State Sentinel.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13, 1856.

Double Dealing.

The position of MORTON before the public is a peculiar, but not a very honest or enviable one. To the Filmore men of the State he is smiling, truculent and obsequious. In the eyes of the Abolitionists he is a real Simon Pure apostle of Black Republicanism, and occupies the broad ground of their platform, upon which GEO. W. JULIAN says he can stand and preach the full doctrine of Abolitionism. The Abolitionists look upon MORTON as their man, as "bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh."

It has been the intention of the leaders and directors of the Abolition movement, to make it and its principles, the governing party and the leaven of fanatical opposition to the Union and to the Constitution. When Senator WILSON addressed the people at their mass meeting at Indianapolis, in 1854, he urged the policy of allowing the anti-slavery or abolition sentiment to underlay the whole platform of fusion principles, and endeavored to show its progressive spirit, by reviewing its onward march in the New England States, and in Ohio and Michigan, &c. His advice was followed in Indiana, and the Know Nothings blended their then great strength with the Abolitionists and acheived a triumph over the Democracy.

No sooner had victory perched upon the united standard, than did the Abolitionists set about appropriating the results to their own benefit, and to the establishment of themselves as the dominant or ruling party in the State. They determined to crush out or absorb the whole of the Know Nothing party, and to place their own black flag at the head of the column, and to compel their late allies to fight under their leadership and under their banner.

When the Convention of Fusionists assembled at Indianapolis, in May, the right of the Abolitionists to rule and to direct was openly asserted and maintained, and the Know Nothings were told in plain and direct terms, that they might either follow in the Abolition track, or let it alone, as they pleased, or that they might withdraw from the Convention. So overbearing and insulting was the conduct of these puffed up Abolition leaders, that many National Know Nothings refused to be further governed by them, and the delegates from the Second Congressional District even went so far as to decline to name or present any Electors from that District.—The managers of the matter were MORTON'S Abolition supporters, and they succeeded in getting their favorites before the people. O. P. MORTON, JAS. H. CRAVENS, and CONRAD BAKER, on their State ticket, are full blooded Abolitionists, and are well and fully understood by their Abolition friends.

Judge MORTON has given undeniable and indisputable evidence of his devotion to the interests of Abolitionism. He was a delegate to the famous Pittsburgh Ablition Convention, over which FRANCIS P. BLAIR presided, and attended that Convention and participated in its deliberations. GEORGE W. JULIAN, WILLIAM GROSS and O. P. MORTON went as delegates from the burnt, or Wayne district, and JULIAN was one of the Vice Presidents. The object of the meeting of the Pittsburgh Convention, which assembled immediately before and at the time of the Philadelphia Convention, which was represented by SHEETS & Co., was to forestall the action of the Philadelphia Convention and to compel them to nominate an Abolition candidate for President, instead of Mr. FILLMORE. MORTON'S Abolition proclivities took him to Pittsburgh, and with JULIAN and GROSS, he played his part there to the satisfaction of his Abolition friends in Indiana, who rewarded him with the nomination of Governor.

MORTON and his friends are now very solicitous to tie on the FILLMORE men of Indiana to the baggage car of Abolitionism, after having contemptonously used them, and after having defied their power at the Indianapolis Convention.

When MORTON and the Abolitionists want the help of the FILLMORE men, they are very plausible and kind. When they have favors to bestow they are all kept for the benefit of Abolitionists.

Make Room for Bennett Again.

BENNETT is, in many things, a most infamous scoundrel, but he manages somehow to make his scoundrelism and his interest run in the same current. His interest now is to elect FREMONT; consequently he will do or say nothing that can lessen or injure his prospects. Whatever he says, therefore, in connection with his candidate for the Presidency, is to be regarded as good evidence in the hands of his opponents.

Having said this much, we wish to call attention to the monstrous fabrications that are got up by political knaves and palmed off upon an unsuspecting public as truthful biographies of FREMONT. Speaking of these, the *Herald* says:

> The so-called lives of Fremont, with one exception, are execrable; they are beyond example the most atrocious attempts at murder that we have ever seen in the way of biography.—There has been one written by a Mr. Bigelow, and another by a Mr. Upham. We have looked into these volumes, and really cannot conceive that it would be possible to produce anything more calculated to injure and weaken the candidate. Bigelow dives into the most absurd and ridiculous researches, raking and scraping up all sorts of private matters, apparently for the purpose of giving material to the enemy; for the very events upon which have been based at least one-half the personal assaults which have been directed against Colonel Fremont, have been first given in this book.—Blockheads should never be politicians, particularly among an intelligent-thinking people like those of this country.

Upon this exposure of the *Herald*, the Ohio *Statesman* makes the following sharp and pithy comment:

> That these lives, hunting into the unexplored and unexplorable private history of Fremont and his parents, have been the cause of the many articles in the public papers, sliding in the mysterious hunt after an untarnished history, is most true, and why not. If it were necessary to start up the indecent question of run a-ways, of births, of divorces and marriages in Fremont's history by his own biographers, it was but natural that others should seek also to aid in the commendable exploration, into the indelicate love scenes, of both the dead and the living!

THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.—Will the conductors of this sterling Democratic paper see to it that a copy is mailed to the *Enquirer* every day? We now very seldom have an opportunity of seeing it. We cannot keep posted in Indiana politics without the *Sentinel*.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

The *Sentinel* has been sent to our Cincinnati exchanges by express.

The request of the *Enquirer* will be complied with, as the change from express to mail will insure certainty in the receipt of our paper.

☞ The Democrats of Howard County hold a Mass Meeting at Kokomo, on the 19th of this month. The Democrats of adjoining counties are invited to attend.

[For the Indiana State Sentinel.]

The True Issue.

The questions involved in the coming contest are of vital importance,—but they are not such pitiful pretences as whether BROOKS was wrong to beat SUMNER, or whether the outrages in Kansas have been committed by Abolitionists or Democrats. The great party which bears aloft, full high-advanced, the banner of the Constitution and the Union, of truth and virtue, of popular sovereignty and respect for law will not stultify itself by condescending to debate such false and trivial issues.

The great question submitted to the American people in the coming election is this,—shall the co-equal sovereignty of the States, and the compromises of the Constitution be maintained, or shall this beautiful fabric of the Federal Union, the admiration and envy of all nations, reared by the wisdom of our fathers and preserved up to this time by the mutual love and forbearance of their children, be changed in its essential features and finally leveled with the dust by the torch of the incendiary in the hand of the fanatic?

The attempt of the Abolition party to affix conditions and stipulations on the admission of new States, is one which, if it could be carried out, would revolutionize the whole character of our government. The perfect equality of *all* the States, new as well as old in political rights and privileges is a truth which should be emblazoned in letters of living light on every American heart; and yet this great cardinal principle, it is proposed to blot from existence. The question of slavery or no slavery in Kansas is altogether subordinate, the mere form, the external guise, the accidental circumstance by which this great issue is to be brought to a trial. Shall this Union continue to be, as it has heretofore been, a confederation of independent communities, each possessing all the powers of the others—a band of loving sisters—or shall it be a conglomeration of unequal yoke-fellows, some sisters and some slaves?

By attaching conditions to the admission of a State, you fix on her a badge of colonial servitude; she is in no proper sense of the word, a State; she is not a State as the word is used in the Federal Constitution. She is a dependency under the tutelage of Congress, and stands branded by the very terms of her admission as a poor, imbecile creature, who needed a guardian to dictate her course of action. Shall we change in this most important particular the fundamental plan of our government? Undoubtedly the Black Republicans mean what they say, when they declare that another slave State shall never exist in the Union; and be it remembered that at least thirty new States must come into the Union, and although the highest judicial authority has decided that restrictions which cannot be imposed on a State *after* its admission cannot be imposed at the time of its admission, these men, in their insane fanaticism would abolish that reasonable rule of construction. If they controlled the action of our government, and the State of Indiana, the sovereign State of Indiana, clothed in the plenitude of her people's majesty, should choose to establish the institution of slavery, her Senators and Representatives would be refused an entrance into the halls of Congress, or the Federal Judges would liberate every black who might be brought into the State. These men contend that Indiana is still trammelled by the Ordinance of 1787 and by the act of Congress of April 19th, 1816, which made certain of its provisions, irrevocable. It is well that such doctrines are repudiated by our courts of law and by our people; but this party is moving heaven and earth—no, not heaven, hell and earth—to bring about a change of public sentiment and if they succeed, a long farewell to sense and moderation. Hence, the infinite importance of insisting on the co-equal sovereignty of all the States, as one of the peculiar and essential features of government. A question more momentous has never been presented since the time that the different States of the old confederacy assembled in their respective conventions to decide on the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It devolved on them to determine whether the little republics of the Western World should form that compact and league of mutual amity which, under a kind Providence, has done so much for the happiness and dignity of man, or whether they should continue in the broken and fragmentary condition in which they were left by the revolutionary war.

They decided to stand or fall together, and to this hour they *have* stood together, monuments of the greatness of free institutions and of the value of the Federal Union. But the doctrine which gives that Union its inmost life, the co-equal sovereignty of all the States, is imperiled in the present contest; and no language is too strong to express the importance of maintaining it in all its amaranthine freshness as the most glorious contribution of the Western hemisphere to the science of government. If Congress can refuse to admit a State because she tolerates slavery, they may do it because she permits capital punishment or prohibits paper money. In fact there will be no limit to the absolute Czarism of the General Government. It is against this centralization of power that the Democratic party is now and ever has been fighting.

