

[1857?]

We also ought to insist on knowing what the
 Judge now thinks a "sectionalism". Last year, he thought
 it was a "clinch" against us, on the question of admitting
 that we could get no support in the slave states, and
 could not be allowed to speak, or even breathe, about
 the Ohio issue. In now we are to appeal to the justice of our
 principles. He would have it, that the treaty we re-
 ceived, was conclusive evidence that we deserved it.

He, and his friends, would bring speakers from the
 slave states, to their meetings, and conventions, in the
 free states, and parade about, arm in arm, with their
 brethren, in every part of our free national
empire, as swims.

See how cost about for the particular in-
 sence of his own nationality now. Why, just now,
 he and Fremont would make the closest personal
 friends, in the stricken States.

In ^{the} present aspect of affairs, what ought
 the republicans to do?

I think they ought not to oppose any
 measure, merely because Judge Douglas opposes it—
 Whether the Secompton constitution should be accepted
 or rejected, is a question ^{upon} which, in the minds of
 men not committed to any of its antecedents, and
 controlled only by the Federal constitution, by popular
 hear principles, and by a sound morality, it seems
 to me, there could not be two opinions. It should
 be throttled, and killed, as heartily, and heartily,
 as a rabid dog.

What should we do, who are committed
 to all its antecedents, is then business, not ours.
 If, therefore, Judge Douglas's bill, becomes a fair

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