Weekly Sentinel.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1856.

Speech of Hon. Howell Cobb.

Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, arrived in our city, on Saturday morning, on his way to Fort Wayne, to attend the great Democratic Mass Meeting to be held there to-morrow.

The Democrats of Indianapolis made arrangements to have Mr. COBB address them in the evening, at Masonic Hall. His arrival having been unannounced, but a few hours notice of the meeting could be given. The large and spacious Hall, however, was filled to overflowing with an assemblage of intelligent and anxious listeners. Mr. C.'s speech was one of those powerful and eloquent efforts which have given him a reputation as extensive as the Union itself. He commenced by referring to the embarrassment under which he labored in consequence of being a Southern man and the strong feeling of prejudice and sectional animosity which had been excited in the minds of Northern people against himself and his brethren at home, by fanatical, bigoted and narrow-minded politicians, to serve the basest of political purposes. He reminded those present that if the people of the North and the South understood each other better, they would think more favorably of each other—a remark the force of which all felt, as he proceeded to unfold the views and feelings of the South touching the great and exciting question of Slavery—the question which has been so prolific of strife and discord, and which now so seriously threatens the peace and harmony of the Union. With much warmth and earnestness of feeling, Mr. COBB repelled the charge that the South sought to force the institution of slavery upon the Territories against the will of the people, or that they made demands upon the North which were repugnant to the conscience of any man who loved the Constitution and intended to live up to its requirements. He said that he could solemnly declare for himself and his brethren of the South, that they did not wish to force their peculiar notions or their peculiar institution upon any people to whom they were objectionable. All they asked was to be left in the quiet enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution. He contended that the equality of the States should be recognized in practice as well as theory—and that, therefore, Congress should be restrained from imposing any restrictions upon the Territories in favor of one section of the Union and against the other; but that all questions of domestic policy, slavery included, should be left to the people of the Territories, to be settled as their wishes and interests might dictate. He also noticed the low aimed at the equality of the States, in that portion of the Abolition platform which fulminates its edict against the admission of any more slave States. He showed that, under the Constitution, Congress had no right to inquire whether slavery was tolerated or prohibited by the organic law, when it admitted new States into the Union. Such was the doctrine laid down by the framers of that instrument, and such has been the universal practice under it, from the organization of the government to the present time.

Mr. COBB's treatment of the Kansas question as bearing upon the present contest, was well directed and convincing. He showed in the first place, that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, or in other words the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, was not the cause of the trouble, because if it had been, it would have involved Nebraska in the same disgraceful and outrages scenes that have preyed like a curse upon Kansas. He showed that the cause of the difficulty was outside of the law, that it was attributable to the formation of Abolition Emigrant Aid Societies in the North, which provoked counter-movements in the South. That rivalry, strife and ill-blood followed, and continued to increase in asperity till collision and bloodshed became of daily occurrence.

The action of Congress upon the affairs of Kansas, including the bills passed by the Senate and House, was discussed at length, and a contrast drawn between the measures proposed by each of those bodies. No one, we think, who heard this portion of Mr. COBB's speech, could have withheld the acknowledgment that the Senate did its duty, its whole duty, in the premises, whilst the House was most wofully derelict in the honest and faithful discharge of theirs. The points made in this connection have been so often and so fully presented to our readers on former occasions, that we do not deem it necessary now to refer to them in detail.

On the whole, we are confident that Mr. COBB's speech will do great good. It will at least give the people of Indianapolis ocular demonstration that our brethren of the South, even of Georgia, are not the blustering, fire-eating, "border-ruffian" scapegraces that they are so constantly and furiously represented to be by the bigoted, fanatical and narrow-minded politicians of the Abolition school.

We ask any one to compare the kind, the gentlemanly, and the argumentative speech of HOWELL COBB, on Saturday evening, with the mad, ranting, bullying and abusive harangues of BURLINGAME and other stump speakers in the ranks of the opposition. With what overwhelming force does the comparison tell in favor of the former, and against the latter. It is humiliating to think that the class of stump oratory most popular with so large a portion of the Northern people, is doing so much to degrade us in the eyes of all honest, honorable, high minded men; and to expose us to the scorn of every true patriot and lover of justice.

We hope the kind and patriotic admonitions so earnestly and eloquently enforced by Mr. COBB, may not be lost upon those whose good fortune it was to hear him.

The Great Fizzle.

The Lafayette *American*, in speaking of the great "Republican" fizzle at the Battle Gound, on Wednesday and Thursday, says there were not more than one half as many people in attendance as there was at the Democratic meeting at the same place on the 3d and 4th of September.

No one needs any better evidence that the Abolition demonstration at Tippecanoe was a most decided and mortifying failure, than is to be found in the Lafayette papers and the *Journal* of this city. When we see such papers filling their columns with apologies, instead of the glowing descriptions which a brilliant and successful affair would be sure to call forth, we may be sure that the writers are laboring under the pressure of very *"hard times."* There has not been an instance, during the whole campaign, where such stupendous efforts have been attended with such ridiculous results, as this one of the Republican Battle Ground Convention.