But the leaders of the opposition, without abandoning this detestable heresy, which would degrade every new State by subjecting it to the whims of a partisan Congress, have, *for the moment*, thrown it into the back ground. Perceiving that the doctrine of popular sovereignty, when properly understood, must meet the approbation of the American people, they have invented a counterfeit of it in the shape of their sham Topeka Conventions and Constitutions—they have stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in. But we can easily strip them of their disguise. Popular sovereignty does not mean mobocracy; it means law and order, and its voice is the harmony of the world. It is virtuous, reasonable and disinterested, the child of truth, and it, in the opinions of such men as Lane and Reeder, finds no likeness to itself. The advocates of despotism have now become the promoters of anarchy; in fact, they are the abetters at one and the same time, of both these direful extremes—fit but ominious conjunction. In Congress and in the resolutions of their Conventions they demand that the General Government should exercise an arbitrary power over the free will of the people, and at the same moment they would inaugurate the rule of a few misguided men, a mere fragment of the people, irregularly and illegally brought together, and acting in plain violation of the laws and Constitution of their country. They would have this fragment dictate to the majority, and that too in the formation of the fundamental law of the future State. But the well-balanced intellect cannot be withdrawn from its respect for law and order and the constituted authorities of the land by these reckless and unhappy attempts.

And why this agitation? There is neither philanthropy nor justice in their motives and purposes. They will not liberate a single slave, nor will they ameliorate the condition of one. Why then this false and hollow appeal to the sympathies of our nature? It is thus the mass of the people may be seduced into prostituting those sympathies at the ballot box by the election of designing men who care nothing for the welfare of the slave. His exclusion from Kansas will do him no good. It is no limitation on the institution; it presents no scheme of emancipation; it furnishes no assistance to the South to get rid of the evil; it surrounds her with a wall of fire, within which her fair civilization must perish amid social convulsion. It is a scramble for political power and the spoils of office—a fight kept up by systematic abuse of the Northern Democracy as the friends of slavery, and by exciting ill-will, jealousy, and mistrust against our Southern brethren.—These wire-workers stand exposed, in all the nakedness of knavery, as unscrupulous politicians, who take advantage of the virtuous and sympathetic feelings of the people to effect a division of parties, and thereby secure power and place to themselves.

If the people of Kansas, when the question is submitted to them, should decide in favor of freedom, these men would be ruined, their occupation would be gone, and they would rail against the Democracy as the citizens of Ephesus did against St. Paul for destroying the trade in graven images.—They want agitation, not peace. Excitement is their very life—and if Kansas should become a slave State, it will be a result brought about by the men who originated the Emigrant Aid Societies of Massachusetts.

Kansas may possibly come into the Union as a slave State; but that question is not yet determined; it is to be left to the free and unbiased choice of the bona fide inhabitants.

But, even if slavery should be incorporated into the State constitution, it would exist only on paper, it would be but a name, a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. Slavery in Kansas would be what it is in Delaware. It would soon pass away into regions more suited to the Negro, and better fitted for his labor, and which for a long time to come will be large enough for the employment of that labor. The Southern people have no slaves to spare to take to Kansas. Compared with the North, they are not a migratory race; and millions of acres of sugar and cotton land are yet to be occupied. Besides, the annual increase of the white population, as compared to the black, is nearly nine to one—a most significant fact, for it proves beyond controversy, that the political superiority of the free States must go on increasing forever. This fact is deeply to be pondered, as it demonstrates how utterly false is this clamor about Southern aggression. The Southern States could not be aggressive if they would; they have not the power, and the disproportion between the two sections is increasing every day. The full tide of population, native and foreign, is sweeping on from the free States to the prairies and forests of the West, and must in the course of nature and by the inevitable necessity of things cover those vast regions with a free people. Slavery, in nine-tenths of our present national domain, would be as powerles against the ocean of immigration as Bishop Hatto was against the army of rats. Nebraska and Minesota will make five free States to two slave States from Kansas. In defence of the South it should be said she does not desire Kansas for purposes of profit. It would be better for her citizens, in a pecuniary point of view, to take their slaves to Texas. She wants Kansas simply as a means of protection against the encroachments of the Abolitionists of the North; for she fears and has good reason to fear, unless the Democracy maintains its ascendency that all this agitation and animosity *will end* in violent interference with her domestic concerns. She does not believe that those who disclaim such interference will be able, twenty years hence, to make their disclaimer hold good. Therefore, her desire to colonize this new territory is not the offspring of avarice, but of self-defence. If the Federal constitution was respected, such apprehensions would be groundless, for one single slave State, though surrounded by free States, would be perfectly secure under the broad shield of that instrument. But Southern statesmen know full well that the abolition feeling, gaining every day in intensity and malignity, will soon cease to be a respecter of constitutions; and their resistance to the free-soil party, is in fact, a struggle for their altars and fire-sides; a gallant, but it may be a vain attempt to save their sunny clime from the barbarism and sterility to which Hayti and Jamaica have been doomed.

