Weekly Sentinel.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1856.

"Watchman, what of the Night?"

That the public heart throbs with anxiety as to the result of the great political struggle now before us, is a fact that cannot be denied. That this anxiety arises from a consciousness that more of good or evil hangs upon the decision of the American people, through the ballot box, in November next, than has ever before been at stake in any political campaign since the first great division of parties in 1800, is another fact that cannot be mistaken. All intelligent, right-minded men feel that the strength of the Union is to be put to a more fearful test now, than it has ever before experienced. They witness the organization of a formidable party in the Northern portion of our Republic, whose motto is to *"let the union slide"* unless they can force upon the country their fanatical schemes in relation to slavery—schemes which of themselves contemplate the most gross and palpable violation of the compromises of the constitution. In the ranks of that party are men of all political creeds and complexions, banded together for the sole purpose of waging a sectional warfare against the people of one half of the Union. Their only hope of success is in arousing such a spirit of fanaticism throughout the North, as to stifle the consciences and blind the judgments of the people to every sense of patriotism and duty, and thus lead them blindly to the work of mischief which the seek to accomplish. The question—"will they succeed?" is one that remains yet to be answered. It is well, therefore, that every citizen who prizes as he should the rich heritage bequeathed to us by the Fathers of the Republic, bring this query home to his own bosom and determine within himself what part he will take in solving it. To our mind, there is but one course that a wise and prudent man can take—and that is to form the fixed and unalterable resolution to use all just and honorable means to defeat the foul schemes of men whose open violation of every principle of law and order whose disregard of the sacred obligations of the constitution and its compromises, should cover them with shame and reproach. Let the spirit of intolerance and fanaticism by which the enemies of the Democracy are actuated, once get an established foothold among us of the North, and we may make up our minds to sing a requiem to all the glories of our past history. But we are not among those who indulge in fears so gloomy and foreboding. We point to the proud and noble party under whose banner we are fighting, and bid defiance to the crazy and reckless assaults of the enemy. That party embraces men of every State in the Union, bound together for one common purpose, and fighting in one common cause. That party is a National one—its cause a Nation's peace, happiness and future glory.

We again point to the noble platform of principles enunciated by the representatives of the Democracy in the recent Convention at Cincinnati. That platform is a bond of union against every element of discord in our ranks—an ark of safety against all assaults from an unscrupulous foe. It embraces the interests and protects the rights of every section and every citizen. With such a platform, and with candidates whose character for wisdom, integrity and patriotism are a source of just pride to the American people, we can proclaim, as an answer to the query propounded at the head of this article, that "ALL IS WELL." If the past history of the Democratic Party is any guide for the future; if the spirit of rejoicing that comes up to us from the North and from the South—from the East and from the West—do not most egregiously belie the spirit that thrills the great Democratic heart of the country, then will the Ballot Boxes of November next reverberate the echo—"ALL IS WELL."

The Spirit of the Democracy.

The nomination of JAMES M. GREGG, Esq., as a candidate for Congress in this District, on Thursday last, was hailed with universal acclamation by the people. The friends of the other candidates express themselves highly gratified, and the candidates themselves appear fully satisfied.

Mr. PARKS, of Morgan, who had the highest vote for a long list of ballotings, acquiesces in the decision with good feelings, and he and his friends pledge a warm support to Mr. GREGG. Mr. WALPOLE openly proclaims his entire satisfaction, and promises his best exertions in support of the nominee. He will show his faith by his works, and says he will make speeches in every county in the district in favor of Mr. GREGG, and the whole ticket.

With such harmonious action and determination on the part of the Democracy, Mr. GREGG's election may be set down as a matter of certainty. The district is able to give him a majority of at least two thousand votes. Old Marion will do her duty, and challenges every county in the district to show a greater increase of Democratic votes than she will give. Who shall win the banner?

Significant

For want of more available material with which to make war upon Mr. BUCHANAN, the resurrectionists of the Black Republican and Know Nothing parties have been poking about among the dust and cobwebs of some old attic, and have disentombed a "Fourth of July" oration delivered by Mr. BUCHANAN in Lancaster county, during the days of his boyhood.

This oration discloses the *startling* fact that, at that period, Mr. BUCHANAN's sympathies were with the Federal party of the country.

