# THE ADVERTISER.

R. W. FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1860.


FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS

## SAMUEL G. DAILY

OF NEMAHA COUNTY.

## Where is Modern Democracy Drifting to? And What is the Position of the Democratic Party in Nebraska?

We promised last week to show, by the publication of Documents, that the Buchanan-Breckinridge wing of the Democratic party was in favor of opening all Territories for the introduction of Slavery; of reopening the African Slave Trade, and that the party in this Territory, as at present organized and controled, belongs to that wing. We presume it is unnecessary to go farther back than the Charleston Convention where the split in the party opened itself to the country. We will commence with the reasons given by the various seceeding Delegations when they withdrew from the Convention, and to do so will quote from the published proceeding of that Convention. The Alabama Delegates were the first to withdraw, and gave through Mr. Walker, the Chairman, the following:

The points of difference between the Northern and Southern Democracy are:

1st. As regards the *status* of Slavery as a political institution in the Territories whilst they remain Territories, and the power of the people of a Territory to exclude it by authority legislation; and

2d. As regards the duty of the Federal Government to protect the owner of slaves in the enjoyment of his property in the Territories so long as they remain such.

This Convention has refused, by the Platform adopted, to settle either of these propositions in favor of the South. *We deny to the people of a Territory any power to legislate against the institution of Slavery;* and we assert that it is the *duty* of the Federal Government, in all its departments, *to protect the owner of Slaves* in the enjoyment of his property *in the Territories*. These principles, as we state them, are embodied in the Alabama Platform.

Instructed as we are, not to waive this issue, * * * it becomes our duty to withdraw from this Convention.

Mississippi was the next to withdraw, and through the Chairman of her Delegation, Mr. Barry said:

The Platform which the majority of this Convention has adopted does not give us those guarantees which we are entitled to for the *protection of our property* in the *Territories*. We wish to wear no two faces in this contest. We wish to meet the Black Republicans with their abominable doctrines boldly; and if our friends, the Democrats from the Free States, cannot join us and fight with us, we must fight our own battle. We are ready to meet the issue made by the Black Republicans like men, but we shall battle for what we conceive to be the truth, and not for profit. For these reasons, I am authorized by my delegation to announce that they withdraw from the Convention.

Mr. Simons of South Carolina, on behalf of that Delegation, presented the following, signed by the other Delegates:

We, the undersigned Delegates appointed by the Democratic State Convention of South Carolina, beg leave respectfully to state that, according to the principles enunciated in their Platform at Columbia, the power, either of the Federal Government, or of its agent, *the Territorial Government*, to abolish or *legislate against* property in slaves, by either direct or indirect legislation, *especially denied* and as the Platform adopted by the Convention palpably and intentionally prevents any expression affirming the incapacity of the Territorial Government so to legislate, they would not be acting in good faith to *their principles*, or in accordance with the wishes of their constituents, to longer remain in this Convention, and they hereby respectfully announce their withdrawal therefrom.

Florida next withdrew, and gave, through Mr. Eppes, the following reasons:

Florida, with her Southern sisters, is entitled to a clear and unambiguous recognition of her rights in the Territories, and this being refused by the rejection of the majority report, *we protest against receiving the Cincinnati Platform with the interpretation that it favors the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty in the Territories*—which doctrine, in the name of the people represented by us, we repudiate.

Here is what the Texas Delegation said, on withdrawing:

That it is the right of every citizen to take his property, of any kind, *including slaves*, into the common territory belonging equally to the states of the Confederacy, and *to have it protected there under the Federal Constitution*. Neither Congress *nor a Territorial Legislature*, nor any human power, has any authority, either directly or indirectly, to impair these sacred rights. * * * We consequently respectfully withdraw.

The very same reasons were given by all the other States in withdrawing. We presume, however, we have quoted sufficient to establish our point.

As to the re-opening of the African Slave Trade, in withdrawing from the Convention, Mr. Goulden, of Georgia, said:

I am a Southern States' Rights man; I am an African Slave-trader. I am one of those Southern men who believe that Slavery is right, morally, religiously, socially and politically. (Applause.) I believe that the institution of Slavery has done more for this country, more for civilization, than all other interests put together. I believe it it were in the power of this country to strike down the institution of Slavery, it would put civilization back 300 years. Holding, then, this position, that Slavery is right in the point of view I have stated, I would demand of the General Government on whole rights in this regard. * * * *

I would ask my friends of the South to come up in a proper spirit, ask our Northern friends to give us all our rights, and take off the ruinous restrictions which cut off the supply of slaves from foreign lands. As a matter of right and justice to the South, I would ask the Democracy of the North to grant us this thing, and I believe they have the patriotism and honesty to do it, because it is right in itself. I tell you, fellow-democrats, that the African Slave-trader is the true Union man. (Cheers and laughter.) * * * Now, fellow-Democrats, so far as any public expression of the State of Virginia—the great Slave-trading State of Virginia—has been given, they are all opposed to the African Slave-trade.