Southern people believe that indiscriminate emancipation would be a damnable iniquity alike destructive to master and slave, a folly and a sin to make angels weep, and which would put back the clock of human progress a thousand years. And yet any man who reads the speeches of Seward, Sumner, Hale and Wade, all members of the United States Senate, cannot fail to perceive that they are thirsting for the power to perpetrate this enormity. Wade calls all slaveholders vandals, Seward charges them with fraud perfidy and dishonor, and Sumner exhausts the whole vocabulary of vituperative epithets, and yet every word of this abuse applies to Washington, Jefferson, Madison Monroe, Jackson, Henry Clay and thousands of the best men that ever lived. How different is this spirit from that which actuated our fathers.

> "We have lived and loved together,
> Through many a changing year."

is a sentiment which should encircle the stars of our national flag, and find an echo in every American heart. But alas! it is not so. Nor can we justly blame the Southern people for this alienation of feeling; the Black Republicans have caused it; they have chillingly repelled the warm advances of men who have a common inheritance of glory in the history of the past. The South loves the Union, for she helped to make it. The great thoughts and strong minds of those who formed that immortal league belonged to her. But she loves self-preservation, and the safety of her wives and children, even better than the Union. Listen to what James Buchanan said on this subject in 1855. His warning words are as true now as then, though Heaven forbid that his apprehensions should ever be realized:

> "This question of domestic slavery is a weak point in our institutions. Tariffs may be raised almost to prohibition, and then they may be reduced so as to yield no adequate protection to the manufacturer; our Union is sufficiently strong to endure the shock.—Fierce political storms may arise; the moral elements of the country may be convulsed by the struggles of ambitious men for the highest honors of government. The sunshine does not more certainly succeed the storm, than all will again be peace. Touch this question of slavery seriously—let it once be made manifest to the people of the South that they cannot live with us except in a state of continual alarm and apprehension for their wives and their children, for all that is near and dear to them upon the earth, and the Union is from that moment dissolved. It does not then become a question of expediency, but of self-preservation. It is a question brought home to the fireside, to the domestic circle of every white man in the Southern States."

It is against the vindictive, unbrotherly and unchristian spirit which finds an utterance in the tirades of Seward and Sumner, that the Southern people ask assistance from the Northern Democracy—and to them they would gladly surrender Kansas as a free State, because in their hands the fact of the freedom of Kansas would not jeopardize the safety of fifteen States. We repeat it, the South has no wish to take her slaves to Kansas, provided she can carry there the conciliation, brotherly love and mutual respect which presided over the councils of our fathers when they formed the Constitution. As willingly would she yield all its fair expanse to her Northern brethren as she gave them the great North-West in 1787, on condition that she could evoke from the dead past the kindness, sympathy and good will which then filled the hearts of the wise founders of our republic. James Buchanan is a man who is imbued with their statesmanship and actuated with their spirit, and his triumphant election will be a token and a pledge that the American people are one in soul as in name, and worthy of the magnificent destiny before them. And he will be elected. To doubt it is to arraign the goodness of God.

Throughout the vast extent of this Union the nation's heart beats in full and harmonious throbs of joy at his nomination. His name will be more potent than an army with banners. He is the long-looked for PACIFICATOR who has, in the fullness of time, come to accomplish a great work. He is the embodiment of the public will; he is the exponent of the public hope, and, like the rainbow which spans the storm, is the herald of halcyon days to come.

That invisible Providence, whose hand gathers up the scattered threads of individual life and fortune, and weaves them into the mighty web and woof of national history, has brought together, in fit conjunction, the HOUR and the MAN. Now is the crisis of our national fate, and James Buchanan the anointed hero of our national preservation—

> "Statesman, yet friend to truth, of soul sincere,
> In honor faithful, and in conscience clear."

He is the favorite son of Pennsylvania, which locks the arch of our glorious Union; he comes from the land of William Penn, the lover of peace and good will to all, and it is an auspicious omen that he will be the bright harbinger of harmony and concord—that he will knit again together the broken bands of brotherly love, and that he will hush every note of discord in the one grand and swelling chorus of the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union, now and forever.

When Rome's teeming millions came forth as one man to greet the return of Cicero from exile, and made the blue vault of the Italian sky ring with their shouts of triumph, it was a sight so glorious and inspiring that the great orator himself declared that one hour of such life was worth a whole eternity of common existence. But the pæans of exultation which heralded the return of Cicero were but faint whispers compared to the jubilant anthems of joy with which James Buchanan will be borne to the Presidential chair, amid the happy hopes of a united people.

Our illustrious standard-bearer is the representative of moral and political truths which wake to perish never, which neither knavery nor folly nor fanaticism can utterly abolish or destroy. Men may rise, flourish, and fade; the doctrines of the Democratic party are eternal and unwithering. Hence temporary disasters and defeats, so long as it is true to its principles, are nothing.

> "Truth, crushed to earth, will rise again,
> The eternal years of God are hers;
> But error wounded writhes in pain
> And dies amid her worshippers."

T. B. H.

[Correspondence of the Sentinel.]

