether pro-slavery or *anti-slavery*, let them even now—for there is yet time—make another effort to secure unity and concert of action in contending against a party which is deceiving them both; and whose game is to keep them in perpetual conflict, that like the fox in the fable, they may carry off the spoils when the combatants are exhausted. As an American, I would advise it for the occasion. Americanism can never fight the battle upon the truth of its principles so long as, by the tactics of its enemies, it is embarrassed by other issues irrevelant in their nature. Americanism must hide their time."—*Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina.*

"If there were a State composed of free negroes, I would co-operate with them for the purpose of overthrowing this administration."—*Hon. John M. Botts. (quoted from memory.)*

"We are not in favor of the nomination of John Minor Botts to the exclusion of the names of other prominent men of the Opposition, but we believe that his record is more faultless than that of any other public man who has been prominently named in connection with that nomination, and that it offers a better platform for the UNION OF THE WHOLE OPPOSITION. It is acknowledged that SUCH A UNION is indispensable to success. The South alone cannot achieve it."—*Baltimore Clipper, Aug. 26th, 1859.*

"There is no probability of the election going to the House. There will be but TWO CANDIDATES, and the OPPOSITION will be elected to a certainty. If any third party should be foolish enough to be voted for he cannot carry a single State."—*Lynchburg Virginian, a leading American paper in Virginia.*

The American State Council which assembled in Baltimore, April 6th, 1859, in one of its resolutions proposed to co-operate with the Opposition in every State for the purpose of selecting "DELEGATES TO A NATIONAL CONVENTION, TO BE CHARGED WITH THE SOLE DUTY OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO BE VOTED FOR BY THE WHOLE BODY OF THE OPPOSITION IN 1860"

This is the platform laid down by the leaders of the American Party in Maryland—*a union with the Abolitionists;* for there are but three political organizations now in existence, namely: the Democratic party, which is not the opposition, and which voted for Buchanan; the Anti-Slavery party, which is the most powerful division of the Opposition, and which voted for Fremont; and the American party, which is the Opposition in the South, and which voted for Fillmore. A union of the Opposition is therefore a union of the Anti-Slavery and American parties in antagonism to the Democracy; and this is the proposition now presented for the consideration of the people of Maryland.

No wonder, then, the many men who have hitherto warmly adhered to the American party have now abandoned it. No wonder that such men as A. R. Sollers, of Calvert, and other gentlemen who understand the true interests of their native State, are horrified at the proposition. We will now give

The Sentiments of the most prominent Leader of the American Party in Southern Maryland, in Relation to the Proposed Union of the Opposition.

"I regard the action of the State Council as a deliberate and premeditated attempt to organize an Abolition party in this State. It is true this object is not, and for obvious reasons, openly avowed—but the insidious, stealthy character of the proceedings, renders it more dangerous than an open, manly avowal of its ulterior objects. The resolutions of the Council propose a "union of all the elements of the Opposition" to the Democratic party. Now, we know that there are but two other parties in this country—the Black Republican party and the *debris*, or what is left of the American party. The union of what elements, then does this resolution of the State Council propose in opposition to the Democratic party?—Why, simply the union of the Black Republican or Abolition party and the American party. That is all. This is the plain, distinct proposition, stripped of all the flourishes about "union of elements, &c.," and this is the first step, the entering wedge towards the formation of a public sentiment adverse to the domestic institutions of the State, hostile to the interests of a large portion of its citizens, and dangerous to the peace and harmony of the people. * * * * * Entertaining these opinions I am *forced* into the ranks of the Democratic party, in spite of the prejudices engendered by twenty years of active opposition; because I behold in that party the only bulwark of Southern rights; the only political organization capable of stemming the tide of Northern fanaticism, and of supporting, in their integrity, the Constitution and the Union."—*Hon. A. R. Sollers, of Md.*

Endorsement of the Resolutions of the American State Council of Maryland, by the Abolition Press in the North.

"We desire to see a Union of the Opposition in 1860. We desire to meet in the Convention to nominate candidates for the two highest offices in the Goverument, delegates from all the States in the Union. We desire to see in that Convention such men as KENNETH RAYNER, Mr. Gilman, Mr. Vance, Mr. Graham, and others of North Carolina; JOHN M. BOTTS and Judge Summers, of Virginia; H. WINTER DAVIS and MORRISON HARRIS, of Maryland, and gentlemen of representative position in the several Southern States."—*Boston Bee, Anti-Slavery paper, published in Boston.*

"At the South, unless we misenderstand their position, it (the Union of the Opposition) would embrace such men as JOHN BELL, EDWARD BATES, H. WINTER DAVIS, JOHN M. BOTTS, EMERSON ETHERIDGE and KENNETH RAYNER. Is there any inconsistency, any insuperable object in the way of a cordial co-operation in the coming contest, between Republicans and persons holding the opinions these gentlemen are supposed to entertain in respect to the acquisition of foreign territory for the purpose of planting slavery thereon, the reopening of the African Slave Trade, and Congressional intervention for the establishment of Slavery in the territories? Are not these the issues upon which the Presidential contest is to turn? Do not WILLIAM H. SEWARD and JOHN BELL, Salamon P. Chase and Edward Bates, Schuyler Colfax and John Hickman, Henry M. Fuller and Horace F. Clark hold precisely the same opinions? And shall these gentlemen and those who think with them *unite* and give efficiency to THEIR COMMON OPINIONS in the NEXT ADMINISTRATION, or, by warring on each other, insure a triumph to the COMMON FOE? We speak as to wise men; judge ye what we say."—*N. Y. Tribune, the leading organ of the Abolitionists in the U. S.*

