Weekly Sentinel.

Devotion to the Constitution as the marriner clings to the shore when the night and the tempest close around him.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1855

Johnson Elected in Tennessee—North Carolina all right.

The Louisville *Courier* has the following:

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—For lo these many years the first election news from Tennessee has been always so favorable to the Whigs as to excite their highest expectations and enthusiasm. But the more the returns came in the darker things looked, and frequently that which at first promised so fairly, resulted in disaster and gloom. The complexion of the news from the distant counties often upset the nicest calculations as based upon the vote in the first few counties.

The dispatches at noon yesterday announced that in thirteen counties heard from Gentry (K. N.) had gained 1,900 votes on Johnson, who was elected in 1853 by only 2,261 majority. Of course K. N. stock went up rapidly, and Know Nothings were exultant and jubilant in a high degree. Last night's despatches, however, put another face on matters. Gentry's gain in 25 counties was reduced to only 1,300, one-half of which was gained in Davidson county, in which Nashville, the hot bed of Know Nothingism, is located. Moreover, several private despatches came through, stating that Johnson was beyond all doubt elected, some of them stating his majority at several thousand. Of course Know Nothing visages suddenly elongated and the "owls" soon sought their hiding places. We were still, however, rather inclined to think Gentry was elected, when we were favored with the following private despatch from a Know Nothing at Nashville, which "settles the hash."

"We are catching h—l in West Tennessee. It is doubtful who is elected, but Johnson has the best chance."

The jig may be considered as up. Sam is dead in Tennessee, and he will be pretty apt to be buried deep, deep, deep in Kentucky, and especially in this Congressional district, on Monday next.

The Telegraph reports are as follows:

Tennessee Election.

JOHNSON gains 350 in Smith and Macon, 192 in Marshal, 46 in Cameron, and a reported gain of 60 in Warren county.

GENTRY gains 20 in Robertson, 40 in Giles, and gaining in Dickson, Benton, and Humphrey's.

The returns fluctuate very much; there are large losses and gains on both sides, and the result is now very doubtful. JOHNSON'S chance seems the best.

The net gain for GENTRY, in 32 counties, is 1,370. Election close. It is expected that the K. N. candidate for Congress from the First District is elected by 700 majority.—ZOLLICOFFER K. N. in the Nashville District is elected by a large majority.

North Carolina Election.

Tenth Congressional District of N. C. Halifax County, gives H. M. SHAW, Democrat, a majority of 600 over PAINE, K. N., for Congress; in 2nd District, Edgecombe and Wayne counties give THOS. RUFFIN, Democrat 2,000 majority over I. T. LATHAM, K. N. Whig, in 3d District WINSLOW, Democrat, has a very large majority over DAVID REID, K. N.—Fourth District, Granville county gives 650, Franklin 350, Warren 700, and Wake 450 majority for L. L. BRANCH, Democrat. Impression is that Democrats have a majority of Congressmen. Returns show large Democratic gains.

[Here an accident happened to the line, and further reports could not be obtained.]

Kentucky.

The election comes off to-day in old Kentucky, and whatever may be the result, we earnestly hope that we shall not be compelled to record scenes of violence and bloodshed. We condemn such exhibitions as strongly in Democrats as in Know-Nothings. But to the honor of our party, be it said, seldom, very seldom, does contempt of the law at elections attach to the Democracy. The Presidential vote in Kentucky in 1852 stood as follows:

SCOTT 57,068. PIERCE 53,807; giving SCOTT a majority of four thousand two hundred and sixty-one, which the Democracy would have to overcome if things stood *in statu quo*. But the new issues have, we hope, worked for the benefit of our cause.

We learn from the Bardstown *Gazette* that the Cincinnati *Times* has been playing the game there as in Virginia and Tennessee.—The *Gazette* says:

This paper, intended exclusively for *Kentucky circulation*, we have had in our possession some days, and we have now succeeded in getting hold of one of its issues, for OHIO AND NORTHERN CIRCULATION, of the SAME DATE AND NUMBER—and the papers are as different as if emanating from different offices and edited by different men. The Northern number has nothing about the fifth district in it—no article appealing to the "Citizens of Kentucky"—and nothing favoring the South or southern institutions. It speaks with pleasure of Chase's election being secure—gives anti-slavery platforms—pats the Abolitionists familiarly on the back, and openly avows that "SAM IS A FREE-SOILER IN OHIO." The other number is made of quite different materials, goes against negro-stealing and under-ground railroads—and hurras for Charley Wintersmith. Both papers are numbered "Volume XII, No 52," and dated "Thursday, July 19, 1855." They are both in our possession, and can be seen by any and every one.

