THE WIDE-AWAKE

AND

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The Wide-Awake
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REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.

THADDEUS STEVENS, OF PENNSYLVANIA, ON THE POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

A large and spirited meeting of the Republican Central Campaign Club was held Thursday evening in the Great Hall of the Cooper Institute. It was the third in the series of weekly meetings which have been held in that place under the auspices of the Club, the two preceding having been addressed by Carl Schurz and Wm. Dayton. The night was stormy without, considerably more than half the seats were filled, and the proportion of ladies was greater than at any former meeting.

Hamilton Fish, Esq., called the meeting to order, and nominated Moses H. Grinnell, Esq., for Chairman. He was unanimously elected, and D. Willis James and A. C. Hills were chosen Secretaries.

SPEECH OF MOSES H. GRINNELL.

Said Mr. Grinnell, on taking the Chair:—

"FELLOW CITIZENS: I should do great injustice to myself and show a degree of ingratitude to you, were I not to thank you for this unanimous expression of kindness and confidence this evening. I come here, gentlemen, for the first time for nearly three years since I have had the pleasure of participating with my friends in a public demonstration in behalf of the principles which we so dearly love. (Applause.) Absence from the country and circumstances have kept me from my duties during the last four months, and I now come back to find the cause of which I have been so long a member, to meet in consultation with you here. The time has come, gentlemen, when all men who have a proper country, and who love Freedom, and who love the freedom of speech and the freedom of thought, should assemble together throughout the land to carry into the Presidential chair, as well as into the chair of this State, the candidate now before us. (Cheers.) Every day shows the urgent necessity of doing our duty faithfully to secure the election of Abraham Lincoln for the next President of the United States. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we stand in a peculiar position; we stand before this nation as the only conservative party in the country. (Laughter.) We are no disunionists; we are no Abolitionists (Cheers.) We are for freedom everywhere in the States where it now is. We are for where. No man is bold enough to deny it; but, so long as it now is, so long as it may be, so On the other hand, it is like a mockery to talk of the extension of where connected that the party in power cry that slavery upon free territory now, and, I notice, and rocking with corruption. No honest man, gentlemen, I think, can deny that. So, the time now before the people is, shall that line be once is settled. The evidence is in, the verdict is made, and it is now in the hands of the jury; shall it be broken down; gumption is closed, the verdict is made, and it let the mark be made, "Thus far shall thou will be proclaimed in tones of thunder on go, and no further?" (Cheers.) Mr. Grinnell then alluded to his absence in Europe, and to his election of Abraham Lincoln, because I be discovery, on returning to his native land, that love, sincerely, that he will administer the his mind seriously dared breathe aloud on the Government honestly, faithfully, and with the subject of slavery. He thought the time had fire fidelity to his oath and the Constitution come to raise our standard for freedom of the country. Advocate, because it is thought and speech. His heart was full of sympathy for the oppressed, but he would not decide the rights of those to whom the institution had given the right to hold slaves. We had heard much within the last ten or fifteen days of the great Union meeting, and we had seen much of merchants, gentlemen of high character and standing, saying the leading part—honest, he did not doubt, but still their conduct was susceptible of a very different construction. He (Mr. Grinnell) had been asked, and he was ready to say, he declared that they would dissolve the Union in case of the election of Mr. Lincoln. [Applause, "Bravo!"] If that question must come, let it come now. [Loud cheers.] Let a man dare raise his voice, and say that Lincoln elected President, if it were constitutionally done, against that gentleman Mr. Lincoln, let that man be hanged higher than Haman. [Cheers. "Good!"] Mr. Grinnell concluded with a humorous description of the swarm of office-seekers who would throng about Lincoln from the Seventh Ward to Washington, and by calling upon Mr. S. B. Chittenden to speak. [Loud applause.]

SPEECH OF S. B. CHITTENDEN.