Even "Old Liners" look upon the miserable abortion more in a spirit of commiseration than exultation.

The Sentinel and Know Nothingism.

The New Albany *Tribune*, like its left bower of this city, the *Journal*, is sorely exercised at the mollient course of the *Sentinel* towards the friends of Mr. FILLMORE. If "signs" are of any significance, they fear that the FILLMORE Know Nothings may, by the arts of the *Sentinel*, the New Albany *Ledger*, and other Democratic papers, be actually seduced into a support of WILLARD for Governor, and BUCHANAN for President. The silence of these "organs of the Democracy" in reference to the FILLMORE party, is held up in contrast with their former bold and vigorous attacks upon Know Nothingism, and conclusions are thence drawn, that there is some dark game afoot by which the Know Nothings are to be absorbed by "Old Lineism." If those who exhibit such a sensitiveness upon this point, will exercise a little plain common sense, they will see that the "foul plot" which they have conjured up is but a phantom of their own distorted fancies. If Democratic journals were disposed to make Know Nothingism the chief object of attack now, as they did one and two years ago, where would they go to find it? Not to the FILLMORE party, certainly; for however firm and unwavering that faction may be in its adherence to the great leading principle of Native Americanism, it has diminished in numerical strength, in this State at least, to such an extent that it would be but the veriest display of Quixotism on the part of the Democracy to make it an object of organized and systematic attack. The main body of the Know Nothings—the men who were the representatives of Know Nothingism of the worst type, are now to be found in the Abolition ranks. The Abolition party of Indiana is the real Know Nothing party, and when Democratic papers pour their broadsides into the ranks of the motley gang of which it is composed, they attack Know Nothingism in the very citadel of its power. Here, then, is the reason for the little care and attention which Democrats bestow upon the friends of FILLMORE, as a party. If they would "wipe out" Know Nothingism in this State, and render its advocates powerless for mischief, they can do it only by "wiping out" the party in which the great body of the Know Nothings are to be found, and through the ascendency of which they hope to give practical effect to their infamous doctrines. That party is the Abolition party—the party which supports MORTON for Governor, and FREMONT for President. It is the only formidable antagonist with which the Democracy have to contend, in the present canvass. In dealing with that party, we are not to be accused of overlooking the obnoxious feature of Know Nothingism which their organization embodies, because we choose to direct our strongest and most vigorous efforts to those points in which we deem them to be most vulnerable. Know Nothingism has undergone great changes, in its party phases, within the last three or four months. Instead of being the great and only leading principle which it was regarded to be when Know Nothingism was first promulgated as the basis of political action, we now find associated with it other objects and other purposes more dangerous and more directly fatal in their tendencies. Abolitionism, involving in its fanatical career, the destruction of the Constitution and the Union, overtops, for the moment the simple question of a change of our naturalization laws, and the exclusion of Catholics from office. With our Know Nothing opponents themselves, the latter consideration is held secondary to the former. It is but natural, therefore, that the tactics of Democratic papers and Democratic speakers should so far have changed as to meet the emergency presented by this change in the position of their antagonists.

The Know Nothingism of the Abolition party has not, however, been lost sight of, nor should it be lost sight of, in making up the bill of indictment against them. It is yet a living element of their creed, and we warn every true hearted American, and most especially do we invoke every adopted citizen, to beware how they give these fanatical traitors and bigots the power to enforce their proscriptive dogmas.

☞ Dan Mace does not get much credit for his speeches in this canvass, and it would have been well for his reputation had he remained at Washington and lived upon the past. Miss Filkins beats him all hollow. Sorry for Daniel for he is really a clever fellow, and has been "some pumpkins" on the Wabash.—*Laf. American.*

When that distinguished individual gets somewhat how-come-ye-so, we learn that he boasts of having a queer kind of connection with the above named lady—a sort of free-love movement. Miss FILKINS must be "some pumpkins" if she can beat DAN. all hollow at his own game.

☞ The only "big gun" from abroad, at the Abolition Battle Ground Convention, was Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB, of the N. Y. *Courier* and *Enquirer*. As he is the "gun" of "*mahogony stock*" nortoriety, the Black Republicans will console themselves, probably, for the lack of more by the aristocratic material of the one they had.

Suppose TOM MARSHALL had been present as announced in the show bills—how would General WEBB's "calf" have felt at so close a proximity to the man who gave him, once upon a time, a most unpleasant smell of gun powder?

The meeting would have been almost as much worth seeing, as one of the "kissing scenes" between GREELEY and JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

WHO REPEAL COMPROMISES?—The first blow at the Missouri Compromise was struck by DAVID WILMOT, when he introduced his famous proviso. Had that been adopted, it would have virtually repealed the measure without any further action on the part of Congress. The Missouri Compromise only prohibited slavery north of a certain line, virtually permitting and sanctioning it south of that. WILMOT's proviso prohibited slavery everywhere in the Territories, North and South, annulling the Compromise of course. Those who voted for that proviso, cannot consistently say one word, by way of disapprobation, respecting the final repeal of the measure they had already voted to annul.

