

Weekly Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1856

Local & News Department

C. W. COITMAN, EDITOR.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor, ASHBELE P. WILLARD, of White.

For Lieutenant Governor, ADRIAN VAN HORN, of Vigo.

For Secretary of State, DANIEL McCLURE, of Morgan.

For Auditor of State, JOHN W. WOOD, of Grant.

For Treasurer of State, AQUILLA JONES, of Bartholomew.

For Attorney General, JOS. E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, WILLIAM C. LAMAR, of Putnam.

For Clerk of Supreme Court, WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone.

For Clerk of District Court, GOLDEN TANNER, of Jackson.

FOR CONGRESS DISTRICT, JAMES M. GREGG, OF HENDRICKS.

FOR CONGRESS DISTRICT, A. P. WILLARD, Democratic candidate for Governor, will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places:

At Alexandria, Madison county, Monday, July 21, 10 P. M.

At Albany, Delaware county, Monday, July 21, 10 P. M.

At Bedford, Randolph county, Wednesday, July 23, 10 P. M.

At Booneville, Boone county, Thursday, July 24, 10 P. M.

At Camden, Jackson county, Thursday, July 24, 7 A. M.

At Hartford, Hancock county, Friday, July 25, 10 A. M.

At Wheeling, Delaware county, Friday, July 25, 10 P. M.

At Alton, Grant county, Saturday, July 26, 10 P. M.

At Warren, Henderson county, Saturday, July 26, 10 P. M.

At Wilkes, Wata county, Tuesday, July 29, 10 P. M.

At Asheville, Adams county, Wednesday, July 30, 10 P. M.

FOR CONGRESS DISTRICT, CHARLES N. FITCH, Democratic candidate for State Elector, will address his fellow citizens at the following places and times:

At Raleigh, Raleigh county, Thursday, July 19, 10 P. M.

At Salisbury, Salisbury county, Thursday, July 19, 10 P. M.

At Newmarket, Newmarket county, Thursday, July 19, 10 P. M.

At Madison, Jefferson county, Tuesday, July 15, 10 P. M.

At Madison, Jefferson county, Wednesday, July 16, 10 P. M.

FOR CONGRESS DISTRICT, SAMUEL H. BRESKIE, Democratic candidate for State Elector, will address his fellow citizens at the following places and times:

At Knoxville, Howard county, Friday, July 11, 10 P. M.

At Tipton, Tipton county, Saturday, July 12, 10 P. M.

At Newmarket, Newmarket county, Monday, July 13, 10 P. M.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

TIME CHANGED.

REMEMBER THE 17TH OF JULY.

The State Central Committee have changed the day of the Ratification Meeting heretofore announced by us, from the 19th inst. to the 17TH DAY OF JULY NEXT.

This change is made, we are informed, in consequence of the 19th inst. being the day on which several local conventions throughout the State are to meet, thus rendering it impossible for the many to attend the ratification meeting who would otherwise be present.

It is desirable that all who wish to meet on an occasion so much interested should have the opportunity to do so. We are, therefore, inclined to think that the postponement will meet with general approval.

Will our brethren of the press notice the change, and in the mean time combine their efforts to secure a monster meeting on the 17th instant? It will be a time that will make the heart of every true patriot leap with joy. The Democracy of old Marion will give their brethren of other counties a greeting that shall not soon be forgotten.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY!

Torch Procession.

Two Thousand Democrats Astir!

The Torch Procession, on Saturday evening, was one of the most imposing pageants ever witnessed in Indianapolis. It was one of those scenes that speak trumpet-tongued of the Union, harmony, enthusiasm and invincible determination that pervades the Democratic ranks. Even Democrats were surprised to see a demonstration so grand and imposing, with so short a notice and so little previous preparation. The procession first formed at the Court House square, in two divisions, one headed by the Military Band, and the other by the Brass Band. Marching thence through Washington street to the Governor's circle, the vast multitude was then re-arranged, and the torch lights and transparencies brought out.

There were eight hundred of the former and four hundred of the latter, the motes and devices upon the transparencies not only catching the eye but full of significance. The sentiments expressed by many of them were brief but terse exposition of the fundamental principles of the Democracy.

From the Circle, the procession again moved through the principal streets of the city, receiving accessions to its numbers as it swept on from street to street. Judging from the comparative number of those who carried torches and those who did not, we think we are safe in estimating the whole number in procession at 1500 to 1800. Besides these, there were many stationed on the side walks at various points, who, at all times, are found among the ranks and filed the Democracy. On the whole the affair of Saturday evening was one of the largest and most enthusiastic "marches" ever witnessed in our city. In point of interest and public attraction we doubt if it was ever equalled.