The Canvass in the Second District—Prospects of the Democracy—English and Wilson—Wolf and Laird—The County Convention, etc., etc.

NEW ALBANY, Sept. 11, 1856.

A gallant fight is being made by the Democracy of the Second District—a fight which will result in the triumph of the party by a largely increased majority over former years. Every Democrat in the District has his armor on, and each one is fired by that enthusiasm and determination which a good cause begets, and which a certainty of being in the right always engenders.

There never was a fairer prospect of success to actuate any party to efficient work, than that which now encourages the Democracy in every county in this District. They are steadily gaining upon the combined FILLMORE and FREMONT opposition, by acquisitions from their ranks—such acquisitions, too, as tell effectively in a political canvass. We have to-day been assured by six gentlemen of this city, old men, and all highly respectable, that, although they had never in their lives voted a Democratic ticket, they would this year vote our entire State and National tickets. And such changes, we are told, are by no means uncommon. The old men—the whole people, in fact, are for the Democracy.

On Tuesday night, the candidates for Congress in this District, addressed a large audience at the Market House in this city. The meeting was opened by Mr. Wilson. The Fillmore-Fremont nominee—(we say Fillmore-Fremont because the gentleman is for both Fillmore and the "Wooly Horse" for President)—in a speech of about one hour and a half in length.

Wilson's speech was a master-piece of arrogance, inasmuch as he set out upon the presumption that, *individually*, he was the source of all knowledge, all law, and all eloquence, and that the sovereign people were only sovereign in one thing, to-wit: *ignorance*. He laid down propositions so absurd that even the boys in the crowd ridiculed them; while his attempts at argument were as signal failures as his propositions were silly absurdities. He is a great ranter. He "saws the air" with his hands, and throws his body into such contortions as would indicate the existence of worms in his abdominals were he a little younger. His whole speech was made up of fustian—abounding in misrepresentations of the Democratic party and its policy, so contemptible, absurd and false, as to excite a very general feeling of disgust for him, even among gentlemen of his own party.

After shaking his head sufficiently to addle his brains, (if he could be accused of having any) and gyrating his body immensely—abusing Mr. English and misrepresenting his course while in Congress, he relieved his audience of a great bore, by giving way to that gentleman.

The speech of Mr. E. was pronounced by all who heard it, one of the fairest, most manly arguments made in this city during the present campaign. It was a straightforward, independent enunciation of his principles—the principles which had ever governed his political actions—and by which he now stood, and for which he now fought. He indulged in none of the low vituperation which characterized the speech of his competitor—he dealt only in facts—backing his propositions with the evidences which carried their truths home to the hearts and reason of his listeners. He was for his country—his whole country. He could fight under no flag which had fifteen of the bright stars of the constellation of the Union blotted from its folds. He could make battle for no sectional party, led on by all the old Abolition fanatics of the day. He vindicated his course in Congress. He had been true to his constituents—true to the Constitution; and let fanaticism sharpen its fangs on treason as it might; let disunion be preached by hypocritical philanthropists as now it was being done—let anarchy threaten or dismemberment cast its dark pall over this glorious confederation, he would be found on the side of his country—in the ranks of the Democratic party—that party which had led our country on to greatness and to glory.

The speech was received by all with great satisfaction—and even Mr. E.'s bitterest political enemies could pick no flaw in it.

Wherever Mr. English speaks he makes converts to the cause of Democracy. His majority in the district will not be less than 2,500 votes.

Last night (Wednesday) the Fillmore and Buchanan Electors for this District, addressed a very large crowd in this city. Mr. Wolfe, the Democratic Elector, though a young man, proved himself a man of nerve and talent. He fairly vanquished his competitor, Mr. Laird, leaving him the most completely skinned individual that has visited this city during the canvass. We have never heard a bolder, more manly vindication of Democratic principles and policy, than that given by Mr. W. Every proposition he laid down he demonstrated by the facts and the record, and there was no point made by his antagonist, the falacy of which he did not show. Mr. W. is making a gallant fight in his electoral district.

In this County, (Floyd,) the Democracy are fully organized, and are full of hope. This city, so long the hot-bed of Know-Nothingism, and Know Nothing outrage, has suffered to such an extent from the follies which the Know Nothings have committed, that her citizens have begun to see the necessity of applying that remedy which they still have—the extermination of the unholy order in their midst. Brass knucks are now at a discount here, and none but the lowest vagabonds have now the temerity to disturb the public meetings of the Democracy—a thing which they formerly did with impunity. The common sense of the people is returning, and they are beginning to reason again; and, as a consequence, the ranks of the Democracy are daily swelling with accessions from the ranks of the opposition.

Willard's majority in Floyd County will not be less than 275 or 300. "Stick a pin there!" There never was a deeper or more determined feeling excited in favor of a cause, than here manifests itself in favor of the Democracy.

