

# THE WABASH EXPRESS.

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## The Wabash Express.

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TERRE-HAUTE:  
Saturday Morning, July 19, 1856.

### Are Republics Ungrateful?

This is a question upon which much of interest might be said. At times, we forcibly feel the bitter reality of the affirmative, and are pained at the appropriate application of the remark, in many instances, where the heart seems to revert to it in bygone days. When an individual devotes his life, his peace, his comfort, his fortune and his all, in defence of his country and its cherished principles, and the close of a life thus spent, is inclined to convert the sword into the plowshare, and receives but a meager welcome at the hands of those whom he has served, is inflicting a blow which the human mind can never entirely forgive or surmount.

Clay, no doubt, justly thought Republics were ungrateful, though he concealed it, in or great measure—we know and feel the truth of it now—but the time for convincing the world that he was not a subject of the application has passed—the people see their error, and weep at their weakness, while the nation lingers under the blow. General Scott has thought so, and thinks so still, although partially reconciled to his fate. There are but too strong evidences of it, and are too well known to require comment.

When we think of these things, and reflect a moment upon the life, the course, the acts, and the deeds of the Presidential candidates now in the field, there is but one for whom the American heart can sympathize—his antecedents deserve that sympathy and that respect which he has been, he is now, that to which he has loved, he loves the more now—his country first, his country second, his country last—the love of liberty and that liberty protected by law!

When a few years shall have passed away, how many will be found around the altar of freedom, imploring forgiveness for the deeds they have done, in the heat of excitement—led astray by floating bubbles that contain neither liberty, substance or reality. Those men who will upon political excitement, until they lose all judgment and consideration. We are in the midst of such a contest now, and it is the chosen, view its rugged sides and bottom, before they make the leap. He who has guided his ship safe once is more likely to be successful in stormy weather, than an inexperienced helmsman.

Thus we are led to believe that Buchanan stands solely upon the Southern division of the Republic, and that Fremont stands upon the Northern division, while Millard Fillmore stands firm as a statue with one foot upon the South and the other upon the North, embracing the whole Nation with a parent's affection, and pressing the organic laws of the Union, firmly to his heart, which were transmitted to him through fire and blood, and which he, in common with his countrymen, has sworn to his heart to protect and perpetuate. He alone, holds the unsullied flag of a nation of freemen, and possessing the power of a Joshua, he has but to command and freemen will obey. "Dauntless as you would they should do unto you."

### The Canal around the Falls of the Ohio River.

There seems to be quite a stir among those interested in the Ohio river navigation, to have the canal around the falls from Louisville to Portland, enlarged, so as to let the larger class of boats pass without hindrance or delay. This is right—just what ought to have been done in the first place, as the canal is but little use in its present condition. We recollect the first time we passed through this ditch, in 1830, of seeing three boats aground at the head of it, and otherwise obstructed by madmen and other machinery for stopping the mud out of the channel. The boat was on hand to remain below this rubbish for five hours, before she could get a passage through. All interested, however, appeared so well used to this kind of vexation, that they seemed contented with their lot, and patiently waited their turn, knowing that it would come some time.

The merchants and business men of Louisville, Cincinnati, and other river towns, have memorialized Congress upon the subject, urging the necessity of an enlargement of the canal.

### Vigo Fillmore Delegates.

On Tuesday night, about 8 o'clock, the Fillmore Delegates met at the City Hall, to perfect their arrangements preparatory to starting for Indianapolis to attend the State Convention on the 16th. A nice little banner was floating from one of the windows, bearing thirty one stars and the words—FILLMORE & DONELSON, VIGO COUNTY. After the delegates had all reported themselves to the conductor, a line of procession was formed, headed by good martial music and the flag, next to which was a portion of the delegations from Vanderburg, Gibson, Greene and Sullivan, then the Vigo delegates, after which the friends of Mr. Fillmore joined in the procession until it was extended along Main Street over two squares in length. Perfect order was preserved throughout the whole proceedings.

This procession was well arranged and reflected great credit upon those who took it upon themselves to get it up. In fact it put us in remembrance of "Tip and Ty."

After the delegates had reached the depot and taken their seats in the cars, three cheers were given for Fillmore and Donelson, which echoed through the stillness of the night, and made those standing around, who did not participate, think that the whole country had turned out as Fillmore delegates.

There were between fifty and seventy thousand people at the Fremont Convention, it is said.