Gentlemen of political experience say that perhaps MOOREHEAD, from his personal popularity may be elected, but the State will be fairly divided with the Democracy. McGOFFIN and WOOLLEY, both Democrats, will be elected; and PRESTON will be elected if the voters of the first, second and eighth Wards of the city of Louisville are permitted to vote. But on this point the *Courier* says:

It is now reduced to a certainty that the infamous scheme to produce riot and bloodshed and to disfranchise at least one thousand or fifteen hundred of the legal voters of the city, concocted in the secret councils of the Know Nothings and faithfully carried out by their willing subjects in the General Council and on the Judge's bench, is to be prosecuted to the uttermost extreme. Under present arrangements it is entirely impracticable to poll the entire vote in the First, Second or Eighth Wards. The only manner in which even anything like an approximation to a full vote can be taken is by concerted action in those wards, for the bulk of the voters to cast their votes only for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Congressman, Senator and Representative, instead of for the entire ticket.

HENRY CLAY ON FUSION.—The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Henry Clay, in Nov. 19, 1850; and now both applicable and of interest:

"But if it (the Whig party) is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, and if Abolionism is to be engrafted upon the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step further: If I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency, who, to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union.

I. O. O. F.—STATISTICS OF THE ORDER IN KENTUCKY.—During the year ending June 30, 1853, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows report a membership of 5,556. The aggregate amount of receipts for the year was $41,947. Of which there was spent:

For the relief of distressed brothers	8,443
For the relief of widowed families	1,548
For the education of orphans	276
For burying the dead, funeral benefits, &c	2,827

The number of brothers relieved was 464. The number of widowed families relieved was 75.

☞"Our platform would be better, beyond all question, if that portion of the second resolution above alluded to, was stricken out; *but let it stand for the present, and the people will strike it out next year*. We were never in favor of the Missouri Compromise, and we would, in my estimation, be foolish to restore it now.—*Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal, of Friday.*

We published the above caption on Saturday in its connection with the other paragraph of the letter. But it is too good to be lost; it deserves to be repeated until it sinks into the memories of the voters of Indiana. We admire the writer for his candor—whatever we may think of his discretion. He boldly proclaims that principles, rules of political action, solemnly promulgated in large assemblies and through the recognized organs of a numerous party, have no permanence or fixedness, but are things which, like articles of dress, are to be put off and on according to the season.

It is true that Congress meets next winter, but no person ever imagined that the Missouri Compromise will be restored and the Nebraska bill repealed with President Pierce and a conservative Senate at the head of the government.

The writer plainly confesses that the party had no intention of restoring the line; for long before that could be done, public opinion would have advanced so far in the anti-Slavery direction that such restoration would be condemned as a pro-slavery movement.—He does not seem to be conscious that he is exposing his own shame and that of his party by this cool declaration of duplicity.—*Let it stand for the present;* it may secure some whig votes—it may give an air of moderation to our platform, and enable our leaders in certain localities to deny the charge of radicalism. *And the people will strike it out next year*, when they are sure of victory, when voters have become committed so as not to be able to withdraw. What do they care for consistency or honor if they can only have success? But they may find themselves bad calculators; they may have to say that the clause about the restoration was worse than a crime; it was a blunder.

Mr. Wise.

To show the devices to which partizan rancor will lead, the Know Nothing papers have been trying to make capital and sow dissension among Democrats by distorting the meaning of a letter addressed by Mr. WISE to the *Young Men's Democratic Union Club of New York.*

They pretend that Mr. WISE, in his letter, endorsed the soft shells of New York and repudiated the hards. Now, in truth, we doubt whether he knew that he was addressing the soft; certainly, he could not have had any desire to increase the split among the Democrats of New York or to interfere in their local quarrels. That our readers may judge for themselves, we give the whole letter.

ACCOMAC, VA., June 5, 1855.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received yours of the 26th ult., at this place from Washington City. It breathes so true a tone of patriotism and sound wisdom, that you almost tempt me to forget myself and make a promise which I could not worthily redeem. If anything is wanted, it is exactly what you propose—to restore the Republic to a sense of the individual rights it must and shall defend, or cease to exist. The issue is—Shall the republic continue? It cannot, if intolerance, priestcraft, sectionalism, bigotry, higher law, are to reign in the elections. And if bad men will secretly combine for the purposes of political assassination, good men must openly band together to conserve the liberties and the inalienable rights which neither mobs nor legislation may assail without bringing death and destruction to our whole system of private rights and public property.