Dr. Reed of Indiana.—I am from Indiana, and I am in favor of it. * * * * *

Mr. Rynders of N. Y.—You can get one or two recruits from New York to join with you. * * * *

Now, fellow-Democrats, the slave-trade in Virginia forms a mighty and powerful reason for my opposition to the African slave-trade, and in this remark I do not intend any disrespect to my friends from Virginia. Virginia, the Mother of States and of statesmen, the Mother of Presidents, I apprehend may err as well as other mortals. I am afraid her error in this regard lies in the promptings of the almighty dollar. It has been her fortune to go into that noble old State to buy a few darkies, and I have had to pay from $1 000 to $2 000 a head, when I could go to Africa and buy better negroes for $50 apiece. (Great laughter.) Now, undoubtedly, it is to the interest of Virginia to break down the African slave-trade when she can sell her negroes at $2 000. She knows that the African slave trade would break up her monopoly, and hence her objection to it. If, any of you Northern Democrats—for I have more faith in you than I have in the Carpet-Knight Democracy of the South—will go home with me to my plantation in Georgia, but a little way from here, I will show you some darkies that I bought in Maryland, some that I bought in Virginia, some in Delaware, some in Florida, some in North Carolina, and I will show you the pure African, the noblest Roman of them all. * * * *

I come from the First Congressional District of Georgia. I represent the African slave-trade interest of that section. (Applause.) I am proud of the position I occupy in that respect. I believe that the African slave-trader is the true missionary, and a true Christian. (applause) and I have pleaded with my delegation from Georgia to put this issue squarely to the Northern Democracy, and say to them, Are you prepared to go back to first principles, and take off your unconstitutional restrictions, and leave this question to be settled by each State? Now do this fellow-citizens, and you will have peace in the country. But so long as your Federal Legislature takes jurisdiction of this question, so long will there be war, so long will there be ill-blood, so long will there be strife, until this glorious Union of ours shall be disrupted and go out in blood and night forever. I advocate the repeal of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade, because I believe it to be the true Union movement. I do not believe that sections whose interests are as different as the Northern and Southern States can ever stand the shock of fanaticism unless they be equally balanced. I believe by re-opening this trade, and giving us negroes to populate the Territories, that the equilibrium of the two sections will be maintained. But if the South lies supinely by, and allows the people of the North to people all the Territories, until we come to be a hopeless fraction in the Government, then that gallant band of Democrats North may in vain attempt to stay the torrent that will roll down upon us. It will not be in your power to do it. It should be the object of the South now to say to the North: Let us have all our rights in this matter; let us take off these restrictions against the African slave-trade, and leave it to each State to settle for itself.—Then we would want no protection, *and then I would be willing to let you have as much Squatter Sovereignty as you wish*. Give us an equal chance, and I tell you the institution of Slavery will take care of itself. We will give you all the Squatter Sovereignty that the North can desire, Mr. Douglas, or anybody else, if you will take off the unconstitutional restrictions on the slave-trade *and let the negroes come*.

Here is the Platform of the Seceeders adopted after they withdrew from the regular Convention:

*Resolved*, That the government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory, without their rights either in person or property, being destroyed by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all the departments, when necessary, to protect the rights of person or property in the Territories, and wherever its constitutional authority extends.

*Resolved*, That *when the settlers in a Territory having an adequate population, FORM A STATE CONSTITUTION, the right of Sovereignty commences.* " " " " "

From the above it will be seen that it was plainly the object of the Breckinridge party to keep all the Territories open for Slavery while in a Territorial existence. They all very graciously agree that when we come to form a State Constitution, preparatory to asking admission into the Union, as a State we may by a "Constitution prohibition" prohibit Slavery. Is not that precisely what our Nebraska Democracy say. Most assuredly it is. Here is their platform or resolution upon this subject:

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of making Nebraska a free State, and that we hereby *pledge* the *Democratic party* of this *Territory* to oppose the establishment of *the institution of Slavery* in the FUTURE STATE of Nebraska *by a CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION*.

Does it not "dove tail together" nicely. Even in this county, the following resolutions was adopted at a Democratic meeting:

*Resolved*, 1st. That we, the Democracy, are opposed to the agitation of the Slavery question, and will use all honorable means to suppress the same while we remain in a Territorial capacity.

2. That we are in favor, on being admitted into the the Union of States of coming into the union free state, with the entire exclusion of all negroes, either free or slave.

