Weekly Sentinel.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.
A LARGE MAMMOTH SHEET,
Is issued evey THURSDAY from the office
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And sent to subscribers, in all parts of the United States,
FOR TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
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Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....12 cents.
Within the United States.....25 "

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1856.

Greeley's Manifesto.

The N. Y. *Tribune*, of Monday, speaking of the Black Republican party and its candidates to be nominated by the Philadelphia Convention, says:—"The Republican party has well defined principles and purposes, of which its candidates are not likely to be ignorant. To suspect or insinuate that those candidates will be secretly hostile to those principles and adverse to those purposes, is to suspect them of treachery and knavery which would disgrace a common swindler. The contest in which we are now embarking is too grave and momentous to be decided by a juggle. If BUCHANAN is elected, it is the Cincinnati platform which triumphs, and not an individual. So with the Republican party and its candidates, whoever they may be. The triumph of either party will be a triumph of its distinctive principles, no matter by whose hands its standard may be borne." Now, this is manly, at least, on the part of the *Tribune*, and we hope to see the same distinct avowal kept up by the Black Republican press of the country generally. The Black Republican party *has* well defined principles and purposes, of which its candidates are not likely to be ignorant. As to what those principles and purposes are, the *Tribune*, as fugle-man-general of the whole Abolition Republican Phalanx, has kept the public pretty well posted for the last two years. They embrace the most radical measures of a faction that has proved itself more obnoxious to the peace and harmony of the Union than were the Jacobins of the French Revolution to a government of law and order in France. When HORACE GREELEY left the Whig party subsequent to the last Presidential election and set up for himself, how many among his present associates were there to denounce his doctrines as visionary, impracticable and disorganizing? Then, HORACE stood alone without a party to support him.

Now, he has at his back a motley crew, whose name is legion, ready to swallow all the crude radicalisms on the subject of slavery that have rendered GREELEY and his *Tribune*, in days gone by, a mark to be shot at by all who possessed enough of conservatism of character and principle to swear by. They have come to his mark, not he to theirs. The "vagaries" of the *Tribune* have become the principles of the Black Republican party. To suspect that the candidates to be nominated will be secretly hostile to those principles, is to suspect them of treachery and knavery that would disgrace a common swindler.

Let delegates to the Philadelphia Convention incorporate those well defined principles of which the *Tribune* speaks, into its platform, as they are bound to do if they are honest men; let the nominees plant themselves boldly on that platform, as they are bound to do, if they have no ambition to take rank with the "common swindler," and then see what becomes of the platform, nominees, and the whole Black Republican party in November. We do not wish to anticipate beforehand the "GOOD TIME COMING;" but would rather enjoy it as it comes. With the assurances which the future promises, we can well afford to wait its coming "calm as a summermorning."

Sam. Houston on Know Nothingism.

The Nacogdoches *Chronicle* says that Gen. HOUSTON, while in that town, on his way home, in private conversations with his friends, gave indications of a total want of confidence in the success of the present American party, and a total disinclination to support either the platform or the nominees. The party to which he allied himself for great and noble purposes, has become the tool of selfish politicians, to whose schemes he cannot lend the sanction of his name and influence.

This bold and manly rebuke of the miserable faction that disgraces the name "*American*," is just what might have been expected from a man of Gen. HOUSTON'S well known character. The whole concern is but a patch work of bigotry and demagogism that must excite the derision and contempt of every honest man.

BLOOMINGTON NEWS LETTER.—We see by the closing address of the Editor of the *News Letter*, in his issue of the 14th inst., that the publication of that paper is to be suspended. A sale of the office has been made to HOWARD COE, formerly of the Salem *True Flag*, who intends to publish a paper advocating the men and measures of the Black Republican party.

We regret to lose so strong a champion of the Democratic cause as the *News Letter* has proved itself to be, during the two years of its existence. We regret also that the Democrats of Monroe County should suffer their paper to perish for want of sufficient "material aid." This is all wrong, and we are inclined to think that our friends there will not be slow in acknowledging it, when they see the effects of allowing the place of the *News Letter* to be filled by a journal politically opposed to them at all points.

Proceedings of the Democratic National Conventicn.

We have received from our cotemporary of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a neatly printed pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the late Democratic National Convention. The report of the proceedings, as given by the *Enquirer*, is the fullest and most complete of any that has been published, and will, we hope, find a ready sale among our friends in all sections of the country. We would suggest to Democratic Associations, both Town and County, the propriety of procuring copies for general distribution within their respective localities. Price, 10 for one dollar, or eight dollars per hundred.

Know Nothingism Caving in.

