

# The Daily Sentinel.

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## DAILY SENTINEL.

W. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

(From the Milwaukee News, Oct. 1867.)  
SPEECH OF SENATOR BOOLITTLE,  
AT MILWAUKEE.

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens:—

For some months past I have been absent from my native land. I have been reading the political newspapers of my own country, but during those months I have had leisure to reflect upon the situation of our beloved country. From all the reflection and thought which I could bring to bear upon it, I have been confirmed in the belief, which was forced upon me more than two years ago, namely, that the policy which was then proposed by Mr. Lincoln, immediately upon the outbreak of the struggle of the rebellion, is recognition at once of the States of the South, to have them restored to all their constitutional rights and to their representation in the Union was the only just, the only wise, the only Constitutional policy (opposite). From that time forward I have struggled to carry that policy into effect. I believed then, and I am now more than ever, in the opinion, that it, two years ago, immediately upon the surrender of the armies of the rebellion, the States of the South had been recognized with their Constitutional rights, and admitted to their representation in the Union, under the policy of Mr. Lincoln, all the difficulties which now surround us, both financial and political, would have passed away. (Applause.) I believe that it two years ago that policy had been fairly adopted, the bonds of the Government of the United States, this day at six o'clock, would command a premium in good commercial centers of the world. (Applause.) I will state the facts—which I hope my one will forget—I have met no intelligent man in Europe, who has not expressed his same opinion, that our States of the South had been admitted to representation in the Union, that the world could see that we were one people, one nation, with all the States represented and taking part in our legislation, our per cent. bonds would not only be at par, but would command a premium in gold. Why not? Why should not American securities at six per cent. command a premium in gold, when the English three per cent. command ninety-three cents in gold?

No worthy reason can be given, except that these States are apparently divided and disunited, that the States of the South are kept out of the Union, and denied all their rights in the Union by this Radical policy. I charge this home to the leaders of that policy, the whole responsibility rests upon that radical policy, which tramples the Constitution under its feet, violating their highest faith, and the policy of Mr. Lincoln, the often avowed policy which elect him, refused to allow the States of the Union all right to representation. (Applause.) Fellow-citizens, it is not my purpose to detain you for any length of time. I only wish to express in a few sentences two or three thoughts. The great, all absorbing idea, which underlies secession, is precisely the same idea which underlies treason. (Applause.) What is that idea? Let us not deceive ourselves. Ideals rule the world. What was the idea, which led the South into this rebellion? It was this. The Constitution has no authority over the Southern States against their will. They have a right to withdraw from the authority of the Constitution at pleasure, and therefore, after the passage of their ordinance of secession, the Constitution was practically dead in the States of the South. The people of the South went to war to enforce that idea. What did we do? We maintained precisely the opposite idea, to wit: That the constitution has supreme authority over the States of the South as well as the North, and that the States of the South should be made to acknowledge the supremacy of the Constitution. To maintain that idea, we called two million men to the field. We poured out our treasure and blood like water. To maintain that idea, we created this debt of three thousand millions of dollars. To maintain that idea five thousand of our sons went down to battle and to death. By the blessing of God we were victorious in maintaining that idea of the supremacy of the Constitution over the States of the South. When we, after a long and terrible war of four years, compelled the South to surrender to that idea; when we compelled the people of those States, who made their appeal to the God of battles to decide the question between us, to surrender the controversy—when the South yielded and acknowledged the Constitution as supreme, and that the flag of the United States was the flag to which they owed allegiance, then up rose Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, Benjamin Wade, and other radicals of the North, to proclaim anew the idea of the secessionists, viz., the Constitution is no longer the supreme law of the land in the States of the South; that we do not hold the States of the South by constitutional authority; that we hold them by the sword and the sword alone: not under the constitution, but outside of the constitution, by a power which is above the constitution.

That is the idea of Radicalism. IT IS NOT ONLY AXIN TO, BUT IDENTICAL WITH THE IDEAL OF SECESSION. IT IS THE ESSENCE OF REBELLION AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. Whether it is asserted by Jefferson Davis at the South, or Thaddeus Stevens at the North, it is a new rebellion against the government of the United States. (Applause.) We have by force of arms put down the rebellion of the secessionists at the South. We do not expect to be compelled to put down this new rebellion at the North by force of arms. (Applause.) We expect to put it down by moral power alone, by argument, by reason, by persuasion, as we have done in Connecticut, in California, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, by the power of the ballot box.

Great applause.

Mr. President, I still retain you long, but the Americans will tire in the novelty of their speech, and lie their power, by calm reason, by earnest and frank argument, and by their votes, proclaiming the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, in the States of the South, not only in spite of the rebellion, but in spite of Radical anarchists and revolutionists of the North. (Great applause.) I can very well see by the election returns that a change has come over the spirit of the country. When I came here now, the place where I have lived for sixteen years, I can not tell, by any mark, how so much would prevent me from speaking to the people of my own town, (great applause.) A mighty change is being made. (Cheers and great applause.)

I attended a meeting in the neighboring county of Kentucky to proclaim these doc-

trines there, in which I believe the very existence of constitutional liberty to us and to our children is involved, there will be no one to interrupt or insult me, to prevent their utterance or to interfere with me in any manner. (Applause.) Why this change—simply the work of time! Men are beginning to reflect, to reason, to think for themselves. The excitements and passions and prejudices which war has engendered are passing away, and cool, dispassionate judgment is once more asserting its legitimate sway.

I thank God for what I already see, and I think we have occasion to be yet more thankful for what is yet to come. (Great and prolonged applause.)

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### LAND SALE.

GOLD MINE, MILL AND FACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed

Commissioners to sell the Real Estate of the late S. H. Christian, in Montgomery and Stanley Counties, N. C., will offer for the highest bidder on THURSDAY, the

14th Day of November,

at said Christian's residence, his interest consist-

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