"Look" Douglas Democrats "before you leap."

☞READ RANKIN'S SPEECH, ON THE FIRST PAGE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER! ☜ Extras containing the speech, can be had at this Office. Let 'em run.

## The Joint Discussion in Brownville.

Monday last, agreeable to the arrangement of the Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic Central Committees, S. G. DAILY and J. S. MORTON, Candidates for Delegate to Congress, met in joint discussion at this place. The friends of each strove honorably and manfully for the ascendency in the way of demonstration. Early Monday morning, stringers bearing the names of each of the contending candidates, were stretched across Main street. Poles were also raised by each party, from the tops of which floated national flags, prepared by the fair sex, who, God bless them, are always on hand to aid and cheer in every enterprise. Numberless small flags were thrown to the breeze by each party, all over town. The candidates both admitted they had not witnessed such a demonstration at any other place during their tour. Brownville fully sustained her reputation of being the *liveliest* town in Nebraska, or even in this Western country.

Soon the people began to pour in from every direction, and by noon our streets were literally jamed full of carriages, wagons, horses and pedestrians. About twelve o'clock, deputations preceeded by a band of music, went out, met each of the candidates and escorted them into the city. Large and enthusiastic delegations of Daily men, shouting and with banners floating, came in from Nemaha City and Peru about 10 o'clock. Both parties were proportionally represented from every section of the county. Before and during the speaking, however, it was clearly evidenced by the cheering and other demonstrations that the friends of Daily were largely in the ascendant, and felt encouraged to do their duty—their whole duty on the day of election.

At the hour fixed, three o'clock, Mr. Morton opened the discussion. We will do him the credit to say that he managed a desperately bad cause as well as his best friends expected. To discuss the issues in this Territory, was not his business; he nor any of his supporters will undertake such a job. His only course was, to tell a few funny anecdotes, in order to create merriment in the crowd, and ingeniously dodge every matter in which the people of this Territory are interested. In regard to the anecdotes Morton did not, on this occasion, "hold his own." He is generally very good in that line; but on Monday many of his productions were exceedingly flat. As to the dodging part, he succeeded most admirably. The burthen of his song was "S-a-m-u-e-l" and "R-o-b-e-r-t." They, somehow, troubled and sorely vexed him. "Sorry about that." He was silent as the grave in regard to the course of the present administration—of which he is a component part—towards this Territory, in crushing out and overriding, by means of the Land Sales, the early settlers, who endured the hardships and privations incident to the opening up of Nebraska; he said not a word as to the right of the people to "regulate their domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," and free from official dictation; he did not give us to understand what *his* policy would be, in case the Territory should be so unfortunate as to be represented by him in Congress, as regards appropriations for the *general* good of the Territory.

Mr. Daily followed in a manner highly creditable to himself, and the people of Nebraska whose Delegate he is, and whose rights he fearlessly and manfully battles for. He defended in a satisfactory manner, his brief stewardship of thirty days, as our Delegate in Congress. He showed that he was not the representative of any particular section; but of the *whole* Territory. He was anxious appropriations should be made, and would labor unremittingly to secure those calculated to benefit the Territory, or the settlers therein. He was unwilling that land grants should be made to enrich a sett of irresponsible non-resident speculators, who wished only to become the possessors of our lands, and then let our internal improvements "go to the dogs." He was unwilling that appropriations should be made of money, to go into irresponsible hands and be squandered, as they have heretofore been, without the people receiving a dollar's worth of benefit. He was in favor of money appropriations for the benefit of the various parts of the Territory needing, and asking; and of having that money judiciously and economically expended. He satisfied all who heard him, that his policy, as regards appropriations, of both money or lands, was for the best interests of Nebraska. Many, who before were wavering, threw aside their doubts and came out openly and loudly in favor of his re-election.—His effort in this place, agreeably astonished even his most sanguine friends. No candid man, even of his opponents, will say otherwise, than that S. G. Daily came out victorious in the discussion on Monday last.

## "Degenerate Son of a Noble Sire."

J. Sterling Morton, the bogus Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress during his speech in this place on Monday last, stated that he was in favor of making Nebraska a *free State by constitutional prohibition*, [he *forgot* to say whether he was in favor of Nebraska being a free *territory* or not.] giving as a reason, boastingly, that his revered sire lived in a State that never held a slave; that he had been properly reared on that question, and more such assertions. We are satisfied "Mort" was properly reared: but we do fear he is a living practical demonstration that the proverb of Solomon, "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it" —does not always hold good. Or, it may be, that his case demonstrates the truthfulness of another proverb—"Spare the rod and spoil the child."