October next will tell the story of the redemption of this county from the rule of the vandal gang which has blighted its prosperity—given to its beautiful city the name of the "Brass Knuck City"—the city of outrage. The Democratic banner will again wave where, in other years, it has floated in triumph. The whole Democratic ticket, County, State, and National, will receive a large majority. C.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY.—On Saturday last, the 13th inst., the Democracy of this county nominated WILLIAM T. MURDOCK for Representative, E. H. HOLLIDAY for Treasurer, SILAS BEARD for Sheriff, and JACOB SICKLER and W. F. RITCHIE for Commissioners.—These gentlemen are all admirably qualified for the positions named, and it is a ticket which the Democracy of Tippecanoe can and will elect.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15, 1855.

The Kansas Crisis.

The recent armed invasion of LANE, with his gang of hirelings and bullies, into Kansas, has aroused a spirit of fanaticism and antagonism in that Territory, which, unless immediately quelled, threatens to disturb the peace of the whole country. Whoever may have been accountable for the past disturbances which have occurred in Kansas, there can be no difficulty now in fixing the responsibility for the present dangerous state of affairs which there exist. All the troubles of that Territory have arisen from outside interference, and now we see the unquiet and desperate spirits of the country invited to make that a common ground for theft, murder and all kinds of social crimes. And why does this state of things exist? If we were not on the eve of an exciting Presidential election, which the Black Republican leaders hope to carry by fanning and feeding the flames of discord, hatred and strife, and their attending evils, in that unfortunate Territory, there would be no difficulty in solving the troubles of Kansas.

As hopeless as matters now look, we have an abiding confidence that the voice of the good and true men of the country will be heard above the din of party strife, demanding that prompt and decisive action on the part of the powers that be, that will give order, peace and an efficient government to that Territory. And we believe that so far as the Federal Government is concerned, all necessary action has been taken to produce these desired results.

The new Governor of Kansas has just entered upon the discharge of his arduous and delicate duties, and we have no doubt but that he will prove himself the man for the occasion. Governor GEARY is in the prime and vigor of manhood, possessing undoubted physical and moral courage, of sound judgment, cool temperament, unflinching purpose and superior administrative faculties, and we question not but that he will speedily solve the difficulties of Kansas, and give security and peace to her people. Ample discretionary powers, we understand, have been conferred upon him, to accomplish the object of his mission, and the whole power of the Government, if need be, will be at his command, to aid in the rightful discharge of his duty. But few eras have occurred in the history of the country, so fraught with importance and interest for its future welfare, and seldom has so deep a responsibility for its weal and woe, been confided to the action of a single individual.

From what we know of the character and purposes of Gov. GEARY, we believe that he will be stimulated in the discharge of his trust by high and honorable motives. No mere partizan views will control him, but his end will be the future well being of Kansas and the good of the whole country. We trust his first act will be to drive from the Territory all those who have gone there for the purpose of interfering with or controlling the affairs of the Territory. If this outside interference is terminated, peace will be restored to Kansas, and a wise and just administration of her internal affairs will give harmony and prosperity to her citizens.

The country awaits with deep anxiety for that prompt, decisive and efficient action on the part of Governor GEARY, which will favorably determine the Kansas crisis.

☞ In this we hope no disappointment will occur, and the accomplishment of which by him will add fame and honor to his already well-earned reputation.

And it is not only the Kansas difficulties themselves which need to be removed, but, more than all, that spirit, rampant throughout the land, which has produced them. We believe no event will do more to accomplish this, restore harmony and give stability to the country, than the election of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE; and the attainment of that end should not only be the wish, but the determined purpose of every patriotic citizen.

Lapping the Blood of Treason.

The opposition papers are loud in their denunciations of the President, because he has given orders to repel invasion and insurrection in Kansas. The "howl" now is that the "Free State men of the Territory" are to be subdued and driven out by the United States Government. If "free State men" are found in open rebellion against the government, and are stirring up violence and disorder among the people, they will, undoubtedly, be arrested and punished. If "border ruffians" from Missouri, or any other quarter, are guilty of like offences, they, too, will receive the same treatment. Both classes come equally within the scope of the President's instructions to Gov. GEARY and Gen. SMITH.

The telegraphic dispatch from the State Department to Gov. G., on the 9th, in view of the retaliatory movements which LANE'S outrages have excited, on the part of the Missourians, directs him "to maintain the public peace and bring to punishment all acts of violence and disorder by whomsoever perpetrated." No military operations will be carried on in Kansas, otherwise than under his instructions and orders. Hence he is instructed not to permit the employment of militia or any armed bodies of men, unless they have been regularly mustered into the service of the United States.