### WAVELAND ACADEMY.

WAVELAND, July 11th, 1856.  
Mr. Editor:—The numerous friends of this excellent institution, will be glad to learn, through your columns, that the summer session was auspiciously closed, to day, with the usual public exercises. The examination of the students was thorough and satisfactory, evincing both diligence on the part of the pupils, and fidelity on the part of the instructors. The public exhibitions of the literary societies were well attended, and the compositions and orations were highly creditable to the taste and general attainments of the young ladies and gentlemen by whom they were presented.

Beside the exercises of the pupils, interesting and able addresses were delivered by several distinguished literary gentlemen. The young ladies of the "Charlotte Elizabeth Society" were addressed by Rev. Mr. LAMIE, of Waveland. Rev. Mr. SHANNON, of your city, addressed the "Union Literary Society" on the "Philosophy of Education;" and the teachers, students, and friends of education generally, were addressed by Prof. STOKES, of Hanover College. These excellent addresses were heard with deep interest by large and appreciative audiences, assembled from the surrounding country, and neighboring towns. The Institution was never in so flourishing a condition as at present. Those of your citizens who have sons and daughters to educate, would do well to patronize what is probably the most thorough and best conducted Academy in Indiana. Circulars containing full information, may be obtained, upon application to Rev. Mr. SHANNON, of your city. A VISITOR.

### Willard's Casting Vote on the Cider Question.

The hostility of many of our citizens to certain features of the Temperance Bill of the last session, has been seized upon by the Old Line for the purpose of procuring their aid in the repeal of the bill. It is a well known fact that there was an old line majority in the Senate sufficiently powerful to prevent the election of Senator and State officers, to prevent an appointment bill from passing, and to do other acts of a really and villainous character; and why, if the Temperance Bill was so odious, did they not use that power to prevent its passage through the Senate?

The bill was introduced by Rev. Leroy Woods—an Old Line—and on its final passage was voted for by Messrs. Anthony, Galt, Shaw, Haworth, Jackson, Madison, Reynolds, and Woods. It could not have passed without those Democratic votes, and it was approved and signed by a Democratic Governor. The next day after its passage the State Sentinel claimed the credit of the act for the bill is charged upon the Republican party.

During the discussion of the bill in the Senate, an incident occurred which is to be found recorded in the Senate Journal, page 279, 371. Mr. Shook moved to recommit with the following instructions:

"Strike out all that refers to the making or selling of cider."  
"Mr. Anthony moved to lay the motion, to recommit with instructions, on the table."  
"The Ayes and Nays being demanded by Senator Anthony, those who voted in the affirmative were—  
Messrs. Anthony, Beers, Burke, Chapman, Combs, Crane, Craves, Crouse, Clatsworthy, Eastman, Hawthorn, Helm, Hendry, Hobrock, Mosker, Richardson, Spencer, Ragg, Sage, Williams, Wilson, Withers and Woods—23.  
"Those who voted in the negative were—  
Messrs. Alexander, Barnett, Brookshire, Brown, Drew, Glazebrook, Griggs, Haines, Jackson of Madison, Jackson of Tipton, Kightly, McCleary, Mansfield, Mathers, Reynolds, Robinson, Shier, Shook, Slater, Spann, Sutt, Tarkington and Vandevanter—23.  
"There being a tie, the President voted in the affirmative, so the motion to recommit with instructions was laid on the table."  
Let us review this matter briefly.

Mr. Shook, regarding cider as a very mild and comparatively harmless beverage, proposed to strike it out of the Constitution. He reported it, with instructions to strike out so much of the bill as prohibited the farmer from making or selling it. Had this been done there would have been no penalty for making or selling or drinking it. But the Old Line were resolved to render the bill as odious as possible, and accordingly Mr. Anthony, an Old Line, moved to lay Mr. Shook's proposition on the table, the effect of which would be to keep the bill just as it was. The vote was a tie, and Gov. Willard gave the casting vote in favor of Mr. Anthony's proposition, and then casting it he gave the casting vote so stringent that the whole State would be up in arms against it. His vote prevented the striking out of "all that relates to the making or selling of cider." On the contrary, his motive was openly avowed to be a revolutionary one—simply to advance the interests of his party. The game is too shallow to deceive any one.