This is a fact which has never, we believe, been denied—not even by Mr. BUCHANAN himself. If there is anything to console them, in that fact, the Fusionists are certainly welcome to it. It is enough for us to know—for any Democrat to know—that Mr. BUCHANAN soon after allied himself with the old Jeffersonian party, and ever since his first entrance into public life, has been one of its stanchest, ablest and most consistent champions. Mr. BUCHANAN has always been right upon the public political record of the country. This is more than three-fourths of his present traducers can say of themselves or their political leaders.

Senator Hamlin, of Maine.

This gentleman, who was a steady and consistent opponent of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, signified his withdrawal from the Democratic party, on the floor of the Senate, on Thursday last. The reason given by Mr. HAMLIN for this step is, that the recent Democratic Convention at Cincinnati endorsed the consummation of that act and its results. He said that in view of this fact he could no longer act with the party, but should give his aid to those who had organized themselves in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri restriction.

Gubernatorial Canvass.

We are informed that the opposing candidates for Governor, met on Thursday, at New Castle, in Henry County, to address their fellow citizens. A large audience was in attendance to hear them. It was the second time they had met in discussion since the canvass opened, at their previous meeting in Centreville, Wayne county. Gov. WILLARD opened in an hour and a half, Judge MORTON followed in two hours, Gov. WILLARD closed in half an hour. At New Castle Gov. WILLARD pursued the ordinary course, which is adopted by canvassers, and promptly offered to review the position occupied at Centreville, and give Judge Morton the opening and close; but the Judge and his friends were unwilling to have him meet his opponent on the same terms; that Gov. WILLARD was willing to discuss the question in his own town. They insisted that the discussion should be carried on by each party occupying one half an hour and the Judge to have the close. After Gov. WILLARD told the audience what the facts were, and it became apparent to all men that the Judge was determined to avoid a discussion, a committee was appointed to adjust the time. The whole effort of Judge MORTON was to appeal to the Abolition vote proper, assailing the institutions of the South, and denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law, and utterly refusing to discuss the questions involved in the Kansas and Nebraska act, while Gov. WILLARD made his appeal to the National men of the country. He told the Abolitionists that he did not desire their votes so long as they entertained their present views. He could and would not represent their opinions. He had no sympathy with that party who were unwilling to execute the Constitution of the United States in its every particular.

A large audience were in attendance, consisting of fully one thousand voters, who listened attentively to the discussion. The friends of WILLARD were well pleased with the exercises, and perfectly satisfied with the result. The refusal of MORTON hereafter to accompany his competitor in the canvass of the State, is indicative of his own want of confidence in his ability to sustain his positions before the people, both in regard to his individual exertions, and the merits of his cause. The truth is, MORTON is no manly restrained and confounded by his presence, therefore he dare not meet him before the people face to face.

☞ Among the great number of distinguished visitors at Cincinnati during the sitting of the National Convention, was Gen. JOSEPH LANE, now delegate in Congress from Oregon, and formerly of Indiana. He was most cordially welcomed by his old friends and neighbors, and appeared highly delighted at the opportunity of saluting the associates of former days. General LANE will ever be a favorite in Indiana, and well does he deserve to be such, for a more generous spirit, or a more manly heart, never existed or throbbed for her interests and her honor.

The General felt a deep solicitude in the action of the Convention on the subject of the improvements necessary to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific coasts. We were pleased that his wishes were gratified by the adoption of the resolution which he so much desired, and for which Indiana voted.

☞ Know Nothingism appears to be badly troubled, just now, with the *dry rot*.—Many of the most prominent men of the order in Kentucky and other Southern States are leaving it and enrolling themselves under the banner of the Democracy. In Virginia one can scarcely be found who has the courage to stand the nomination on the Know Nothing Electoral Ticket. Already have eight of the fifteen candidates so nominated, in that State, "backed down the wind" and refuse to *run*. All we have to say is, *"let 'em slide."*

GOOD.—It is not often that we have the opportunity of turning the guns of the enemy upon themselves, and shooting them with their own balls and powder. But here is one furnished by the Cincinnati *Columbian*, which is decidely too good to be allowed to pass unimproved:

"Misery, saith the proverb, makes strange bed-fellows. The same is certainly true of politics. The New York *Tribune* and *Herald*—which have been waging deadly warfare against each other all their lives, and have ever been absolute antipodes—are now laboring side by side, both engaged in urging the nomination of the same man—Col. Freemont—for the Presidency! To those who know the history of the two papers, the ludicrousness of this begger all description.