The policy of the President is too well known to leave the "freedom shriekers" a peg to hang a "howl" on. Every well disposed citizen in Kansas and out of it, will sanction and sustain the President in his efforts to restore quiet and preserve order. None but a traitor to his country and to humanity would rejoice in a continuance of the scenes that have followed each other in quick succession, since LANE raised the flag of civil war and rebellion upon its soil. The cry now raised, that the "free State men" of Kansas are to be subdued and driven from the Territory, is an open acknowledgment that they are in rebellion against the government, and are committing violence and outrage upon the people. But a large majority of the "free State men" of Kansas have nothing to do with the robberies, murders, and other acts of fiendish barbarity that have marked the entrance, among them, of JIM LANE and his hired legion of bullies and cut-throats. Hundreds and hundreds of "free State men" in Kansas are just as anxious to see peace and order restored in that territory, as the political agitators out of Kansas are to see riot, disorder, violence and outrage kept up there to furnish political capital for the campaign.

Those who are for anarchy and blood-shed will, of course, denounce the President and the local authorities in Kansas. Those who are in favor of law and order, will sustain him and them.

☞ We notice that SCHUYLER COLFAX has at last been compelled, much against his inclination and several positive refusals, to canvass the 9th Congressional District with Judge STUART, commencing this day, the 15th.

☞ The story of the massacre of eighty free state men at Stranger Creek, which appeared in Chicago on Thursday, and reached here on Saturday, we judge from the above to be false, or greatly exaggerated. It has the look of having been started as a hoax, to throw discredit on the real occurrences in the Territory, which are certainly bloody and painful enough.—*Journal.*

Any man who can lay claim to even a moderate share of shrewdness and discrimination, would have judged the "Stranger Creek" affair to be false, without any counter statement to prove it such.

It carried evidence of its falsity on its own face, and yet Black Republican papers were most eager to make all possible use of it to excite the prejudices and harrow up the feelings of such as are weak enough to be duped by their shallow artifices. The Bulletin board at the News Room, we noticed, was graced with the most horrifying tale, and was surrounded, all the afternoon, on Saturday, by scores of people anxious to learn the latest news from Kansas.

The idea of the *Journal* that the story was started as a hoax to throw discredit upon the real occurrences in the Territory, is original with the editor of that sheet, and is every way worthy of its paternity. The tale was manufactured in the office of the Chicago *Tribune*, the great laboratory of all the Kansas iniquities that are needed to keep the Black Republican electioneering machinery moving. It is quite likely that that delectable abolition sheet would get up an incredible story for the express purpose of throwing doubt upon the truth of real occurrences in Kansas! A most logical conclusion, that—truly!

☞ The hollow-hearted hypocrisy of the pseudo-philanthrophist of the Black Republican party is, in nothing, more manifest than in the wail which they are continually sending up, over "bleeding Kansas." They can shed their crocodile tears over the wrongs of that unhappy territory, and yet the first step that is taken to quell disturbance and punish outrage, is met with their fierce denunciation and open opposition. They can groan and weep when Kansas suffers, and yet they would heartlessly expose her to the fury of the insatiate band of semi-demons who are infesting her borders like a scourge. Such is Black Republican philanthropy! The shallowness of their pretensions is too apparent to deceive any one who has a head to think or a heart to feel. Their intolerable hypocrisy is too bare-faced to shield them from the hearty execration of every man who respects honesty and has a due regard for the peace, safety and well-being of society. They will be spurned by every right-thinking man as enemies to the people and traitors to the government of their country.

Seventh District.

The Democrats of this District will hold a Grand Mass Meeting at Terre Haute, on Tuesday, September 30th. A general invitation is given, and extensive preparations will be made for all who may attend. Distinguished speakers will be in attendance, and every effort will be made to give it interest.

We are happy to notice that the canvass in this district is progressing finely, and there is every prospect of a large majority for DAVIS. The well known nationality and conservatism of the people of this district forbids any other conclusion.

At the grand mass meeting of the Fremonters of this district on Wednesday last, not over 2,000 persons were present, and by actual computation not more than 1,000 voters. This is a poor show for Woolleyism in Western Indiana.

☞ Black Republicanism is, certainly, one of the most inventive institutions that ever flourished.

One of its most promising geniuses, the "Vernon Weekly *Banner*" gets off the following:

> "The slavery question is the real issue between the two parties."

So spoke Jesse D. Bright at Indianapolis last week. Jesse and his party takes the side of slavery and the South, while the Republican party takes that of freedom and the Union.

Jesse and his party says the outrageous laws of Kansas shall be enforced, although they are an outrage and disgrace, as he has already said; while the Republican party say they shall not be enforced.

Jesse says slavery shall go into Kansas if the South want it there, and the Republican party says no, never!

This is a new version of Senator BRIGHT'S speech, which the *Journal* will please notice. Though the editor of that sheet might hesitate to coin a lie so unblushingly stupid and bare-faced, he may, perhaps, be willing to back up his brother in iniquity, by *endorsing* it.

"No Truth in It."