### From California.

The news from California is not very important. Below we give all of any interest: The Committee were still in session; they force consist of 4000 infantry, 500 cavalry, 5 companies artillery, and 35 pieces ordnance. These troops are constantly on duty, and drill in their several armories in different quarters of the city, and occasionally appear in the streets for regimental drill. Gen. Wool refused to lose the government arms and ammunition, on the ground that he was not authorized to act in the premises, except upon the order of the President.

The committee have thrown up breastworks of sand bags in front of their buildings, and guarded all the approaches with cannon—brass field pieces are mounted on the roofs of adjacent buildings ready for instant action, day and night. Several additional criminals have been sprung up before the revolutionary tribunal of ballot box stuffing, and have been banished from the State and sent to sea on board foreign bound ships. The following have been arrested, and are awaiting their trial: Thos. B. Cunningham, one of the conspirators of Col. Wainwright of New Orleans; Thos. Malloy, big game warden; Bill Lewis, ballot box stuffer; Robert Loper; and Philander Brace, stuffer. All the arrests have been made without bloodshed, and chiefly without violence. The Vigilance Committee police members, some thousand men, are armed with revolvers.

An immense mass meeting was held in San Francisco on the 16th, by the friends of the Fremont, and speeches were made by the Hon. Bullitt Peyton, Hon. Wm. Dorr and others, fully endorsing the action of the committee. The committee have issued an address to the public, and have also published a constitution of their organization. Terence Kelly, one of the men ordered to leave, had refused, and had been taken into custody.

The committee have issued an address to the public, and have also published a constitution of their organization. Terence Kelly, one of the men ordered to leave, had refused, and had been taken into custody.

We are indebted to Beckwith's Magazine for Harper and the United States Magazine for August. Call soon and get a copy.

### Republican Ratification Meeting.

The Fremont and Dayton Ratification meeting, held at Indianapolis, on the 15th inst., was largely attended. The proceedings are entirely too lengthy to publish, but the following resolutions will give the substance of their intention and their actions on that occasion.

John P. Usher, of Vigo, was appointed President, and Albert Lang one of the Vice Presidents, and Jesse Conard one of the Secretaries. Vigo, it will be seen, was well represented.

Tippacanoe county reported 9500 delegates, and received the banner. Johnson reported 1400; Deatur 1400; and Hamilton 1070. Mr. Ludvigh, of Baltimore, and Mr. Marsh, of Ohio, were the only imported speakers who addressed the meeting.

On taking the chair, Mr. Usher spoke for some time with great vigor and effective force, but we are compelled to omit even an abstract of his remarks, as of all the other speakers.

After Mr. Usher had concluded his speech, Col. Henry S. Lane, President of the National Convention, was called out, and spoke for some time, with his usual point and power, of the inconsistency of the Kansas outrage, and of the course of Gov. Wright in regard to the appointment law. At the conclusion he offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the people of Indiana, without regard to past political differences, in Mass Convention assembled, do most heartily approve of the declaration of principles set forth at the Republican National Convention, held at Philadelphia.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the honesty and capacity of John C. Fremont and Wm. S. Dayton, candidates for President and Vice President of the U. S., put in nomination by said convention.

Resolved, That we hereby ratify and confirm the State ticket put in nomination by the People's Convention held in this city in May last.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to each other, and to our brethren throughout the Union, that we will elect said State ticket, and give our electoral vote to Fremont and Dayton.

Mr. Craves, of Jefferson county, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The people of the Eighth Congressional District of this State, have this day extended an invitation to the People of the great Northwest to meet in Republican Convention on the 22nd and 23rd days of Oct. next, therefore

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at the Battle Ground at the time above designated.

T. H. Nelson, of Terre Haute, read the following resolutions in regard to the Governor's action in the appointment of the members of the Legislature, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Through disagreements of the two houses of the General Assembly, the Legislature of Indiana failed to pass an act for the appointment and districting of the State for Senators and Representatives as imperatively required by the Constitution.

And whereas, the Governor, Joseph A. Wright, though often solicited, has refused to call a special session of the Legislature to make such appointment, but has instead thereof, issued a proclamation, districting the State without authority of law, and proposing an appointment, which is alike unjust, unequal, and in direct conflict with, and violation of the 5th section of article IV of the Constitution which provides that the number of Senators and Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of white male inhabitants, above twenty-one years of age, in each.

