THE WABASH EXPRESS.

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The Wabash Express.

R. N HUDSON, Editor.
I. M. BROWN, Local Editor.

TERRE-HAUTE:

Saturday Morning. August 2, 1856.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Vigo Fillmore Club, here emphatically declare, that we neither desire, seek, claim or court any affiliation with the Democratic or Republican parties, and that all attempts, on their part, to create such an impression, show but a base and hypocritical movement, conceived in infamy and brought forth in deception; that we are for Millard Fillmore unto the end, and no one else, sink or swim, and that we shall regard all who are not openly, boldly and fearlessly with us, as being against us.

The above is one of the resolutions, passed by the Fillmore Club, which was organized in this city on last Monday evening. We are very sorry to see this party evince such a feeling as is contained in this resolve, and we are satisfied that it does not express the views of but a small fraction of the American party in this county. Is it possible the Fillmore men can hope to carry this State, without the assistance of the Republicans; yet in this resolution they say they neither "*desire*, seek, claim or court any affiliation" with this party? Does not the American party know, that the great mass of the Republican party, is composed of those who have acted with the American party, but who now prefer Mr. Fremont's platform, to that of Mr. Fillmore's, or who, seeing that Mr Fillmore cannot by possibility carry this State, they chose to unite upon that man, who can prevent the electoral vote from being cast for James Buchanan. If the American party have determined to act as a faction—refuse to unite with any party and thereby increase their own strength, and their consequent prospect of success, then they have fairly expressed that determined resolve in the above resolution passed by a Fillmore meeting, yet we know it does not express the desire of *one* sober, conservative American in this county.

The Fillmore men of this county, with the exception of a few ultra enthusiasts, are in favor of free thought, free speech, freedom in Kansas, and opposed to the advance of slavery North, and they will act with that party who has a prospect of sustaining those principles. While they are none the less Americans, still they see, as every sensible man must see, that this question of slavery has been thrown into this canvass by the repeated outrages in Kansas, and must now be met.—The great question of slavery is before the American people, and ninety-nine out of every hundred of those who are opposed to the democratic party, have resolved to meet it as becomes men; and although they may have preferences for individuals, yet they are willing to lay aside those preferences, and act for the public good.

The Americans in Vigo county are *not*, to our certain knowledge, for "Millard Fillmore *to the end*, and *no one else*." Mr. Fillmore is theirs, as he was our first choice, but they are not going to virtually give their votes to Mr Buchanan, by casting them for Mr. Fillmore. They do not desire to see the slavery propagandist succeed, and they will never place themselves in a condition to thus assist them.

We cannot now see what object those few Fillmore men in this city have, in endeavoring to keed together their organization, unless it be to make Mr. Buchanan's triumph certain in this State. They cannot expect to increase their numbers, for they now *emphatically declare, that they do not desire any affiliation with the Democratic or Republican parties*. The strength, therefore, that Mr. Fillmore now has, is all they "*desire*" he may have, and they have resolved to cling to him to the end.

If it was a sacrifice of any *principle* for the Americans to vote for Mr. Fremont, then we would admire their consistency, in, under all circumstances, adhering to what they believed to be right. But they are, almost all of them, Free State men, and there is nothing in the Republican Free State platform, that aims a blow at the American doctrines, and they cannot point out the principle they violate, in giving their influence to sustain Mr. Fremont, as the exponent of Northern sentiments.

If on the contrary, however, the contending parties in this State, are the Republicans and the Democrats, is it not plain to every one, that the Americans by giving their influence and votes to Mr. Fillmore, thereby sacrifice a great principle, by assisting in continuing the reins of this government, in the hands of the most corrupt party, that has ever cursed this confederated Union.

We ask the true, honest and calm Fillmore men to look at this, and then determine, without passion or prejudice to do what is right.

Lost Creek.

The meeting in Lost Creek on Tuesday, was well attended, and was addressed by Messrs. Nelson, Baird and Hudson.

Many of the sober sensible men of the township were present, and it seemed to us that there was but one feeling among the people, and that was opposition to the corruptions of old linelsm and slavery propagandism.

The prestige of Cookerly & Co., has passed away in Lost Creek. Free speech, free thought and free Kansas has taken place of the old line mottoes of free whisky, free license and freedom to squander the public funds.