Cordially, then, with all my heart and all my head, I devotedly unite with "the Young Men's Democratic Union Club" of New York, in the noble enterprise they undertake of restoring the old feeling—the heroic revolutionary feeling—of this blessed country and its happy people. We must recur to fundamental principles. We must revive the national sense of who we are—of our origin—of our fathers' faith and sacrifices—of what we are and should be, the necessities which constrain us as of old to be united, in order to remain free, and the ends we ought to aim at, and the Constitutions, State and Federal, which are the standards and the touch-stones of our political action. There must be a revival of the love of law, order, reverence for sound morality, and respect for private and public authority. Legislation must be so restrained as not to invade inalienable rights. Men must be educated—not legislated—to be good Christians and good citizens. The church must not lay its hands on political power, for the sake of persecution or any other purpose. There must be no Popes here, either Protestant or Catholic. No power must dare to interpose between our consciences and our God. The constitutions and laws of the land must be obeyed—the union of the States and the rights and sovereignties of the States must be preserved and perpetuated.—To this end, we must revive a new national feeling in the fusion of conservatives of all parties against the destructives who would bring nothing but confusion upon us all by combining all the odds and all the ends of all the isms in one *omnium-gatherum*-ism of Know Nothingism.

I beg pardon. I wish I could accept your call; I would gladly if I could; I cannot; my health is shattered. I have been absent from home since the 1st of January. I am worn down in the late canvass; I must rest; my lungs are suffering, and I cannot for a month to come either labor or speak.

My heart and soul are with you with all my might.

I am, your obliged servant and friend,
HENRY A. WISE.

Circulation of Indiana Papers.

Our citizens are greatly to blame for not patronizing their own papers to a greater extent. We do not make the remark in reference to ourselves, for we believe our circulation is larger, certainly as large, as that of any other paper in the State. The complaint was suggested by reading a notice of the circulation of the Philadelphia Daily *Ledger* for the month of July. It averaged per day during that month, *sixty thousand three hundred and seventy-three copies*. This is probably the largest edition, by at least ten thousand per day, of any daily newspaper in the world.—Three thousand, one hundred and forty-four and a half reams of paper per month, costs something in the course of a year.

We, of course, do not expect any such grand results as these. But an approximation, even at a remote distance, may be looked for as nothing more than what is due to the press from the two great parties which divide our State. It is a matter of equal interest to Fusionists and Democrats to sustain their own papers. "The Press," said MACKINTOSH, "is the whispering gallery of the world."—But Indiana politics will be whispered to the people in very inaudible tones unless they encourage their home papers. Patronage will improve the character and merits of a paper—a very common-place truth, and yet one very little regarded by Indianians.

☞Frightened and disgusted at the open speculation and hopeless bankruptcy of the finances of New Orleans, under its present K. N. administration, the *Delta* of that city suggests the expediency of letting out the city affairs to "some half dozen capable men," to pay its debts, receive and take care of its revenues, and perform the duties of government.

☞One of the "he animals" that whips his wife is a Sag Nicht and lives in Indianapolis.—*Madison Courier.*

The "he" animal aforesaid is as *natural* a Know Nothing as the *Courier* editor. It is said that he is a *particular* favorite of the President of the Indianapolis Councils.

Colored Men for Office in New York.

Two or three weeks since a call was made by the colored people of New York to meet in Convention at Troy, on the first Tuesday of September. The New York *Herald* made some very severe comments on the affair, and the following letter from one of the signers to the call is the consequence:

ALBANY, July 24, 1855.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

I see by the *Herald* of this week, that you have spoken of the Convention which is to meet at Troy on the first Tuesday in September. Your notice, sir, of that Convention, has, it appears, created a great deal of uneasiness among *my white Abolition friends*. My white Abolition friends charge me with trying to make divisions in the Abolition ranks—of creating prejudice against color.

Now, sir, twenty-five years of experience convinces me that if we, the colored people, are to be anything, we must commence the work ourselves; we can better the condition of one another by being united.

It is true that I did get up a call for a *Colored State Convention*, and I am not ashamed to call it a Colored Convention.—I want the colored people of this State to meet together for the purpose of holding a political Convention. *We want to nominate colored men for office.* We have *able* and *intelligent colored men* among us, and we *intend* to nominate Frederick Douglass for member of the Assembly from the county of Monroe; James W. Duffin, from the county of Ontario, and William Rich, from the county of Rensalaer, for the Senate Dr. J. McCune Smith from his district in the City of New York, and a number of other *worthy colored men;* and *we want our* white Abolition *friends to come up and support this ticket.* I am very sorry that your article has made our friends uneasy. We have a right to call a National or State Convention when we think it will be for the best interest of our people. My only object in writing this, is to give you an insight into our just meaning.

I remain, your humble servant,
S. MYERS.

This Colored Convention is but the legitimate offspring of Know Nothing Abolitionism. Let the Know Nothing Abolition party of Indiana succeed in the elections of this and next season and it will not be five years until we shall see our Constitution changed, and Negroes made equal, in all things, with the whites. We shall then have Negro candidates for the Legislature, and for Congress, and other offices. Will the people of Indiana endorse a party which teaches such unnatural doctrines? "Down with the poor white man, but up with the negro."—This is the policy of Abolitionism—this is what it teaches. Citizens of Indiana, look to the issue to which K. N. Abolitionism is fast hastening you.