A CLERICAL SINNER.—The Boston Saturday Despatch announces that a Reverend Doctor of Divinity and one of the cyprians of that city were recently discovered in *flagrante delicatu*, in a certain house at the West End. Names and full particulars are promised hereafter.

☞ The Cincinnati *Times* claims a vote o 70,000 for Fillmore, in that State. If Fillmore receives 70,000 votes, Buchanan will carry the State by an overwhelming plurality.

When Trimble polled only 24,000 for Governor, Chase's plurality was less than 15,000.

The signs in the "Buckeye State" are certainly most auspicious for the good old Democratic cause.

The Kansas Falsehoods and Villainies Coming to Light?

It was evident from the first that the Kansas political operators had their whole system of villainies planned out, not for making Kansas a free State, not for settling Kansas with good and substantial citizens, but for speculation and politics.

They were well provided with Correspondents, who had their instructions to carry out, and hence if they could not get up some riot or difficulty to found a romance upon, they manufactured the necessary horrible incidents, and transmitted them to the *New York Tribune*, and other papers of the same shrieking ilk.

As proof of what we say, we copy the two following articles from responsible and respectable men—citizens of Ohio. Such is the testimony also that we have had from the lips of every man we have yet conversed with from that Territory. But peace is at last restored, and now they must get up some other horrible stories—lies to last them until after the election:

From the Logan County, O., Gazette.

READ! READ!!

A thorough Exposure of the Kansas Humbug.—An Old Citizen of Logan County makes a Statement!

Mr. John Houtz, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Logan county, has just returned from Kansas, and makes this statement:

When I first went to Kansas, and as long as I remained there, there was no disturbance came to my knowledge; and myself and son, while traveling through the territory on foot, though we often met with the so-called "border ruffians," were never disturbed in the least. I satisfied myself that the majority of the actual settlers were free State men, who were perfectly satisfied that so long as they attended to their own affairs, and did not disturb their neighbors, they were free from any disturbance from the Missourians.

I did hear that Lecompton had been burned and sacked; but afterwards heard that the whole report originated from the burning of a shanty put up by a man on a claim about a mile from town. He had built a shanty, and left to bring on his family; and while he was absent some one set fire to it.

There was, also, one murder committed while I was there; but the parties were both Californians, one having returned some time ago, and the other recently. On meeting, one swore he would kill the other, and when he left, followed him over a rise outside of town, shot, and it was said scalped him, and carried the scalp away in his pocket.

We saw plenty of "Border Ruffians" who treated us like gentlemen, giving us all the information we asked them for, we doing the same in return—so far as we could—when they would pass peaceably along. So far from the Border Ruffians interfering with the Free State men, I noticed them (the Free State men) busily and cheerfully at work on the confines of Missouri, and not a single one that I conversed with had the least fear as to the final peace and prosperity of the Territory. I was really astonished while on my way back, to hear of the awful things that had occurred, (according to report) while I was there; when I knew there was not a word of truth in any of them.

My belief is, from what I saw while there, that as many Free State men as wanted to, might go to Kansas and settle, without being disturbed, or their politics even inquired about, if they would go to work, or attend to their business, and do nothing against their pro slavery neighbors, who were kind and hospitable, and perfectly willing to give me all the information about the country they could.

The above is a plain statement of things as I know them to have been when I was there, and I am sorry that persons should so much believe me as to circulate a report that what I had seen in Kansas had made a Fremont man out of me. I have this much to say in conclusion: If I had gone there a Fremont man, I would have returned a Buchanan man.

JOHN HOUTZ.

Funny.

It is very funny to hear the organ of Black Republicanism in Indiana scolding like an old fishwoman at the *Sentinel* for showing a disposition to ogle know nothingism, when the editors of that delectable sheet have been in full communion with know nothings for the last two years, and whose only hope for the success of both their State and National tickets is in know nothing votes.

Riddle the Black Republican party of its know nothing element, and there would not be enough left to swear by. As the party is now organized, know nothingism constitutes its chief strength. It is, in fact, the only efficient force there is about it. The game of the *Journal* is too transparent to deceive any one who can see the length of a pike staff.

☞ The Pittsburg Post says that the million dollars which the Boston politicians said must be spent in Pennsylvania, is not accomplishing the work for which it was intended.

Sumner has left the state in despair, and Burlingame and Wilson are preparing to depart with curses on their lips at the sturdy patriotism of the children of Penn.

JUDGE TERRY.—The California papers announce that the ladies of San Francisco have presented Judge T. with a silver pitcher, valued at $200. It bears the following inscription "Hon. D. S. Terry, from the ladies of San Francisco, who admire his courage, honor his patriotism, and take the highest pride in his heroic resistance to tyranny, August, 26, 1856."