The Tribune in this article, (July 25th, 1859,) also adopts the language of the Baltimore Clipper, Louisville Journal, and other leading American organs, and calls this "Union of all the elements," a "conservative opposition," while the Democratic party is a "sectional faction." Let us therefore see what are the sentiments of this "sectional faction."—Let us see what are

The Sentiments of the chosen Representatives of the Democratic Party from every Congressional District of the United States on the question of Slavery.

"Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union and the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and invite treason and armed resistance to laws in the territories, and whose avowed purpose, if consumated, must end in civil war and disunion—the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of the whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—non interference by Congress with Slavery in State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia."—*Resolution in Democratic Platform of 1856.*

This resolution was *unanimously* adopted by the Convention composed of Delegates from every Congressional District of every State in the Union. Are these the sentiments of a "sectional party?" And will "the whole body of the Opposition" with SUMNER and SEWARD and BURLINGAME, GREELEY and GIDDINGS and GARRISON at its head be likely to form a national party? And will any respectable portion of the people of Maryland support such an organization?

Let us now see what are

The Sentiments of Prominent Democrats in the North.

"Is there any man in this Union who could not for one moment indulge the horrid idea of abolishing slavery by the massacre of the high-minded and chivalrous race of men in the South. I trust there is not one. For my own part I would without hesitation buckle on my knapsack and march in company with my friend from Massachusetts in defense of their cause."—*Hon. J. Buchanan of Penn.*

"All I have to say on that subject is this, that the Constitution provides that a fugitive from service in one State escaping into another shall be given up. I ask how does a man acquire a right on this floor to speak except by taking an oath to support and sustain the Constitution of the United States. And when he takes that oath, I do not understand that he has a right to have a mental reservation, or entertain any secret equivocation that he expects that clause which relates to the surrender of fugitives from service. If a man thus believes and takes the oath, he commits perfidy to his God in order that he may enjoy the temporary honors of a seat upon this floor."—*Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois.*

"But it is this "equal right," the recognized equal right to occupy the common territory that the South contends for and must have and will have, for her civilization, her safety, her very social existence depends upon it—then the South will have all its wants, and the North too, except that the latter will demand the eternal gibbiting of the names of Giddings and Garrison who had thus deluded and dishonored it."—*N. Y. Day Book, leading Democratic organ in New York City.*

"The social and political equality of the negroes with the white race in the United States can never be achieved. It is a chimerical falsehood to assert it, and a base swindle to indoctrnate the masses of the people with its rectitude and possibility. The loudest croakers about political freedom and rights of the dear darkies well know how difficult it has been for a few years past to preserve the political rights already guaranteed by the Constitution to extensive portions of the white race where no instinctive repugnance exists. They well know that most of them but two years since engaged in a crusade against the German and Irish for the sole purpose of precluding them from political equality. Then why do these hypocritical political mountebanks continue to harp upon this sable harp of a thousand strings—equality of the black and white?"—*Burlington Gazette.*

"We have published the fact of the expulsion of the deacon of the Baptist church in Michigan, not because he had been guilty of unchristian conduct, but because, 'feeling it to be his duty he had voted for Buchanan.'—It appears from the following extract from a letter in the New York Evangelist, (Presbyterian) dated Concord, New Hampshire, July 22nd, that it is seriously contemplated in New England to excommunicate all Democrats from the church: "Our churches cannot hold fellowship with slaveholders." If christians at the North cannot sit peaceably with a delegate from the South, how can they tolerate Northern brethren who approve of the principles of those delegates and vote as they vote on the great and absorbing question of the day."—*Buffalo, (N. Y.) Courier.*

"The European must labor to support his existence and why not the African too? All the effete theories on the subject of African slave labor and white free labor have proved utterly abortive. There is no longer any excuse for the excitement of popular prejudice on this subject. The danger in the future lies in a too rapid reaction of the popular mind against the idle races of the earth."—*N. Y. News.*

"They have conceived an immense affection for the dirty and filthy negroes at the South; and have fallen into the hallucination that those negroes are as capable of civilization, and of establishing and enjoying the institutions of civilization as white men. They shut their eyes to the facts of history concerning that abject and degraded race. They forget that from the first dawn of historical light, the negro has been the same, physically, morally and intellectually—that 5000 years ago, he had a woolly head, a flat nose, a thick lip, a crooked shin, and a long heel; that, during

* Such are the professions of many of the leaders of the American party; but we still hear from that quarter abusive speeches about the Catholics and foreigners.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_63-0389.jpg