Cambridge Democrat.

WM. C. HANDY, WM. W. BALLARD, } Proprietors. "Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God." WM. W. BALLARD, Editor.

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1860.

"It is the duty of every citizen of this Great Republic to foster and encourage native genius and American enterprise."—*Dan'l Webster.*

The "Great Republic" Monthly.

A MAGAZINE devoted entirely to the elevation of American authorship, wholly national, in no wise sectional or sectarian; having for its motto the words of the great statesman: '*No North, no South, no East, no West*,' having nothing to do with politics, aiming solely at the highest in Art, Literature and Science, and employing the best writers in every branch, is again before the American public seeking their support. Among the numerous contributors engaged are the following well-known distinguished authors:

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Geo. P. Morris,	J. T. Headley,
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ISSUED under the Seal, Sanction and Authority of
The University of Free Medicine and Popular Knowledge,
Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853,
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mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with reliable remedies wherever a competent physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, located in Philadelphia—Home Dispensary and Office, 322 South Second Street, where application for new agencies must be made to
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These Remedies are not like the nostrums of the day, but depend upon their intrinsic merit for popular favor.

Also for sale at the Home Dispensary, 322 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Dr. Cullen's celebrated Indian Vegetable Panacea, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases and all other impurities of the Blood, and his other Remedies.

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All Grain sold by them will be inspected unless otherwise ordered. jy13

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of seven writs of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Circuit Court for Dorchester county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henrietta Brannock, admx. of Thos. Brannock, dec'd., one at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Easton Bank of Marpland, use of Lewis Ross, one at the suit of Margaret A. Phillips, one at the suit of John Webster, use of Hooper C. Hicks and William C. Huffington, use of David W. Tyler, two at the suit of George W. Percy and William Brohawn trading under the name and firm of Percy & Brohawn, against Hooper C. Hicks, James A. Waddell, William T. Vickers, John H. Hodson and John R. Martin, one at the suit of Robert W. Rawleigh, use of Moffett, Mockbee & Hoff, against John H. Hodson, John R. Martin, William C. Huffington, Hooper C. Hicks and James A. Waddell, all against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John R Martin, I have heretofore seized and taken into execution the following property of the said John R. Martin, to wit:

ONE FARM,

situated on Fishing Creek, in Dorchester county, composed of the following tracts:

"RODGER'S CHOICE,"
"HOWARD'S CHASE,"
MUIRE'S GOOD LUCK,
AND
"TIMBER NECK,"

containing in the whole

200 Acres of Land,

more or less. ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND, called

NORTH RANGE,

containing

25 ACRES.

ONE OTHER TRACT, called

"Keene's Enclosure,"

containing

50 Acres of Land, more or less.

ONE OTHER TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, called

COLSTON'S HAZZARD,

containing

26 1-2 ACRES, more or less.

THREE LOTS OF LALD, including respectively Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of

"WILLIAM'S HOPE,"

containing in the aggregate 91½ ACRES more or less.

4 MULES,
5 YOKE OF OXEN,
4 COWS,
7 Head of Other Cattle,
One lot of Sheep,
ONE LOT OF HOGS,
House-hold and Kitchen Furniture,
Two Carriages and Harness,
NEGRO BOY ALFRED,

aged about 13 years, NEGRO BOY COLUMBUS, aged about 15 years, NEGRO MAN ALEXANDER, aged about 22 years, ADAM, aged about 56; HENRY, aged about 13; MARY, aged about 15; ANN MARIA, aged about 16; negro girl JANE; EMILY JANE, aged about 40; BARBARA, aged about 45; negro boy FRANK, and negro boy JOE. Also, 5 SHARES in the

Nanticoke Bridge Company.

And I hereby give notice that I will expose at PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House door, in the town of CAMBRIDE,

On Monday 13th of August next,

between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M, to the highest and best bidder for CASH, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand which the said John R. Martin may have in law or in Equity, in and to the above mentioned property, so seized and taken into execution, to satisfy the above writs of Fieri Facias, costs, county charges, and officers fees due and to become due.