Put down Lost Creek as strongly opposed to modern democracy, and the corrupt influences of old liners generally.

Mr. Nelson and B. B. Moffatt addressed a large and enthusastic Republican meeting on Friday last, at Sandford's Station in Fayette township. The best feeling prevailed, and freedom in Kansas, went flying from lip to lip until the whole mass seemed to have but one opinion on that subject. All is right in Fayette.

☞ In Chicago, and the country West, ten cents pieces are known as *Jimmys*.

Cookerly and Dowling.

We understand that Dowling and Cookerly's (two loving brothers!) audience at Hartford yesterday, was about equally divided between those who were anxious to be inflicted with a speech, and those who preferred to play marbles—the latter sometimes numbering the majority.

Col. Dowling spoke (as he always does) as an *old line Whig*, recently, however, having fused with the old line, border ruffian democracy. While he insinuatingly undertakes to cajole the friends of Henry Clay, his love for the villifier of of that great man, and his desire that Willard shall be Governor, sticks out, as plain as the ears from the stolen skin of the fabled donkey.

Mr. Dowling, we understand, brands the whole Republican party as a set of "*Abolitionists*," and in fact, were it not for the peculiar elegance with which he uses that term, his speeches would be as dull and insipid as his political life is tortuous and vascillating.

We have, however, at our command, a few leaves of the unwritten political htstory of Col. Dowling, which we propose in our own good time, to give to the readers of the Express, which we think will have a tendency to weaken the influence of his *old line Whig speeches*.

R. J. Ryan.

This gentleman delivered a very able and eloquent speech to a large audience assembled at the Court-House on Tuesday evening last. The Old Liners were delighted with it, which was clearly manifested by the oft repeated applause which accompanied his effort throughout the whole of its delivery. Mr. Ryan is a young man of decided ability and destined to make his mark upon the future history of his adopted country. He is a candidate for the Legislature in Marion county and will, undoubtedly, be elected by a large majority.—We wish him great success in the career, that most certainly awaits him.—*Journal*.

We had not the *pleasure* of hearing this speech that so "delighted the old liners," but from what we have heard of it, it was certainly characterised only by low blackguardism, pot-house slang and obscene illusions. The young speaker mistook the citizens of Terre-Haute, when he thought he could entertain them, by vulgar anecdotes and disgusting references. Perhaps *some* of the old line party were highly "delighted," but that was owing, we have no doubt, to the *peculiar* character of the young man's thoughts. If the reputation Mr. Ryan has left here among the better class of our citizens, is a correct exponent of what he is, we hope the good citizens of Marion county may deem it advisable, to find some more suitable person to represent them in the councils of the State.

☞ The following table shows the exact condition of the population of the slaveholding States. Out of 6,222,410 inhabitants there are only 347,525 who are slaveholders, and this small number are endeavoring to control the will of 18,000,000 of inhabitants who live in the free States:

States.	Slaveholders in each.	White Population.
Alabama,	29,295	426,514
Arkansas,	5,999	152,189
District of Columbia,	1,277	37,941
Delaware,	909	71,169
Florida,	3,520	47,203
Georgia,	34,556	521,572
Kentucky,	28,456	761,413
Louisiana,	20,670	255,491
Maryland,	17,040	417,943
Mississippi,	33,116	295,718
Missouri,	19,185	592,004
North Carolina,	28,353	553,028
South Carolina,	25,596	274,563
Tennessee,	33,664	756,836
Texas,	7,747	154,643
Virginia,	55,063	894,800
Total,	347,525	6,222,410

Mr. Usher's Prospects.

Mr. Usher was in the city yesterday—he brings the most encouraging reports, from the appointments where he and his competitor have spoken together. In fact, we learn from many sources, that wherever Mr. Usher speaks, he arouses the people to a sense of the importance of the great questions, now before them. He strikes home to their understanding with such force and power, that even the most prejudiced cannot withstand the array of facts he produces.

If the canvass continues as it has begun, Mr. Usher's triumph will be overwhelming and complete. The chicanery and sophestry with which Mr. Davis seeks to manage the canvass, cannot, at this time, carry with him the minds of the people. The Free State men of Kansas, outraged and butchered and deprived of their political and civil rights, is a matter only to be understood, to force the people to the determination that any administration or any party who sustains such acts, are unworthy of their further support. When free speech and free thought is endeavored to be suppressed upon American soil, then does the Anglo-American pulse beat with a quicker pulsation, and woe be to that power which dares to rob an American citizen of these inestimable blessings.