From the Hillsborough, Ohio, Gazette.

Testimony of an Eye-Witness.

The following is the testimony of a responsible gentleman of this county, who has just returned from a sojourn in Kansas. It is enough to brand all the Black Republican lies about Kansas at once, and to expose the object for which they are circulated:

GREENFIELD, O., Sept. 20, 1856.

MR. J. G. DORIN—*Dear Sir:* For the benefit of the Democrats of this county, and in justice to myself, I will say to you that the opposite parties are circulating false reports in relation to my statements in regard to Kansas, and that I have forsaken the Democratic party and am going to vote for Fremont which is not true.—I am going to vote for Buchanan, and I would advise every one else to do so.

I returned from Kansas a few weeks since.—I traveled in company with two others, in a wagon, some three hundred miles through Kansas; we visited all the principal towns in the Territory, and got along without any difficulty, being well treated by all. We frequently expressed ourselves as being free State men, and no man who goes there and behaves himself is likely to get into difficulty. I believe that most of the difficulties in Kansas in have been kept up for an electioneering hobby, and much exaggerated by the time they get here. I would say to those who are induced to support Fremont because of the Kansas difficulties, to consider well before voting, or they may have cause to regret their course.

Yours respectfully,
WASHINGTON ALNOTT.

The Schemes of the Pipe Layers.

We have cautioned the Democrats of Marion County to look out for the colonizing of votes into their midst from those strongholds of Black Republicanism, Wayne and Henry Counties. They can be spared in sufficient numbers to carry this County for the Abolitionists, without jeopardizing the success of their tickets in Wayne and Henry.

In addition to the facts already developed to satisfy us that such a scheme is in progress of consummation, we have the testimony of the Richmond *Jeffersonian*, which says that it has reliable authority for making the charge that arrangments are now being actually made to ship voters into Marion County a few days before the election.

Let the Democracy of Marion be on their guard!

Health of Charleston.

BALTIMORE, October 2.

Eleven deaths from yellow fever occurred in Charleston on Saturday and Sunday.

The Secretary of the Treasury has offered to purchase half of the City Hall lot for the purpose of erecting a postoffice.

Another Nail in that Coffin.

From every quarter the evidence thickens that FREMONT has been a professed Catholic all his days and now denies his faith merely to get the votes of bigots and Know-nothings. Here is another clincher from a clergyman. It should be read in all the Protestant churches in the land, after which the congregation should sing—

Oh ho! what a nominee
Is Jack Fremont of Mariposee."

Fremont's Religion.

We do not believe that any further evidence of Col. Fremont's being a member of the Roman Catholic church is necessary. To our satisfaction that fact has become clearly established. On this score we have no fault to find with the Colonel; he has a perfect right to believe that or any other religious doctrine he pleases, but the man who would deny the faith that is in him for the purpose of swindling the people out of their votes, would, like Peter, deny his God, and should not be trusted to discharge the duties of the high and responsible office to which he aspires. At the request of a Protestant minister residing in this vicinity, we publish the following note from the editor of Bishop Hughes' organ, the Freeman's Journal:

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL,
September 5th, 1856.

SIR:—No such article as you refer to has appeared in the Freeman's Journal—nor would I admit it, even to injure the prospects of so bad a party as the Black Republicans—because the religion of Mr. Fremont, if he has any left, has nothing to do with his claims for office, or should have nothing to do with them at least.

What is more to the purpose, is the personal veracity of Mr. Fremont. If you can get any one to induce him to say over his own signature, that he seems to authorize his friends to say for him, viz.: that he has never professed to be a Catholic, then I will brand him as a liar, as I know the whole story of his life in Washington, and know that daily, and for years, he professed to be a Catholic, and nothing but a Catholic. That he professed to be such when he was married; that he avowed himself such to his brother officers in the army, and to men in civil life—to Protestants and to Catholics whom I know and could cite as proofs. But J. C. Fremont dare not, over his own name, deny a fact that I can have sworn to by twenty distinct affidavits of highly respectable people, men and women, priests and lay, Catholic and Protestant, viz,: that for years he professed himself a Catholic and denied having any other belief in any other religion.

A man who will lie about a serious fact in his own history, ought to be denounced, if he pretends to run for President, even of so mean a coalition as Black Republicans and Choctaw Know Nothings. If Colonel Fremont will assert that he has never given himself out as a Catholic, I will clap the hot iron on him quick and sure.

At the same time, allow me to say that if you are a Democrat, I am ashamed of you seeking to hurt even Fremont, bad as he is, on a religious question. But if you are a Hindoo, it is perfectly in keeping with the rest of your principles.

Yours, &c.,
J. A. McMASTER,
Editor and Proprietor of Freeman's Journal.

A Word of Warning.