The City in a Blaze.

The New York Daily *News*, of June 10, says:

We have never witnessed greater enthusiasm than is displayed throughout the city for the nominees of the National Convention—Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Go where you will—in the office of the merchant or banker, in the hotels or restaurants, in the public streets, high-ways and by-ways, and it is one continued voice of approbation and approval of the acts of the Cincinnati Convention. Men who have for years been estranged from political associations with either party—old, consistent and considerate Whigs, who have as great a horror of Black "Republicanism" and Know Nothingism as any Democrat, are enthusiastic in their declaration of a determination to give their support to the Democrtic nominees. All this speaks well for the acts of the Convention and for the success of the ticket; but let us not fall into the error of supposing it can be elected without an effort. We have much to do, our opponents are active and vigilant, and we must not rest on our oars, but bend every energy to it without ceasing until victory is achieved.

Buchanan Among the Germans.

The New York *Staats Zeitung* says:

Buchanan is a statesman of talent, experience and liberal sentiments. He knows the old World and the New, the most liberal country of Europe as well as the most enslaved. He has seen too much of the world to be a man of low prejudices. He knows the immigrants to this country too well not to acknowledge their merits. We repeat: the Democratic National Convention has done a good day's work, and we rejoice to be able to say that we have performed our part to obtain this result. The *Staats Zeitung* was one of the first papers, (and among the Germans the very first,) which advocated the nomination of Buchanan, and his past life gives us a guarantee that we shall have no cause, as far as the country is concerned, to regret this result. Buchanan will be our next President, and certainly the best of all those who have conducted the fortunes of this country since the days when the heroes of Democracy adorned the Presidential chair.

Not Taken Yet.

The $1,000 bet offered in the *Courier* a few days since, that Kentucky would vote for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE in November next, has not yet been taken. We now have still further indncements to offer. We will pay $50 in gold to the person who will accept the proposition and put up the money, or the same amount to any one who will bring such a customer to this office. Here's a glorious chance for sanguine K. N's to invest.—*Louisville Courier.*

HORSE THIEVES ARRESTED.—Two young men who hailed from Ohio, were arrested near Lawrenceville on Wednesday, and lodged in jail for horse-stealing. They belonged to a regular organized band of horse-thieves. Another who had gone to Louisville with a fine mare stolen from Wm. Neal, was arrested in Jeffersonville and will probably reach Lawrenceville to-day.—*Vincennes Gaz.*

Sixth Congressional District Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to public notice, the delegates of the counties comprising the Sixth Congressional District, met at the State House on Thursday, June 12, 1856.

The Convention was organized by electing N. B. PALMER, of Marion, President, and B. G. JAY, of Hancock, and J. R. ELDER, of Marion, Secretaries.

The list of Delegates was called and reported as follows:

MARION.—N. B. Palmer, Jas. Swain, R. A. Taylor, J. H. Kennedy, H. H. Nelson, John Crawford, J. T. Morrison, W. H. Talbott, H. Ferguson, R. L. McOuat, J. H. Vajen, John Stumbie, J. P. Mickel, A. H. Brown, V. Butesh, J. R. Elder, J. C. Jones, A. Sidensticker, C. Coulon, Calvin Taylor, W. Fitzgibbon, R. L. Walpole, J. Lister, Jas. Muir, A. P. Shaw, H. Achey, U. R. Shinner, H. Buehrig, R. Johnson, H. Hahnmiller, C. G. Miller, A. Knodle, R. B. Melville, Ed. Palmer, R. J. Gatling, E. J. Preston, A. W. Ford, A. W. McOuat, J. Froelich, J. G. Doughty.

HANCOCK.—Wm. Handy, Joseph Clayton, Montgomery Marsh, Robt. Ross, James Tyner, James Shipman, John Collins, John White, Hon. N. C. Handy, Jas. H. Leary, Ried C. Willett, Jas. Rutherford, Wm. Mitchell, E. S. Cooper, Samuel Havenridge, G. Y. Atkinson, George Mitchell, Samuel Shockley, James H. Carr, W. Caldwell, Robt. McCorkle, Richard Stokes, W. Potts, Geo. W. Sample, Peter Pope, William F. Chambers, John H. Caldwell, Col. Geo. Tague, Reuben Barnard, Capt. J. R. Bracken, George Lackman, Joshua Meek, Joseph Wright, Josh. Shelby, John P. Banks, B. G. Jay, Geo. Mengle, Saml. Blakely, Lysander Spratlin, Seth Walker, Thomas Martin, James Collins, James H. Winn, Gen. John Milroy, Samuel McConaha.