And whereas, under said proclamation the following instances of inequality and injustice are attempted to be established, according to the enumeration of 1853, to wit:

### The Black Deceit—Fillmore's

We have for some weeks now been tracing the features of this imposture of Mr. Buchanan in his full uniform as a "hybrid" and "fillbuster." We present no doubtful evidence, but from his mouth shall his character be defined.

Here is the ostend manifesto, signed with signatures of American Senators—Soule, Mason and Buchanan—and laid before the Spanish Government at Madrid.

This honorable and conservative tid, after arguing the case to show that the Spanish government ought to sell Cuba to the United States, proceeded in this wise:

After we shall have offered Spain in price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question—does Cuba, in the possession of Spain seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union? Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power.

Merchants of Missouri—farmers, tradesmen, mechanics—if, after any man shall have offered you a fair price, (the kindly fixing the price for you,) and you shall have refused to sell, the time has come then for him to consider whether he very greatly needs the thing, and if he can afford (difficult task) to decide in his own favor, then by every law human and divine, he is justified in taking the thing away from you if he has the power!

Such, however, are the avowed principles of Mr. Buchanan—such is the man whose exalted virtue is to compose the elements of our political excitement, and save the country from destruction. Noble patriot! Most incorruptible statesman! We have met with no person as yet who defends the "manifesto" here in the West. Our old renege neighbor, even in his new goal of a new convert, has no word of justification or palliation for the manifesto. The only thing which Mr. Buchanan had to say about it was "I don't know it, but he did not mean it, then."

But if he did not mean it, then he was a fool, in the hands of Mason and Soule, and such a conclusion is most disgraceful to his reputation. Oh, Sable Democrats, which horn of the dilemma will you hang upon?—St. Louis Intelligencer.

The Vincennes Courier and Patriot daily and weekly, and the Bloomington News-Register, rank old line papers, have been discontinued, for want of patronage.—Ex.

Wonder if a great many more will not go the same way, before long. Glory will never quench thirst or fatten the ribs. It is always better to give in before you get lean enough to jump through a picket fence.

It is rumored that the Old Line Campaign paper, at Indianapolis, is tottering under the same disease. The editors, will, already, jump a stake-and-yoked fence for a biscuit, just for the amusement of the boys.

More Gold.—The gold fields of Australia are yielding more largely than ever, at the rate of nearly \$20,000,000 per annum. The produce of the first three months of 1856, is nearly double that of the corresponding three months of 1855, being close upon 700,000 ounces.

Daniel Webster once said that "the sin of America was the sin of surety." This is written in mountains in the history of every man, the record of suffering by endorsement. It would make the most extraordinary chapter in human experience, if the incidents of this feature in business were written.

The American Party Moving.—LEXINGTON, KY., July 16. The old line Whigs met here this evening, endorsed the nomination of Fillmore, and recommended him to the Whigs of Kentucky.—The meeting was very enthusiastic.

The Washington Star says, the election in South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Brooks, will take place next week.

The speech delivered by Mr. S. W. Parker, at the Court House, was a masterly one, and reflected great credit upon Mr. P. as a scholar and an orator. The principal doctrine he advocated was as good Fillmore faith as we wish to hear.

At night Mr. W. D. Griswold entertained a respectable audience for near two hours, upon Fremont's claims.

Wm. R. Dulane, was arrested on a charge of theft, on Tuesday, by Marshal Dodson, and committed to jail by Esq. Dwy, in default of bail, which was put at \$500.

We were told by a citizen of Clinton, Vermillion county, Ind., that since the American Convention assembled at Indianapolis, they can number 25 Fillmore men in the town of Clinton, before that time there were but three in the place. The ball is rolling.

Me. FILLMORE.—The Baltimore Clipper says, "we have it on high authority, that a member of Congress from Virginia, who has always acted with the Old Democratic party, has stated that ten days since, he had no hope of Mr. Fillmore's election in that State, but at present he is entirely confident of his success." The work goes bravely on.

### American State Convention.

About 10 o'clock a procession was formed by the different delegations of the American party that had arrived in the city, and marched to the State House Square, headed by the Albany Brass Band, which discoursed excellent music.

New Albany 2nd Jeffersonville were pretty largely represented; our points had but few delegates, as far as we could ascertain.

The procession marched into the Hall of the House of Representatives and organized by calling Gen W. E. R. Armstrong, of Clark, to the chair, and appointing Squire Robinson, of Rush, to act as Secretary.