All our popular elections are influenced and decided by the active agency of politicians, and the more quiet measures of the people. We make this distinction in reference to that class of politicians who are selfish, ambitious, and sinister—who strive to mislead the people by every artifice and to wield their passions to blind their judgment. No two antagonisms are greater than the objects of such politicians and the great body of the people. The love of country and the virtue of government have no place in the standard of duty and morals with the trading politician. The people make these high considerations cardinal, as they pertain to their own happiness and security.

We have never known a period, in the progress of our history, when this great and vital political distinction was so marked as at this time, and under an organization so imposing. All the worst political and social elements have conspired, in one form or another, to disturb the peace of the country—to disorganize the government—to encourage disloyalty to the Constitution and the Union—to array one part of our common country against another with all the intensity of jealousy and hate. This evil spirit is pouring its poison into the listening ear of popular credulity; it is drugging the sober mind of the multitude with fatal intoxication; it has seduced a faithless priesthood, who are prostituting the altars of religion with political blasphemy; it is forging chains for popular sovereignty in this hour of its stupor, that, before it wakes up to reason, it may be manacled by traitors. This is no fiction. It is all in progress at this time throughout a great portion of the country—active, persevering, and undaunted.

It is said that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. It is now menaced in the most insidious forms; for those who should be on the watch are beguiled by wily enemies, and are off duty listening to their sorcery.

To this most dangerous and unnatural association we plead a dissolution, and pray the sovereign people to wake up to the dangers that surround them and exercise their own authority as the only safe and sure means of protecting their own rights. Teach insidious and venal politicians, teach demagogues and traitors, that they have no affinities with the people, and that they have mistaken their power, if they think to conquer the virtue or overreach the intelligence of those who have everything at stake in the preservation of a stable and pure government.

The whole theory of our government looks to but one power, and that the people.—Everything that conflicts with that, however innocent, must disturb the harmony of its operation. And every extraneous purpose that would attempt to control it would be dangerous to the extent of the evil meditated. This one power, unadulterated and absolute in its authority, is what we wish to see preserved with scrupulous jealousy.—*Wash. Union.*

The North to Revolutionize the Government

"The object to be accomplished is this: that the free States shall take possession of the Government by their united votes.—Minor interests and old party affiliations and prejudices must be forgotten. We have the power in number—our strength is in union."

The above is an extract from a letter of Lieutenant Governor Brown, of Massachusetts, a leading Black Republican. His plan, which has been adopted by the Black Republicans, renders the elections in the South a mere farce and nullity. They have but one hundred and twenty electoral votes to one hundred and seventy-six in the North; and if the North "is to take possession of the Government by their united votes," it is unnecessary for the people of the South to attend the polls. The contest is decided against them in advance, and all they have to do is to quietly submit to the Government which is imposed upon them! The North becomes the Union. The "object" of Brown and the Black Republicans we know necessarily leads to disunion.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

New York Items.

NEW YORK, Thursday, Oct. 2.

At a meeting to-day of the American Bible Union, Rev. Thomas Armitage was unanimously elected President of that Association.

Governor Floyd spoke this afternoon from the steps of the Merchants' Exchange to an immense concourse of citizens. His remarks continued for two hours in a fervent strain, and were listened to with marked attention. One of the most prominent points of his speech was an argument to prove that the Republicans were solely responsible for the perpetuation of the wrongs of Kansas, by their refusal to pass the Senate bill of Toombs. There was no attempt at disturbance in the immediate vicinity of the speaker, though further up the street there was a large collection of men and boys shouting for Fillmore and making riotous demonstrations. One or two arrests were made.

R. R. Convention.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 2.

The Railroad Convention met here to-day.—All the Eastern and Western lines were fully represented.

A report was adopted extending the running time generally about fifteen per cent. The deliberations were harmonions.

Loan Awarded.

NEW YORK, Thursday, October 2.

The new six per cent. loan of $2,400,000 of the State of Ohio has been awarded in one lot to Messrs. H. A. Johnson & Co., at a premium of three and a half per cent. More than twice the sum wanted was offered.

"The Secret Circular."

The Black Republican papers throughout the State, taking their cue from the *Journal*, of this city, are attempting to break the force of the evidence of a deliberate intention to practice fraud and deception upon the voters of this State, which the secret circular of J. D. D., the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, contained upon its very face. Did not the circular contain such evidence, there would be no necessity whatever for the opposition papers to bestow upon it one word of comment. Conscious that its language would carry the conviction that fraud was its principal and leading object, the whole crew of Black Republican editors feel the necessity of exercising their pettifogging talent to explain it away.

But that the circular was not intended for the public eye, and that it never would have been made public had it not been dragged from its hiding place and exposed in the *Sentinel*, is too evident to need proof. The injunction to the Black Republicans to have their tickets an exact imitation in external appearance of those of the Old Liners, is proof on this point that cannot be evaded or explained away. In a public circular, such an injunction would have stamped its author as a fool and a blockhead. That an imitation of that kind could not be advised for any honest purpose, is also a fact that needs no proof. Its design was to enable the party schemers and intriguers to practice deception upon the ignorant and unwary.