SHELBY.—Andrew Treon, Hugh Haskins, Thomas Caton, Robert Titus, Wm. Major, Edmond Cooper, G. W. Brown, G. Wilson, L. L. Van Pelt, C. A. Strank, J. H. Stewart, Wm. Haskins, John Dargin, Joseph Lacey, George Hiud, Luke Davis, Thomas Cotton, Wm. Messmore, J. T. Reed, Henry Buck, P. S. Wagoner, Ambrose Harrison, James Hickman, P. C. Julian.

JOHNSON.—Franklin Hardin, W. H. Jennings, J. W. Kightly, H. L. McClellan, Robert Jennings, J. F. McClellan, D. Ricketts, S. O. W. Garrett, Morgan Pitcher, Geo. Botsford, Isaac Levan, Horatio Jones, Jacob F. McClellan, Col. Covert.

MORGAN.—H. R. Stevens, H. Townsend, F. Landers, S. Rooker, J. Jackson, J. Warner, Dr. Johnson, Esq. Hilton, T. L. Perry, E. Paddock, J. Renderson, W. V. Burns, J. Egbert, A. B. Conduit, H. Felton, J. J. Newton, W. Kilgore, J. Slaughter, E. Taber, J. Duckworth.

HENDRICKS.—William Shirley, ——— Campton, James Gibson, S. C. Withereh, D. S. Buzzard, Reese Trowbridge, ——— Fitzpatrick, Elisha Homaday, C. Williams, Dr. A. P. Mendenhall, J. J. McEtridge, George Kreigh, William J. Hazelett, ——— Reid, George Hammond, Tandy Scott, David Matlock, Edmund Clark, J. M. Gregg, Dr. ——— Lander, W. W. Wright, Dr. W. P. Witly, Thomas H. Blake, Whitson Nelson, Asa S. White, B. M. Logan, Alfred Riley, John Pierson.

Wm. H. Talbott, of Marion, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in nominating the candidate for Congress by this Convention each county shall be entitled to cast one vote for every five hundred votes given to Thomas A. Hendricks, at the October Election, 1854, and each county having a fraction over fifty votes, shall be entitled to an additional vote for such fraction, and a Committee of one from each county be appointed to report to this Convention, the number of votes each county will be entitled to under the provisions of this resolution.

Resolved, further, that a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to a choice.

On motion of Mr. Harding, of Johnson, the resolution was amended so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the following ratio be observed in balloting for a candidate for Congress, and in all other votes, viz:—one vote for every two hundred votes cast for Pierce in 1852, and one for every fraction over one hundred, which will entitle

Marion	3599	votes	to	13	votes	36
Shelby	1627	"	to	8	"	16
Hancock	1092	"	to	5	"	10
Morgan	1181	"	to	6	"	12
Hendricks	[illegible]	"	to	[illegible]	"	[illegible]
Johnson	1333	"	to	7	"	14

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

A. H. Brown, of Marion, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the candidates receiving *two-thirds* of the whole number of votes cast, shall be declared the nominee of this Convention.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Congress.

On the 50th ballot, JAMES M. GREGG, of Hendricks, received a unanimous vote, and was declared by the President the nominee of this Convention.

W. H. Talbott, of Marion, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following named gentlemen be constituted a Congressional District Committee for this Sixth Congressional District, to serve as such for two years, and until their successors shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to call District Conventions, and fix the ratio of delegation, and do and perform such other business as is usual for like committees to do and perform: Marion county—John R. Elder and John T. Morrison; Shelby, A. G. Selman; Morgan, John Slaughter; Hendricks, Edward Clark; Hancock, Gen. Taque, J. W Kightley.

On motion of Mr. A. H. Brown, the proceedings of this meeting were directed to be published in the *Sentinel*, *Volksblatt*, and *Locomotive*, of this city, and that all the Democratic papers in the District be requested to copy.

N. B. PALMER, *President*

B. S. JAY and JOHN R. ELDER, *Secretaries.*

[From the St. Louis Republican, 10.]

