The Wabash Express.

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

TERRE-HAUTE:

Wednesday, July 30, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT
JOHN C. FREMONT,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
WM. L. DAYTON,

FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN P. USHER,
OF VIGO COUNTY.

Peoples' Party State Ticket.

For Governor,
O. P. MORTON, OF WAYNE.
Lieutenant Governor,
C. BAKER, OF VANDERBURG.
Secretary of State,
JOHN W. DAWSON, OF ALLEN.
Auditor of State,
E. W. H. ELLIS, OF MARION.
Treasurer of State,
W. R. NOFFSINGER, OF PARKE.
Reporter of Supreme Court,
JOHN A. STIEN, OF TIPPECANOE.
Clerk of Supreme Court,
JOHN A. BEAL, OF MIAMI.
Attorney General,
J. H. CRAVENS, OF RIPLEY.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
CHARLES BARNES.

John G. Davis.

This distinguished champion of slavery extension, made one of his peculiar harrangues in the Court-House last Saturday evening.—We have not heard Mr. Davis before since he canvassed this district with H. D. Scott, and we had flattered ourself, that in the two years past, he certainly would have improved some. But if possible we do candidly believe, he is a worse speaker, and poorer debater than he was then. He has not one mark of a man of capacity about him. His manner is bad in the extreme, and his thoughts very disconnected and incoherent. How he ever screwed himself up to the belief, that he was a fitting representative for this people in Congress, is beyond our comprehension. The times now are, that Indiana should be represented in the Congress of the U. States, by *men*—by intellectual men—men whose mind and manners command respect, and whose mental power *forces* consideration from the rest of mankind. We want no pigmies to represent the 7th Congressional District. Mr. Davis has already spent four years at Washington, and it would afford us the greatest pleasure, if his friends would point to one important measure that ever originated with him, or that he ever advocated. He passed through a Congressional life of two terms and did nothing of importance but vote to repeal the Missouri Compromise line, that Pandora's box, from which has flown all the evils that now threaten the peace and integrity of this people.

We were, however, much pleased with Mr. Davis's effort, to create the impression that he had, on several occasions, driven his opponent, Mr. Usher, to the wall. The presumption was unparalleled for him to even intimate to this community, that he was an equal match for John P. Usher. As well might Gen. Tom Tumb aspire to pugilistic effort with Tom Hyer, or the dullest Owl that hoots in the dark recesses of the forest, endeavor to imitate the flight and scream of the mountain eagle. If Mr. Usher ever gave Mr. Davis any reason to believe, that he could not answer his arguments, it was owing alone to the fact, that the arguments were so puerile and weak, that it was a matter of supererogation for him to attempt an answer.

Mr. Davis's deffence of the infamous repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was the lessened argument of the Douglas school of politicians, and it was all owing to the question of slavery, "COMING UP." He floundered amid the opinions of great men, as a disabled Porpoise lolls in the eye of the storm. He most grossly perverted the truth and seemed to be unconscious of the fact. He misrepresented the plainest doctrines of the political history of the country, and at the same time was ignorant of the vandalism in which he was engaged. Take his whole speech together, and while it bore upon its face the marks of superlative weakness, still it was evident that it was intended as a "gull-trap," to deceive the most illy posted, and ignorant part of the community. In this, however, we feel assured he has very much mistaken this community, for the plain and sober truths have been so often presented before the minds of this people, that it will require a more experienced sophist than John G. Davis to mislead them.

He concluded his speech by assuring his audience that he was certain to triumph over his opponent—he new he would—he was certain he would—he felt it in his bones he would—there was no doubt in his mind but that he would—he wanted his friends to remain firm, and he knew they would. But to give the reader a correct idea of the beauty and chastness of his style, we will have to give the exact laguage of one of his periods:

"Fellow citizens I will beat John P. Usher, fellow-citizens—there is no doubt of it, fellow-citizens—it is a fixed fact, fellow-citizens, and fellow-citizens my vote will be larger than it ever was before, fellow-citizens."

And now we will stop, f-e-l-l-o-w-c-i-t-i-z-e-n-s, and ask you if you are willing to sustain that man, who voted to repeal the Missouri Compromise and thereby admit slavery to go north.

HENRY S. LANE.

This distinguished champion of *Free Speech, Free Thought and Free Kansas*, will address the citizens of Terre-Haute, on *Saturday evening, August 9th*, at the Court-House. Let all who wish to hear the great questions of the day discussed by a master, attend.