Altogether, it is one of those bold and flagrant attempts against the purity of the ballot-box that must stamp its perpetrators with infamy and disgrace, in the eyes of all honest, honorable men. Its timely exposure will serve as a warning to the Democracy to look to their rights. Men who would be guilty of such frauds, would not hesitate to commit others, still more flagrant and infamous.—Let all such secret, mousing politicians be watched.

Read and Reflect.

The following from the Cincinnati *Times*, is of such a character that it must necessarily attract the serious attention of the reader.—Of the fact that there have been movements in England to forward the treasonable designs of the Abolition Disunionists in this country, no intelligent man can doubt, if he would.

The fact is too well authenticated to admit of denial:

ELECTIONEERING FUNDS FROM ENGLAND.—There are ample reasons for believing that large sums of money have been sent from England to aid the Fremont party in this contest. The London Globe and the Morning Chronicle, English journals of extensive influence, both charge Sir Cornwall Lewis, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with having subscribed and paid $100,000 to the Fremont fund. In New York, this matter is firmly believed throughout the principal monetary circles.

The pious philanthropists of Exter Hall, laboring under a demented notion that Fremont's election will in some manner mitigate American slavery, have also been exceedingly liberal in their donations. There is a strong government party in England who consider that Fremont's success is but the first step towards a disruption of the American Union, and of course there is a readiness to assist in the work. The gold of England has overthrown more than one government, and its baneful powers may effect with us what armies and navies could never accomplish. The London Globe has a lengthy article upon this topic, commencing as follows:

"Let us, however, first remove the beam from our own eye, that we may see clearly to remove the mote from that of our American kinsfolk.—It is with the deepest humiliation we receive the announcement that "the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has subscribed $100,000 for the use of the Fremont and Dayton Clubs, as a means of securing the success of the Republicans, and thereby of breaking the Union of the United States."

The Chronicle calls upon the English Government to interfere, and prevent such open animosity against the American Union, hinting that the time may come when England will need aid from the United States against France and Russia. It is shocking to find a party in our country so lost to every feeling of patriotism, so blinded by fanatical zeal as to seek aid from the very power which is hoping and expecting our national downfall!

Twelve Miles of Democrats.

Small as little Delaware is in territory, she can yet boast of twelve miles of Democrats. We copy the following from the Dover *Gazette:*

"One day last week a party of gentlemen left Camden to hunt up Know Nothings.—They went as far as the Maryland line, a distance of twelve miles, stopping at every farm house on either side of the road, and found but ONE Know Nothing on the whole route, and he intends to vote the Democratic State ticket. Can any other section of the State produce twelve miles of Democrats?"

An Acknowledgment.

One of the *distingue* of the great Valparaiso Republican demonstration the other day, remarked, in private conversation, that he "wished no man harm—but he hoped Mr. Sumner would remain sick until after the election—and that if he did appear at the Battle Ground Meeting, that he would appear pale and haggard, showing evident marks of suffering and disease."

The above exhibits the *animus* of the Republican Politician on the whole circle of "outrages" they howl so fiercely over. They care really but little about an "outrage" in and of itself, but count the votes which they can torture out of it, by appealing to a generous and virtuous people. Such has been the practice of demagogues in all ages. Brutus stabbed Cæsar, whom he loved—saying, "not that I loved Cæsar less but my country more" Anthony, the Demagogue, took the cloak of Cæsar pierced with holes, and while he pretended to lament for Cæsar's loss, artfully stirred up the citizens of Rome to mutiny! What cared Anthony for Cæsar! It was Anthony he loved—and he feared Brutus. Hence his appeal over the dead body of the murdered tyrant. In the same spirit, the Republicans dispatched the bloody shirt of Senator Sumner to Boston to stir up the people to mutiny; and have kept the telegraph and press busy in their work of fraud and misrepresentation. A distinguished member of Congress, of this "bloody-shirt" school of politicians, while the surgeon was yet dressing the head of Sumner, as though counting the drops of blood as they fell, and multiplying them by votes which they might be made to manufacture, announced the result in his own mind by saying.

"This will make fifteen thousand votes for our party!"

What sympathy for Sumner! What sorrow for his suffering! What regret that our country had been so disgraced by the action of a coward bully—What an astonishing reach of the man's soul into the regions of humanity! Fifteen thousand votes those drops of blood are worth! Aye! that's the value of Sumner's blood to the Republicans—and they grasp them, and count them over as Shylock did his ducats!—*Laport Times.*

☞ Mr. Greeley's admission that he does not wish his readers to believe the election of Fremont a fixed fact, and that he considers the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, and California still doubtful, reminds us of an anecdote we once heard of a lame captain who mustered his men for action, and thus addressed them: "Officers and men, the bravery and superior number of our enemies convince me that we shall have hard fighting, and in all probability will be defeated. As I am lame, I will retreat now." Greeley's faith is evidently *lame.*—*Washington Union.*

SASS! TOAST.—At the Middlesex, Mass., County Fair, the following toast elicited great applause:

Extract from a Farmer's Diary for 1856.—Great scarcity of apple *sass* and cranberry *sass*, but plenty of Kan-*sas*.