FROM KANSAS.

We yesterday received by the Morning Star the following extra from the Border *Times* office:

BORDER TIMES OFFICE,
WESTPORT, MO., June 5, 1856—10, A.M.

News from a reliable source reached us yesterday, that the town of St. Bernard, K. T. (a pro-slavery town), had been burned by the Abolition forces, night before last. Value of property lost, some $10,000 or $15,000. J. M. Bernard's store was the principal house; he is a heavy loser.

STILL LATER—FRANKLIN, K. T., TAKEN.

A company of six men arrived at this place last night, about 10 o'clock, who state that yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, the Abolitionists attacked and captured the town of Franklin. They had about 300 men, whilst there were only twelve or fifteen fighting men in Franklin, on the pro-slavery side. M. Fishmaker, of Franklin, and two others reported killed. The men who came in belonged to Capt. Fleming's company H, emigrants. They say that they fought the Abolitionists about one hour, and finding that they were outnumbered about ten to one, they fled, and that the Abolitionists took the town.

No news from Capt. Pate. We expect important news to-day. The Investigating Committee is still here. It is thought that several Abolitionists were killed in the attack on Franklin.

A. W. KING, Ed. Border *Times.*

New York Items.

NEW YORK, Thursday, June 12.

Mr. Stanley, *attache* of the British Consulate was discharged yesterday, the District Attorney declining to press the charge of being implicated in the enlistment for the foreign legion.

The Central Republican Committee met last evening and adopted resolutions favorable to the nomination of Freemont and Banks.

The section of the American party opposed to the nomination of Mr. Fillmore has not yet organized.

The delegates have been engaged all the morning comparing notes.

The general disposition among the delegates was to take no decided steps toward a nomination.

The friends of Fremont and Banks are numerous, but the utmost harmony prevails, and no disposition is manifested to urge the claims of their favorite candidates.

The North States are fully represented.

Democratic Ratification.

NEW YORK, Thursday June 12.

The Democratic Union ratification meeting last evening attracted an immense crowd, brimful of enthusiasm, exhibited in salutes, processions, banners, &c.

Lorenzo Sheppard was President. The principal speakers were; Ward, of Georgia, Archer and Douglas.

It reported that the Chairman received a dispatch not to allow John Van Buren to speak.—He appeared on the stand however, and threw up his hat for the nomination.

[From the Louisville Courier, 12th.]

Ratification Meeting in Lexington.

Speech of Hon. J. C. Breckinridge.

The Democracy and anti-Know Nothings of Fayette had a rousing big ratification meeting (although called at a few hours notice) on Monday afternoon last. James O. Harrison, Esq., presided over the meeting, and the following are the resolutions adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That the late Democratic National Convention, held at Cincinnati, has fully met the high anticipations of the patriotic citizens of Lexington and Fayette county; that the platform promulgated by the Convention is eminently national in the scope of its patriotic principles; firm and dignified in the tenor of its issues against the threatened dangers that appear from different quarters; wise and statesman-like in the direct appeal to all good men who love country better than party or faction; and is broad enough and strong enough to uphold the patriotic and national citizens of all sections of our country.

2. That the nomination of James Buchanan for President meets the hearty approval of the citizens of this county, and is an earnest not only of Democratic victory, but Union at home, and peace and national respect abroad.

3. That the nomination of John C. Breckinridge for Vice President, is accepted most cordially; and we feel grateful to the Convention, that, among so many equally qualified, our own favorite statesman should be held at his real merits, by the delegations favorable to other gentlemen; and in ratifying their act in his regard, we tender our thanks to the friends of other gentlemen whose names were mentioned in connection with the office, and who so generously and magnanimously united in his nomination.

4. That while here declaring our hearty approval of the action of the Convention, we pledge ourselves to use all proper and honorable means to prove that action ratified at the next November election by the people of the State of Kentucky.

The meeting was addressed by Col. Martin, of Philadelphia, Mr. Hamilton, of New Jersey, Governor Chapman, of Alabama, and Thomas P. Porter, Esq., of Woodford, and Captain W. E. Simms, of Bourbon, the two latter, Old Line Whigs.