Now be it known that *J. Sterling Morton's father is one of the leading Republicans in the State of Michigan*. He belongs to that political party which his degenerate son—a beardless stripling, illy advised by Nebraska associates; clinging to the coat tail of that rotten and corrupt old public functionary, Buchanan, by the adhesive power of two thousand dollars a year—is pleased to characterise in wholesale language as unworthy the name of Americans — political agitators—opposed to the true interests of the country —negro stealers—Union destroyers.

## What Morton's Friends used to Think of Him.

Last week we published a few extracts showing what Strickland, who is now supporting Morton used to think of him.—Morton, in his speech here last Monday stated as an apology for "smouging" the printing, that he wanted to divide it among his *friends*, those who had *stood by him*, declaring that such a course was honorable. He says he gave a portion to his *friend* Robertson of the Nebraskian. If Robertson was one of his "*old friends*," will somebody tell us who were his "old" *enemies!* Here is a sample of the manner in which "Mort's" "Rob," used to speak of him. The *Nebraskian* of September 9, 1857 edited by the same T. H. Robertson who now occupies that position, speaking of an article in the Nebraska City *News*, in oppsition to the then owner of Robertson, said:

GOOD REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WHISKY INTERESTS.—"We suppose it was written by one J. Sterling Morton, former editor of the 'News,' and now the manager of the paper through a tool of his, recently imported from Michigan, by the name of Milton W. Reynolds. This Morton, the writer, was elected upon the Ferguson ticket to the Legislature of the Territory, and will make a good representative of the WHISKEY INTERESTS OF THE TERRITORY."

The *Nebraskian* of October 21st 1857, said of Morton:

The News of Nebraska City (edited by J. Sterling Morton,) and the Times of this town, edited and controlled by two as INVERTIGATED *VAGABONDS as ever went through life to their age* unhang, are quite desperate in the iteration and reiteration of *falsehood* and *Slime* concerning B. B. Chapman. If what they say can have any influence in any direction upon the minds of any honorable men, they certainly are doing good service for Mr. Chapman. The News aided Mr. Chapman quite unintentionally two years ago by a similar course. We have but one request to make of these two papers, and that is, that they will not speak in Mr. Chapman's praise, since that is the only way they can possibly injure him."

And again, the same paper of the same date complimented "Mort" as follows:

*J. Stealing* Morton, of the Nebraska City News, makes in his paper of last week, a *Characteristically LYING* attack upon Mr. Chapman, and intimates a wish that Mr. Chapman or his friends should notice him. *STEALING*, we do not think you will be gratified. *THERE ARE SOME VERMIN TOO DISGUSTINGLY FOUL TO EVEN PUT ONE'S BOOT UPON. YOU ARE UNIVERSALLY CONCEDED TO BELONG TO THAT CLASS. How does that strike you?*

And still again the *Nebraskian* of Sept. 31, 1857 makes the following prediction in regard to his present owner:

"J. Sterling Morton rode into town to-day on a load of coal."—*Nebraska City News.*

If there is any truth in the doctrine of future rewards and punishments, he will ride into HELL on a load of brimstone.—*Nebraskian.*

At another time we recollect when Morton visited Omaha, that the *Nebraskian* noticed his arrival, and warned people to keep their smokehouses and stables locked, as "*Stealing* Morton" was in town Robertson is the man who gave Morton the name of "*Stealing Morton.*" These are the questions; were Strickland and Robertson correctly representing Morton in 1857 and 1858? If so, Morton surely is not fit to represent this Territory in Congress. If they were libellers then, are they credible witnesses now?

## Who can best Serve us?

Every voter in Nebraska before he votes for Delegate to Congress, should ask himself this question. Who can best serve this Territory in Congress? We hold as we have always done—politics aside—that it is the true policy of Territories, whose Delegates have no vote or voice, to send a Representative to Congress of the political complexion of the working body in which he is to have a seat. We have thus argued heretofore, when the Democcy were in the ascendancy in the House branch of Congress, and we repeat, we hold it to be sound policy. It is perhaps, a lamentable fact, but none the less true, that now-a-days, while political lines are drawn so rigidly, and party discipline so exactingly enforced, that in all Legislative assemblies, from the Congress of the United States down to a Territorial Legislature, *there* "Kissing goes by favors" as well as elsewhere. We are not an advocate by any means, of this plan of procedure. Yet, all who have watched, and are posted in regard to public matters, must admit the existence in all parties of such a state of affairs. Under these circumstances, it is surely policy, to say the least, "while in Rome to act as Roman's do." We all know that the House of Representatives is strongly Republican and rapidly increasing. What then, under the circumstances we have mentioned, can we expect for Nebraska, with a Delegate in Congress, politically opposed to to the body of which he is to obtain favors for our benefit? We submit this question in all candor, and ask for it serious consideration.