Mr. Chittenden was received with loud applause. He said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I think you for this cordial reception. It is with serious misgivings that I assume the responsibility of addressing or engaging that a so large and so intelligent audience for a single instant. I belong, sir, to that class of your fellow-citizens who are actively engaged in their own pursuits, rarely, if ever, in the exercise of a public office, and consequently, I cannot be expected to be a public speaker. I am, however, with the exception to this general rule. Seventeen years earnestly engaged in Brooklyn, New York; this is but the second political meeting that I have attended. I have never been in any active political associations. When Henry Clay—immense applause—was last in Brooklyn, I, in political preference, and I have never since that day cared much who was President. I have no political ambition. I voted the electoral ticket some that day, now I never again a political ticket, I am on any political question. An unprejudiced speaker, trusting that this meeting, the occasion for words to express my sentiments on this occasion, in respect to the momentous questions of the hour, I would be able to do sure for me to attempt, and for me to aim at, is formal address. I am, sir, to speak as persons, as well as citizens, of the Republican relations equally valuable and equally valued North and South. [Applause.] We are more familiar with the conspicuous and heroic efforts during this year to convert the wholesale dry goods business. Gentlemen, I beg pardon for intruding this subject. [Cheers.] But dry goods have been so persistently mixed up with politics this last year, that I have been unable to refuse the invitation of the Chairman to make a speech. I hope you will excuse me under all the circumstances. I was speaking of what some of the leading merchants of this city, engaged the wholesale dry goods business into a great national secession movement, and some of you, who are equally familiar with the more steady, undeviating efforts to accomplish the same result, may possibly at first thought suppose that one in my circumstances might well be enforced to a great extent, from the active business considerations might excuse me. But, sir, I think the contrary of the winds. [Applause.] After what has happened, and in view of what has been done, and is now doing. Things have come to a very serious and pressing pass, I make it a point of duty to express for myself and my associates, "I That's good." I have a clever neighbor, who attends social—because he says it is a fact that the Republican merchants of New York are in the habit of meeting at his house, and he, and those who agree with him are. He furthermore connects that the Republican merchants of New York, really, with the exception of one in a hundred, will be as ready to secede as any of the Southern States, and I have no doubt that the Republicans of New York are ready to secede, if they should find it necessary to secede, and yet my neighbor boldly advances that a Southern secession should be a matter of great joy and rejoicing. Now, friends, and yet my neighbor boldly advances that the Southern secession should be a matter of great joy and rejoicing. Now, friends, I ask you,

Position of Bell and Everett on the question of the day.

Of Messrs. Bell and Everett I have little to say. I know the bent of their ticket well. A more pure or able man can hardly be found. To meet things he agrees with the Republican party. He is in favor of the protection of American industry. He believes that Congress has sovereign power over the territories. In one thing, and in one only, do we differ, and to modern Democracy we cordially agree. Hence it emboldens me to see his friends in the Free States defending, and celebrating, against the Republicans, and conferring with Democrats.

Danger of the Election going to Congress—Folly of the Anti-Democratic Electors of Bell.

No one is and enough to suppose that Bell can be elected by the people or by the House of Representatives. If by possibility they could give a Free State to—Douglas or Breckinridge, it would only result in the election to Congress, where Joe Lane, the most unfit of the whole Democratic party for the place, would the friends of Bell gain thereby? The scene of both parties—the force of numbers. How different would it be if Lincoln were elected. His administration cannot be questioned, for that would be contrary to the principles of Republicanism. He must select a portfolio of his Cabinet and many of his office-holders from the South. Where would he go for them? Among the Southern Democrats? Nowhere could he find truer or abler men. What Republicans would object to such men as Bell or Etheridge, Botts, Bates, Crittenden, Winter Davis? The protective system has no true or abler men than the friends of Bell men. Why should Northern Bell men prefer Democrats from the South to men in the patronage of the Republican Administration?

Liberality of Republicans in Said Congress, No Pledges asked.

"The Republicans in the last session of Congress showed their freedom from sectional or party bigotry, by giving two of their best officers for outside the party—to Mr. Lincoln: Democrat and to a South American. Only two other instances in Parliaments, without pledge or condition. There has been no cause to regret the confidence reposed in them. Why should not the whole opposition in the North support Lincoln, the South Bell? A conspiracy to divide the Northmen and the Democrats is forbidden by nature and against all decency? Let it be not really opposed to Democratic corruption work together. Let it be in the same field, let it be in the fraternal language of Abraham to his Lot, "Let there be no strife between me and thee; thou to the South, we to the North; there is room enough for both."

Trafficking and Union Saving Politicians—Dough-faces scorned by the South.