WM. T. VICKERS,
jy18-ts Late Sheriff

POSTPONED

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Circuit Court for Dorchester county, and to me directed, at the suit of Jas Vane, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Severn S. Dawson, I have heretofore seized and taken into execution the following property, viz:

4 Head of Horses,
4 Head of Cattle,
12 HOGS.

And I hereby give notice that I will sell at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on the premises of said Dawson, on

Thursday, 31st of May, 1860,

between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, all the said Dawson's interest and right in and to the above mentioned property, so seized and taken into execution, to satisfy the above-mentioned writ of Fi. Fa. and officers' fees now due.

my9 ts WM. T. VICKERS, late Sheriff.

☞The above sale is postponed until

Thursday, 14th of June.

je6 ts

☞The above sale is postponed until

Thursday, 28th of June, inst.

je20-ts

☞The above sale is postponed until

Thursday, 2nd of August, 1860.

jy11-ts

PUMPS.—Just received from New York, a fine assortment of Well, Cistern, and Force Pumps, also Bronze Cast Iron Spittoons, Boot Jacks, &c. Call and examine them at
J. G. ROBINSON'S.

☞The Pumps will be put down in any part of the county, or in any adjoining county, at short notice. je27

[For the Cambridge Democrat.]

Why Don't the Girls Say Yes?

BY TEXAS.

Aye! well the pleading look may ask,
Why don't the girls say yes?
And yon poor rustic, kneeling swains,
With lasting pleasure bless.

Why not bestow the winning smile?
Or breathe a word of hope?
A sigh, a tender broken sigh!
A look, no word can cope.

Why not the modest mantling blush?
A sun beam on the cheek,—
To cheer heart-broken bachelors,
And frame their lips to speak.

The eyes, the heavenly azure eye,
Those windows of the soul!
Why will not they beam tenderly,
And smiling, *tell the whole?*

The gentle pressure of the hand,
Sweet echo of the heart,
The fond caress, the tear, the kiss,
Bright buds of cupid's dart.

Grant but these sweet encouragements,
Symbols of things above,
And there will be no want of suits,
At the shrine of magic love.

Then, would the boy's come boldly forth,
And soothe these heartfelt woes,
"Mamma! Mamma! why don't the men?
Why don't the men propose?"

SPEECH

OF

Hon. Humphrey Marshall,

of Kentucky,

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

ON THE

Nomination of Breckinridge & Lane.

GENTLEMEN: I am not in the habit of receiving calls from democratic masses; but, it would be an affectation to conceal my knowledge that I am indebted for the honor of this visit to your desire to hear, from my own lips, a confirmation of the rumor, 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 preferment; it rises no higher than to the simple performance of duty, and I leave consequences 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 recreant to my own sense of the obligation a free citizen owes to his country, were I not, when called upon, to advance to the occupancy of that position with the firmness and the alacrity which import a union of my conscience and my action upon the line of conduct I mean to pursue.

Gentlemen, I am familiar with the points upon which the Democrats have failed to agree. They involve principles which I have frequently discussed, in Congress and out of it—on the stump, at home, and elsewhere. I am not now taking a stand for the first time upon those principles. I made, in 1856, a somewhat celebrated declaration, that, between James Buchanan, if he were the exponent of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, and J. C. Fremont, as the exponent of the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso, I would not toss up a copper for choice. I was then discussing the Cincinnati platform before the people, and I then saw the ambiguity which made it Janus-faced—presenting one view to the North and another to the South. Southern Democrats did not believe me. They denounced my suspicions as the effect of partizan 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. It may sever the ties which bound the Democratic party together, North and South, but it is a homage to principle. It exhibits the democrats who have nominated John C. Breckinridge as at last awakening to the facts which I have stated to them a thousand times, and as ready to prefer sound principles to unsound 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 the Whig party went to pieces, and which afterwards rent the American party in twain. The same cause severed the relations of the church, North and South. It is not astonishing that under its force, tho' last of all, the tower of democracy has fallen. It is evidence, which a considerate people will regard, that HERE is a wide difference of principle—of cardinal, vital principle—that no force of party traction can withstand, and which DEMANDS A SETTLEMENT, final and satisfactory.