There were, we should think, about 400 in the Hall—one half of whom came in the first procession.

After the organization, a motion was made to appoint a committee, consisting of one from each Congressional District, to report on permanent organization.

The 5th District was not represented at all, and it appears only one was present from the 10th, and he was placed on the committee on permanent organization.

The resolution in reference to the formation of a State Electoral Ticket caused considerable commotion. An amendment was offered asking the committee to consider the expediency of a separate organization. The previous question was sprung and scenes of confusion followed.

The idea of expediency was raised and eroded in division. One speaker, John W. Ray, of Jeffersonville, who attempted to settle the meeting, was prevented for some time by repeated cries of "Fillmore."

The same speaker attempted to proceed—scenes of excitement and confusion followed. The speaker said those who were opposed to the reporting on the expediency of forming an electoral ticket were afraid of investigation. With him all political principles came first and then expediency. He was for Fillmore first and Fremont second. (Cries of never! never! Long continued confusion. The President vainly endeavored to restore order.) It was to be considered, he continued, whether or not the cause of Fillmore and Donelson would be advanced by the formation of a separate electoral ticket.

The crowd endeavored to choke off and cry down the speaker, but he maintained his position for some time, but was at last compelled to yield, as it was impossible to make himself heard amid the deafening cries of "Fillmore."

Another speaker whose name we could not remember, in the absence of Fillmore, we could not remember the name of either Mr. William Sheets. Our latest information, however, is that Mr. Sheets still lives—Bill Sheets, as he was called—who attempted to sell the American party to the Abolitionists.

R. W. Thompson obtained the floor, and said this was no time for him to make a speech, nor for any one else to express individual preferences. This was a business meeting, and after the objects which called it together had been accomplished, then he might have something to say.

It was moved to adjourn until 2 o'clock, and the motion amended so as to exclude all from a participation in the formation of an electoral ticket who were not Fillmore men.—What this meant no one could comprehend.—Closed doors was whispered by some, while others said its only object was to act as a pretentive to keep Fremont men from intruding.

In just praise to the assembled Americans yesterday, we must say they were as fine a looking body of men as we have seen lately. They exhibited an intellectual tone that we seldom see in a mixed Convention. Whether the wisdom of their proceedings will be in accordance with what an untutored outsider would expect from them, remains for the after part of the day to determine.

AFTERNOON SESSION.  
The committee on permanent organization made a report, selecting R. W. Thompson, of Vigo, as President, assisted by several Vice Presidents.

Mr. Thompson, on taking the chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred on him. He was engaged heart and soul in the American movement, and he would fight the battle out, no matter what might be the result. He knew the people of Indiana, and he believed they were with the movement. If the people were with the Americans, he cared but little for politicians.

A call of the counties was made to see which were represented. About one in four or five answered by delegations. We are safe in saying that not one fourth of the State was represented.

A resolution was offered, endorsing the People's State Ticket, formed on the first of May last. It was promptly and enthusiastically voted down.

Mr. Hudson, from Vigo, was in favor of the People's ticket. He said a ticket was formed on the 1st of May, which the Americans, in common with the Republican party, had agreed to support. If this Convention did not agree to support it, it was a disgraceful repudiation of the pledge made in May last, and would desert Fillmore and go for Fremont—scenes of confusion followed in which efforts were made to compel Mr. Hudson to desist.

He was in favor of free speech, and if this choking process continued which has been indulged in so largely to-day, he would have to desert his present associates, and go where those rights and privileges are respected.

Mr. French, of the "Jeffersonville Republican," and Mr. Mason, of the "Vincennes Gazette," endorsed what Mr. Hudson had said, and pledged themselves to go with him.—They could not be forced to repudiate their pledges made on the 1st of May to the People's party.

After scenes of continued confusion, the Chair spoke to the Convention, and told them what had to be done. He was opposed to the position taken by Messrs. Hudson and French, and wished every one to vote on State matters as his individual preference dictated. After speaking for some time, and getting the excitement of the Convention

### slightly cooled, he announced that a recess would be taken in order that the different congressional delegations might consult in reference to the formation of an electoral ticket.

Previous to this recess intimations had been thrown out that the party was already sold to the Old Line, and from the courtesies and favors extended to the Sentinel's reporter we rather inclined to the opinion. However, we may be mistaken in this. The Sentinel's reporter was very obliging and kind to the officers of the Convention, and from the consideration, perhaps, of that paper having acted as the Know Nothing State organ for some time past, the favors he received were bestowed upon him in consideration of the paper's services to the party.