The procession made its final halt in the State House square, where arrangements had been made for public speaking.

Speeches were made successively by Hon. W. J. Brown, Gov. Wallace, Gov. Wagner, and Alex. May. It is unnecessary for us to notice the speeches in detail. The names of the speakers themselves is an index of the character of the entertainment, in which the great mass of the people of our city so enthusiastically participated. It was, indeed, "a feast of reason and flow of soul." One thing, however, we wish particularly to note. The speakers all concurred in bearing testimony to their faith in the Democracy, and that they never saw the Democracy of Indiana more thoroughly aroused to a sense of their duty, or more firmly determined to perform it, to the utmost, than at the present time. Never was a stronger or more healthy spirit of enthusiasm manifested—never was the prospect of a glorious victory more certain. If the spirit which animated the Democracy of our city is shared to any extent by their brethren throughout the State, the majority for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, in Indiana, will exceed any former best given.

EVERETT ACCIDENT.—Max KILLEN.—After Col. HEART S. LANE finished his speech at Crawfordsville, on the Fourth, some inexperienced men commenced firing the cannon, which from carelessness, soon prematurely discharged their literally scaring young man who was running the carriage down, to pieces. He died almost instantly.

At 7 o'clock there was a very large gathering at Crawfordsville on the 7th, to hear Col. H. S. LANE's eulogy on "Ashland" and the "Herald," which was pronounced a very clever production.

"In a Peck of Trouble."

The Fusion papers are racking their ingenuity to the utmost to raise objections to the Kansas bill which has passed the Senate and is now in the House for its concurrence. Although the bill allows all those to vote who may have been driven from the Territory by reason of the recent outrages there, and who shall return previous to the first of October next, yet the Black Republicans pretend that its provisions effectually disfranchise the Free State population now absent from the Territory, because it is impossible for them to get back without undergoing together in sufficient force to defeat the "Border Ruffian Army," who have blockaded the Missouri River and proclaimed martial law along its borders.

This is a weighty objection, truly, to be interposed to a measure which carries upon its face and in its entire essence a spirit of fairness and concession that should commend it to universal favor. Were there no other means of getting into Kansas than by way of the Missouri River, and were it at all certain that the "Ruffians" of the State of Missouri were determined to oppose Northern emigration to Kansas through their State, the argument would not be without some show of plausibility. But as long as Kansas is accessible by way of Iowa and Southern Nebraska, without any considerable addition of time, labor or expense, the objection now raised is remarkable for nothing but its weakness and puerility. It is, moreover, a rather long stretch of credulity to suppose that the citizens of Missouri will persist in forcibly preventing absent citizens of Kansas from quietly returning through their State, or new emigrants from proceeding thither by the same route. If, however, the Missouri State should choose to "close off their own noses," we do not see that any extra exertions need be made to prevent it. That they would be the principal sufferers by the operation, is a proposition that may be assumed without argument in proof of it. If those who are so loud in their denunciation of the Kansas bill, because of the hostile displays of lawless mobs along the Missouri River, will show how those evils are to be remedied by any other process than the action of the State Government of Missouri, they will show what we have not yet been able very clearly to comprehend.

Do they propose that the Federal Government shall provide an escort of United States troops to conduct Kansas refugees safely back to their homes through the State of Missouri? If not, what eligible plan can they hit upon to obviate a difficulty which they themselves claim that the bill passed by the Senate does not provide?

It may be that they regard the doctrine of the "absolute sovereignty of Congress," so prominently and distinctly set forth in the Philadelphia "Platform" as sufficiently extensive to cover the whole ground. Having declared the absolute sovereignty of Congress over the Territories, it is but a single step to claim the same power in reference to the States and the individual citizens of each.—In this way they may be able to reach the Black Republicans prepared to take that step themselves or recommend it to others?

Mass Meeting at the Battle Ground.

From the Lafayette Academy of Monday, we learn that the Democracy of the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana have determined to invite the Democracy of the North-West, to meet in Mass Convention at the Tippecanoe Battle Ground, on Wednesday, the 24th of September, 1856, and the most extensive and perfect arrangements will be entered into to make it the monster gathering of the season. Letters of invitation will be at once written to the most distinguished Democratic orators in the Union, and the attendance of as many as possible secured.