Gentlemen, after the Whig party went to pieces on this issue in 1852, because Northern Whigs "spit upon the platform" which pronounced in favor of the principles of the compromises of 1850—after the American party severed in 1856, because Northern Americans would not yield this most baneful theme of "anti-slavery agitation"—I tried in vain, in the last speech I made in Congress, to evade this issue, by creating some other upon which to divide parties, until we could cure the evils which would flow from this agitation. I appealed to the conservative North to come to the rescue, and to refuse to follow the Republican leaders into the new campaign, under banners which had no inscription upon their folds but antagonism to the slaveholding States of this Union, but anathemas against slaveholders, and an affirmance of the doctrine of an irrepressible conflict between systems, until a homogeneousness of labor should be established everywhere through the land. I appealed in vain. Satisfied that I could no longer render my country service in the existing condition of things, discontented to stand, as I had stood for four years, between the Democratic and Republican parties, while both of them occupied wrong positions upon this great question—which involved the equality of the States and the equality of the people of the States—I withdrew from the public councils, and returned to the more quiet walks of my profession. But I have been an anxious spectator of the signs of the times. Your action at Charleston and at Baltimore is so definitive that I see it must change the issues of the approaching canvass. The question comes up for a definite solution, and the people of both sections find themselves in a crisis, to demand the exercise of all their prudence and all their patriotism.

I understand the matter thus: After the delegates met at Charleston the committee on resolutions was appointed, and in that committee it was proposed to reannounce the Cincinnati platform of 1856 as the platform of principles maintained by the democratic party. But a part of that committee, representing constituencies in the slaveholding States, asked that this announcement should be accompanied by explanatory resolutions to this purport:

"1. That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories. Second, That the territorial legislature has no power to abolish slavery in any Territory, nor to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein; nor any power to exclude slavery therefrom, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever.

"2. Resolved, That it is the duty 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.

"3. 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 choose that their State shall be a slaveholding State or a free State."

The other part of the committee refused to accede to these propositions, and, on the contrary, adhered to the doctrine announced by Judge Douglas, which asserts the right of the people of a Territory, while in their territorial condition, to legislate so as to exclude slaveholders from an enjoyment of their slave property in the Territory, and denies to Congress the power to extend to them any protection against such unfriendly legislation.

I believe I have truly 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 slaveholding States, many democrats were present who refused to leave the convention upon these points of difference, regarding them as of no consequence; while others distinctly coincided with and embraced the doctrines advanced by the Senator from Illinois; and upon these points the latter promised the acquiescence of the people of the slaveholding States, to be shown by the defeat of Mr. Breckinridge.

The lines of the canvass are thus drawn, so as to call on the people of the slaveholding States TO AVOW THEIR SENSE OF THEIR OWN RIGHTS IN THESE PARTICULARS, and that call renders it imperative, in my opinion, that every legal voter in those States should turn aside from other questions to act upon these, which are thus rendered paramount for the occasion. I cannot imagine a wider mistake than those gentleman have made who would persuade our Northern people that the slaveholding States have been indifferent to their rights in the Territories, or their equality under the Constitution and the laws. I think they must find themselves in a sad minority when the day of trial shall come, if they expect that party drill can make "squatter sovereignty" regiments out of true Southern men. I shall never believe, until the fact is placed beyond dispute, by a count of our votes, that the people of the slaveholding States will be willing to write their own voluntary relinquishment of their constitutional rights, or present themselves, all naked and yoked, before the black-republican chiefs, ASKING to pass "THE CAUDINE FORKS." No, gentlemen, no; the people of my section know their rights, and they will maintain them. They have asked for nothing more than mere and plain rights, and, my word for it, they will be contented with nothing less. At any rate, they will never come up, voluntarily, to be shorn of privileges which belong to them as equals in this common partnership, or throw these away by a manifestation of indifference to the result when their rights are flatly challenged. If they do, how will the history of such a result read?—Thus: It being charged by Mr. Douglas that the slaveholder from Kentucky can only hold his property in the common territory of the United States by permission of those who first enter the Territory and institute order under a territorial government established by Congress, this question was referred to Kentucky herself, Breckinridge being the advocate before that people of their right to equality for persons and property in the Territories with the people from other States. It came to pass, in this state of the case, that Kentucky discarded her own son and abandoned her own rights, and took off her own civic garments and clothed herself in sackcloth and ashes, and went forth in the train of her Northern superiors, crying 'unclean,' 'unclean.'