In response to the wild and enthusiastic shouts for Major Breckinridge, a committee was appointed to wait upon and request his attendance at the meeting, there publicly to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens. He complied with the request, and on his arrival was greeted with a perfect tempest of cheers. After the applause had subsided, Major Breckinridge delivered the following speech, as we find it reported in the Lexington *Statesman*:

HON. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE'S SPEECH.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF FAYETTE:

I have been invited by your committee to accept the congratulations of my neighbors and friends, upon my nomination by the Democratic party, for the Vice Presidency of the United States. I could not decline this invitation, coming from a people who have, on all occasions, received me with uniform kindness; and for the cordiality with which you now welcome me, I can only return the warm thanks of a grateful heart.

Gentlemen, the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention are before the country. The three statesmen who were made most prominent before that body by their own merits, and the attention of the people, the choice for the Presidency fell upon Mr. Buchanan, as a becoming tribute to his long public service and his pre-eminent abilities. The annunciation of his name begets confidence in every part of the Union. For forty years he has lived in the public eye. He has the largest experience in political affairs, and from his long service in the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government, he possesses perfect familiarity with every branch of Administration. In the discharge of his public duties, his great talents has been universally recognized, and the purity of his character commands the respect of his countrymen without distinction of party. In other countries he is the most distinguished living representative of the intellect and character of the United States—and none of us, I am sure, have forgotten the signal ability with which, on a recent occasion, he vindicated the just claims of his country against the most eminent diplomatists of Europe.

Mr. Buchanan belongs to a class of statesmen, nearly all of whom have passed from the stage of action. He was long associated in the public councils with Jackson, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Wright, Forsyth and others, whose names are cherished as a portion of the treasures of the country—and he was not the least star in that galaxy. His great compeers are gone, yet he remains, in vigorous possession of all his faculties, standing in the midst of the descendants of those with whom he commenced his career—respected and honored by all classes of his countrymen. Like public men, he has been the victim of slander, but he has outlived its influence—the calumnies thrown out in the party conflict have long past, be more successfully revived him than against the memories of his honored associates.

Of myself, gentlemen, it does not become me to speak, especially in the midst of a people among whom I was born and reared. My principles and course of life are known to you all. Gentlemen, the platform of principles adopted by the Convention will attract the attention of the country, and exert the most important influence upon public affairs. Without entering into a discussion of that platform, I may remark, that it re-asserts the old and well recognized creed of the Democratic party; and then applies the principles of that party to the great question of the times.

Upon the two issues which do now most agitate the Union, the position of the Democracy cannot hereafter be misunderstood or misrepresented.

They have defined in explicit terms their construction of the guarantees of civil and religious liberty which are contained in the Constitution of the United States.

Upon the distracting question of domestic slavery, their position is equally clear. The whole power of the Democratic organization is pledged to the following propositions:

That Congress shall not interfere upon this subject in the States, in the Territories, or in the District of Columbia—

That the people of each Territory shall determine the question for themselves, and be admitted into the Union upon a footing of perfect equality with the original States, without discrimination on account or the allowance of prohibition of slavery—

That the law of Congress, for the return of fugitives from labor, passed in pursuance of the requirements of the Constitution, shall be faithfully executed.

Upon all these vital questions the Convention was unanimous; every delegate from every State giving them his cordial approval.

Gentlemen, if these principles can be maintained, every obstacle will be removed to the peace and prosperity of our country. More than this you ought not to ask—less than this you will not consent to take. I know you well enough to be assured that there is not a man within the sound of my voice, who does not feel that this settlement is just, and that in no other mode can the rights of the respective members of the confederacy be preserved, and the peace of the Union secured.

To the maintenance of these principles are pledged the united efforts of the strongest political organization in the United States. You are not called upon now to decide subordinate questions of policy. You are brought face to face with issues which rock your country to its centre, and involve the principles upon which your institutions are founded. Hence a high personal responsibility is imposed on every citizen, which cannot be discharged by blindly herding beneath party banners, or uttering fierce rallying cries, or surrendering the judgment to the dominion of the prejudices and the passions.

He who shall examine carefully and temperately the platform of the National Democracy—compare it with the platforms of other parties—investigate the issues before the country—learn the strength and purposes of other organizations, and then prefer the decision of his judgment to the temptations of his passions, will have performed a duty in a manner answerable to the high claims of his country upon the patriotism of her sons.