These organizations are intended for the benefit of the party. There is a small class of traffickers—Hunt, Brooks and Cushing, for whom they are not expected to reach; and also a very select and respectable class who dwell in merchants "mart and trade and gate. They trouble when slavery frowns. They dread the Black Republican, the fear of the sale of bales of goods. They are the men who grind upon wrong questions, when the South blusters. If they know how little credit they get for it from their Southern masters, they would not feel flattered. When to appease them some Northern dough-faces or Congress pants to their allegiance, to loyalty, they energy at them. They doubt their security and their power. In this they certainly do them great wrong. Have they not made the ground, time and time, their forehead in token of submission? If they have not eaten sufficient dirt, let the requisite quantity be prescribed, and they will eat it, they will forthwith set about it. They have held mental conventions, pseudo-conventions, consuming those who spoke for freedom; dogged the sin of others, hunted down Hamlin and implored the South to say their goods. Sincere! never were the artisans at Ephesus, who made goods by silling shrines of Diana of goddess, more in earnest when for two hours they shouted with one voice "Great is Diana of the Ephesians."

They also appreciate the standing of these professional Union-savers. Some of them have had high places of public trust. Some have been well rewarded for the political course. To be sure, being men let down in the slavery, nauseated and quotized, they have been drawn from the turf.

Being of the gender; cool, passionless and mostly buried with mercenary pursuits, they claim to be the guardians of the Union. Is the same reason that counsels are intrusted with the harem. Do the honest men of the Bell party have to what counsels? Do their leaders are striving to reduce them? They read their freedom, when they read of the head to King George to fight his battles against the Republicans of America.

These leaders have Swiss instincts. They care not on which side they fight. In New York they will cheer to Douglas, in New Jersey to Breckinridge; in Pennsylvania to the highest bidder. I know no more of the real men of the party will follow these mercenary leaders. They will fling their votes at sellers under the banner of Union and Liberty; Jacobin and Democratic and banner on which is inscribed "Protection to the poor man's labor, and the rich man's capital."

No reasonable doubt of the Election of Lincoln.

There seems no reason to doubt the election of Lincoln. A very large majority of Northern citizens are for him. I am happy to know that most of our German fellow citizens are Republicans. They have felt oppression and hate it. I wish I could say the same thing of the Germans of the Southern States. Of Connel—the great Apostle of Liberty, who would shake hands with a slave-holder, though he was Embassador to the Court of St. James. But I am pained to confess that they are generally with the side of slavery. With Mitchell and O'Connor, who blasphemously declare it is Divine institution, and sigh for plantations well stocked with slaves.

What will not happen upon the Election of Lincoln.

After the election of Mr. Lincoln, what will happen? You have heard ominous threats from the Democracy. If I venture suggestions, I trust it will not be thought that I am pretending to knowledge not open to all. I think it is easy to predict some things that will not happen.

H. A. Wise and his co-conspirators will not make good their threat to take some portion of the Capital and obstruct the inauguration—to take direct, which has, however, made the knees of a few old women in pantaloons quite tremulous. He should attempt it, with every Southern slaveholder and overseer in the union, Lane Lincoln would split them sunder and leave them to the mercy of the Union of heaven. Although no such folly will be attempted, I have some fear that Wise's incident will be in danger from a regular stage coach driven by some from Virginia to the White House will be bombed up by the Republicanly begging for office. Instead of coming in contact with deadly weapons, they will have enormous rolls of petitions numerously signed, with each one recommendation of their brutality and fitness. They will not be addressed to "Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States," but respectfully headed to "His excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, the patriot and hero of Kickapoo Creek." It will be pleasant to see how polite those gentlemen will become when we are "of a Black Republican." They will not forget to preface their petitions with "Sir, publicus" without any prefix, and that they have always considered it a very respectable appellation, and that the Fathers of the Revolution, and by Jefferson.

What will happen upon the Election of Lincoln.

Those who are now in office will cling to the new President to tell some things that will not happen.

He will drive the plunderers from their place.

He will select for his cabinet the purest and ablest men of the union, without regard to party. He will appoint Democrats to fill vacancies, because he is on the one side the other Massachusetts and Illinois.

He will lend the influence and power of his office to foster and protect our National industry.

He will take care not to suffer his Administration to be made the tool of any member of his Cabinet to thwart his recommendations by hostile official reports.

He will see that all laws shall be faithfully executed, whether he approves of them or not.

He is an earnest anti-slavery man; and he will see that the laws of Congress and the Constitution (which were expected to be temporary) are organized to the Northern States, while that Constitution lasts he will treat it as the highest law known to him in his executive duties. And he will know that he shall last while he is in power, unless it is unconstitutional to say, "Let the Constitutionists will be allowed treasonably to resist and escape the Union."