I tell you, my countrymen, there is not a slaveholding State in this Union will do this thing. It is folly to believe it. When the voice of Kentucky shall be heard upon the gale, her mountains will be vocal and her valleys will ring with the cry of Union and Equality—Equality forever. She cannot be persuaded to indifference. Her freemen are intelligent and spirited, and they understand what 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 argued 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; we believe they will not be able to execute their threats, and we will, at any rate, wait for them to attempt it. But when Mr. Douglas preaches to us that, though Congress cannot bar us from the Territories, it can create an instrumentality which can and will keep us out, or will render our property useless if we do go in, our people are not so stupid as to swallow what he offers, nor will they stand silently by and see him make a state of case which will enable him to say hereafter they did accept his doctrine as the true measure of their rights.

Ah! 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 leave us open to misinterpretation and future misrepresentation. If the Douglas Democrats, who advocate squatter sovereignty, finding themselves in a minority, shall fuse with the Bell and Everett men to defeat Breckinridge, their only object in doing so will be, to give an appearance to the result as having decided the question, on which Mr. Breckinridge is put up, against our view of the equality to which our people are entitled in the Territories. Under ordinary circumstances, Bell and Everett would make a most respectable combination—under ordinary circumstances, the opposition to Democracy would sustain it even on the broad generality which the Constitutional Union party has launched as sufficient and best for the times. But Charleston and Baltimore have made *extraordinary* circumstances which summons us all to action, in our own behalf, in another direction. Of a winter's night I would prefer to listen to the old farmer by his fireside, but if news came that wolves were in the folds, threatening havoc among the sheep of our pastures, I would leave the fireside and the farmer, and follow to the field the young, vigorous, brave leader, whose energies and known character afford me the hope that he would protect my property and have a proper care for my interests.

I have thought much of this question on which Mr. Douglas essays to win in the coming canvass. He would tell us slavery is the creature of municipal law, and whenever it goes beyond the municipal law "the shackles of the slave fall, and he stands as free as his master." Take this case: I am a Georgia planter, and want to go from Savannah to Texas—changing my residence from one slaveholding State to another.—I embark my wife, children, and servants on American vessel, and I am soon more than a marine league from shore—on the high seas—where no municipal law prevails. There is nothing over me but the flag of my country; under me the deck of an American ship. Is my slave free?—According to this new-fangled doctrine, he is; and the Black-Republican will say he is, for he denies the protection of the flag. But will Mr. Douglas say he is free? I presume not. What protects my right? The flag. Why and how? Because, by fiction of law, it floats over the TERRITORY (the deck) of my country.—If this be so, will not that flag protect me in the same property when it floats over the actual territory of my country, where there is no municipal law to prohibit me from being there with my slave? I say it will, and I would be glad to be corrected fairly in this argument if I am wrong. [Applause.]

VOICES on the border of the crowd. "Hurrah for Douglas!"—"Douglas forever!"

Mr. MARSHALL. Ah! my good friends, stand up and hear sound argument, and don't attempt to escape by a hurrah. It looks like sticking to your man in spite of your principles.

VOICES again. Hurrah for Douglas!

Mr. MARSHALL. Well, there is one fact I will call your attention to: You Douglas men who would disturb us are to night where you will be in November—on the *outside of the crowd*. [Immense laughter and applause.]

A VOICE. Will you answer me a question—a civil question?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes, if you will show your face.

SAME. Have you abandoned your Americanism to support John C. Breckinridge?

Mr. MARSHALL. No My principles as an American are as warmly cherished by me as they ever were, and I shall always believe that the best interests of my country would have been subserved by adopting an amendment of our naturalization laws, and limiting suffrage to citizenship everywhere. I cannot make the law by myself, and other men, calling themselves Americans, have abandoned that organization. I am just as much an American this moment as I have ever been, and all the time, as an American, I advocated, in Congress and out of Congress, the identical doctrine I advocate here this night. I have a hope that all true Americans who, like me, love the Union, will go with me now as they have done heretofore, and, by giving to Mr. Breckinridge a hearty and unequivocal support, will lend a helping hand to the maintenance of principles which lie at the very base of the peace and union of these States.