Whilst the Northern wing of the Know Nothing party is being swallowed up, "body and breeches," by the Black Republicans, their Southern brethren are deserting the ranks by scores and hundreds. In Virginia, as we have already stated, they present at this moment an Electoral Ticket with less than one half of the candidates originally nominated. In Tennessee they are in a similar fix. THOMAS A. R. NELSON and Judge BEYAN, both of their Electors for the State at large decline to run.

WEEKLY INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

A National Democratic Newspaper-----Devoted the Union and True Interests of the Country.

W. C. LARRABEE & C. W. COTTOM,] [PUBLISHED EVERY RSDAY MORNING.] [EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOLUME XVI. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, THUR AY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1856. NUMBER 6.

REMEMBER
THAT THE
DAILY STATE SENTINEL,
No. 32½ West Washington-street, is the
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[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Mr. Buchanan and the Ostend Conference.

The prompters of armed resistance to law, and the fomenters of civil war in Kansas, call upon the Democratic press of the country to vindicate the claim it asserts in behalf of Mr. Buchanan to conservatism, by reconciling that assumption with his participation in the American Diplomatic Conference at Ostend and Aix La Chapelle, and with his adoption and indorsement jointly with the Ministers of the United States to France and Spain, of the views and recommendations addressed by the three Ambassadors to the Department of State, on the 18th of October, 1854, in the letter commonly known as the Ostend Manifesto. The circumstance that the organs of the various factions which constitute the opposition to Democratic predominance, meet the nomination of Mr. Buchanan with no other objection impugning his qualifications for the Presidential trust, cannot fail to confirm the popular belief in the justice and wisdom of the judgment that governed the Convention, in selecting a statesman so unassailable in the record of his political life, and so little obnoxious to personal censure and distrust, as the candidate of the great national party of the Union for the highest dignity in the Republic. For we shall proceed to show, that an erroneous impression exists as to the purport of the Aix La Chapelle letter; and that the policy therein declared by Mr. Buchanan and his associates, is identical with that which has uniformly been regarded and avowed as the policy of the United States in respect to the Island of Cuba. The Conference at Ostend had its origin in the recommendation of Gov. Marcy, who justly conceived that the mission with which Mr. Soule was charged at the Court of Spain might excite the jealousy of other European powers, and that it was important for the purpose of facilitating the negotiations there to be conducted, the explanations should be made to the governments of England and France, of the objects and purposes of the United States in any movement that events might render necessary, having in view the ultimate purchase or acquisition by this government of the Spanish Island of Cuba.

The object of the consultation suggested by Mr. Marcy was, as stated in a letter to Mr. Soule, to bring the common wisdom and knowledge of the three Ministers to bear simultaneously upon the negotiations at Madrid, London, and Paris." These negotiations had not necessarily in view the transfer of Cuba to this country; though that was one of the modes indicated, and seemingly the most effective, of terminating the constantly recurring grievances upon the commerce of the United States, upon the honor of its flag, and the personal rights of its citizens, which disturbed the cordial relations of the two countries, and infused acrimony into their intercourse connected with the prosecution of commerce. Another expedient which Governor Marcy regarded with favor, was the independence of the Island under the Creole sovereignty. At that time, in the summer of 1854, apprehensions of some important change in the social and political condition and relations of Cuba, were generally felt in the country. Rumors prevailed, founded on the then recent decrees and modifications of law pertaining to the servile condition, that it was in contemplation to establish the domination of the Blacks in the Island; that the slaves were to be freed and armed, and that an extensive introduction of native Africans was to be resorted to as a means of re-enforcing the strength of the dominant sway. The execution of such a scheme was regarded as eminently dangerous to the peace and safety of this country, and Mr. Soule was instructed to ascertain whether it was in contemplation, and, if so, to seek to prevent it from being carried out, and to avert its baleful consequences to ourselves, by negotiating, first, for the purchase of Cuba, and if that were impracticable, then for the independence of the Island. It was not the creed of territorial expansion that prompted the instructions which convoked the Ostend Conference; nor was that sentiment the controlling one that prompted the adoption by its members of the recommendations embodied in the Aix La Chappelle letter. We say the controlling one; for it may have influenced Mr. Soule, who subsequently, on receiving instructions from Governor Marcy to negotiate in a spirit of amity with the Spanish government, resented the Secretary's admonition and resigned his post. But his colleagues in the Conference are not to be precluded by any interpretation which his fiery and impetuous spirit may have put, either upon the design of the government in inviting the consultation, or upon the policy adopted at the meeting, from the right of being judged by the tenor of the document itself. The document is too long to reproduce at length; but that portion of it, which, according to the *Express*, constitutes "the most material passage," and which that paper quotes after stating that the *Journal of Commerce* "commits itself warmly to Mr. Buchanan's foreign and domestic policy," and complacently asking us what we think "of his report of the doctrines of the Ostend Congress," we copy entire from our cotemporary:

"But if Spain, deaf to the voice of her own interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and a false sense of honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then the question will arise, what ought to be the course of the American government under such circumstances? Self-preservation is the first law of nature with States as well as with individuals. All nations have at different periods acted upon this maxim. Although it has been made the pretext for committing flagrant injustice, as in the partition of Poland, and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recognized. The United States has never acquired a foot of territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, upon the free and voluntary application of the people of that independent State, who desire to unite their destinies with our own.—Even our acquisitions from Mexico are no exception to the rule, although we might have claimed them by the right of conquest, in a just war, yet we purchased them for what was then considered by both parties a full and ample equivalent. Our past history forbids that we should acquire the Island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect.

"While pursuing this course, we can afford to disregard the censures of the world, to which we have been so often and so unjustly exposed. After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?—Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then, by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power. And this, upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home. Under such circumstances, we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us.

"We forbear to enter into the question whether the present condition of the Island would justify such a measure. We should, however, be recreant to our duty—be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized and become a second St. Domingo, with flames to extend to our neighboring shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union. We fear that the course and current of events are rapidly tending towards such a catastrophe.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
JOHN Y. MASON,

PIERRE SOULE.

"*Aux. La Chapelle*, Oct. 18, 1854."

One brief sentence in the above describes the purport and substance of the whole document:—"Our past history forbids that we should acquire the Island of Cuba without the Consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation." If the acquisition of the Island should become the very condition of our existence, then if Spain should refuse to part with it for a price "far beyond its present value," we shall be justified "in wresting" it from her, "upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home."

This doctrine is not original with the Ostend Conference, nor did it emanate from filibustering cupidity; nor is it a mere party issue. It has been as broadly asserted, and confidently and ably advocated, by a Whig statesman and Administration, as in the Ostend Manifesto. Mr. Everett, U. S. Secretary of State, in his letter to the British and French Ministers declining the alliance tendered by them to guarantee the possession of Cuba to Spain for all coming time, defends his refusal, on the ground that the United States have an interest in the condition of Cuba which may justify her in assuming dominion over it—an interest in comparison with which that of England and France dwindles into insignificance.

The attempt made by Mr. Buchanan to acquire Cuba was wholly under the direction of our Government, the views expressed by him were not intended for publication, and they arose on a question of purchase. The other contingency, referred to not only by him but Mr. Everett, is so remote and improbable as scarcely to need consideration. Should it, however, unfortunately arise "so seriously to endanger the fair fabric of our Union," the American people will determine to assume the dominion over Cuba which Mr. Everett suggests, rather than have the Union destroyed.

Senator Hamlin.

The only surprise excited by the announcement of Senator Hamlin, that he could no longer co-operate with the Democratic party, was in the fact that he should deem such a formal declaration as at all necessary for the correct understanding of his position. His late action on all questions in which the subject of slavery has been involved, had so fully disclosed his anti-Democratic sympathies that his political classification was no matter of doubt in the Senate.

It may seem a little singular that the telegraph announcement of Mr. Hamlin's withdrawal from the Democratic party should have produced enthusiastic cheering in the Know Nothing Convention at New York, inasmuch as his reason for his withdrawal had reference to the Kansas, and not the Know Nothing, question. But it must be remembered that the Know Nothing Convention was as much Black Republican as Know Nothing, and that its deliberations were looking to a harmonious consolidation of those two elements of opposition to the Democracy to be consummated at Philadelphia on the 17th inst. It was, therefore, natural that there should be rejoicing in a Know Nothing Convention, which was thoroughly impregnated with Abolition, at the acquisition of so prominent a recruit from the Democratic party.

Whilst we have had frequent occasion to admire Mr. Hamlin's business talent as a Senator, we cannot withhold our gratification that, with his sentiments on the Kansas question, he formally sundered his connexion with the Democratic party, and avowed himself an open enemy of its success in the great contest which is now pending. If convictions could have allowed him to stand upon the Democratic platform, and battle for our nominees, we should have been much better pleased; but as we prefer an open enemy to a faithless friend, we have no complaints to utter at his formal withdrawal.