☞From the St. Louis *Intelligencer* we take the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce relative to the investigation of the affairs of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. We learn that every facility has been and will be furnished them by Mr. BACON to scrutinize every matter connected with the road.

Chamber of Commerce—Affairs of the O. & M. Railroad.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis was held yesterday to take action on the affairs of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.

The meeting was well attended, and passed off harmoniously. Its results, we feel assured, will depend only on the sincerity and earnestness with which the merchants and other citizens are ready to co-operate in accomplishing the objects apparently desired on all hands.

Who this particular movement originated with we are not advised; but, as citizens of St. Louis, we most heartily wish that the ends arrived at may be achieved.

On calling the meeting to order, Mr. Lackland, President of the Chamber, stated that Henry D. Bacon, President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, had advised him that all the books, papers, accounts and vouchers of the Company would be placed at the disposal of a committee of the Chamber, if such committee should be appointed, to make a full investigation of all the affairs of the Company, from its first organization up to the present time; and that such investigation by the Chamber was desired by Mr. Bacon.

Mr. John Hogan submitted a preamble and resolutions, and accompanied them with some remarks on the usefulness of the road, the necessity of its early opening, and the importance of an united effort to bring some degree of order out of the present chaos. Mr. Hogan well remarked that in all important public movements heretofore, St. Louis had been a unit; and, as the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was, in his opinion, the most important work we had ever yet been engaged in, we ought to be united now.

Mr. John Leach said that he would not serve on the Committee, (having been named as one,) unless it was understood that the investigation was to be searching and complete. He desired that provision should be made for Clerks and Book-keepers to assist the committee. He did not desire the Committee to take the *ipse dixit* of any man in regard to the affairs of the Company; but to examine for themselves. It was a labor of magnitude, but if he went into it, he wished to perform it thoroughly. He thought that, in default of action by the City Council, the Chamber of Commerce was acting as a sort of provisional government on the subject of the road. This was a revolutionary sort of proceeding. The Chamber had no legal right to demand the books of this Company any more than the books of the St. Louis Insurance Company, or any other Corporation. But as the courtesy had been shown the Company to tender facilities for an investigation, he thought that justice to all concerned, required that they should be taken advantage of to the fullest extent. This was the substance of Mr. Leach's remarks.

M. J. H. Alexander, the Trustee of the Road, stated that all the vouchers of the Company for payments were numbered and that every facility would be afforded for the proposed investigation. He said the accounts were, and had been open to investigation; but that the difficulty had been to get anybody to investigate. He appealed to Mayor King if this was not the case, to his (the Mayor's) knowledge. Mr. King assented to the correctness of the statement.

Some remarks were made by Mr. Mudd, Mr. Hartnett, Gen. Ranney, and Mr. Edgell, concerning the investigation, the mode of raising money, &c., but not effecting the propriety of the action proposed.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed unanimously.

WHEREAS, it is a public interest, that the condition of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company should be fully known, and the accounts thereof fully investigated; and whereas the public with propriety look to the Chamber of Commerce to take some steps in this matter, so that a full investigation of the accounts of said road be had, Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of —— be appointed by this Chamber to make a thorough examination of the accounts of said Company, specifically showing the purposes for which the expenditures have been made.

[Passed unanimously, with James E. Yeatman, George Partridge, John Leach, John Hogan, Unit Rasin and John S. McCune, as committee, appointed by unanimous vote.]

Resolved, That it is all important to the trade and business of this city that the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad be put in operation as speedily as possible; and as it is understood there are some debts due along the road, which it is necessary should be paid, that all hazard to the trains may be avoided—therefore it is further

Resolved, That a subscription be taken up for the purpose of paying off these debts, one half payable in cash; one half in thirty days.

Resolved, That a Treasurer be now appointed for the fund.

[Sullivan Blood was appointed Treasurer, unanimously, by vote.]

Resolved, That E. Wyman, and —— —— audit the accounts along the road and draw on the Treasurer for the amounts.

[The name of John Hogan, was by unanimous vote, put on to fill up the blank in this resolution.]

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the County Court, City Council, and Mr. Bacon, in order to obtain their concurrence to some plan for putting the road in operation, and reimbursing the above advances.

[Alfred Vinton, J. A. Brownlee and R. J. Lackland appointed said Committee by unanimous vote.]

Democratic Meeting at Broad Ripple, Marion County

A large assemblage of the true National men of Washington township, convened at Broad Ripple on Friday last. Three boat loads of citizens of Indianapolis, with martial music and banners, arrived about noon, in good time to partake of an excellent dinner at ROBT. EARL'S. At 2 o'clock a procession was formed and marched to a grove in the rear of Mr. EARL'S dwelling, near a fine spring of pure cold water.