The Fusion papers got up a very clever bit of romance, based upon a speech made by GEO. C. BATES, of California, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, in which Mr. BATES stated that Colonel FREMONT was, some months ago, tendered the nomination for President, by certain Democratic leaders, and declined because he could not agree with them on the slavery question. Mr. BATES was indiscreet enough to mention names in connection with the transaction, and the result is, that the whole story has been "blown skyhigh." The New York *Tribune* and other opposition papers who gave currency to the fabrication, now admit that *"there is no truth in it."*

The Second District.

The Democracy of this District have called a Mass Meeting at New Albany, on Friday, Sept. 26th. As this will probably be the only grand rally of the Democracy in this District, previous to the election, a general turn out is expected. Distinguished speakers will be present and every effort made to give the meeting interest.

From all accounts Mr. ENGLISH is doing yeoman service in this district. Fully prepared to meet all the issues of the day, he makes a strong impression wherever he speaks. This district will give a good account of herself in the State election, largely increasing her usual Democratic majority.

Fillmore State Convention in Ohio.

The friends of FILLMORE, in Ohio, held a State Convention, at Columbus, on the 10th inst., and nominated a full State ticket.

The Convention was largely attended, and seventy thousand votes were pledged to the ticket put in nomination.

H. W. STANBERRY was nominated for Congress in the Franklin district. He says he can beat SAM GALLOWAY, the present Abolition incumbent, if he cannot beat the Democratic candidate, S. S. Cox.

INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The earnings of this Road for the month ending August 31st, are:

Passenger,	$24,080 32
Freight,	26,436 87
Mail,	732 68
Express,	328 09
Total,	$52,577 97
Earnings for August, 1855,	$35,926 50

☞ The Dayton Democratic gathering on Wednesday, the 17th, bids fair to be *the* monster of the season.

[For the State Sentinel.]

What Illinois will Do?

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 9.

EDITORS STATE SENTINEL.—*Gentlemen:*—The following is a calculation carefully made by one who has canvassed the entire State, and is fully posted up as to the relative strength of parties in every district. It is confidently believed that this calculation will be found near the truth. Our friends in Indiana may therefore rely upon it, as far as human sagacity and care are entitled to consideration, in coming to correct conclusions on a subject of this character. The Black Republicans do not claim this State with much confidence; the deliberate, calm men amongst them admit there is much room to doubt.—The Fremont party in this State is headed by the Rev. Owen Lovejoy, who is believed to be as black an Abolitionist as Garrison ever was. Buchanan stock is rising in Illinois, as the sober second thought begins to give signs of vitality. Democracy has not fulfilled its destiny in the world; till then, God holds it in the hollow of his hand, secure from all harm.

FREMONT MAJORITIES.

First District	5,000
Second "	2,000
Third "	2,100
Fourth "	1,100
	10,200

These are the northern districts of the State, extending south to near the central portions, or Sangamon county.

BUCHANAN MAJORITIES.

Fifth District	1,000
Sixth "	2,000
Seventh "	3,000
Eighth "	2,500
Ninth "	8,000
	16,500

Mr. Fillmore's vote will be about 20,000 in the entire State; if less, it will go to increase the Democratic majorities.

Yours, truly, J. H. C.

Sentiments of the British Press to be Kept Before the American People—What the British Expect by the Election of Fremont.

The London *Leader*, a liberal English paper, of late date, makes the following highly important revelation. It says:

"We know that the Abolitionism of the Garrisons and men of that stamp, has been fostered and excited by the Abolitionist incendiaries of Great Britain, who would have sacrificed the American Republic rather than not carry out one dogma in their own way. The latest news from the United States induces us to suppose that the external intrigues which have found their accomplices in the Union are entirely without prospect of success. Already the politicians of England and Europe are reckoning that the American people will elect an Anti-Slavery President, who will send around the brand of discord, as the burning branch used to be sent to rouse the clans of Scotland."

Now, read what the London *Chronicle*, an English Tory paper, says in a late number:

"We should be sorry to see Mr. Buchanan elected, because he is in favor of preserving the obnoxious institutions as they exist, AND THE UNITY OF THE STATES. There is no safety for European monarchial governments if the progressive spirit of the Democracy of the United States is allowed to succeed. Elect Fremont and the first blow to the separation of the United States is effected."

[From the Pennsylvanian.]

Pennsylvania Politics.

For the State ticket to be voted for in October, but two sets of nominations have been made—one by the Democrats, and the other by a so-called Union Convention, but which contains upon it three Fremont men, Phelps, Cochran and Laporte—the former a political disciple of the Abolition school of ex-Governor Johnson, and the latter a protege and tender of the notorious agitator Wilmot, while Cochran is also at heart a Fremont man. There are probably no two men in Pennsylvania more bitterly hostile to Millard Fillmore than Johnson and Wilmot.

And yet Fillmore men are invoked by the Fillmore presses and councils to support these nominees, and to assist in their election, for the purpose of promoting the desperate prospects of Fremont in Pennsylvania! The sworn foes of Millard Fillmore, who had denounced him in the most unmeasured terms and heaped upon him the most opprobious epithets, are thus to be assisted, aided and abetted in their designs,