The sovereign people are awake, and the universal opinion seems to be, that it is not for the best interests of this commonwealth, that the present misrule of this government should be continued. A whirlwind is brewing in the public mind, and every thing must bend before it. These are the times, when men come up to the surface, and pigmies and demagogues go down.

Senator Sumner Never to Recover.

The well-informed and reliable Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes—"I learn from excellent authority that Senator Sumner is not improving in health under the influence of the usually invigorating sea breeze. His physical debility still continues with perverse tenacity—a most discouraging symptom in the estimation of those friends who know how vigorous his constitution here tofore has been, how temperate his habits, and how perfect his former health. He has left Cape May for the mountains, hoping to be benefited by the change from sea to mountain air; but from the evidences before me, I cannot avoid the melancholy conviction that he will never recover from the effects of the Brooks assault.

☞ Simon Cameron, one of the leading Democrats of Pennsylvania, has taken the stump in favor of Fremont.

For the Express.

Mr. Editor:—The excessive ringing of the Court-House bell directed my attention to the place on Tuesday night last, where we discovered that it was a meeting of the unterrified pro-slavery locofocos, and were being harrangued by a hard visaged youth, and judging from the brogue, we inferred that he was imported stock! He answered to the name of Ryan.

When we arrived he was demolishing the last vestige of Know Nothingism, and consigning it, with all its authors and abetors, to the infernal regions, without the benefit of clergy.

Then the elder Adams and his adudnistration were consigned to everlasting infamy, on account of the alien and sedetion laws and federalism. The federalists during the administration of Madison, were tories, and had taken up arms against the country—but was very careful not to tell them that his candidate—*ten cent Jimmy*—was one of those tories, as he called them, and wore the black cockade, and gloried in not having a drop of democratic blood in his veins—he magnified the great services rendered his country by his candidate, and particularly that he had volunteered in her defence, but was very careful not to tell the time or place where such valuable services were rendered. He did not tell his hearers that in 1814, in the county of Franklin, Pa., this same James Buchanan backed out of a volunteer company that tendered their services to the country, and was charged with cowardice by his comrades. Niether did he tell the old Clay Whigs that he was trying to cajole into the support of the rotten and corrupt cohort of old lineism, that this same person who was charged with cowardice by his comrades, was the self-same man that fabricated that infamous lie of bargain and corruption upon Mr. Clay with Mr. Adams, and that this same Buchanan now rests under the charge of having fabricated said lie, fastened upon him as indelibly as the mark set upon Cain, and is now receiving the indignant scorn of all honorable men, as he richly deserves.

He then mounted the favorite hobby of all such yelpers when at a loss what to say next—Abolitionism—and denounced the whole batch, Greely, Seward, Hale Giddings, Sumner & Co. It was awful! I hope no person will be indiscreet enough to let them know any thing about it, or they might become alarmed and retire from the public arena, and then Othello's occupation would be gone. He informed his audience that there was a great many things that he would not stop to tell them. One thing he might have told them, which they would all have believed, that in the course of time, when the historian shall record for posterity the history of the times, that those men who such popinjays as himself and his coadjutors are heaping their billingsgate and fish-market slang upon, shall be written down as *the* men of the times and revered by posterity as the benefactors of the age, while they, poor souls, will be lost in oblivion, being swept away as the mote in the passing breeze.

He next gave us some of his periginations through the State, during which he made an exhibit of his own character in an unmistakable manner—it being that of a low-flung blackguard. His allusions to the Republican party, their candidate, John C. Fremont, and his lady, were such as might be expected from such a source; but common decency forbids, as none but persons whose habits of life leads them into the lowest haunts of vice are familiar with such terms as this blackguard fused when speaking of a lady from Massachusetts, whom the people of Morgan county proffered a discussion of the topics of the day with this same exponent of old lineism. In his narration he exhibited a fair specimen of the border ruffian, which spares neither age nor sex. In his declining to meet the lady in the discussion, he exhibited more prudence than did a certain meddlesome old liner, who attacked a lady speaker in the county of Clay, not long since, and received such a drubbing as he will long remember.