## Plagiarism.

Any one accustomed to listening to public speaking, could tell after hearing Morton five minutes, that he was delivering a memorized speech, very little of which he was the author. We will do him the credit, however, of saying that his declamatory efforts were passable. We are sorry to say we cannot compliment his attitudinal display. Most of the time while speaking, his body occupied about the position one does in the barber's chair when being shaved. But we are digressing. His "touching" appeal to old line Whigs was from GEORGE LIPPARD'S "*Incident at Buena Vista.*" Those who heard Morton's reference to the death of young Clay, must admit that Lippard stole the following from 'Mort.'

The most sad and yet most glorious of all, was to see the death of Henry Clay the younger! With his back against a rock, his sword grasped firmly as the consciousness that he bore a name that must not die triumphantly seemed to fill his every vein, and dart a deadly fire from his eyes!

At this moment he looked like the old man. For his brow, high and retiring, his soul shone from it ere she fled forever. * * * * * *

A circle of his men fighting around him, he dashed into the Mexicans until his sword was wet, his arm weary with blood.

At last with his thigh splintered by a ball, he gathered his proud form to its full height and fell. His face ashy with intense agony, he bade his comrades to leave him there to die. That ravine should be the bed of his glory * * * * * * *

Along the ravine and up this narrow path! the hero bleeds as they bare him on, and tracks the way with his blood. Faster and thicker the Mexicans swarm—they see the circle around the fallen man, even his pale face uplifted as a smile crosses its fading lineaments, and like a pack of wolves, scenting the forlorn traveler at dead of night, they come howling up the rocks and charging at the devoted band with one dense mass of bayonets. Up and on! the light shines yonder on the topmost rocks of the ravine. It is the light of the setting sun. * * * * * *

Then if was that gathering up his dying form—armed with supernatural vigor—young Clay started from the arms of his supporters and stood with outstretched hands in the light of the setting sun. It was a glorious sight which he saw there amid the rolling battle clouds; But a more glorious thing to see that dying man standing for the last time in the light of that sun, which shall never rise for him again.

'Leave me!' he shrieked, as he fell back on the sod —I must die, and I will die here! Peril your lives no longer for me. Go! There is Work for you yonder!" Only one man lingered, a brave man who had known the chivalrous soldier and loved him long, he stood there and covered as he was with blood, heard these last words:

'Tell my father how I died, and give him these pistols!"

Lifting his ashy face into light, he turned his eyes upon his comrad's face—placed the pistols in his hand—and fell back to his death.

Some of the unsophisticated thought this the best part of Morton's speech; gave more evidence of talent than anything else he said. The extract can be found in Lippard's yaller backed" works —in fact, was published in the Nemaha City *Herald* of August 9, 1860.

## Artful Dodger.

Morton undertook last Monday to explain the "Legislative expenditures," published in the *Advertiser* a few weeks ago. He forgot to say a word about any other items than the "photograph" and "repairing pistols." He says the "photograph" was a picture of the Capitol building taken for the purpose of letting the Department at Washington see how badly it needed repairing, and that the pistols were repaired to fit them for the "Pawnee War." Admit that all to be true, were they *legitimate* "Legislative Expenditures?" What had the Legislature to do with "photograph" and "pistols," and what had the members to do with building "fences," "lumber," "labor" and "teaming?" "*Perhaps*," as Mr. Goss says, all those other items were connected with the "famous war." We know, howevr, that claims were presented at the last session of the Legislature *against the Territory* for expenses incurred in that expedition" amounting to some thousand dollars. Some of which was paid, and justly, too, we have no hesitation in saying.

Come "Mort," tell the people something about those other items, over which "R-o-b-e-r-t-'-s types laughed." Don't be backwad.

## Irresponsible Legislature.

While the Printing matter was in controversy, Morton wrote the following letter to Gen. Denver, in which it will be seen he is pleased to pronounce your representatives, citizens of Nebraska, as *ir responsible and unbounden*! Unbounden to whom? To Morton and Buchanan? Of course they were. If Morton should be elected he will consider himself, no doubt "irresponsible and unbounden" to the people of this Territory. He will owe allegiance only to Old Buck and his cohort of tyrants.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Neb. Ter.
OMAHA CITY, Nov. 2, 1859.

HON. J. W. DENVER:

*My Dear Sir.*—I take the liberty, in consideration of our brief friendship, of troubling you with some matters of mine in Washington.

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter from myself to Hon. Wm. Medill, 1st Comp't Treas. Dep't. Now after reading the said letter, I trust that you will endeavor to bring about a legal decision of this Printing Question. At any rate, if the Department refuses to sustain me in the position which I have taken, and thereby rule that, though I am responsible for money disbused, I shall always be governed in the matter by an IRRESPONSIBLE OR UNBOUNDEN LEGISLATURE, then my resignation of the Secretaryship will be sent in. I presume that your own experience in Kansas, shows you that Puplic Printing should be solely under the direction of the Secretary of the Territory.