As preliminary to the Convention, meetings will probably be held in the City of Lafayette, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and the gatherings will be continued at the Battle Ground or at Lafayette throughout the week.

The following Committees have been selected, viz:

Tippecanoe County—John Pitt, J. J. Bingham, John Lilly, Jacob Walker and L. B. Stockton.

Montgomery County—Law, Wallace, Robert H. Craig.

Boone County—Wm. C. Kise and McWhorter.

Clinton County—Joseph Ristine, and E. M. McDonald.

Warren County—Dr. Teibs, and Jacob Haines.

COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE AND INVITATIONS.

John Isler, James O'Brien, S. W. Taylor, J. S. Williams and H. S. McCallister.

Official notices will be issued by the Committee as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

THE OLD-LINE WHIGS OF CONFEREY.

The old-line Whigs of the Know-Nothing with the Republicans in Connecticut have left the Old-Line Whigs of Conerey to carry the Whig banner but either to abstain from taking any part in the Presidential election, or uniting with the Democrats in the choice of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. A large number of them will adopt the latter course. Among those who have publicly taken this position are, Col. Hazard, late chairman of the central Whig committee; Hon. Charles Chapman, late Whig member of Congress from the Hartford district; N. Morgan Esq.; Hon. Philip S. Galpin, recently elected Mayor of New Haven by the Democrats, and many others.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EPISCOPAL WESTERN.

We understand (says the Philadelphia North American, of Friday) that the following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Vestry of the Church of Epiphany, held on Monday evening:

Resolved, That the members of the Vestry who have taken deep and sincere regret that in their travels through the State, they never saw the Democracy of Indiana more thoroughly aroused to a sense of their duty, or more firmly determined to perform it, to the utmost, than at the present time. Never was a stronger or more healthy spirit of enthusiasm manifested—never was the prospect of a glorious victory more certain. If the spirit which animated the Democracy of our city is shared to any extent by their brethren throughout the State, the majority for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, in Indiana, will exceed any former best given.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to communicate to the Rector a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

BUCHANAN FLAG.—BROWNE & BROWNE have a large number on hand, containing likenesses of Old Buck. Every flag obtained will secure a full supply for the 17th as early as possible.—They are now issuing two sizes, one twelve by eighteen inches, and the other eighteen by thirty inches. Delegations will be supplied with small flags at the rate of \$1 per 100, and with large ones at \$2 per 100.

Addresses: BROWN & BROWNE, 111 N. Indiana-street.

Full Blown Black Republicanism.

At a recent Black Republican meeting at Conerey, one of the barmen exhibited to public gaze, had the following inscription:—"No Compromise with Slavery—Garrison's rights will be maintained by the ballot box, or by the sword if we fail!" This is Black Republicanism with the mask torn off. In their efforts to conceal the horrid purpose which the foregoing brief extract discloses, the few more discreet leaders of the party who fear the result of an avowed so bold and distinct, find that they cannot undertake a work which they cannot accomplish. As well might the child undertake to control the untamed lion, as for them to attempt to smother the spirit of rebellion, treason and disunion that pervades their ranks. It is an element that does show itself, and will show itself, on every occasion where the smallest license is given to the "Freedom of Speech." It is thundered from the pulpit, echoed in the lecture room, proclaimed from the stump, and reiterated in their public journals.

Old Line Abolitionists, who have passed their lives in rebellion and disunion so long that, with them, the habit has become a second nature, and themselves "at home" in the Black Republican ranks. They are welcomed with a brotherly greeting and assigned prominent positions among the political high priests of the party. Their sentiments, once so odious as to be found but few endorsers, are now uttered as party watch words not only without protest, but with marks of general applause.—Every conservative principle which a majority of the Black Republican party imbibed while acting with Whig and Democratic organizations, has been swallowed up by the will vortex of Abolitionism. Even the New York *Commonwealth*, which was wont to write itself upon a conservation that was the most stable and sober of our Democratic journals, appear radical and egotism in character when compared with it. It is now contesting the palm with *Gazette* and its *Tribune* for the championship of Abolitionism, Sectionalism and Disunionism. In the Philadelphia Convention, the conservative *Commonwealth* gave birth to the odious sentiment which we have made the subject of these remarks. To him belongs its paternity, and sorry are we to see so manifest a disposition on the part of the entire party with which he has enrolled himself, to stand god-father to his landing. It is for the men of the Nation—the people who love the Union and appreciate its blessings—to rebuke the treason of its deserters.

Fire at Madison.