Every one without respect to party, is invited—it will be a feast of reason, and the citizens of Vigo county should not fail to hear one of Indiana's most eloquent sons, discuss the State and the Nation's policy.

The Paoli *Constitutionalist*, a full blood K. N. paper says the Abolition State ticket will receive no aid from the Fillmoreites in that region.—*Journal.*

We would be under obligations if the Journal would point out that sentence in the Paoli Constitutionalist, wherein the above declaration is contained. We have examined the Constitutionalist, and have been unable to find any such a declaration. Until the Journal produces the proof, we pronounce the assertion false.

New Goshen all Right!

Eds. Ex.—There was a very general turnout in Fayette township, at New Goshen, on Saturday last, Col. T. Dowling being posted for an old line speech, and the Fremont boys having the week before appointed a meeting at that time and place to organise a Fremont Club.

Col. Dowling made a very *decent* and *gentlemanly speech*, used no vile epithets, and applied no approbious names to his political opponents, hence he could produce no excitement, or raise any enthusiastic response. It was in this canvass, Othello's part without Othello's occupation—a labored effort to confine water in a bottomless tub. One interesting part of the speech, and which is worthy of notice, was the Colonel's effort to explain, after repeated assertions, that he stood fast to the old faith, and that the Republican party had *strayed therefrom after strange Gods*—his connection with and authorship of the Resolutions in the Whig Platform in 1849, and his amendment to Julian's joint resolution in our legislature during the session of 1848-9, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to vote and use their efforts to prevent the introduction of slavery into free territory. This was an *awful stumbling block*. Listen to the excuse—perhaps almost in his very words:—"Both parties were cutting under and truckling to five or six thousand miserable abolition votes, and so far as I acted in the matter I acted the *fool*, and this is all there is about it."

Now this is a candid confession, and "good for the soul," but what assurance have we now, that in his present course he is not only fooling himself, but trying to fool and sell us out; and although bygones be bygones, would it not now, after the "expose," be well to *feel*, before we trust our weight upon this *boggy ground*.

After the Colonel, generously and in fairness—although in opposition to the expostulations of a *few* of his *old line friends*—Judge Gookins entertained the crowd for a short time with a reply to the positions taken by Col. Dowling, and so replete was it with proofs from the annals of Congress, and sound argument, that no boy present, ten years old, failed to see and appreciate the utter refutation of any position taken by the Colonel; and in fact so conclusive and convincing were the facts and arguments, that one old liner was constrained to call out "in meeting"—"That comes very near proving Thomas Jefferson an Abolitionist!" That is, of course, according to the present definition of the term by old line stump orators.

It ought to have been mentioned above, that the old line part of this demonstration concluded with a farce, and this was the after-piece—one scene, old liners before the curtain circulating Col. R. W. Thompson's speech, well stitched and bound, as an old line document.

The friends of Freedom and Fremont are highly gratified at the results of this demonstration.

GOSHEN.

New Albany Ledger.

We find, our placing at the head of our column, the name of John C. Fremont, has very much displeased many of the democratic editors throughout the State, and particularly Norman of the *Ledger*. If it had afforded us any particular pleasure to have the good wishes of the editor of the Ledger, we would have remained the friend of Mr. Fillmore, and thereby assisted in increasing the prospects of the Ledger's candidate for the Presidency, James Buchanan. But as we chose rather to see the Federal candidate of the democratic party defeated, and the People's State ticket succeed, we adopted that course, which, in our judgment, would the more certainly produce those desirable results. We expected by this course to receive the censure of the democratic press, but we knew that it was the only course to be pursued, in order to prevent the triumph of old lineism in our State, and to secure the electoral vote of Indiana, in favor of free thought, free speech and freedom in Kansas.

The editor of the Ledger, however, takes exception to an article we wrote about the 5th of July, complimentary of Mr. Fillmore, and in which we used the following language:

Whatever others may do, let US do our duty to the country and the Union, and "wash our hands of the consequences" of those injurious measures of policy which have brought us to the "*brink of a volcano*," those that may endanger our future safety. The times are pregnant with mighty events, and no voter should hold back in such a crisis.

This sentiment we endorse now, and we have taken as we think the only position where we can the most effectually "wash our hands of the consequences" of the democratic policy, which has almost brought this government to the "brink of a volcano."