We must say, however, we think Mr. Hamlin has been very tardy in taking leave of his old political associates, since it seems that he bases his withdrawal mainly upon the repeal of the Missouri restriction and upon the determination of the Democratic party to adhere to that repeal. Surely it has not been hoped by Mr. Hamlin, since the passage of the Kansas bill, that the Democratic party would reverse its action on that subject! But, in all deference to his conscientious convictions as to the immorality and impropriety of the repeal of the Missouri restrictions, we must say that he will find it no easy task to maintain his consistency in uniting himself with a party which has uniformly repudiated and rejected the Missouri restriction, from the year of its adoption down to the passage of the compromise measures of 1850. Perhaps, too, it will give him some trouble to reconcile his withdrawal from the Democratic party on account of its alleged violation of the Missouri compact, with his co-operation with a party which has not only in times past rejected that compact, but which now propose a crusade against that highest and most solemn of all political compacts—the Constitution of the United States. But we presume that Mr. Hamlin has duly considered all such suggestions as these, and that he has deliberately chosen his future associations.—*Washington Union.*

By Balloon Express to the Pittsburg Evening Chronicle.

The Very Latest from Kansas—Ahead of the Telegraph—Five Free State Men "Catawampously Chawed Up"—Sit Law and Order Disciples Killed to Death.

WESTPORT, June, 12—10 A. M.

MESSRS EDITORS:—I have the horror of announcing to you that a sanguinary battle has just occurred between a party of Free-State men, on their way to Lecompton, to rescue General Robinson and hang Governor Shannon, and a posse of Pro-Slavery men under command of Capt. Henry Clay Pate, who was reported killed, but "still lives."

The Free-State men were armed with saffron mustaches and Sharp's rifles, while Pate's party had United States muskets and very black whiskers. They met on the prairie and proceeded to play "civil war." Pate's men fired first. Then the Sharp's rifles blazed away. It was terrific. The fires of insurrection and revolution burnt brightly. Women screamed and ran away, with their weeping children in their arms. Five Free State men bit the dust, and six Southrons were stretched upon the sod.

The battle lasted two hours, when a company of United States dragoons came up and dispersed the combatants. Further particulars by mail. In haste,

X. P.

LATER—NO ONE KILLED.

WESTPORT, Thursday, June 12—1 P. M.

A man has just arrived from the battle field, and reports that previous reports were highly exaggerated. There was nobody killed at all.

Yours, X. P.

STILL LATER—NO BATTLE.

WESTPORT, Friday, June 13, 3 P. M.

Later accounts entirely fail to corroborate first reports. A citizen of this place who went out to sell water to the wounded has just returned. He informs me that no collision had taken place, nor are any Free State or Pro-Slavery men to be seen or heard of in that vicinity.

X. P.

AN EARLY SURRENDER.—The Cincinnati reporter of the N. Y. *Tribune* telegraphed to that paper, under date of June 3d, as follows:

If Mr. Buchanan's friends fulfil their confident expectations, he will be nominated before this reaches the *Tribune*. He will not be nominated at all except by a divided convention after Thursday night. *His nomination has been generally deprecated by the republicans as dangerous, if not fatal, to their success.*

"An honest confession is good for the soul."

NEAR NASHVILLE,
Friday Morning, June 13, 1856.

To the Editors of the Union and American:

GENTLEMEN:—I attended the ratification meeting on Thursday night, and should have addressed it when called upon, but for the lateness of the hour and the belief that the able addresses already made, had rendered further speaking unnecessary.

I had gone to that meeting not only to signify my cordial approbation of the nominations made, but to allude to the stale and obsolete charge now revived against Mr. BUCHANAN, that in early life he was a Federalist, and so much of a Federalist, as to have declared "that if he knew he had a drop of democratic blood in his veins he would let it out."

I intended to remind my countrymen that if he ever was a Federalist, that it was more than forty years ago, and that even then he was not such a Federalist as was ready to [illegible] by raise a volunteer company [illegible] March for the defence of his country [illegible] did'nt have a few more [illegible] Out sort in the trying time of the war of 1812.

As it relates to that wretched slander about the drop of democratic blood in his veins, I intended to read, the proved and triumphant document which I now send you for publication—a document which I have long had in my possession, and on which I have often defended Mr. BUCHANAN with entire success in many of my public speeches in Tennessee and elsewhere. I desire it to be immediately republished, in order that the public mind may not become poisoned and corrupted by a slander that has long since been refuted in Pennsylvania.

Yours, respectfully, AARON V. BROWN.

[From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Reporter.]

We observe by the report of Congressional proceedings, in the National *Intelligencer* of March 30th, that on the previous Friday evening our Senator Buchanan, was assailed by Mr. Morgan of New York, and Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania, upon the floor of the House of Representatives, with the charge of once having said in a 4th of July oration, "that if he thought he had one drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out." This charge was promptly contradicted by Mr. Ramsey and General Keim of the Pennsylvania delegation.