The meeting was organized by electing JONAS HUFFMAN, President, and A. B. SHAW, Secretary.

On motion, the following Committee was appointed to report suitable resolutions: JACOB ROBERTS, C. VANLANDINGHAM, W. A. EARLE, W. WINPENNY, DAVID HUFF and S. VANLANDINGHAM

WILLIAM STEWART then addressed the meeting in a sterling and argumentative speech.

W. B. BEACH followed in a most effective speech, decisive and unanswerable.

W. A. MCKENZIE, a National Whig, then responded to an unanimous call, and in a brief but concise speech, at times truly eloquent, alluded to the changes which had taken place in the political firmament. He said he had been a HENRY CLAY Whig, and was a National Whig yet, but for the future would act with the only national party in the country—the Democratic. But if it should change to an Abolition party he would leave it. His remarks were received with great applause, and expressions of "that's honest" "good," "right," &c., &c.

DAVID VANLANINGHAM then briefly responded to a call in a neat and spirited address.

KILBY FERGUSON, being loudly called for, appeared and addressed the meeting in an effective speech.

The Committe, on resolutions reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The history of the Democratic Party being the history of the United States, and as no page of our Country's history is yet stained by any civil war, and our Constitution and code of National laws are still preserved in their purity, and have resisted the violent assaults made upon them by Abolition fanatics and Know-Nothing desperadoes, and are yet regarded as the very embodiment of civil liberty by all good men and are still reverenced by the oppressed of the Old World as a beacon light beaming with purity and shedding its lustre over the civilized world,

Therefore, be it Resolved, By this assembled meeting, that the Union of these States and the perpetuity of our glorious Constitution ought to be and is the controlling influence of our political actions, and that we have implicit faith that the great National Democratic Party of which we constitute a part will preserve them while it controls and guides the Ship of State.

Resolved, That this nation was brought into being and continued existence by the success of the Democratic sentiment and principle, that our constitution is Democratic, as it declares that all power is in the hands of the people.

Resolved, That a Constitution thus formed ought to be in the hands of its friends and supporters, and being armed with the sword of truth and encircled by the girdle of the Constitution, we will support it against all factions at present known by different aliases, such as Know Nothings, Republicans, People's Party and other names which they have adopted to conceal their deformities.

Resolved, That we extend the hand of cordial welcome to those Patriotic National Whigs, who, casting aside party prejudices for the sake of the Union, augment our strength in our contest against sectional fanaticism and religious bigotry.

Resolved, That the principles of the Democratic party under which our government has prospered and grown to its present greatness, stretching out its arms to the oppressed of every land and affording a home to every lover of freedom, still command our confidence and support, and in all elections connected with State and National Government we will vote for such men as will carry out those great and fundamental principles.

Resolved, That from this good hour it should be the duty of all lovers of liberty and good order, the Constitution of our fathers and the liberties bequeathed to us by those pure patriots, to gird themselves anew, and strengthened in faith by past defeats and the present cheering auspicies, give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, till the last remnant of the midnight foe be torn from its usurped dominion and the party of right, justice and truth, be restored to its wonted eminence upon the watch towers of our country.

The right spirit is aroused in old Washington, and if the National men of that township continue as energetic as they have begun it will be redeemed from Abolition rule. Let their motto be that of the immortal WASHINGTON: "Beware of geographical questions!"

☞The Managers of the Bellefontaine Railroad at Indianapolis refuse to receive the paper of the Indiana Stock Banks in payment for freights, &c., &c. This is right. At this time the people are oppressed and abused with bank paper. If the railroads centering at the State capitol would all refuse to receive bank paper of all descriptions, take nothing but the legal constitutional currency—gold or silver coin—the people would soon have a better currency. This policy, if pursued by the Railroad Companies throughout the State, and if they would pay out the coin for labor and materials on the line of their respective roads, it would have as good an effect on the currency in the State as Gen. Jackson's specie circular had upon the currency of the United States.

Instead of falling back upon this Jackson policy, the State *Sentinel* faintly echoes the *Journal*—which in the now olden time was a regular "British bought United States Bank paper"—writes half column leaders in condemnation of this specie circular of the Bellefontaine Railroad.—*Madison Courier.*

It is not particularly because the managers of the Bellefontaine road refuse to receive the paper of the *Indiana Stock Banks*, that we have declared against it, but because they *discriminate* in favor of foreign Banks, which have not one-half the amount of securities, and are not one-half as well guarded as our Free Banks. We are for a *hard money currency:* this is in consonance with the views of the Democratic party on the currency question; but as long as we are afflicted with Banks, and until we have a *metalic* currency, we are for that system of Banking which promises the greatest security to the bill holder.