The Ledger, however, thinks that "probably there is no instance of more shameful treachery to principle on the record than is here exhibited by this man Hudson."

We suppose then the thousands and tens of thousands, who have left the American party and are now the friends of Mr. Fremont, are traitors to principle. We will ask the editor of the Ledger to have the kindness to point out to us, wherein a friend of Mr. Fillmore, sacrifices any principle in giving his vote for Mr. Fremont? Is the advocacy of the great question that "slavery shall be confined to its present limits," a violation of the principles laid down in the American platform, or is there any thing in the Republican platform that is in opposition to the American doctrines? We will wait patiently to hear how an old line press can answer these questions.

We are inclined to think, however, that our treachery, which so disturbs Mr. Norman, arises from the fact, that he fears, if there are many such traitors as we are, in this State, his canidate will run about as good a chance of receiving the electoral vote of Indiana, as do the readers of the Ledger, in getting the truth.

In this connection we will return our acknowledgements to the editor of the Tribune, for his sympathy, but we beg to protest against his conclusion that we are even "slightly corrected,", and would only suggest that he had better keep a sharp look out from the mast-head, or before the November election, he will be as "slightly cornered" as ourself.

☞ We understand Mr. Usher had an immense crowd to hear him at Rockville on Saturday. He made one of his great conclusive argumentative speeches, and the sovereign masses threw up their hats, and hurra'd for free thought, free speech, free Kansas and John P. Usher.

☞ We have just heard a prominent politician from Clay county, give it as his opinion, that Mr. Usher will get more votes in that county than John G. Davis. There is no doubt but what the citizens of Clay county are in favor of free Kansas.

Speaking at Hartford.

The meeting at Hartford on Saturday, was one of the largest we ever saw assembled in Linton township, being from one third, to one-half larger than Cols. Dowling and Cookerly had to hear them a few days before. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Beard, Nelson and Hudson. Mr. Beard's speech was close, argumentative and conclusive, and Mr. Nelson's bold, manly and eloquent. The audience listened with intense interest, and the most ultra old liners, began to think, that the demagogue cry of "*abolitionism*," was unworthy the consideration of men.

It was amusing to learn from many of the best citizens, what kind of doctrines Cookerly and Dowling had been preaching to them. They knew the great interest Grafton felt in every election, and hence they were not surprised to find him upon the stump, but they did not seem to understand, why Col. Dowling should disconnect himself from his official duties and make a canvass of this county. When, however, it was explained to them, that if a democratic Legislature could be assembled at Indianapolis next winter, and Ashbel P. Willard succeeded Jo. Wright in the Gubernatorial chair, then would there undoubtedly be an effort made, to throw back upon the State, the Wabash and Erie Canal, thereby imposing upon the people an additional debt of over $7,000,000. When this was explained, the cat in the meal tub was discovered, and Col. Dowling's disinterestedness made manifest.

If Col. D. should be as efficient a lobby member, in having the State to take back the Wabash and Erie Canal, as he was winter before last in lobbing through the "Bank of the State bill," then in our judgment, instead of making only $10,000 as he did by that *little* financial operation, he will make fifty times ten thousand, for our bondholders can well afford to give three of or four millions of dollars, to have the State of Indiana cancel her contract, and take back this canal, which, under its present management, is hardly paying its annuel expenses.

Let the tax-payers of Vigo county and of the State, look to this, and not suffer themselves to become burdened with excessive taxation, and be dupes of designing demagogues.

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 5, 1856.

Mr. Hudson: In your paper, of this morning, I find the following sentence:

"When it was explained to them (the citizens of Linton,) that if a democratic Legislature could be assembled at Indianapolis next winter, and Ashbel P. Willard succeeded Jo. Wright in the Gubernatorial chair, then would there undoubtedly be an effort made, to throw back upon the State, the Wabash and Erie Canal, thereby imposing upon the people an additional debt of over $7,000,000. When this was explained, the cat in the meal tub was discovered, and Col. Dowling's disinterestedness made manifest."

This "explanation" was made in more Townships than Linton, in my absence, and without notice. I care not to know who made the charge, or *who* is responsible for this species of misrepresenting; but this I do say, *that it is false in every particular*. I will say further, that *no bondholder, no Trustee, and no agent of either*, will apply to, or ask, the Legislature or the Governor to "throw back upon the State the Wabash and Erie Canal," and that all such assertions, by whomsoever made, are false, malicious, and without even the shadow of foundation.