It is not our intention at present to make any comments upon this ridiculous story, which first originated in 1828, immediately preceding Mr. Buchanan's fifth election to Congress, but merely to republish the letter of that gentleman to the editor of the Pennsylvania *Inquirer and Courier*, dated February 27th, 1838, contradicting the charge so explicitly and unequivocally as to silence the slander, it was supposed forever. This letter was elicited by a similar charge, made in debate by Mr. Cox, a member of the Convention for amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in May, 1837. It was then promptly repelled, before the Convention, by the present Judge Porter and Emanuel C. Reigart, both members of that body—the first a prominent Democrat, and the latter one of the Antimasonic party in Pennsylvania. Had this sentiment, or anything like it, ever been uttered by Mr. Buchanan, at a "political meeting in the court-house in Lancaster," these two gentlemen, from their position and character, must either heard it themselves, or immediately heard it from others; both of them being residents of that city when it was alleged to have been uttered, and Mr. Reigart having resided there ever since. The charge would have specially attracted public attention at that time, as Mr. Buchanan was a successful candidate for the State Legislature, both in October, 1814, and October, 1815.

Mr. Cox, not satisfied with the contradiction of Mr. Porter and Mr. Reigart, endeavored to obtain *proof* of the charge, and renewed in a letter to the Editor of the Pennsylvania *Inquirer and Courier*, dated February 24, and published in that paper of February 26th, 1838, the testimony which he then adduced in support of it, and all which could be collected after a laborious search, consists of the certificate of a certain Anthony McGlinn, and an extract of a letter from George Ford, jr., both of which, it will be perceived, are referred to in the following letter of Mr. Buchanan.

To the Editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer and Courier:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27, 1838.

SIR:—I have this moment perused the letter of J. P. Cox, published in yesterday's *Inquirer*. His late official station, as a member of the convention, induces me to notice the stale slander which he again repeats, and which *I now pronounce to be utterly and absolutely false, no matter from what source it may have proceeded*, or *shall proceed*. I never did, upon any occasion, public or private, whether at the court house in Lancaster, or elsewhere, declare that, "if I knew I had a drop of Democratic blood in my veins, I would let it out," or any words to that effect. *This ridiculous story is without a shadow of foundation.*

The first version of the story was, that I had used the expression in an oration which I had delivered at the court house, in Lancaster, on the 4th of July, 1815. The oration itself disproved this assertion, and then, after Mr. Cox had made it a subject of debate before the Reform Convention, in May last, one of the papers at Harrisburg solemnly announced that the expression had been used by me on the floor of the House of Representatives, in this city, in reply to Governor Floyd, of Virginia, and that it could be proved by a gentleman who had formerly been a Democratic Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania. The scene is now again shifted to the court house in Lancaster, and a certain Anthony McGlinn is the witness. He states that "a number of years ago, one evening," whilst I was addressing a political meeting there assembled, he had heard me use the expression already stated "in an emphatic manner, with my right hand elevated above my head." He does not state the year when this expression was used, nor the name of any other person who was present at this public meeting.

It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Cox, that if I had uttered such a sentiment as that attributed to me in the court house at Lancaster, it would have been heard by hundreds of people—that it would immediately have become the subject of universal remark and universal condemnation, and that it would have been severely and justly commented upon in the newspapers of the day. Had it been true, there would have been no occasion for him to resort to Anthony McGlinn to prove the charge, nor to a conversation alleged by Mr. Ford to have been held with Mr. Peter Shindel, who, although a respectable, is an aged man, and from a defect of memory, incident to that period of life, must have confounded what may have been stated to him by others, with what he had heard himself. But I again repeat, no matter who has been or shall be the witness, the tale is utterly and absolutely false.

Shortly after the slander was made a subject of debate by Mr. Cox in the Reform Convention, a number of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Lancaster, without distinction of party, signed a certificate disproving the charge, so far as it was possible for a negative to be proved, which was placed and still remains in the hands of one of my friends.—After what had been said in reply to Mr. Cox, by Mr. Porter and Mr. Reigart, who must either have heard the expression, had it been used, or heard of it immediately after, I deemed it wholly unnecessary then to publish this certificate.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

We have said, in the commencement of this article, that we would, at this time, publish nothing in refutation of this charge, but Mr. Buchanan's own letter. We have, however, procured a copy of the certificate, to which Mr. B. refers, and give it publicly below for the first time. In doing so we will boldly assert, that the thirty subscribers to it are gentlemen of as much moral worth and respectability as can be found among the same number of individuals in any other community in the Union, and we venture to say, that NO RESPECTABLE MAN IN PENNSYLVANIA, OF ANY POLITICAL PARTY, after reading Mr. B.'s contradiction, endorsed by the cool and deliberate declaration of these gentlemen, will reiterate the charge, believing himself in its truth.