As to the *Sentinel* faintly "echoing the *Journal*," this is only one of the *Courier's* stretches of imagination. When the Bellefontaine or any other Railroad, issues a "*specie circular*," we shall have naught to say against it. That Road has never done anything of the kind, however.

☞Several papers in this State are urging the claims of Hon. Dan Mace to the next Speakership of the House of Representatives. He is as capable for the position as any Republican in the North. More than that, he will gain credit for his honesty and uprightness, qualifications which speakers have not always possessed. We hope he will be elected to that high position.—*Lafayette American.*

We imagine that this will be *news* to many *Republicans(!)* in Hoosierdom. DAN MACE as speaker of the House of Representatives! Ha! ha! However, why not? DAN *is as honest* as *any* of the *Republican* members elect, and his *intellect* is about of equal calibre. His qualifications, however, are quite another thing—*magnificent*, superlatively excellent. By the way, will the *American* please explain its new-born admiration of DANIEL? We thought that paper opposed Know Nothing principles and Know Nothing leaders. How is it, friend HOWE?

☞One day last week, no less than 250,000 bushels of corn arrived at Buffalo.

Weekly State Sentinel.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1855.

Lewis D. Campbell.

We received the following letter and the remarks accompanying it, on Sunday morning We present them to our readers at the earliest opportunity. It will be observed that Mr. CAMPBELL *has subsequently written out* what he thinks he said. Those who were present say he spoke under high excitement and extemporaneously; and we are so confident of the accuracy of the gentleman who gave us the information, that we cannot doubt that his report was more correct than the present revision. Mr. CAMPBELL'S idea of modifying matters, by placing himself on a level with STRINGFELLOW, and by magnifying a border-foray into a general plan of the whole south for bloodshed, disunion and civil war, is evidently an after-thought.

However, we are willing to give Mr. C. the benefit of sober second thought and cool reflection. But we are compelled to say that his second thoughts are not very sober, nor his reflections very cool—even as they appear on paper after the excitement of debate has died away. The publication of his remarks will furnish an example of the extravagance, exaggeration and misrepresentation to which partizan rancor will lead men considered respectable in private life. We want no better argument to convert men to Democracy than to give them an opportunity of reading just such violent opinions as Mr. CAMPBELL'S:

BATES HOUSE,
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 3, 1855.

Eds. of the Sentinel:

GENTLEMEN—You have misrepresented the purport of my remarks in Masonic Hall on the evening of the 27th ult., an inadvertence, no doubt, as you say you did not hear me. I had designed to correct the error in my speech last night, but was suddenly taken ill before I concluded my remarks.

I have therefore written out the remarks I did make in reference to the threatened disunion, and what I intended repeating last night. I have to request that you will insert them in the *Sentinel*, and doubt not you will do so, as I am unwilling to believe that, whatever our political differences, you would *wilfully* misrepresent me. I certainly have no desire to avoid the just responsibilities of anything I may say or do on the subject of Slavery. All I wish is that I may not be incorrectly reported. Very truly, yours,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

MR. CAMPBELL'S REMARKS.

This Missouri Compromise thus proposed by the South, and carried by her united vote, brought immediately into the Union another slave State, in violation of the principles by which Jefferson and his compeers were actuated when the Constitution was adopted.—Subsequently Arkansas was admitted because it was alleged that the Act of 1820 gave by implication the right to the people of the territory south of 36° 30' to adopt slavery. Much as the Free States disliked this arrangement, originally, they acquiesced in it for the sake of Union, looking hopefully to the period when new States would spring up in Kansas and Nebraska, from which *slavery was forever excluded.*—Thirty-four years rolled around, and no section sought to disturb the repose which that Act had secured. But now how changed?—Within a single year the South has spit upon her own plighted faith and trampled in the dust the bond of her sacred honor! Not satisfied with the privilege of *voting* slavery into Free Territory, she claims the right to *fight* it in! Slavery has sent upon the unprotected pioneers of Kansas, mobs from Missouri armed with the weapons of death to fasten upon them, against the popular will, the institution which even Henry Clay stigmatized as the *"greatest of human evils!"* These lawless acts are endorsed by the Slave States. Some of them have already declared their purpose to give aid to the Missourians, and to dissolve the Union if, when slavery is secured to Kansas, thus she is not admitted to occupy a position of sovereignty equal to that of every other member of the Confederacy! In short, we hear the blustering threat from some of the Slave States that, their purpose is to carry their point by the bowie knife and revolver. Already has blood been shed. The "issue must be met." Shall Freedom be abolished by such means, and shall we of the Northwest who enjoy so fully the rich blessings of the Jefferson ordnance of 1787, fold our arms in listless unconcern, when such a struggle is at hand in regard to the territories which our posterity will occupy? I cannot depict the horrors of civil war and disunion—of State arrayed against State, and brother against brother, and American soil drenched with American blood shed by American hands!—Terrible as are these horrors, the Slave States seem disposed to press them upon us if we refuse to pledge the powers of the Government to the extension and perpetuation of that human slavery which our Revolutionary sires sought to eradicate from the land. I am ready to defend Freedom's cause against these assaults, let the hazard be what it may. If it has come to this, that the Slave States, force on us the evil consequences of disunion, and purpose by the aid of arms to assist slavery in running rampant over territory dedicated forever to Freedom by their own solemn act of 1820, for one, I am ready to meet the black flag when it attempts to cross the Rubicon, though in the conflict which must follow between the opposing elements of Freedom and Slavery, this fair land be drenched in blood. I would accord to slavery, in good faith, all which our common Constitution gives it; but when our neighbors of the South attempt to force it into infant territories through civil war, I am prepared to subscribe my share of stock in defence of Freedom's rights, pay each instalment as it becomes due, and take my dividends whatever it may be. My ancesters freely shed their blood for the principles of Liberty on the battle fields of the Revolution. I have enjoyed the rich legacy they bequeathed, and I am unwilling, cowardlike, to transmit to my children the bitter fruits of any conflict in defence of those principles which it is my duty now to meet.