This woman defamer next mounted the Kansas difficulties and repeated the same old line tune about abotition lies, and the troubles being brought on by the Emigrant Aid Society, &c., &c. Then he went into the foreigners, begging them not to desert their friends, the old liners; using a great deal of hypocritical cant about their being the Union and Constitution party, and the Republicans as being in favor of a dissolution of the Union, which would be the inevitable result if John C. Freemont was elected—and wound up by telling the faithful how much he loved his party, and if it must fall he would not desert it, but fall with it.

If the old liners about the Capital have any more such stock, let them start them out, and if they do not convince the people what old lineism is composed of, I miss my judgement.

A LOOKER ON.

P. S: During the delivery of said harrangue the great "emboiment" was fugleman, and indicated to the faithful when to make a noise, by rapping on a chair, and then the faithful would hallo and stamp most furiously.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

House—Colfax in the Chair. Kelsey opposed slavery and its extension, and favored the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution.

Hoffland insisted upon the importance of extending the time of probation for foreigners applying for foreigners applying for naturalization, to prevent political huckstering or foreign capital from endangering the Republic.

Caruthers justified the repeal of the Missouri compromise. The only politicat act of his life of which he was ashamed, was having joined the Know Nothings, which he now repudiated. He was an old line Whig. He gave as a reason why he preferred Buchanan to Fillmore, that the latter stood no chance of an election.

☞ The Plymoth (Ind.) Banner, an old line Whig paper, has hoisted the Buchanan flag. [*Hickory Withe.*

Well, that is pretty sharp guessing, Hester. The truth is, that the Plymoth Banner, a Buchanan paper, has hoisted the Fremont flag!

[For the Express.

Old Riley in the Field.

The citizens of Old Riley in pursuance to a call by the People's Party, met in Lockport on Wednesday, in large numbers, far exceeding the number of those present on the Monday previous, when the *military Chieftains*, Col. T. Dowling and J. Osborne (reference, the unwritten history of the Reservoir wars,) were posted to address the faithful upon the old "stomping grounds." Our fellow-townsman, J. P. Baird, addressed the assembled multitudes in a very forcible and eloquent manner, free from scurrilous phrases, or the demagogue's cant, and better than all, followed up showing by the most uncontrovertible proofs from the authentic history of the country, that every position he took, and that every one advanced by the Republican party, had been held and maintained heretofore by all the good and great men of both parties, who have preceded us, excepting only John C. Calhoun, the great nullifier, and first head of the present old line party, whose peculiar children they are, and they alone. The people were highly pleased, and forcibly struck with the sincerity and candor of the effort, and are disposed and will give the facts a fair and impartial consideration, showing this one fact conclusively, that although a persistant effort has been made by the old liners, to bias and prejudice the minds of the people, by slang phrases—stale epithets and approbious names.—Yet when the facts are presented, the candor of the human heart acknowledges the omnipotence of the truth, and discards at once the shallow artifices of the spoils-loving and office seeking tricksters. Success to the progress of Truth and Right.

Mr. Baird was followed by T. H. Nelson in his usually eloquent, masterly and highly interesting style, for a short time, when the crowd dispersed, much gratified at the result.

SPECTATOR.

[For the Wabash Express.

Ed. Express—*Dear Sir:* For the first time in a number of years, I had the pleasure to attend, on Friday last, the closing exercises of the school under the charge of the Sisters of Providence at St. Mary's of the Woods. I was gratified to observe the numerous and beautiful improvements that had been made since my last visit. The grounds have been enlarged and tastefully improved. The buildings in size, convenience and elegance are in every way worthy the high character of the institution, and fully adequate to the increasing demands upon its usefulness.

By reason of the bereavement of the institution in the death of Mother Theodore, the usual public examination was omitted.

The exercises were opened by a beautiful tribute to the memory of Mother Theodore, feelingly delivered by Miss Rose Howes. Her touching invocation to the departed brought tears to many a pair of bright young eyes.—A requiem was sung by the pupils. The premiums for proficiency and good behavior during the term, distributed, and the whole concluded by a short but eloquently written eulogy upon the character of Mother Theodore, by Dr. Read, of this city. The address was conscientiously truthful—without attempt at display—had none of the tinsel of ornament. The subject did not need it. The practical simplicity of her whole character—her lofty ambition for good, were faithfully mirrored in "pure English undefiled."