He will resist the extension of slavery into Territories and States.

He will aid to annul those infamous laws which Douglas boasts under his "great principle." Have introduced white and black slaves into New Mexico and Arizona as far Nevada as 20 degrees north of the Pacific Ocean.

He will help to extirpate another disgraceful "patriarchal" institution which pollutes the Capital.

He will enforce the law against the disbelieved slave trade, by an earnest co-operation with other nations, and treaties, if need be.

Truth of Republican Doctrines—Fallacies of the Opposition.

I might, perhaps, go on, as I am well aware that in exciting times any course of labor argument is less attractive than brilliant sallies of wit and sarcasm. Yet when the effort is to build up or consolidate a party, and permanent results depend on constant principles, reason must be convinced as well as fancy amused. I will, therefore, ask attention for a few minutes while I attempt by perhaps my argument to establish the truth of the Republican doctrines, and the fallacies of all others.

Let us examine the principles of the constitutes and parties in relation to the question of human liberty, a question which seems to be rising object of all parties. The Republicans are for the prohibition of the extension of slavery everywhere, claims no right to interfere with it in the States. But in all Territories, it does claim the right, and intends to exercise it, so as to prevent its extension. One wing of the Democratic party, while agreeing with the Republicans in the prohibition of Congress over the Territories, yet excludes from that power the right to legislate to the injury of slavery, or to protect it, and finally, that Congress has no power to exclude slaves from the Territories, but denies its right to legislate to the injury of slavery, or to protect it, but denies its right to exclude slaves from the Territories, but denies its right

be said for a man born among the fine hills of Vermont, and taught from youth to read the Declaration of Independence, who says that he "cares not whether slavery be voted yea or nay." We claim no right to interfere with slavery in the States. But if the question of emancipation were legitimately before the people of Maryland or Kentucky, or other slave States, and a Northern man should decline to be cured not whether it was "voted up or voted down," ought he not to be looked upon not only with contempt and abhorrence, but with detestation? It can be accounted for only by the fact, that he has so long been the unpaid labor of inherited slaves, who, under his overseers, are toiling and dying on the death-bearing plantations of Slaveocracy.

The Future of Democracy—Can it Survive its Disgrace?

Whether this ragged, torn, disjointed Democratic party will survive to enter another fight against freedom, I know not. Destiny tells us of a man in the gloomy regions of which he roots, who was doomed for his sins, fold size to traverse the vast domains of the infernal regions through illimitable time, with a certain torn and disjointed body between his legs. Whether this unhappy party is destined to a similar prolonged purgatorial existence, time must tell. In centuries, since it surrendered itself to the dominion of slavery, have been equal to any punishment—the Freedom ignored; the Declaration of Independence denied, ridiculed and trampled on; slavery enforced at the point of the bayonet; whole quarters of the globe outlawed from humanity's sympathy; a whole race of little children declared to have "no rights which the white man was bound to respect;" and, finally, it seems to justify the brashest contempt which polecats and skunks ever dared to bestow.

Fellow-Citizens—Let all who love liberty more than slavery—who love their country more than party—join the Republican Party, who are about to secret a Republican President to the Executive Mansion of a Republican Nation.

Mr. Stevens was interrupted with frequent hearty applause. His late speech was particularly relished. During his address two companies of Wide-Awakes came in and took their seats in the Hall.