So ends Mr. Campbell.

"Mammoth cave, oh what a spot!
In Summer cold, in Winter hot,
Ye powers above! great Gods I wonder!
General Jackson! blood and thunder."

"The Missouri Compromise thus proposed by the South and carried by her united votes."

Let us see how this statement harmonizes with the truth of History. HILDRETH, (author of the White Slave,) in his History of the United States, (vol. 3, p. 689,) says that the Compromise was proposed by THOMAS, of Illinois, a northern Senator; and it is well known that the Legislatures of Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland, memorialized against any prohibitory clause.

JOHN RANDOLPH indignantly denounced the Compromise "as a dirty bargain," by which the South had surrendered her rights. When the vote was finally taken, it appeared that in the Senate out of twenty-two northern votes, twenty were cast in favor of the Compromise and only two against it; while in the House out of one hundred northern votes, ninety-five were cast in favor of it, and only five against it. On the other hand, of twenty-two southern Senators only fourteen, and of seventy-six Representatives only thirty-nine voted for the Compromise.—(*Appendix to Congressional Globe, July 6th*, 1850.)

Speaking of the Compromise in 1848, Mr. CALHOUN said:

"After an arduous struggle of more than a year on the question whether Missouri should come into the Union with or without restrictions prohibiting Slavery, a compromise line was adopted between the North and South; but it was done under circumstances which made it no wise obligatory on the latter. It is true it was moved by one of her distinguished citizens, (Mr. CLAY,) but it is equally so that it was carried by the almost united vote of the North against the vote of the South; and was thus imposed on the latter by superior numbers in opposition to her strenuous efforts. The South has never given her sanction to it, or assented to the power it asserted. She was voted down and has simply acquiesced in an arrangement which she has not had the power to reverse, and which she could not attempt to do without disturbing the peace and harmony of the Union."

What reliance, then, can be placed on the assertions of a man who thus ruthlessly disregards the truth of history, and falsifies the public records of the country? Such men, if it could serve their selfish ends would call WASHINGTON a tory and Jesus Christ an imposter. But what else could we expect from one who voluntarily places himself in the same category with STRINGFELLOW, who returns brag for bullying and threatens to become an outlaw in order to suppress a mob?

"These lawless acts are indorsed by the slave States."

How a man with any remnant of respect for truth left in him, *could make this wholesale assertion* is astonishing to us.

To brand fifteen sovereign States as the advocates of anarchy and misrule, because a few hot-headed editors, badly informed of the facts, have defended STRINGLELLOW, is unworthy of any man who makes any claims to fairness and justice.

What is the purport of Mr. C.'s tirade about the black flag and crossing the Rubicon. The Rubicon that is the Compromise line, is already crossed, for the line has been established by law.

Is not the spirit which actuates Mr. CAMPBELL the same which actuates STRINGFELLOW—blood and thunder? We should be very willing for the Hon. Congressman from Ohio and the redoubtable General of the border clans to settle their differences by single combat, provided no body was hurt but the two. But it would be better for both gentlemen to keep cool. The Democracy will not permit "this fair land to be drenched with blood," they intend to abide by the Union and the Constitution, and strike down with impartial hand all the CAMPBELLS and STRINGFELLOWS who attempt to disturb the peace and harmony of our common country.

The Decatur Press and Gov. Wright.

It is a pity to spoil so rich a story as the one published in yesterday's *Journal* from the *Decatur Press*, upon the subject of the Temperance law, Gov. WRIGHT and others. The editor of the *Press* must try again; all is false, every word, line and sentence. Judge BLACKFORD never gave any opinion on the subject of the Temperance law. Gov. WRIGHT never prepared any veto message. The Governor does his own thinking, writing and talking. Judge BLACKFORD was appointed to his present office at Washington, by President PIERCE, and not by the influence of any man from Indiana, either Senator or otherwise.