My only purpose in appearing before you, upon the invitation of your committee, was to render my sincere acknowledgments for the kindness which prompted you to desire my presence. If I have been betrayed into remarks more extended than the occasion seemed to demand, you must share the blame with me, and place the error, in part at least, to the account of your warm welcome and friendly attention.

In one sentiment I am sure we all can concur—that the great issues involved in this contest may be so decided as to preserve the Constitution, advance the general prosperity, and give a new guarantee of the equal and perpetual union of the States.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 12.

The latest news from Kansas, received this evening, states that John B. Donaldson, reported killed by the Free-State men, is alive. Colonel Sumner is dispersing all armed bands, irrespective of party, and a prospect of peace and tranquility begins to prevail.

PATENTS FOR LAND.—The undersigned will procure *Patents for land*, in those land districts where the Land Offices have been discontinued and closed. Address
JOHN V. BRYANT,
feb 27 sw3m Washington City, D. C.

The Democratic Party and its Prospects.

There is a moral grandeur in the spectacle now presented by the Democratic party of the Union, with its platform and its candidates, of no ordinary magnitude; and never did it enter upon a national contest with more brilliant auguries of success. There is a moral grandeur in the unanimity and strength it exhibits in all the States, because that unanimity and strength has been purchased by no temporary expedients of the hour—by no compromise with miserable heresies and wicked dogmas of brainless fanatics—by no alliance with the secret or open enemies of the Democratic faith to achieve a momentary triumph at the expense of honor; but by a steady, unflinching, unfaltering devotion to the Constitution and the Union throbbing in all the springs of its mighty heart for utterance, and speaking with but one tongue through all its recognized organs, which challenged the respect and won the confidence of patriotic men everywhere, and attracted to its standard, and gathered under the streaming folds of its banner "high advanced," every friend of well regulated liberty and law.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, humiliating as it may be, that our political history, for the past two years, has been pregnated with dangers that menaced our very citadel of Liberty itself—that has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that we have elements in our midst at war with the very fundamental principles upon which our free institutions are reared, and which, if not closely watched, repressed, and crushed out, may even yet, at some day not distant, prove more destructive to our peace and safety than an external foe and an "army with banners." A secret party sprung up, bound together by the most disgusting oaths and obligations, and luring to its haunts and caves its Neophytes by the Syren voice and sugared motto of intense and exclusive Americanism and popular religion. Regardless of Constitution and Law, it attempted to enforce its mandates, and assuming the prerogative of Deity himself, it made the accident of birth-place a crime, and a peculiar faith a sacrilege. Like the assassin, it dealt its blows in the dark, and the victim knew not the quarter where the danger lurked, and could hence make no provision for safety. Through its system of stealth and Thuggism, it controlled our elections, poisoned, in some cases, the fountains of justice, desecrated our legislative halls, and obtruded its blatant ravings into the temples of the living God. It made war bravely in one State upon lonely and unprotected women; in another it passed proscriptive laws; in another, it got up a riot, murdered innocent and defenceless men by wholesale, and made a mockery of the elective franchise—that mighty though voiceless oracle of freemen—by driving the election officers from their posts, and burning the ballot boxes.

Against this hydra-headed monster of bigotry and intolerance, it was the peculiar mission of the American Democracy to wage an unceasing and uncompromising war. Had it hesitated at this crisis—had it paused to count the cost, and not at the very threshhold met and resisted the baleful serpent that was twining its deadly folds around the pillars of the Constitution, and besliming the temple of Liberty itself, it would have been false to all the proud memories of the past, and to all the glowing hopes of the future. True to its high mission, it bravely sprung into the breach. It grappled with it like a giant. It took and gave no quarter. It drew the sword, and never sheathed it until the foe lay panting and bleeding beneath its feet, imploring for mercy. This achievement was the crowning glory of our great old party.—It equaled the victory over the money power in the glorious days of Jackson.

And now, this enemy driven from the field, we await "foeman worthy of our steel."—What phase the common enemy of our party may now take, or what they may now assume, we cannot tell exactly, nor do we care. With National men, every where clustered around our glorious ensign, with such noble standard bearers as Buchanan and Breckinridge, and with a platform that knows no North, nor South, nor East, nor West, we enter into this contest with the most inspiring confidence of an overwhelming triumph.—*Pennsylvanian.*

From Kansas.

CHICAGO, June 12.