[CERTIFICATE.]

[illegible] of the undersigned have known Mr. Buchanan since he first came to Lancaster, to study law with the late James Hopkins, and the others for many years. We are all convinced that if, as a public meeting at the Court House, or any where else in this [illegible] had ever used such an expression, or any thing like that which has been attributed to him by Mr. Cox in the Convention, to wit:—"that he had thanked God he had not a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, and if he had, he would let it out," some of us would have heard it, and all of us would have heard of it, and it would have become a subject of general conversation throughout Lancaster. To the best of our knowledge it never was mentioned by any person until the year 1828, immediately before Mr. Buchanan's last election to Congress on the Democratic Jackson ticket. The election immediately preceded General Jackson's election to the Presidency, in November, [illegible] Mr. Buchanan had been for several years an ardent and active supporter, he was then [illegible] much zeal and bitterness.

[illegible] first heard this story, referring back as [illegible] always believed, and still believes, to have been a fabrication [illegible] foundation in fact, [illegible] Mr. Buchanan's [illegible]

[illegible] make such a declaration as [illegible] imputed to him.

William Jenkins,	James Humes,
William H. Foster,	George H. Krug,
J. A. Mahon,	John S. Lane,
[illegible]	John Reynolds,
[illegible]	John R. Montgomery,
[illegible]	Henry Rogers,
George Musser,	Jacob Demuth,
William Frick,	Christian Bachman,
Samuel Dale,	John Bomberger,
Joseph Ogilby,	John Ross,
John F. Steinman,	James Evans,
Jim. Reigart,	John Miller,
Adam Reigart,	Henry Keffer,
Benjamin Champneys,	George Messenkop.

☞ We copy below, from the Rushville *Jacksonian*, an article in relation to one MOREAU, an individual who has proven himself to be what he was once represented to us as being, a sort of nondescript in politics and Judas Iscariot in principle. This MOREAU has, to the infinite gratification of all Democrats who are *personally* acquainted with his *private* character, left the Democratic party for that party's good. We know not what influences placed him upon the Democratic State ticket as a contingent Elector, but we feel certain that the State Central Committee will give him "notice to quit" immediately:

An Impostor.

A fellow by the name of Moreau, an appropriate and fitting organ of Black Republicanism, addressed the Black Republican Association at this place on Monday night. We had heard of the fellow at Shelbyville some days ago. It seems by some strange mistake he was named as a Contingent Elector, on the Democratic ticket for the first Congressional District of this State, and that he accepted the position. At Shelbyville we learn he was advertised to speak as such Democratic Confingent Elector, but on hearing him, M. M. Ray, Esq., properly and at once denounced him as an imposter. His speech at that place was not a Democratic speech, but one in abuse of the Democratic party. At this place, his bills merely stated that he was appointed an Elector by the Old Line Convention and had not been resigned. He would speak for free Kansas, &c. We are told he commenced by stating he had been so appointed Elector and understanding that he was required to canvass, he turned out and made three or four speeches—Democratic speeches—when the news from Kansas wrought a sudden change in him—he could no longer go with the Old Liners. After this he went on in low and dirty abuse of the Democratic party, past and present, as he was able—particularly and in most outrageous terms, denouncing Pierce, Douglas and Buchanan.

[illegible] political infamy be greater?—[illegible] he shows himself up. He accepts [illegible] of Contingent Elector knowing [illegible] adopted at the 8th of January [illegible], and otherwise subscribing to it; [illegible] or four speeches as such Elector, on [illegible], and never thinks of leaving it [illegible] the late news from Kansas.

[illegible] then, up to the reception of this [illegible] approves the course of the Democrats, [illegible] as a Contingent Elector to go into [illegible] for either Pierce, Douglas or Buchanan [illegible] did do so, but now because he [illegible] of what has been done in Kansas [illegible] that a pretext for abusing Pierce's [illegible] as the worst on earth, denouncing him as an Illinois pedagogue and petitioning Buchanan for opinions held in 1812 and [illegible]

[illegible] could have any one believe him, why [illegible] himself by outrageous abuse of men and [illegible] which a month ago he was endorsing [illegible] he would be a gentleman, and cannot [illegible] support the Democratic ticket, why [illegible] at once apprise the Central Committee [illegible] decline—not foam over the country [illegible] borrowed importance which that miserable [illegible] pointment gives him, using it to impose [illegible] people. Decent men of all parties [illegible] such a man out of decent society. [illegible] editors, pass him around.