We should think after the number of messages, veto messages, prepared by Gov. WRIGHT, and published during the last six years, upon the various interests of the country, that the Greensburgh editor must have known that no one man in Indiana would believe his story that Gov. WRIGHT had other men to think for him. We think the public will sustain us in the remark, that Gov. WRIGHT is a man of labor, of industry, and but few men in any community equal him in the amount of business which he dispatches.

From the first inaugural which he delivered in 1849, including some ten veto messages, four annual messages, several special messages, addresses to Colleges, Agricultural Associations, &c., every reader will say whether he does or does not believe the doctrine advanced, that they are Gov. WRIGHT all over—that the same head, hand and heart were the author of them all.

Spain.

It seems that a country which was supposed to be proof against the innovating spirit of the age, is becoming red-republican. The Asia brought the news of a rupture between Rome and its most faithful child; and this rupture is said to be *complete*. The passage of the church-property bill is the cause of estrangement. We do not know the particulars of this bill; but an effort has long been making by the liberals to destroy the independence of the clergy, and make them as, in the English establishment, the mere puppets of the State. Whatever men may think of the Roman Catholic religion, and however great may be the abuses engendered by wealth in the priesthood, no statesman will regard the wholesale confiscation of property designed for and to a certain extent applied to charitable uses with approbation. The resources thus diverted from their legitimate channel are squandered by corrupt politicians among themselves.

The English noblemen in the days of HENRY 8th who received the revenues of the Church were no better, perhaps not so good, as the abbots and monks whom they succeeded.

The Spanish government, it is said, is endangered by popular outbreaks; and that socialism has spread rapidly among the working classes of the Spanish peninsular. The *Journal of Commerce* says:

"A correspondent from Paris of the London *Times*, who is usually well instructed concerning Spanish affairs, expresses fears that a close union has been established between the Carlists of Spain and the Legitimists of France on one side, and the Mazzinian and Kossuth party on the other,—the whole cemented together by Russian mediation,—for the purpose of overthrowing, at all hazards, the present Spanish government, no matter what other may spring up in its place. It is believed that whether Republicanism or Carlism should be triumphant, the blow would be none the less deadly at the authority of Louis Napoleon, who from different causes is equally hated by the Legitimists of Europe protected by the Czar, and by Red Republicans, against whose intrigues his firm rule opposes an insuperable barrier. The *Times* correspondent states that many days before the issue of the Ukas decreeing the general armament of the Russian Empire, it was announced by a Legitimist in the South of France to a friend, that such a step was to be taken by the Russian Government, and that "the time was fast approaching for the overthrow of the present ruler of France, and for the restoration of the legitimate sovereigns of both France and Spain!" These obsolete aspirations will not be realized, but they may cause great future trouble, and even bloodshed. Italy is uneasy; Portugal is not setted; France is divided into factions, which, though kept in awe by the Emperor, are none the less hostile to his sway; Prussia, the Rhine Provinces of Germany, Hungary, and Lombardy, are undermined by Red Republican intrigues; and all the prudence and wisdom of European statesmen is needed to avert a storm, more or less distant, the effects of which may be far more terrible than those which have been occasioned by the Eastern War.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Anderson.

In view of the momentous struggle impending between the Democracy and the various factions, it has absolutely become necessary for the Democracy and national men to begin to show their strength. In view of the impending struggle, it is the request of every Democrat, who has been interrogated upon the subject, to meet in MASS MEETING AT ANDERSON on the 11th inst., to more effectually unite for the coming contest, and to organize so as to attend the grand rally at Indianapolis on the 29th inst.

National Democrats, National Whigs, in short, all opposed to the unprincipled machinations of the Dark Lantern Oligarchy, and the treasonable efforts of disunion, fire-eating Abolitionists, are invited, yea, requested to attend upon the appointed day.

Let us make such preparations to attend the mass meeting as to render it a proud day for the Democracy of old Madison.

No arrangement will be omitted to render the 11th a brilliant, soul-reviving time.

Come every body, set apart one day for the service of your country.

By request of MANY DEMOCRATS.

Appointments by the President.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, in the place of JOHN WILSON, removed.

JOSIAH MINOT, of New Hampshire, to be Commissioner of Pensions, in the place of LOREN P. WALDO, resigned.

MURRAY MCCONNEL, of Illinois, to be Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, in the place of JOSIAH MINOT, appointed Commissioner of Pensions.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—FRANCIS L. NEFF, Esq. of Sullivan County, Prosecuting Attorney for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the present incumbent.

Blackwood's Magazine on Russian Policy.

Blackwood for July contains the first of a series of articles on the imperial policy of Russia. It takes the