☞ A Fillmore electoral ticket was nominated in Michigan on Friday last.

The October Battle in Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburgh *Post*, an able and influential Democratic journal, thus confidently speaks of the result of the October election in the old Keystone State. It says:

"Let no man, for a moment suppose that we have a shadow of misgiving as to the success of the Democratic State ticket. If we have ever felt any anxiety on this subject, we feel none now. We feel thrice confident that we shall triumph over this coalition, and beat the Fusionists handsomely; and when we do, we beg all friends of the Union to remember that the Democratic party has beaten the combined and drilled forces of the Abolitionists, the Fillmore men, the Freedom Shriekers, the Fremonters, the Kansas Bleeders and the Know Nothings in one grand conglomerated mass of corruption."

The Pittsbargh *Union* also says:

"IT LOOKS WELL.—Conversations last evening with a number of gentlemen from the surrounding counties, who are in attendance at our State Fair, satisfy us that the prospects of the Democracy in the western counties, in reference to the coming elections, are most cheering.—From Greene, Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland, Somerset, Cambria and Blair, the accouts indicate the Democratic vote will be largely increased over that of last year."

Ohio.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says that Gov. CHASE has written a letter to Washington, telling his friends there that recent developments have put a new face upon affairs in Ohio, and that unless men and means (speakers and money) be sent there immediately, to operate with the FILLMORE men, the State will go for BUCHANAN.

That Gov. CHASE has "prognosticated" correctly of Ohio, we most verily believe.—Things do, certainly, look as though the FILLMORE movement was to swallow up what little prospect FREMONT once had of carrying Ohio. Whether the Abolition wire-workers, will be able to counteract that movement, remains to be seen.

Turned Back.

A party of two hundred and fifteen voters from Johnson county, started on Tuesday last, for the Battle Ground meeting, but after reaching Indianapolis they were so discouraged with the appearance of the weather, that the whole party, with the exception of eight, returned home. This, doubtless, is but one of the many instances of the same character.—*Lafayette Journal.*

Well, there!—isn't that rich? It will bear copying *here*, as an item of news. Now who of all our readers in and about Indianapolis, ever before heard of those two hundred and fifteen Johnson County voters who came to this city *en route* for the Battle Ground, and turned back *because it was cloudy*?

Wonder if they will stay away from the polls for the same reason!

Startling and Terrible Suspicions.

Capt. Miller, of the steamer Niagara, lately destroyed by fire on Lake Michigan, states that some trouble had been occasioned with passengers on the Collingwood and Green Bay route in the landing or not landing at Mackinac. The Green Bay boats could not be depended upon, and the passengers would take the Chicago line which was *not* obliged to stop at Mackinac. The Niagara was on the Chicago route, and of course, was not bound to put passengers ashore at the port above named. People were taken past the ports they desired to be put on shore at, and when thus taken out of their way, no money was refunded them. This had produced great grumbling, but no remedy was obtained, by payments back, which was insisted on at such times. Threats had been made on several occasions. Capt. Miller says:

The trip before last, on leaving Collingwood, we had quite a number of those disaffected ones, and while laying at the dock the steward, Mr. Clark, found in his room on his desk, the following letter, and handed it to me:

LOOK OUT!—Save yourself, the boat will be burned to-night; everything is in readiness, we have made ample preparation to take care of ourselves.

(Signed) A PASSENGER.

I immediately called the engineer, Mr. Leonard into my room, showed him the letter, and also Capt. Dick, of the lower lake steamer Peerless; when, after a consultation, we concluded to set a strict watch, but yet, without showing any signs of alarm. My wheelsmen were constantly traveling around the boat, but saw nothing that would lead them to suspect any person. Every fear, therefore, died away, and we thought nothing further of the matter.

Now, I am confident that the boat did not take fire from the machinery, nor from the boilers, as every portion of her fire-hold was fire-proof. My opinion is, that the fire was caused by some combustible material stowed under the shafts, but the nature of which we were unable to tell, as packages frequently come so disguised that we cannot tell what they are; but it must have been something of that kind, from the fact that it enveloped the boat in flames almost immediately—and when first discovered, it was impossible to subdue it.

Republican Honesty.

We have received from New York, evidently through mistake (because the name of our paper is *Republican* Times,) a very interesting Republican Document. We have time now to notice but one thing—it being the first *beauty* that struck us on opening the pamphlet. In speaking of Mr. Fremont's Senatorial record, which has been shown to have been as black as the ultraists of the South could desire, it endeavors to make it appear white in the following manner. We quote:

"On a bill to punish any person who should entice or induce a slave to run away, by confinement in the District Penitentiary five years, he voted *nay!*"

Now see the deception attempted to be practiced upon the credulous public.