The Hon. Bryden G. Norse, Lieut. Governor of Wisconsin, was then introduced. He began by saying that a distinguished Democrat of four years ago in this city had said to him in this way: "Fellow citizens: I do not come to vindicate the administration of President Pierce, I admit that this corrupt, but I ask of the Government for the purpose of keeping your rights for that honest one of Abraham Lincoln, James Buchanan." A week or two ago I met some men connected with a speech in this way: "Fellow citizens, I do not come to vindicate the administration of James Buchanan, I admit that this is corrupt; but I ask you on the ground of your rights for that honest son of Illinois, Stephen A. Douglas." Douglas! Douglas! It was said that Buchanan's Administration had made Popular Sovereignty respectable. If this kind of thing was to go on, Douglas would be doubted and Buchanan's Administration would be lost sight of in the enormous enjoyment to perform his part (Great applause and laughter). Mr. Nebb then went into the doctrine of the power of Congress in the Territories, and showed that which distinguished Democrats had taken in relation to it. If these Democrats, who advocated our territories twelve years ago, were not concessionists then, we are not concessionists now. Twelve years ago, the Democratic party will was to be disregarded, and nine old men should settle the question of Freedom in the Territories. He whitled Popular Sovereignty down just to one third of sovereignty, the Legislature only, and not the Executive or Judiciary in the Territories being in the power of the people, and then they had but one third of the law-making power, as if the Governor vetoed the bill, it could be passed over two-thirds vote; and, he added, according to Dubois's estimate, it is all right. Now, a ballot was just as good as any man, but he also insisted that the policy of voting the whole people of the Territory in regard to the question of slavery was a political concession. He said that the Constitution did not recognize property in man, and reviewed the history of the Compromise measures of 1850, and the course of parties since. He was very severe on the party old stylist "of no Northern Party and the Union." Although he did not begin until after 10 o'clock, yet most of the audience heard his speech through to the late end. They thought Abraham Lincoln was honest and rough, they were much mistaken. He was a gentleman and a scholar of his own making. As to the charge of his being a wild undertaker to put it all down with a few companies of Wide-Awakes, he was not an ambitious Brutus ready with his dagger to assassinate Abraham Lincoln, and be elected. What would Abraham Lincoln do with him? He would put one hand on his head and say to this advocate of Slaveocracy, "Regret, Sigel!" [Great laughter and applause.] He was a man of great imaginative speech, but a speech abounding with ability, his by calling on the voters of New-York to settle the conflict decisively.

Being near midnight, the meeting immediately adjourned amid cheers from the audience and the music of the Wide-Awakes.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Md.

The following is taken from a speech of Mr. Davis, at Baltimore, on Thursday night, September 27.

Mr. Lincoln's Opinions.

Well, now, what are the opinions of Mr. Lincoln? Let us meet the question right in the eye. What are the opinions of Mr. Lincoln—because there are certain parties in the country who say that if he is elected they will dissolve the Union. I do not assert that all Mr. Breckinridge's friends say so. I believe that most sincere men who say so, no such idea. I believe that very many of them who say so, would not attempt it when the time came. [Laughter.] I believe in that sober second thought." I believe that the difficulties of the practical execution, the horror at shedding blood, would make the boldest pause. I do not flatter myself, I am confident that Mr. Breckinridge himself would execute as much view, and countenance no such policy.

No Danger of Dissolution.

I am not here to misrepresent any political antagonist. I feel no more disposition to hook up the Confederacy. Let us see what great danger there is in it. Mr. Bolder says in his address, in the most authoritative manner, that on the great questions among the conservative portions of the Republican Party there is no sequence on what we propose to be equal to the safety—the right of Slave-trade between the Slave States, the right to emancipate slavery in the District of Columbia, and the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. What does it mean? Nothing, literally nothing—excepting the non-extension of the Territories. The Republican Party of the Territories proposed not to do anything. Absolutely free in point of fact—as shown in Douglas's speech—and we are ready to do about that difference of opinion.—Congress Globe, 1st sess., 31st Congress, 1848-'50, page 349.

Effect of Breaking the Election into the House.

Now, I remember Mr. Davis, he attempted into the House of Representatives, it would, in his judgment, be accompanied by such a tumult of much greater firmness than he had might Good would preserve him. He thought that there would be a tumult in the House, if he should be certainly could not be elected because of the diversities of parties. If Mr. Lane went before the House, he would be elected, and the tumult would cheerfully elect him. Mr. Fewer, from Georgia, Scott, and others, spoke to the same effect, he would be elected by the conservative Democrats of the Senate. Mr. Davis, I suppose, ment that Democracy would elect Mr. Fewer? I. Fewer would go anywhere for himself? Do you think so? Do you think that the Senate the Democrats had the game in their ever. Fewer's election, but he had no faith in their ever. Fewer's election, but he had no faith in their ever. Fewer's election, but he had no faith

Sec. 8.—The Parade or Military Officers of the Wide-Awakes generally throughout the city, shall be a Grand Marshal and Four Assistant Marshals. All officers aforesaid, to be elected by a majority vote of the entire Committee, by ballot, but no two of them from the same subordinate organization.

Sec. 9.—No General Parade shall occur, unless the same shall be ordered by this Committee, such order for a General Parade to be promulgated by the Grand Marshal.