I learn that the number of pupils in attendance during the past term is larger than ever before. The institution is now so well established that the death of the late Mother Superior will not impair its usefulness. The beauty and healthfulness of its location—the unremitting care and attention of the Sisters, and the skill of the teachers, render it well worthy of its increasing success.

VISITOR.

For the Express.

Fayette Township Meeting.

Pursuant to notice a respectable number of the friends of Free Speech, Free Kansas, Fremont, the Constitution and the Union, met on Saturday, the 26th inst., at New Goshen, for the purpose of organizing a Fremont Club.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. C. W. Barbour in his usual able and argumentative style, for about two hours and a half. All went away well pleased, and determined that the old line howl and hideous cry of Abolitionism, Woolly Head, Black Republicanism, &c., should not deter them from asserting the rights of free speech and free men.

On motion, Hiram Parsons was called to the Chair.

On motion, Wm. Steffy, Wm. L. Shuey, A. C. Holmes, A. J. Doughty and B. G Wood were appointed a committee to report a constitution and by-laws.

On motion, the committee adjourned, to meet on Saturday, the 2nd day August, at 2 o'clock P. M., when public speaking may be again expected.

Old Liners throughout the State, are exulting over the exclusively Fillmore electoral ticket. No wonder, for it was, of all others, the only act that could save them from a most inglorious defeat in November. But they are not yet out of the woods—we believe that there remains, yet, enough of patriotism in the Fillmore ranks, and good sense among the Electors nominated in May, to effect an arrangement by which the vote of the State may yet be carried for either Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Fremont as the case may require to defeat the pro-slavery ticket nominated by the Cincinnati Convention.—*American Citizen.*

Re-Election of Brooks and Keitt.

Columbia, S. C., July 30.—The special elections in the districts in South Carolina lately represented by Brooks and Keitt, have resulted in the unanimous re-election of both. The vote was large.

People's Mass Meetings.

Mass meetings of the People opposed to the present administration and its continuance under James Buchanan, will be held at the following times and places. Judge Morton and others will address the public.

Corydon, August 13th.
Princeton, August 23rd.
Terre-Haute, September 3rd.
Seymour, September 5th.

The territories of the United States we regard as the common property of all the States as co-equal sovereignties, and as such open to settlement by the citizens of the States with their property as matter of right; and that no power resides either in Congress or the territorial Legislature, or the people of the territories while a territory, to exclude from settlement in any territory any portion of the citizens of this Republic with their property legally held in the States from which they emigrate. We repudiate therefore the doctrine commonly called squatter sovereignty in the territories.

The above we clip from the Macon (Georgia) *Journal and Messenger*, and is one of a series of resolutions passed by the American State Convention which met at Macon, Ga., on the 8th of July. The Convention ratified the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, and pledged to them its support.

We are inclined to think the doctrine, that "no power resides in Congress or the Territorial Legislature, or the people of the territories, while a territory," sufficient to prevent slavery from extending over the public domain, does not meet the notions of Northern Americans.

If the territories are the common property of all the States, and Congress is the Legislature of all the States, we cannot see why the power to legislate for the territories, is not found in that clause in the Constitution which says, "*The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory or property belonging to the United States.*"

The extreme doctrines expressed in the above resolution are the doctrines of John C. Calhoun, and we believe were never entertained by a prominent Northern, and until recently, by but few Southern men.

If the South intend to run Mr. Fillmore on such a platform, we opine he will find but few supporters north of Mason and Dixon's line. The principle of "Squatter sovereignty" which is the "bright particlar star" in the arguments of some Northern Americans, is scouted at and repudiated by the above resolution. Even the American party South, cannot then agree with the American party North, and a sectional feud seems about to be springing up among them, and we would not be surprised, if before a fortnight, *even* the friends of Millard Fillmore would find themselves engaged in a *sectional* controversy.

For the Express.

Southern Rights.

The patriotism of the Northern men, who exhibit a commendable alarm whenever the South, for selfish purposes, raises the cry of "dissolution!" has led them to yield often, when their sober judgement has commanded them to remain firm. It is beyond dispute true, that we of the North have a firmer regard for the "Union as it is, now and forever," than our Southern brethren. No man this side of Mason & Dixon's dare say, "maintain our rights or let us dissolve the Union," and hope to carry any measure, however necessary or desirable, before the people. Wherever he went he would be brand as a traitor.—Northern rights sink into insignificance when compared to the safety and perpetuity of the Union, as formed in the perils of the Revolution, and baptized in the blood of the men of '76. When the interests of a State or a number of States of the North conflict with the safety of the Union, the former must yield.