It may be proper, since I have been thus questioned, that I should say here that I am not seeking to enter the Democratic organization. I differ with Mr. Breckinridge upon many questions, perhaps of public policy, but there are many upon which we agree. I have great confidence in his sense of honor—in his integrity as a gentleman—in his circumspection and caution as a statesman—in his freedom from the impulses of sudden passion—in his deep devotion to the Union—and his clear perceptions of the right and wrong whenever he shall be called to choose between them. I have marked him closely in the high office he has filled under this Administration. It has not required him to do much, but there is a very high merit, and it requires high qualifications, in an elevated station, to do nothing and to do it handsomely. Little men always fail at this, because they cannot repress their desire to have a hand in the Administration.

I feel that the existing condition of affairs has imposed upon Mr. Breckinridge a still more responsible position than any to which he has yet been called by the people.—His candidacy for the presidency asserts the principles, on the part of all the States, of the equal participancy of all the people of the States in the common domain bought by their common blood and treasure. It asserts the constitutional rights of minorities; it represses the domination of mere numbers; it enforces the great principles advocated by Clay and Webster, and of which I have been on humble advocate ever since 1850. Therefore, I sustain his nomination; and while I take nothing back of my own views on other questions—while I ask nothing, and expect nothing, in the event of his success, (for he has political friends nearer to him than I am, who are better qualified; and have higher claims than I)—I say here that, in the contest as it is shaped at present, he will have no friend more ardent than I shall be, or whose plume will be more forward in the fight for the assurance of that safety of the Union which has been so highly jeoparded by pressing forward in this crisis those illogical points which distinguish from first to last the unfortunate doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." They will never be accepted by the Southern people. Southern Democrats have already denied their existence in their platform, and they now stand ready to resist them. I extend the hand of true fellowship in the contest; I will do my best to sustain the rights which our people enjoy under the Constitution. I am no extremist—I love the Union—I will fight for the Union—I would die for the Union—but I will never betray the equal rights of our people in the Union. Soberly and quietly I say to you that I love my wife and children, who are now in my Kentucky home; but rather would I see them turned into the woods to live among the forests of our hills, without shelter from the storm, than to enjoy the comforts which now surround them, if these are to be purchased by the surrender and sacrifice of the constitutional rights of our people. I am among the humblest of that people. I hope to die on the soil of Kentucky, but I would prefer to be an exile from my native country than to live upon it, deprived of my birthright. We will have equality. I tell you our people will have equality under the Constitution, and no human power, no party ties, no political watchwords, no personal resentments or disappointments, will make them abandon their own rights. Mr. Webster embraced this whole question ten years ago. His speech in the Senate in 1850 in twenty lines contains all we have ever advanced upon this question of territorial sovereignty and of protection to property in the Territories. I keep that speech always by me, and I will close these remarks by reading to you what the great man of New England said in 1850 on these questions.—Where he stood in that speech I stand now, and it is interesting to observe how far Northern sentiment has advanced, how steadily Southern sentiment has settled upon the true ground. We will not be diverted from it. We will yet maintain it firmly and with success. The step in the true direction is to rally upon Breckinridge and Lane, without regard to party.

Mr. Marshall then read the following extract from Mr. Webster's speech:

"The argument is, that by possibility it may become necessary to pass laws respecting slavery, if slavery shall ever exist there. Now, I suppose that the amendment proper to be introduced for the purpose which has been signified by the gentlemen who have spoken would be to strike out those words, and to say that the territorial legislature shall have no authority to pass any law for establishing or excluding slavery in the territory. It appears to me that this is the upshot of the whole matter. That is very popular, because I take it that the meaning of the whole is that this question shall be left to the people of the State to decide after it becomes a sovereignty by admission into the Union on the same footing with the original States. It may then be a question for the people themselves to decide, because I take it to be clear that it is a municipal question. It is a question for the decision of the people in their State sovereignty, and there may be a propriety—there certainly is no impropriety—in excluding the exercise of any power in the territorial government for the establishment or exclusion of slavery.

* * * * * *

It has been advanced that these people, while a Territory, have a right to do anything

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

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