[illegible] correspondence of the State Sentinel.]

MADISON, IND., June 18, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have just seen a [illegible] of this morning, containing an article [illegible] "*Still Another Fizzle*," in which the [illegible] as the following langxage:

"[illegible] old liners, Monday, had posters up [illegible] the city and country, announcing [illegible] great ratification meeting would be [illegible] Court House, in this city, yesterday [illegible] the editor goes on in his classic language [illegible] say "it proved a fizzle."

[illegible] facts of the case are simply as follows: [illegible] of bills were printed appointing a [illegible] Tuesday, and announcing Messrs. [illegible] Robinson and McDonald as speakers. [illegible] Saturday it was ascertained that two of [illegible] speakers could not be present, and as to the other, we had no positive assurance [illegible] he could be here at the appointed time. [illegible] but very few of the bills had gone out, the members of the Central Committee very correctly determined to call in the bills and have the meeting postponed, which was done. [illegible] far from the bills being posted up "throughout the city and country," not more than [illegible] to my knowledge, was posted upon the city, and only a few ever reached the country. [illegible] more than nine-tenths of the bills still remain in the hands of the Central Committee. The meeting was postponed for the [illegible] of speakers from abroad, and for no other cause.

A DEMOCRAT.

Keep it Before the People.

That a majority of the candidates upon the "Peoples Ticket" for State officers were, at the time of their nomination, active members of the Know Nothing order, and that nearly all of them had taken the oath of the order, proscribe foreigners in their exercise of the elective franchise and have now publicly disavowed their proscriptive sentiments.

That the eight or ten papers, professedly organs of the Know Nothing party, in this State, supporting for President and Vice President Millard Fillmore and A. J. Donelson, and support the "Peoples' State Ticket," are in cordial fellowship with the Republican party of Indiana.

That Tippecanoe County, the lead of the Republican movements is in the hands of McFarland, Stafford, Orth, & Co., who have been at the head of the Know Nothing movement there, and used the order to the fullest extent possible, against foreign born American citizens.

That Republicanism and Know Nothingism, in Indiana, and in the North, are "Siamese Twins," inseparable except by the destruction of both, and that, whoever, by his vote or influence, gives countenance to one is directly supporting the other.

☞ The Boston *Pilot* sketches thus the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Mr. [illegible] was forty years of age last month. He has varied life. He has been a factory boy, a printer, a machinist, a dancing master, an editor, a lawyer, a National Democrat, a politicist, an ardent lover of the Irish, religion of religious liberty, a Know Nothing [illegible] is now a Know Nothing-Free Soiler [illegible] a chequered life.

Indianapolis—Improvements.

We doubt whether there is, in the entire West, a city which is improving more rapidly than Indianapolis. On every hand one beholds the evidences of increasing prosperity. New buildings are springing up, as if by magic, in all parts of the city, and in addition to the spirit of enterprise for building, there is no one who will fail to notice the great improvement manifest in every department of business. In addition to this, there has been a vast increase in the amount of travel and hotel business in our city this season, over previous years—and to keep pace with which, in order to afford the most comfortable as well as luxurious accommodations, all our Hotel keepers have been compelled to improve their premises and enlarge their facilities for accommodation.

[illegible] and universal change, the BATES HOUSE, the *model* Hotel of Indiana, has changed, not only proprietors, but in general appearance and facilities.

On the first of the present month, D. D. SIGAN disposed of his interest in the establishment to Messrs. WOOLLEY & CANFIELD, and the Bates House is now under the management of Messrs. INGALSBE & TUTTLE, two gentlemen who, as they become better known to the public, will rise even above the high appreciation in which they are now held. They are pre-eminently *the men* for so fine a Hotel as the Bates House. They have a thorough knowledge of their business—combining every gentlemanly accomplishment with the most excellent business qualifications, and will give to the Bates one great quality, for the lack of which, to some extent, it has suffered, to wit: *perfect system.*

The house has been thoroughly repaired and refitted. To the stranger, first entering, it presents a most gorgeous and beautiful appearance. The halls have all been papered in the finest style—the proprietors exhibiting most excellent taste in their selection of patterns. Carpets, rugs, mats, etc., have also been added to the halls and rooms, and cleanliness, gorgeousness and order, seem to pervade the whole house.

The table of the Bates is not surpassed by that of any Hotel in the West. There is not a single luxury within the *comprehensive* reach of the excellent steward, Mr. FRENCH, which he does not secure for the guests of the House. The *substantials* of life are also provided in the greatest profusion, and cooked in the best possible manner; so that no one *can complain*, unless he be a perverse and confirmed grumbler, that the fare is not "fit for the gods."