The Tribune has a letter from the camp at Creek dated the 5th.

hundred Missourians crossed the river previous and a battle was expected when a report that Colonel Lane was in a day's march of Lawrence terrified the guerilla party from Platte county, who instantly re-crossed the river. Colonel Sumner was stationed at Lawrence for the purpose of dispersing the guerrillas.

The Independence correspondence of the St. Louis Republican says that the Missourians will endure the Investigating Committee until forbearance ceases to be a virtue, afterward no longer.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.

A Lawrence letter to the Democrat, dated the 6th, says that John Upton, Seargent-at-Arms of the Kansas Committee, while going from Westport to Lawrence, was taken prisoner by Buford's men, but through the influence of Mr. Oliver was released after one days detention.

General Whitefield is said to be encamped near Prairie City, with about three hundred men, twelve miles south of Lawrence, engaged in stopping, searching and detaining travelers. Colonel Sumner went to Prairie City with troops and demanded Whitfield's company to disperse, which they did, but after going some five miles again encamped, and again commenced committing depredations upon the property of the sellers. Colonel Sumner learning that Whitfield's company was not disposed to leave, sent to the Fort for more troops.

Three hundred Free State men were encamped near Whitfield's company watching his movements, and ready to give him battle. Sumner's command has prevented a fight up to the present time.

CHICAGO, June 12—9 P. M.

LATER.—Persons just arrived from Kansas City, Monday, P. M., bring intelligence that Colonel Sumner has ordered Whitfield's army to leave the Territory. On Saturday the whole number, four hundred, left and went over to Westport, where, being reinforced by one hundred and fifty Missourians, they determined to return, which they did on Sunday, threatening to hang Colonel Sumner if they catch him. It was expected that a collision would take place between the United States troops and the Missourians on Tuesday, unless the latter changed their purpose.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.

The Kansas Commission, Howard and Sherman, and their officers, Hanscomb, Lord, Townsend and Upton, arrived here this evening on the steamer Polar Star. They leave for the east to-morrow. They report Kansas as being in a very critical condition. When they left large numbers of Missourians were pouring into the Territory, and determined upon fighting. The Free State men were mustering, and equally anxious for battle.

Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.

The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 21st, and from San Juan to the 6th.

Great excitement existed in San Francisco which originated as follows: A man named Casey shot James King, editor of the Bulletin, in the street. Cassey was arrested and put in jail. This occurred on the 14th ult., and on the 16th King died.

Intense excitement ensued. The old Vigilance Committee called a meeting. Placards of an inflammatory character were posted, calling up on the citizens to take the law in their own hands.

On Sunday, the 18th, three thousand citizens, completely organized, divided into companies and armed with muskets, marched through three streets from the committee rooms, took possession of the jail, and took from thence Casey and the gambler Cor, and carried them to the committee rooms, where they are strongly guarded.

When the steamer sailed it was supposed they would be hung. The whole city was draped in mourning for the death of King, who was highly esteemed. Cassey was formerly an inmate of Sing Sing, which statement in King's paper caused the difficulty. The committee are fully organized throughout the State, and are said to have $75,000 to aid in carrying out their measures. All gamblers are to be driven out of the country.

The committee have plenty of arms and ammunition. The proceedings of the committee were characterized by perfect order and propriety.

The *George Law* takes forward nearly $2,000,000.

In Nicaragua everything was quiet. Walker had removed his head-quarters to Leon. Some skirmishes had occurred among his troops.

It was rumored that a revolution had broken out in Costa Rica during Mora's absence, headed by an influential family named Castro.

Navy Pork and Beef for 1857.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m. on Saturday, the 12th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy yards:

	Barrels beef.	Barrels pork.
At Charleston, Mass	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y	2,400	1,800
At Gosport, Va	1,600	1,200
	5,400	4,200

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1857; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1857, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1856, and the 1st day of January, 1857, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least 5 pounds from the neck end of each fore-quarter, or the parts marked No 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcass, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1856, and the first day of January, 1857, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds, each, excluding the heads, feet, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in piece weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West or other equal salt. The salt and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, twelve hoops at the least, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have one four iron hoop, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the international capacity of thirty-two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning or its head cut in, with a pen knife, or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

No pickle, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid, and by sworn "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects, and is to be for sifted to the United States in the event of failure to make the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made to the contractors at the periods above specified, (excepting the twenty per cent. to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall be presented to the navy agents, respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

*The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the cont