The original bill was to punish by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for TEN YEARS; and an amendment being offered, by some Southern man, to reduce the punishment to FIVE YEARS, Mr. Fremont voted *Nay!*—This alters the case very materially, and shows, instead of voting against punishment for this offence, and thus exhibiting sympathy with the anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, he was really in favor of double the punishment proposed by the amendment.—But such is Republican tactics. Those who have too much wisdom to boldly falsify—prevaricate—dodge, and misrepresent. They tax their ingenuity to the uttermost to make black appear white; and insincerity look like honesty—but the fable of the Ass and the Lion skin is ever appropriate to illustrate them. Ears gentlemen, ears!—*Laporte Times.*

Black Republican Consistency.

Every political brawler in the Abolitionist camp, from JOHN P. HALE up, was a bitter opponent of the Missouri Compromise when it was adopted. Every one of them was in favor of WILMOT's proviso, which virtually repealed it, and every one of them shrieked until they were hoarse when it was finally annulled. Rather difficult to suit—these consistent (?) Black Republican Abolitionists.

A TWO CENT PARTY.—The Republicans held a meeting recently at Beloit, Wisconsin. They claimed that there were 30,000 present—about 28,000 above the real figure. A subscription for the brothers and sisters of "bleeding Kansas" was taken up, and $600 were raised. Admitting their estimate to be correct, and the bretheren contributed just *two cents* each.

COAL BLACK REPUBLICANS.—The Ohio Statesman learns from a person who was at a black republican meeting at Delaware, Ohio, on Saturday, that there were ten wagons in the procession loaded with negroes!

☞ "WE ARE DETERMINED THAT THE WAR IN KANSAS SHALL LAST UNTIL NOVEMBER, AT WHATEVER COST," said the correspondent of the New York *Tribune.*

A Reminiscence.

We have been put in possession of a copy of the N. Y. *Tribune* of March 22d, 1856, which contains a letter written by ABELARD GUTHRIE, of Wynandot, Kansas, on the 22d February, to HON. DANIEL MACE, and by him handed over to GREELY who was then in Washington, for publication. As a key to certain events that have transpired in Congress, since that date, the letter is a most important and significant one. By the extract which we publish below, it will be seen that the project of withholding supplies from the army was already conceived at that early day. Taking subsequent events, both in Congress and out of it, in connection with the recommendation of GUTHRIE's letter, and we have disclosed the startling fact that the defeat of the army bill, by the Black Republicans in Congress, was for the express purpose of forcing a withdrawal of the U. S. Troops from Kansas, so as to enable the invaders under LANE to envelope the Territory in the flame of civil war. An extermination of the Territorial officers and of the pro-slavery people of Kansas, was most coolly and deliberately decided upon, and brooded over with the malignity of fiends by these political Catalines. It will appear perfectly clear to every one why the Convention at Buffalo, at which an armed invasion of Kansas was openly advocated and money pledged for that purpose, was in session just at that particular time when LANE was stationed in Iowa receiving recruits, and Congress was engaged in defeating the bill making appropriations for the subsistence of the army. Three such important events did not transpire at the same moment by accident. The whole thing was deliberately planned and well understood for months previous. Members of Congress were acting in concert and in secret communication with such men as LANE, REEDER, GERRITT SMITH, HORACE GREELY and ABELARD GUTHRIE.

Suppose the foul plot of these conspirators had succeeded! What, at this moment, would have been the condition, not only of Kansas, but of the whole Western border, and, sooner or later, of the entire Union?—Civil war would have now been raging, desolating the country like the withering blast of the Simoom.

But to the extract—and here we ask the reader to note it carefully:

"We want help to meet the accumulating dangers. Will our friends and brothers of the free States turn a deaf ear to our appeals? We want men and arms, not money—*we want men and arms!* Send us one thousand men well armed, with half cavalry, and a few small pieces of artillery, with men to work them, and a thousand Sharpe's rifles, and we will do the rest.—No, we want yet a little more provisions for the men you send, for the condition of our people the past year has been but little favorable to agricultural pursuits, besides the country is too new for much progress in that important branch of business. If you will send us the men, the arms and the provisions I ask; *and will make no appropriations for the army of the United States for the next year*, we will soon have law and order and a prosperous State here, in the garden, as well as in the center of our great Republic. If you will refuse supplies for the army, it will fall to pieces and thus deprive the President of that terrible instrument of despotism. The army is indeed at least, of no real benefit to the people of the United States, and might be dispensed with or greatly reduced, vastly to the benefit of the public. I beg you will give this matter earnest consideration."

There we have the real design of the late revolutionary movement in the Black Republican House of Representatives, in nut a shell.

It was nothing more nor less than to enable the conspirators to overthrow, by force, the Territorial government organized by Congress