After the recess the committee on an electoral ticket, reported as follows:

DISTRICT ELECTORS.  
1st district, James G. Jones, of Vanderburg; 2d district, David H. Laird, of Perry; 3d district, John Baker, of Lawrence; 4th district, John E. White, of Dearborn; 5th district, Frederick Johnson, of Wayne; 6th district, Henry Bradley, of Johnson; 7th district, Wm. K. Edwards, of Vigo; 8th district, Dr. Prather, of Montgomery; 9th district, Thos. A. Stanfield, of St. Joseph; 10th district, John B. Howe, of Lagrange; 11th district, Wm. R. Hale, of Wabash.

We remarked in the first part of our report, that the American Convention was composed of good looking men, intellectually. Before the Convention adjourned, however, their ugly actions spoiled their beauty. Rowdiness appeared rampant, and throat cutting on the Kilkenny cat style was carried on at a terrible havoc. The better class of delegates disgusted with the proceedings, the gap was attempted to be applied from the first to all who did not favor and support ultra and extreme measures. We are forced to conclude that the Fillmore party lost fully one-half, if not more than that, of its strength in Indiana by the holding of the Convention yesterday. We think, however, the Convention has resulted in good to the State at large. The proper position of parties is more clearly marked and their relative strength exhibited. Every body can now see how the cave stands.

Although the old liners have been billing and cooing about the Americans we cannot see that they have gained a single point.—Fremont has gained all. He is stronger this morning in Indiana by a large per cent. than he was twenty-four hours ago. He has gained this strength without any effort on the part of himself and friends—without any over-throwing of the old liners. His cause has grown from the fact of its purity and the unexceptionable platform on which he stands.—Every lover of his country must come to his support, and no true patriot will waste his energies or sacrifice his vote to uphold a mere fraction of what was once strong and potent party.

Committee to prepare an address to the people of Indiana:  
R. W. Thompson, of Vigo;  
Maj. A. H. Davidson, of Marion;  
Dr. Jos. G. McPheters, of Monroe;  
W. G. Armstrong, of Clark;  
Jonathan Payne, of Orange;  
James G. Wright, of Jefferson;  
C. C. Butler, of Marion;  
John Van Fress, of Daviess;  
Milton Gregg, of Floyd;  
Wm. H. Gregory, of Ohio.

At 4 1/2 o'clock, the Convention adjourned sine die, but the delegates repaired to the State House yard to hear a speech from R. W. Thompson, of Vigo. Mr. T. spoke for some time to a small audience, but we have no space for a sketch of his remarks.—Ind. Jour.

Will the People Trust Them?  
In reply to this question, the Raleigh (N. C.) Register thus gives it to the corrupt Democracy under the fifth rib:  
"There never has been, and God forbid there ever should be, as corrupt and pusillanimous a dynasty at the head of the nation as that which now misrules and disgraces it. Van Buren's administration was a brighter era in our national annals compared with that which is now casting its baleful influence over the prospects and hopes of the country. They found the nation peaceful and prosperous, in amity with all the world, and in three years they have plunged it into civil strife and bloodshed, and there is no assurance on which we can rest with confidence, that a few weeks may not find us suffering under the ravages of a foreign war. We have had thirty millions of dollars added to the annual expenses of the Government, running up to the enormous sum of eighty millions per annum, when these very economists denounced the expenditure of fifty millions by Mr. Fillmore's administration as wasteful extravagance! How can sensible men, voters who are not blinded by party rage, justify such things? Mr. Buchanan has "squandered" himself to the same platform—is pledged to carry out the same policy. Again, we ask, will the people trust them?"

The Sub-Marine Telegraph.  
Sprey, Cape Breton, July 12.—The Sub-Marine Electric Telegraph cable for the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Co., was successfully laid on the 10th inst. from the steamship Prometheus, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Canning, across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Roy Cove, N. F., and Ashley Bay, C. B., a distance of 85 miles, in fifteen hours. Messages are now being freely and instantaneously transmitted from shore to shore.

From Washington.  
WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Jury in the Herbert case were out, and unable to agree. It is reported they stand 10 for acquittal, and 2 for conviction.

A country girl coming from the field was told by her cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew. "Well, it wasn't any fellow by that name," said Bill Jones that kissed her; "confound his picture I told him that every body would find it out!"