No one in our midst can retain his influence and before a Northern assembly, "claim to weigh the value of the Union." But in the South the reverse of this proposition is true. "Our Institution, our rights *first*—the Union, our National character, our principles of freedom, next—the rights and interests of the North, last!" That they desire to protect the "Institution" from interruption at home is natural, for with it their pecuniary interest is closely allied. At home let them enjoy the embraces of slavery. If they find the serpent which with assiduous care they have nourished for long years, now drawing its folds tighter and tighter around them, and are now inhaling its poisonous breath, that is not our fault. They own the serpent and let them revel in the luxury it affords. But their rights must be protected, and that even at the expense of the Union! And we are told that they will not submit to the will of the majority, if that is found on the side of Freedom and Fremont—for Southern rights take precedence of the Union!

But what are these rights of which we hear so much? To enumerate all would take more space than we can devote to a newspaper article. We will mention a few. They have a "right" to take their slaves in all the Territories now free, of—dissolve the Union. They have a right to invade a Territory, and by force, establish slavery therein, or dissolve the Union. They have a right to destroy printing presses, for maintaining the doctrine of our fathers, that all men are "endowed with the inalienable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," or dissolve the Union. They have a right to destroy property—to expel from their homes, even to *murder* men for voting to extend the area of freedom and restrict slavery, or dissolve the Union.

The slave power has ruled the Government since its formation. On the one subject of "their rights," a very indefinable term, and which means everything and anything as may suit their interest, they have been a unit, and Northern men and Northern interests must wait for the second table. When we of the North learn "our rights" and "knowing dare maintain," then this cry of "dissolution" will loose its force—' there is no terror in their threats," for based on humanity and justice our Government as it is cannot be shaken—then peace and liberty will possess the land, and the Union, guarded by the sleepless sentinels of Northern freemen, will *grow* stronger as it increases in years.

☞ Hon. Thomas Corwin has at last defined his position. He will vote the Fillmore ticket, if it shall be run with a fair prospect of success in Ohio, Mr. Fillmore being the man he prefers. But if the Fillmore ticket is not likely to carry the State, then he is for Fremont.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Arabia.

CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

New York, July 29.—The Cunard steamer Aabia, from Liverpool, en route for Boston, arrived at Halifax this morning.

The Atlantic has arrived. American relation are reported as progressing favorably.

There is a revolution progressing thro'out Spain, and there have been two days fighting at Madrid.

Liverpool, July 15.—The market closed without change. The market for Breadstuffs was generally firm. Wheat firm at 2d advance. Flour firm, with a slight improvement in the better grades, but there are more sellers than buyers of inferior, but otherwise the market is unchanged in every respect.

Honduras has memorialized the European governments to guarantee the right of transit across her territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army Lord Palmerston will receive the vacant garter.

FRANCE.—Profound tranquility reigns throughout France.

A ministerial crisis occurred in Spain. Espartero has tendered his resignation.

The Sardinian Government makes urgent demands for loans to erect fortifications.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, July 31.—Senate.—The Senate confirmed, without opposition, the appointment of Col. Geary as Governor of Kansas.

House.—Bill providing for the settlement of claims of officers of the revolution, and of widows and orphans of those who have died in the service of the U. S., was taken up and debated at length.

The Kansas contested election case was taken up.

Mr. Washburne, of Me., maintained that the election of Whitfield was without the authority of law, and that he comes here as a choice of a minority only of the residents of Kansas, therefore he is not entitled to a seat as a delegate. The election under which Mr. Reeder claimed a seat was equally without authority, but inasmuch as he is the choice of a larger number of residents than those who voted for Whitfield, the Committee recommend that he be admitted to a seat.

To deny to Kansas the right to be heard through the choice of its resident citizens merely because that choice was manifested outside of the legal form, and necessarily so, because the law making power was destroyed by foreign violence, is to deny to Kansas the righ. to be heard at all on the floor of the House.