Pardon me for having troubled you, and believe me to remain with grnat regard,

Your friend and admirer,
J. STERLING MORTON,
Sec. of Nebraska.

Last fall when the vote of the village of Oreapolis, Cass Co,. was returned and it was announced that the people had given a nearly unanimous vote for Samuel G. Daily. J. Sterling Morton, who was sitting in the Banking office of Sahler & Co. in this city, remarked: "Thank God, the Legislature is Democratic, and I'd like to see that D———d Methodist Abolition hole get any Legislation this winter." Morton and his flunkies are now bragging that they are going to make large gains in Cass county! Let the ballots answer on the night of the 9th of October.—*Republican.*

The Bill to charter a "Biblical Institute" at Oreapolis under the supervision of the Methodist denomination, and under whose auspices thirty or forty thousand dollars were to be brought into this Territory and expended was defeated in the Legislatue, to our personal knowledge, *because it was to favor the Methodists* who it was said were generally opposed to modern Buchanan Democracy. This we know was given as a reason by Democrats of opposing the passage of that Bill.

## A Very Intelligent and Truth-Telling Correspondent.

The "News'" Brownville correspondent, "T," writes some *very* interesting letters, and exhibits a knowledge of the political affairs of this county truly astonishing. He says, in speaking of the Breckinridge County Convention, held in this place:

"About 2 o'clock P. M. the convention met in Johnson's Hall and organized by the election of Dr. Holmen Chairman and Jas. Bedford Sec'y, in a few moments after the organization the work was done and a glorious work it was."

That's a fact! The business was done up in "double quick time." Probably for fear a few Douglas Democrats might get in and say a word. They didn't even allow any other names than those gentlemen nominated, to go before the Convention ☞That was cute. Again. "T" speaks of the Republican Convention:

"And indeed after their nominations were made, there was great dissatisfaction manifested in their ranks because one John P. Baker, living in Peru the underground Railroad depot was believed to have said to some one in Missouri, at some past time, that there were then at the depot, fugitive slaves but such will not do among a sensible people like those of our county, as they will plainly tell on the day of election by giving the entire Democratic ticket not less than one hundred majority, indeed it is generally understood by the knowing ones of this county that the majority will be one hundred and fifty or two hundred."

At the Republican Convention the names of all aspirants were presented to the convention and each candidate "called out." Mr. Baker took the stand and stated that he was opposed to a negro in every shape and form; that he didn't want them in Nebraska, slave or free He was loudly cheered and was nominated by a larger vote than any other candate.

"One hundred and fifty or two hundred majority in Nemaha!" That's cool. The prophet who predicts such a result must be a "knowing one" "with a loosenes."

Here is "Catamount" "highfalutin" for you. Speaking of the procession in the evening he gets off the following rich paragraph:

"The procession was headed by the Brownville Band, next came the transparency born aloft by two noble Democratic young men followed by the bearers of the torches with the heart of the Democratic yeomanry of the county keeping time to the music in the rear."

"Procession headed by the Brownville Band," and "Music in the rear!" G'lang there; 2 40 on a shell road.

Noticing Strickland's speech, the correspondent speaks thus catamountish of the audience. Here is a "rich idea," made "clear as mud."

"They were entertained two hours spell bound by these champions of Democracy Strickland and Goss, in their telling efforts where S. G. Dailty and his defeat of appropriations; together with his nonsensical bill of which he so much boasts were portrayed in living colors, showing to the large crowd the treachery used by him as their representative or to use the language of Mr. Strickland m'srepresented them.

In looking over the vast assemblage you might notice a few Republicans twisting and writhing in their seats; until the friction caused their aching limbs to get so much above fever heat, that the greatest stranger would have have known them to be Republicans or to be Democrats overdone by glory."

There is anatomical knowledge for you! "Writhing in their *seats*, until the *friction* caused aching limbs!" Where's "Jeemes Wolcott."

## Vermont Elections.

At the recent State election in Vermont, all the Republican candidates for congress are elected by increased majorities; the State Senate, elect, is entirely Republican, and the House stands 96 to one. That is what might be called very near a "clean sweep."

For the Advertiser.

## Political Papers.—No. 3.

*Fellow-Democrats of the Douglas wing:*

Having, in my last, shown that the Nebraska Democratic Platform is "ambiguous,"—and I believe it was thus "*fixed up*" to deceive—let us proceed on the basis of the last section quoted last week, wherein they "recognize *no division* as existing in the Democratic party of Nebraska," and see if there is not a "*division*" in the Democracy, who are the seceders from the principles of '48, '52 and '56, and which wing of that division this Nebraska *sectional* Democratic party endorse by the sense—if there is any—of their platform.