Sec. 10.—There shall be three Standing Committees, viz: the Finance Committee, the Committee of Arrangements for a National Wide-Awake Demonstration, and an Executive Committee.

Sec. 11.—The Finance Committee shall be composed of ten members. Five members of this General Committee, and five prominent members of the Republican Party, who shall be honorary members of this General Committee, and shall be charged with the duty of funds for this Committee, to pay the Treasurer, and report the same to this Committee. All bills against this Committee shall be referred to the said Committee to be reported on.

Sec. 12.—The Committee of Arrangements for a *National Wide-Awake Demonstration* shall be composed of five members of different organizations, with an *ex-officio* member, as follows: the President of this Committee, the Grand Marshal, and four Assistant Marshals. It shall report weekly to this Committee the progress made in the arrangements for the contemplated demonstration.

Sec. 13.—The Executive Committee shall consist of ten members of this Committee. Their duties shall be those usually appertaining to a Committee of its character.

Sec. 14.—The regular meeting of this Committee shall be held on Friday Evening of each week.

Sec. 15.—A quorum for the transaction of business, shall be twenty-five members of this Committee.

Sec. 16.—The Order of Business at the regular meeting shall be—

1. Roll call.
2. Reading and approving the minutes.
3. Presidents weekly report.
4. Report of Finance Committee.
5. Report of Committee of Arrangements for National Demonstration.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Report of Executive Committee.

RULES.

Speaking.

No person shall speak more than once on a question without the permission of the Chair, unless for a short explanation; nor more than five minutes, till all who wish to speak shall have been heard; nor more than to a motion or moved and seconded.

Motions.

All motions shall be written and signed by the mover at the request of any member.

Yeas and Nays.

The yeas and nays shall be taken at the request of members, and entered in full in the minutes, at the request of thirteen members, or one-fifth of the members present.

Precedent Motions.

Motions to adjourn, or to lie on the table, shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

Reconsiderations.

Shall only be moved by a member that voted with the majority, at the same or next succeeding meeting.

Previous Question.

The Previous Question shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" It supersedes the question to be immediately taken, beginning with the last amendment first.

Appeals.

May be taken from the decision of the Chair, and shall not be debated, except that the person taking the appeal, and the chairman in his place, may briefly state their reasons.

Suspension of the Rules.

A temporary suspension of the Rules of Order, may be had by a majority vote of those members present.

Amendments to the Constitution.

Amendments to the Constitution shall only be by a two-third vote of the entire membership, at a regular meeting, upon notice given of the proposed amendment at a previous regular meeting.

The Rules of the Assembly of the State, shall apply in all cases not herein provided for.

In our last number we gave extracts from Mr. Lincoln's speeches, showing his position on various topics of National interest. We continue here to make several more extracts, from these speeches.

The rights of the negro to a share in the Declaration of Independence, is affirmed in his speech at Gallesburgh, Ill., Oct. 7, 1858, in which he said:

Judge Douglas has alluded to the Declaration of Independence, and insisted that negroes are not included in that Declaration;—and that it is a slander upon the framers of that instrument to suppose that negroes were meant therein; and he asks you—it is possible he believes that Mr. Jefferson, who penned the immortal paper, could have supposed himself applying the language of that instrument to the negro race, and yet held a portion of that race in slavery! Would he not at once have freed them? I only have to remark upon this part of the Judge's speech (and that, too very briefly, for I shall not dwell upon it) that you, upon that point for any great length of time; that I believe the entire records of the world, from the date of the Declaration of Independence up to the present time, will show that he never said so, that Washington never said so, that any President ever said so, that any member of Congress ever said so, or any judicial tribunal ever said so, or that any living man upon the whole earth ever said so, until the necessities of the present policy of the Democratic party, in regard to slavery, had to invent that affirmation. And I will remind Judge Douglas and his auditory, that while Mr. Jefferson was the author of slavery, as undoubtedly he was, in speaking upon this very subject, he used the strongest language that "he trembled for his country when he remembered that God was just;" and I will offer the highest premium in my power to Judge Douglas if he will use the word, in, will his field, ever uttered a sentiment so at odds to that effusion.