Mr. Smith, of Tenn., called attention to the fact that the Committee on elections in other contested cases had reported a resolution that the contestant was entitled to his seat, but in this they recommend that Mr. Reeder be admitted. Was might or right here to prevail?

Mr. Washburne repeated that neither Mr. Whitfield nor Mr. Reeder was chosen by the existing law. In the present case the Committee had followed the precedent set concerning Wisconsin and Minnesota Territories. It was competent for the House to admit Reeder as a delegate.

Smith said Reeder had no legal right, yet you would admit him.

Stephens, taking issue with Washburne, remarked that where there is a legally organized territorial government, some person must be, under law, entitled to a seat. In the case referred to by the gentleman from Maine, there was no organized government, but in Kansas provision is made by law for the election of a delegate, therefore the precedent did not apply.

In the course of his remarks he alluded to the adoption of Sherman's amendment to the army appropriation bill, saying a majority of the House had thus evinced their desire to strike down the main pillar of liberty—namely, the right of the people to bear arms, as secured by the Constitution. When he saw such things, he almost despaired of anything being done in behalf of law and order, the Constitution being regarded as no longer binding.

Sherman replied to Oliver of Missouri's minority report, and maintained the truth of the statements set forth by the majority concerning the invasions by Missourians, and their violent control of elections, trampling on the rights of resident voters. He argued that the remedy for the free state men by judicial process in Kansas, is utterly futile. He would vote for unseating Whitfield, because the latter represented the forces that invaded Kansas. The laws of that territory illegally passed out to be repealed, the militia disarmed, and the whole federal treasure, if necessary, expended to keep the peace.

Savage insisted that the whole transaction in its origin was an assault upon the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in its progress was an assault on justice and truth. Instead of facts, the report of the majority of the Kansas Investigating Committee was a compound of the grossest partiality, misrepresentation and falsehood, not to say perjury.—He proceeded to show that the report was entitled to no credit, as it was contradicted by the records of the case. The statements were base he said, and surpassed the fictitious stories of Munchausen, Gulliver, and the Arabian Nights. To the traitorous and bloody movements of emigrant aid societies, and others who supported them, must be attributed all the horrible events in Kansas.

Like gamblers, they resort to the bowie knife and grab game, four millions of federal money being the stake for which they are now conducting the Presidential campaign. If any Northern men say they have better men, women and agriculture than the South, he was ready to tell them they lie from the bottom of their shoes.

Gov. Wright eulogized Fillmore last Saturday night in his speech. This is the severest blow the prospects of Fillmore have yet received in this region.—*Ev. Jour.*

From the Vincennes Gazette.

The Ordinance of 1787.

Among the publications of the Pennsylvania Historical Society for the current year, is a "History of the Ordinance of 1787," by Hon. Edward Coles, formerly Governor of Illinois. At the present juncture, when an attempt is being made by ambitious and unscrupulous men to subvert the policy of the government as established by the heroes of the Revolution and the framers of our Federal Constitution, a history of this famous ordinance is well timed and cannot fail of exerting a good influence. Gov. Coles, of all men living, is perhaps best prepared to compile such a document. The personal and political friend of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—a Virginian by birth, education and residence—an early settler in the Northwest Territory and a participant in the political discussions which attended the settlement of the slavery question in Illinois—elected Governor of Illinois in 1824 upon that very issue—he enjoyed rare opportunities of becoming familiar both with the private opinions and official action of the men who, in the infancy of the Republic, inaugurated the policy involved in the Ordinance of 1787, the Missouri Compromise and the Texas settlement respecting the non extension of slavery.

One of the most interesting facts established by Gov. Coles in this history relates to the authorship of the ordinance. It has become the fashion of late among certain recusant Democrats to assign its origin to Nathan Dane. Having widely departed themselves from the doctrines of Democracy as established by the great founder of the party, they seek to cover over their delinquency by falsifying history, and depriving Mr. Jefferson the credit that belongs to him. Gov. Coles places the question beyond the reach of controversy, and in view of the interest which attaches to the subject, we epitomize the following from his admirable history:

The whole of the old Northwest Territory, including all the tract bounded by the State of New York, the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Lakes, became the property of the Federal Government, the Western Reserve in Ohio excepted, by a deed of cession from Virginia, dated March 1, 1784. A few days after the execution of the deed, Mr. Jefferson moved in Congress the appointment of a committee, to frame an organic law for the new acquisition. The committee consisted of Mr. Jefferson, Samuel Chase, of Maryland, and David Howell, of Rhode Island. The report of this committee was founded on a draft submitted by Mr. Jefferson, and contained a variety of provisions of necessary and formal sort, and finally this:

"After the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty."