We learn from the Madison *Courier*, of the 3d, that a disastrous fire occurred in that city, on the night previous, destroying the shipyard buildings, the new boats on the ways, and a large quantity of lumber. One of the boats burned was a first class one for the Missouri river trade, nearly completed. She had her engines and boilers up and was valued at \$40,000. She was insured in the *Etna* Star Insurance Companies for twenty-five hundred dollars each. The entire loss is estimated at \$60,000. Only ten thousand of this sum is covered by insurance.

The large boat was being finished on account of the assignees of DAVID WHITE.

The Moderator of a new steamboat boat, had been launched out on the ways on Thursday, and was in a critical position, but escaped uninjured.

The New York *Herald* says we have accounts from Texas of serious disturbances on the Louisiana border. The free negroes, mulattoes and white men, to the number of forty, with the Sheriff at their head, who had been ordered to leave the county, have refused to do so, and have fortified themselves some four miles above Madison. They are reported to have a hundred guns, beside pistols and bowie knives, and to bid defiance to their opponents. Almost every man is armed, and all are in continual apprehension from enemies. The high grass in the prairie affords hiding places every where, and no man can leave his home with safety.

The semi-annual dividend of the New York *Tribune* establishment amounts to about 125 per cent per annum on the capital stock, or over sixty thousand dollars for the past six months. The proprietors have just purchased the *Tribune* buildings from Mr. THOMPSON, paying down 25 per cent of the purchase money out of their annual earnings. They also donated \$1,000 to the Kansas Aid Committee, and \$1,000 to Foreign Vigilance Committee, leaving about 40 per cent. of the earnings to be divided among the stockholders. We should judge from this statement, which is so reliable an authority, that "abstaining for freedom" is a paying business.

Majority Report of the Kansas Commission—Its Conclusion.

The Majority Report of the Kansas Commission, made by Messrs. HOWARD and STEWART, is a very lengthy document, and would probably occupy several columns of the *Union*. The testimony which it contains is relied upon to establish the following facts and conclusions, which form the closing portion of the report:

First, That each election in the Territory held under the organic or alleged Territorial law, has been carried by organized invasions from the States of Missouri, by which the people of the Territory have been driven from their homes, and the rights secured to them by the organic law.

Second, That the alleged Territorial Legislature was an illegally constituted body, and had no power to pass valid laws, and that its enactments are, therefore, null and void.

Third, That these alleged laws have not, as a general thing, been used to protect persons and property and to punish wrong, but for unlawful purposes.

Fourth, That the election under which the sitting Governor, John W. Whitfield, holds his office, was held in the presence of any valid law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the choice of those who were present.

Fifth, That the election under which the sitting Governor, Andrew H. Reeder, claims his seat, was held in the presence of no valid law, and that it should be regarded only as the expression of the choice of those who were present.

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Seventh, That in the present condition of Kansas, there is a fair and honest election without a new census, a stringent and well-guarded election law, the selection of impartial judges, and the presence of United States troops at every place of election.

Eighth, That the various elections held in the Territory preliminary to the formation of the State Government, have been as regular as the disturbed condition of the Territory would allow; and that the Constitution passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

Ninth, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

Tenth, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

Eleventh, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

Twelfth, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

Thirteenth, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

Fourteenth, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

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Sixteenth, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

Seventeenth, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

Eighteenth, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

Nineteenth, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

Twentieth, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

Twenty-first, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

Twenty-second, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

Twenty-third, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

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Twenty-sixth, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

Twenty-seventh, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

Twenty-eighth, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

Twenty-ninth, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

Thirtieth, That the printing of our Constitution, as passed by the Convention, held in pursuance of said elections, embodies the will of a majority of the people.

The Issue on the Kansas Question between the Two Houses.

This Senate had a session of twenty hours on Wednesday last, the bill providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union, being the subject of debate. The bill was reported by the committee on the 2d inst. and was read twice on the 3d inst. The bill was then referred to the committee on the 4th inst. and was read twice on the 5th inst. The bill was then referred to the committee on the 6th inst. and was read twice on the 7th inst. The bill was then referred to the committee on the 8th inst. and was read twice on the 9th inst. The bill was then referred to the committee on the 10th inst. and was read twice on the 11th inst. The bill was then referred to the committee on the 12th inst. and was read twice on the 13th inst. The bill was then referred to the committee on the 14th inst. and was read twice on the 15th inst. The bill was then referred to the committee on the 16th inst. and was read twice on the 17th inst. 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