First, then, in '56 Buchanan was elected upon the principle of "non-intervention," and in his letter accepting the nomination, he said:

"This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and, in accordance with them, has simply declared that *the people of a TERTITORY*, LIKE THOSE OF A *STATE*, *shall decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist* within their limits."

Mr. Cobb, in a speech advocating Buchanan's election, said:

"The majority of the people, *by the action of the* TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, will decide the question, and all must abide the decision which made."

On the 9th of June, at Lexington, Mr. Breckinridge, said:

"The *whole power* of the Democratic organization is pledged to the following propositions: That Congress shall not interpose upon this subject (*Slavery*) in the States, in the TERRITORIES, or in the District of Columbia; *that the people of such TERRITORY shall determine the question for themselves.*"

January 12th, Mr. Douglas said:

"On the very night the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed, I stated that the *sole object* of the repeal of the Missouri restriction was that the people of the territory might *introduce* or *exclude* slavery, through the *Territorial Legislature*, while a Territory, as well as after they become a State."

It will be seen, by the above, that the great representative men of the Democratic party were agreed upon the right of the people in the Territories settleing this question in their own way, through the Territorial Legislature.

Now, lets see when the split occured, and who separated from the old Democratic stock:

Buchanan said in his Lecompton Message:

"It has been solemnly adjudged, by the highest tribunal known to our laws, that Slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment as much a SLAVE STATE as Georgia or South Carolina."

And Breckenridge's position in 1860, is:

"That Territorial Governments are temporary and provisional, and not sovereign; hence, they cannot impair the rights of persons or property. While they continue to be Territories *they are under the CONTROL of Congress*."

The above quotations prove that there is a "*division*," and that, too, in the *National* Democracy. Then, should Morton be elected on what is claimed by his friends to be a platform on which both wings of the Democracy can unite: what party will he work with in Congress? is a question difficult of solution, should the proposition of his friends be true. But, how the Douglas wing can coalesce with the Buchanan wing in this Territory, on that platform, is a question that I doubt the ability of any Douglas Democrat conscientiously to solve. Douglas, in a recent speech, speaking of the fusion in Pennsylvania, says that such fusion is as impossible as it would be to make oil and water unite. The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, as true a Douglas paper as there is in the country, said, of this Pennsylvania fusion, that *it would rather see the State go for Lincoln than for Douglas*, UNDER SUCH A COMPROMISE! And such was the voice of many good Douglas papers at the time.

But, let us see whether they have "*fixed up*" their platform so nice that Douglas Democrats could conscientiously aid in the elevation of a Buchanan official to the position of Delegate to Congress:

It will be seen, from the above quotations, that the main and only difference between the two wings, is, as to the right of the Territorial Legislature acting upon the question.

Here is the second resolution of the Nebraska Democratic Platform:

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of making Nebraska a FREE STATE, and *that we hereby pledge* the *Democratic party of this Territory* to oppose the establishment of the institution of Slavery *in the future STATE of Nebraska* BY A CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION.

Compare that with the first resolution in the Breckinridge Platform, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Government of a Territory, organized by an act of Congress, *is provisional and temporary*, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or injured by Congressional or *Territorial Legislation*.

Does not their "pledge" force them to allow Breckinridge, if elected, to carry out this portion of his Platform in the TERRITORIES?

The third resolution, in the same, reads:

*Resolved*, That *when the settlers in a Territory having an adequate population* TO FORM A STATE CONSTITUTION, *the right of sovereignty commences*, and being consummated by their admission into the Union, they stand on an equality with the people of other States, and a States thus organized *ought* to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of Slavery.

Have not the Democracy of this Territory pledged *themselves* to carry out the intent and meaning of the above resolution?

Buchanan, in his speech at Washington, in favor of Breckinridgs, said:

"That Platform declares that a majority of actual residents in a Territory, whenever their number is sufficient to entitle them to admission as a State, possess the power to form a State Constitution with or without domestic Slavery, to be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States. *If there be Squatter Sovereignty in this resolution, I have never been able to perceive it. If there be any reference in it to a Territorial Legislature it has entirely escaped my notice.*"

While the Democratic Candidate for Delegate to Congress, Morton, holds this man Buchanan's Commission as Secretary, worth $2,000; and, at the same time, reaches out for the Delegateship, he *dare* not endorse Douglas' position in the following, which is the very *quint essence* of difference between Breckinridge and Douglas: "The SOLE OBJECT of the *repeal of the Missouri restriction* WAS *that the people of a Territory* might introduce or exclude slavery, through their Territorial LEGISLATURE, *while a Territory!*" And, therefore, can most heartily subscribe to the last resolution in their platform as follows:

*Resolved*, That we *demand* of the candidate nominated by this Convention to PLEDGE HIMSELF *here and before the people at large* to CARRY OUT the TRUE *intent and meaning* of the foregoing resolutions.