This clause of the ordinance excited much discussion, and finally, on the 19th of April, 1784, Mr. Spaight, of N. C., seconded by Mr. Reed, of S. C., moved to strike it out. On the question whether it should stand, all the members from the Northern States, together with Mr Jefferson, of Va., and Mr. Williamson, of N. C., voted *Aye*; the Southern States voted *No*; and it was stricken out because only six out of ten States voted for its retention, whereas seven States, or a majority of the whole number of thirteen States, was required to pass any measure. It was explained, at the time, that the limitation was fixed at 1800, because the act operated as an emancipation act, since large numbers of settlers from Virginia were in the Territory, with slaves; while all the old French settlers on the banks of the Mississippi were slaveholders. Justice required that some interval should be given them to prepare for freedom. The question came up again in March, 1784, when Mr. King moved that Mr. Jefferson's proviso—the limitation just alluded to being omitted—should be referred to a committee with a view to its introduction into the organic law of the North Western Territory. The motion was carried—eight States voting for it, and three against it. Finally, on the 13th of July, 1787, just sixty-nine years ago, the ordinance with this Anti-Slavery provision in it was adopted, *every State* voting for it. In showing that the provision was first reported by Mr. Jefferson, in 1784, Mr. Coles destroyed the claim set up in behalf of Nathan Dane, of Massachusetts, to its authorship, since Mr. Dane, only took his seat in November, 1785, eighteen months after Mr. Jefferson's report. In connection with the adoption of the ordinance, Mr. Coles adds:

"This brings to my recollection what I was told by Mr. Madison, and which I do not remember to have ever seen in print. The Old Congress held its session in 1787 in New York, while at the same time the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States held its sessions in Philadelphia. Many individuals were members of both bodies, and thus were enabled to know what was passing in each—both sitting with closed doors and in secret sessions. The distracting question of slavery was agitating and retarding the labors of both, and led to conferences and intercommunications of the members, which resulted in a compromise *by which the Northern or Anti Slavery portion of the country agreed to incorporate into the Ordinance and Constitution the provision to restore fugitive slaves*; and this mutual and concurrent action was the cause of the similarity of the provisions contained in both and had its influence in creating the great unanimity by which the Ordinance passed, and also, in making the Constitution more acceptable to the slaveholders."

The tendency of the whole history goes to show that the great statesmen of the country—the purest and most enlightened of her citizens of all sections, North, South, East and West, from the Revolution down down to 1854—gave their adhesion to the policy of Congressional legislation restricting slavery extension. We conclude this notice with the following closing remarks of Gov. Coles' excellent paper:

"To a cool and dispassionate observer who has a knowledge of the enlightened origin, the great popularity, and beneficial effects of the ordinance, it seems to be incredible that it should have been repealed; and especially denounced as violating the great principles on which our Government is founded. Yet such has been the fact, and what adds to the astonishment is, that this has been done by men professing to be of the Jefferson school of politics. The inconsistency is truly mortifying to those who believe, as well in the capacity of man to govern himself, as in the wisdom and suitability of our political institutions to promote, above all others, his happiness.

In conclusion, I will say, the wisdom, expediency and salutary practical effects, of the ordinance, could not be more clearly shown than by contrasting its operations with those of its substitute. Under the ordinance from 1787 to 1854, the Territories subject to it were quiet, happy, and prosperous. Since its principles were repudiated in 1855, we have had nothing but contention, riots and threats, if not the awful realities of civil war, which painful state of things has been brought about by the substitution of the legislation of 1854 for that of 1787, long consecrated as it had been by time, and by the approbation of the greatest and best men of our country."

Gov. Coles, we believe, is now a resident of Virginia. Wonder if the people of that State will expel from her borders the old personal and political friend and early associate of Thos. Jefferson! We shall see. Certain it is the pro-slavery party in Illinois will denounce him as an abolitionist, while if he was to go to Kansas and proclaim this history of Jefferson's Ordinance, he would be liable to imprisonment in the Penitentiary.