Again, in the same speech:—

I have said once before, and I will repeat it again, that Mr. Douglas is the man who is answering an objection to the Colonization Society, first it had a tendency to the emancipation of the slaves, and that "those who would repress all tendencies to liberty and ultimate emancipation must oppose the put down the benevolent efforts of the Colonization Society, which society is the only organ of our liberty and independence, and remarks the reason why he thinks so, he says upon your return—they must blot out the many lights round—they must put out the stars in your sky, and eradicate the light from your souls, and eradicate the light from your souls, and the love of liberty! And I do think—I repeat, though I said it on a former occasion—that Judge Douglas, and whoever like him teaches that the negro has no rights in this, though it may be, in the Declarations of Independence, to give rights to any of our people, liberty and independence, and so forth, is a blasphemy, meaning the common that thunders its loudest against God's law, and against the moral rights around us, when he contends that it however main stem of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal," that "all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," that this was not intended to include the negro. Do not let me be misunderstood. I know that more than a few years ago there was a time when this assertion constantly in the way of their schemes to bring about the extension and perpetuation of slavery, *denied the truth of it.*

I know that Mr. Douglas and his associations of his school denied the truth of the Declaration. I know that it was along in the mouth of some Southern orator for a number of years, ending at least in that shameful though rather forcible declaration of Pickett's, that "the Declaration of Independence was a lie from the beginning." I know that it was in that respect "a self-evident lie," rather than a self-evident truth. I know, I say, with a perfect knowledge of all this have kept at the Declaration without directly attacking it, that three years ago there was not a man, or a man who had ventured to assert it in the presence of any man, pretending to be a man, then assuming it did not include the negro. I believe the first man who ever put it forward Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case, and the next to him was our friend, Stephen A. Douglas. And now it has become the catch-word of the entire party. I would like to call upon his friends everywhere to consider how they have come in so short a time to view this matter in a manner so totally different from their former belief! to ask whether they are not being borne along by an irresistible current—which, I think, is the fact.

Again, Mr. Clay says, (see Alton speech):

I desire no concealment of my opinions in regard to the institution of slavery. I look upon it as a great evil, and deeply lament that we have inherited it from our ancestors. Its management, and from our ancestors. But then they are, and the question is, how are we to deal with? If a state of nature existed, and we were about to lay the foundations of society, no man would be so foolish as *to introduce the institution of slavery in its direction.*

Again, in the speech at Galesburgh, so to the acquisition of more Territory, and how is it to be acquired?

It is to be remembered, though, that this power of acquiring additional territory is a power conferred by the Constitution of the United States. It is a power not under the control of the representatives of the people, ply any further than they, the President and Senate, see fit, to exercise it according to the wishes of the people. Let me illustrate that by a case we have in our history. When we acquired the territory from Mexico by the Mexican war, the House of Representatives, composed of the immediate representatives of the people, all the time insisted that the territory should be free territory, from the supposition conviction that slavery should be forever prohibited therein, upon the same and in the same manner that slavery was prohibited from coming into this country. That was insisted upon continually by the representatives of the people, and we, the Whigs, in the Senate, fell forth on assumes that any territory thus acquired should be free territory, and that so far as the House of Representatives was concerned, it was not the President and Senate who acquired the territory, but the House of Representatives anything about it, and that they took it without any thanks to them, of how the power of acquiring territory without any means of bringing new territory into the Union, and when it is once brought into the country, involving us away in this slavery question. It is, therefore, as I think, a very important question for the consideration of the American people, whether the policy of bringing additional territory, without considering all of how it will operate upon the safety of the Union in reference to this one great disturbing element in our country, in regard to the adopted as the policy of the country. You will bear in mind that it is a policy to be acquired,

dence, that while Mr. Jefferson was the author according to the Judge's view, as first as it is intended, and the indefinite part of this proposition is that we have only Judge Douglas and his class of choice to decide how fast it is needed. We have no clear and certain way of determining or ascertaining how many or needed by the necessities of the country. Whenever wants to go out diffusing, I think that more territory is needed. Whether wants wider slave fields, I feel sure that some additional territory is needed as slave territory. Then it is one very easy and simple matter of calculation for us to assert anything that is inconsistent with slave demonstration. Whatever is a matter of fact one may have for making conversation of property or territory, it is a matter of fact, and I think, beyond dispute, that it is necessary for the wants of the slave system.

And now it only remains for me to say that I think it is a very great question for the people of this Union to consider whether, in view of the fact that this slavery question has been so long in the way of any effort in the regard to this the only endangering element in our liberties and national greatness.