Altogether there is not a more perfect—a better ordered—better kept—more elegantly furnished—or more tastefully ornamented Hotel in the entire West, than the Bates House. And under the energetic management of Messrs. INGALSBE & TUTTLE its already wide and deserved popularity will be largely increased, and Indianapolis still be able to boast, as she now does, the *very best* Hotel in the West.

THOSE "BUCK HORNS."—We were most agreeably taken by surprise, yesterday morning, by our friend JOHNSON, of Nebraska, who, on his return from a short excursion into the country, brought into our sanctum an enormous pair of "BUCK HORNS," and kindly proffered them to us as a figure-head to the projecting sign of our office. The "Horns" are of the mammoth size, measuring from four to five feet in length, and containing six "prongs" each. The gentleman of the "Buck" tribe who sported them, must have been a giant in his day, and a terror to all commoners of *Buck dom*. Surmounted as they are by the smaller pair of which we made note yesterday, and by three miniature flagstaffs, bearing the "stars and stripes;" they present an imposing appearance upon the resting place which we have assigned them. There is, besides, an emblematic meaning in them which we expect to see verified in the approaching Presidential contest.

LOW NECKED DRESSES.—BONAPARTE, desiring to change the fashion of low necked dresses, resorted to a successful expedient.—A numerous assembly of both sexes being congregated in the drawing room of the Luxembourg, the first consul entered, and after paying his respects to the company, ordered the servants to make a good fire. He affected even to repeat his orders two or three times, till one of them took the liberty to observe that the grates would hold no more. "Very well," replied BONAPARTE, in rather an elevated tone of voice, "I was anxious to have a fire, for it is excessively cold, and, besides, these ladies are almost naked."

FIENDISH ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A PASSENGER TRAIN.—The Chicago papers bring details of a fiendish attempt, made on Thursday last, to destroy the evening express train out of Chicago. Some wretch had placed a pile of ties and rails across the track and chained them down. A freight train, which happened to be behind the time, coming first to the obstruction, was dashed into pieces, not a car remaining whole. The engineer and fireman were badly hurt, and sixteen valuable horses instantly killed. This accident preserved the express train. No clue has been found to the perpetrator of this act.

☞ The conduct of the editor of the Jeffersonville *Republican* in relation to the change of management in the State Prison has been infamous and incendiary beyond all precedent. In his last number he makes a virulent attack on the Governor and the Directors for advertising for proposals to lease the work of the convicts, and charges them with proscription because they printed their advertisement in more Democratic than Fusion newspapers, for it is not true, as he says, that the advertisement was published in Democratic papers to the "entire exclusion" of others. The *Republican* editor is much incensed because the last Legislature abolished the lessee system. If the change is wrong his own party is responsible for it, for a Fusion Legislature made it. It is but a few weeks since this editor wrote and published an elaborate article, in which he endeavored to show that the convicts in the prison would be entitled to their liberation the moment the lessee's contract expired. Copies of this paper were smuggled into the prison, and had the effect doubtless intended—that of inciting plans of rebellion and mutiny among the inmates. No doubt this editor would rejoice to see a difficulty in the prison, and the whole body of convicts—murderers, forgers, robbers, and counterfeiters—let loose to prey upon the community. Such conduct on the part of an editor whose duty it is to do all in his power to protect the community against crime and violence, is outrageous beyond all precedent. Let any reader imagine the state of things which would exist in this and the neighboring towns, were two hundred and fifty convicts let loose in their midst. The results are terrible even in contemplation.—*New Albany Ledger.*

☞ A dispatch from Washington states that an impression exists there that Mr. Fillmore will decline the nomination for the Presidency, when, after his arrival, he will learn the real condition of the Know Nothing party.

[For the Indi[illegible] Sentinel.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
May 18th, 1856.

EDITORS SENTINEL:—Thinking that you would like to have a history of events as they are transpiring in this far off land, I sit me down to chronicle, as far as I am capable of doing, a review of the past few days.—On Wednesday last, May 14th, commenced the scene I am about to describe, which will be an ever memorable history to the citizens of California in particular, and the American people in general; for on that day at half past five, P. M., JAS. P. CASEY, editor of the *Sunday Times*, a newspaper published in this city, met JAMES KING, editor of the *Evening Bulletin*, published here, and asking him "if he was armed," before a reply could be made, said, "draw and defend yourself," at the same time CASEY drew a large, heavy revolver and fired at Mr. KING, the ball entering about two inches above the heart, ranging upwards; at the time it was feared it would prove fatal, but hopes are now entertained of his recovery, and should such prove the case it will be a blessing to the golden State, for the whole proceeding will