"*The true intent and meaning*" of the whole Platform was undoubtedly to place an Administration Democratic in Congress as Delegate from Nebraska, and thereby lead the pleople of the Union to suppose that we, in the Territory, sustained and endorsed the policy James Buchana toward us. Is their a Douglas Democrat who will give his voice to sustain that Administration that used its executive patronage in the Senatorial contest in Illinois to defeat Douglas, the champion of Popular Sovereignty?

DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

☞Read RANKIN'S Speech.☜

## Letter to J. Sterling Morton.

*From way Out Here,*
*I forgot the day of the month, 186.*

DEAR MORT: Make a spoon or spile the truck. Youve done it smack smooth. Down to camp meten I found the litle circulars *to the people* scattered all through the congregation, as tho onbenonst to you or eny body else; it wus jist like you Mort, nary party man, sorter runen fur Congress permiscuously. It had powrful affect on that camp ground. They noed you wus a Methodist shure. They would enamost a sung it as a kind of Doxology, only sum body Bloed about your agreein to give Five Thousand dollars to-ards buildin a Methodist Coledge if they would raise that much more, and now you'd sneaked out of it in your "*Sterling*" way. It discomforted the wimen powrful, and some of em didn't want to believe it, but it wus so like you Mort, they could'nt help it. You must go to work to catteract this meten bujsness or it'll snarl up at you on lection day.

Get on your Sunday clothes, brush your hair back, and look as solemnly as a passin; carry your hymn book in your breast pocket with the corners sticking out, (may be you had better put a deck of cards in your coat tail, no tellen what kind of a crowd you mite meet on the way.)

Tell em its no sich a thing, fer em to fosh along the scriptur and you'll plank right down; you can do it, Mort, if you have to send round in the shape of an agent, like you did on them Notes you had out for land, in your *omens* name, and buy em up at a shave: say twenty-five or fifty cents on the dollar, or if that won't do cote scripture to em; give em that passage in Ephriam "with sacraligious incupidita I can enter the sanctuary and rob the communion table of your God." You can do it Mort, its just like you. Sum of these little *tricks* has to be carried out to make it win, for you have'nt got the margin to work on that some of the officials brag about; its goin to be a tight squeeze.

Put a little more of the *actual settlers* in the next circular, and your great improvements on your farm; big house; fine out buildings and don't owe nary mechanic a cent for work done on the place.

Get off more of the stile that the 2 Mortons did in the paper when you was one of them; don't be so stiff cos your runen for office; come a little more of the Native Born fool thats in you, get off the Ecoloculy assanguanly sharply and smartly, and all them sort of things that you'r accustomed to, and quit scarrin the folks generally, or Daly'll row you up salt river high as a kite.

I Remain yours till the Lection.
DUTERONOMY DUTIFUL.

☞READ Rankin's Speech.☜

## Republican County Ticket.

*For Councilman,*
THOMAS W. TIPTON.
*For Representatives,*
JONAS HACKER,
JOHN P. BAKER,
THOMAS R. FISHER,
GEORGE BEANE.
*For County Commissioner—2d District.*
CHARLES BORCHERS.
*For Coroner,*
WILLIAM S. HORN.

## Democratic County Ticket.

*For Councilman,*
DAVIDSON PLASTERS.
*For Representatives,*
GEORGE CROW,
EPHRAIM REED,
ADAM IVERS,
JESSE COLE.
*For County Commissioner—2d District.*
CHARLES ULIG.
*For Coroner,*
HIRAM A. ALDERMAN.

## Political.

T. W. TIPTON, will address the "Wide Awake Club" at Peru on next Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday evening he will address the club at Nemaha City.

## Religious.

Rev. J. M. Young in connection with Rev. J. C. Chrivinston and J. M. Keesen will hold a protracted meeting at Peru commencing next Saturday.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the merchantile business heretofore carried on by the undersigned, under the firm name of Seigel and Greenbaum was this day mutually dissolved. David Seigel is authorized to settle up the business of the concern.

All persons knowing themselves indebted either by note or account are hereby notified that unless they come forward immediately and pay up, the notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

DAVID SEIGEL.
Sept 20, 1860 tf HENRY GREENBAUM.

## Cash Paid for Wheat

J. D. MARTIN & Co., are paying seventy-five cents cash for wheat

Brownville September 20, 1860.