Fusion.

We asked a Democrat yesterday if he was going to vote the Fusion ticket. He said he had not made up his mind on it. We then asked him if he did vote it, upon what grounds would he do it? His answer was: "To defeat Lincoln." "Yet," said we, "Lincoln is opposed to the extension of slavery!" "Yes, and I don't wish to interfere with it where it is." "Then," said we, "not your vote for the Lincoln Ticket if you wish to prevent the extension of slavery, but you want to help send it into the Territories vote the Fusion Ticket." He went off with a very uneasy countenance. Some Democrats will make up the wrong passenger to vote a Fusion for Fusion's sake.

The Wide Awake demonstration last evening passed off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned as far as we can learn, unless we include those opposed to it as concerned in it, for we have not seen a Democrat pretend to know he might infer that they were deeply concerned in it in one way, and that is to minimize it or to make it appear that they were forced to do it. They all have to confess, however, that it was the most brilliant spectacle ever witnessed in this city. We have not room for a detailed account of the affair, which is rendered unnecessary as the daily press has given it in *extenso*.

A correspondent of the *Herald* writing from Crawfordsville, Georgia, to the editor of the Alexander Herald, Stephens, on account of an interview with Mr. Stephens, from which we take the following:

Reporter.—Do you believe Lincoln's election?

Mr. Stephens.—I can conceive no other result, in view of the discordant condition of the parties, and the sectional feeling North and South.

Reporter.—What will follow?

Mr. Stephens.—Undoubtedly an attempt at secession and revolution. I have written with fear!ul apprehension the approaching series for years past. Fifteen years' experience in Congress has qualified me to become perfectly familiar with the temper and feelings of our people; and I am satisfied beyond a doubt that, in the event of Lincoln's election, there will be at least an attempt at revolution. There will be blood spilt—some may be hags; but that the attempt will be made, I have no doubt. I foretell the end, but I hold revolution and civil war inevitable. The demagogues have raised a whirlwind they cannot control nor stand before, and as such as I deplore the event, I cannot close my eyes to its consequences.

There is some hope then of having some of the demagogues hung. It is full time they were; when it has come to this position, that the majority of our people consider secession a revolution and treason, and that it will be a different character than that Mr. Stephens "holds inevitable." The demagogues are now in power, and the very moment they are found to be wrong forward, in one line to is dispossessed them of the power which disturbs the peace of the country. If *about* is to be about, it will be time to stand aside till the storm is past and the country restored to peace and quietness, and the hosts' of freemen be upon them.

The Republican majority in Maine is about 20,000. That will do for sunrise. What will it be by sunset.

The motto of the Republican Party is "Honesty is the best policy."

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D. L. ELMER, EDITOR.
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NEW-YORK, OCT. 5, 1860.

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The Wide Awake Club of New York
HEADQUARTERS, 618 BROADWAY

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POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

CHALLENGE.—The Committee appointed by the Republican Central Campaign Club to carry into effect the action of the Club at its last meeting for more thoroughly presenting the real objects and principles of the Republican party to the citizens of New York who are indisposed to attend Republican meetings or to read Republican documents, have selected from a large number of names the following:

WM. CULLEN BYRNE, THOS. R. VAN RIBER, JOHN A. DIX, JR., JOHN A. DIX, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR., ALEXANDER HAMILTON, EDWARD JOHN QUACKENBOSS, HORACE GREELEY, JAMES WALLACE.

Each one of the above gentlemen holds himself in readiness to address the public with questions of opposite parties the leading political questions of the country.

The mode of conducting the debates, as to the place, order and time of speaking, is to be determined in advance of the meeting, of which the Moderator shall be selected by the Committee, the opposing speakers.

Communications should be addressed to the Committee, at head-quarters of the Club, No. 722 Broadway.

FRANCIS O. YOUNG,
J. H. HOGARTY WARD,
A. A. STEVENS, JR. } Committee.

September 3, 1860.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at Tammany Hall, in Tammany House at 14½ o'clock, p. m., on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., for organization, when and where, to SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, will address the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, TERWILLIGER, Secretary, at Albany.

Gentlemen who have made an application to either the above named

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Republican State Central Committee, will meet at Tammany Hall, in the City of New York, on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., and at Astor House, New York, on the same day, at the same hour. The Committee will meet alternate Fridays at each place.

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