The Aerobatic and Gymnastic Amphitheatre, under the management of Frank Phelps, performed here on Friday, and we are free to say, that the most of the performance was the best we have witnessed in Terre-Haute. The dancing by Isadore and Loretta Victoria, was good, and would be hard to excel.

Extraordinary Political Events.  
One of the most remarkable political events of the age is the passage of the new Kansas bill by the U. S. Senate. It is a direct repeal of the main substance of the Kansas and Nebraska bill of 1854. It is not only a recognition, but a practical assertion of the right of Congress to legislate for the Territory and even to repeal its legislation. Moreover, it is an express practical recognition of the Native American principle. It annuls the chief provisions of the Kansas bill of 1854. It sets at open defiance and wipes out an important resolution of the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention; and it does directly and forcibly in the face of the loud predictions of the entire Democracy for the last two years.

Fellow countrymen! Look at this thing! The Democratic party of the nation sold itself upon, the Kansas and Nebraska bill. That bill was originally made a party measure by the Democracy in Congress, and when it became a law, the law was made a party measure by the Democracy everywhere. The whole Democracy made the law a Democratic test. Not to support the law in all its provisions was treason to the party. The Cincinnati Convention declared the unconstitutionality of the interference of Congress in Territorial legislation, and the party has endorsed the declaration. And yet now our Democratic Senate does away with the Nebraska law, legislates for the Territory, repeals the legislation of the Territory, and enacts that none but native and naturalized citizens shall vote in the Territory. What the Democratic party one week ago boasted of as its great distinctive measure, its test measure, is annihilated by its own hand. Here is a party catastrophe without the shadow of a parallel in party history. The Democratic party is suddenly transformed into a huge crab making back-tracks as never mortal crab did before. The spectacle is a monstrous one. We shall get the details of the new Kansas bill in two or three days, and we shall have more to say about it.—Louisville Journal.

Reasons for opposing the Self-Styled Democratic Party.  
Because its leaders are heartless agitators, and are men who, for their own vile purposes, have recklessly periled the best interests of the country.

Because, only three years ago, it came into power at a time of profound political quiet, nothing of a sectional nature was thought of to all the field of politics, and now the wildest agitation that ever tried the strength of our institutions, rages from one end of the country to the other.

Because peculation and corruption fester in high places, and fat jobs and greasy contracts are being extended to those who are willing to sacrifice their suffrages on the altar of mammon.

Because with the promise of retrenchment and reform it has doubled the annual public expenditures, running them up from forty-five millions a year under Polk and a war, to nearly eighty millions under Pierce and peace.

Because it pledged itself to oppose all attempts at agitation of the slavery question, whether in Congress or out of it, only to break it when the first occasion offered that promised to pay.

Because men long known as nullifiers and disunionists in all its councils, and dictate all its actions.

Because, professing to extend the institutions of freedom into all our Territories, it repealed the Missouri compromise that slavery might be carried into Kansas.

Because this repeal was urged under a specious lie, to the effect that it was repealed by the Compromise measures of 1850, when in reality the Compromise measures of 1850 and 1851 were not made for the same territories, nor did they conflict with each other.

And because laws the most disgraceful and oppressive that ever were written in a book, and made, too, by aliens and foreigners to the people they are intended to govern, are now being forced upon the freemen of Kansas, at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of the revolver.—Hendricks Republican.

BREAK OF CONSCIENCE.—The Indiana Journal relates a singular case of the workings of conscience upon one Sidney V. Howard. Howard, by his accomplished address, contrived to get himself into a situation in the State Bank at Indianapolis, where he perjured some \$1,400 and fled. In the apprehension that he was being pursued he traveled over nearly the whole country, sometimes, as he says, in the very cars with those hunting for him, and after nearly two years of this unhappy life, went to St. Paul, Minnesota. Worn out with dread, he went to the Marshal of the Territory and told his case, and asked to be arrested. The officer remonstrated; told him he had no authority to make arrests; that the affair was forgotten, and if he meant to make his remorse good for anything, he had better get to work and earn the money he had criminally got and spent, and pay the Bank and those he had swindled; that would be better. Very way than going to the penitentiary. But Howard was resolute to be arrested. The officer wrote to India's agents and a requisition was procured, upon which he was brought Thursday afternoon. He was subsequently tried and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.