THOS. DOWLING.

We received the above from Mr. Dowling yesterday, and are really surprised that he remains in such profound ignorance, in relation to the incipient design, on part of our bond holders, to have the State of Indiana take back the Wabash and Erie Canal.

So far as Mr. D. is individually concerned, we must believe, (for he says so) that he is entirely in the dark in relation to this matter; but so far as the individuals who give him the position he now holds are concerned, we have sufficient reason to justify us in saying, that the subject of taking back this Canal, has been discussed by them, and by them postponed until a more auspicious period presents itself. A more auspicious period perhaps, will never arrive, than when Indiana has A. P. Willard for Governor and her Legislature under the control of the Democratic party.

We cannot see why Mr. Dowling should characterize the assertion referred to in the paragraph quoted from our paper, as being "false and *malicious*."

Certainly there can be no malice in warning the people against a contemplated act of this kind, and if their is no truth in it, to brand it as "*false*," would have been sufficient.

☞ Upon the flag streaming out from the pole, erected by the friends of Slavery extension, in Hartford, a few days ago, was painted the following: "B. HANON BRACK. & CONS." We suppose the abbreviations and punctuation were the offspring of our contemporary, Col. Cookerly's brain. Who "B. Hanon" is, we did not learn, but we suppose he is some individual who the Col. tells his friends, is in favor of free whiskey, and the free right to repeal the Compromises of our fathers, suppress the freedom of speech, and force Slavery into free territory. The pole from which this flaunting banner kisses the breese, is tied by cords, to a scrub-by green jack oak, emblematic we have no doubt, that the great democratic party relies upon the verdancy of the masses for its support. The thirty-one stars, that bespangle its folds, are about one half *black* and the other half *blue*, keeping always in mind, the black eyes and blue noses that follow as the legitimate consequences of old line policy, and old line principles.

Madigan & Co's National Circus.

This company of Star Performers exhibits in this City on Friday and Saturday next, and from what those say who have witnessed their performances, our citizens may expect something better than usual. The Louisville and Cincinnati papers speak of the Company in the highest terms, and set the performers down as being "Star Actors" of the highest character. Miss Rose Madigan, is far ahead of her sex in riding, and has received the most enthusiastic applause wherever she has appeared.

The Grand Tableau—the "Immortal Washington," and "Putnam.'s Daring Leap," will be worth the admittance, alone.

Fillmore Meeting in Prairieton.

The friends of Mr. Fillmore in Honey Creek, will meet at Prairieton, on Saturday next, (the 9th,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of forming a Fillmore and Donelson Club. Several speeches may be expected.

[For the Wabash Express.

IN MEMORIAM.

WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF ADA I. COATS.

Pallida Mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas Regumque turres. HORACE.

Full oft pale death doth pluck the ripened fruit
From the high branches of eternal fame,
Where it hath hung in view of all the world,
Shedding its beauty far across the land
That nourished it so long. Then all may mourn
The untimely fate that marks a nation's grief,
And gives to chastening sorrow all the land.
Thus have I mourned when statesmen—sages died,
And withered from the land they loved so well—
Which loved them in return as flowers the sun,
Thus oft the warrior's death hath shed a gloom
Across the country he had died to save,
And universal sorrow cast her pall
Of grief and darkness o'er the admiring world.
The poet, who has left us nought on earth
But the wild beauty of his deathless strains,
Those glorious numbers of his passion-life,
Which breathe of joy, and sigh in sorrowing song;
The painter, whose immortal ideas gaze
From out the pictured canvas, and whose fame
Will live undimmed by Time's corroding touch,
While raptured ages may behold and love
The great creations of his mighty mind;
Thus have I mourned them all, as only one
Who worships them could mourn. But yet, 'twas not
That solemn grief, which cannot be described,
Which comes upon us when the young in life,
The young in feeling and the young in years,
Are hurried from the happy walks of time
To that unknown, yet still more glorious realm,
Within the confines of eternity.
Ah, no! 'twas not the grief that we must feel,
When those endeared by all the social ties
Of purest friendship and of holiest love— [mourn.
Whose joys we shared, whose sorrows we would
And feel a saddening joy, yet still a joy,
In making them our own—are called away
To join a holier brotherhood than ours.

Thus he was called away. I saw him not
In his last hours of sickness and of pain.
'Tis well. I would not wish it otherwise,
For now I know him only as he was
A few short days before, when health and joy
And youth gave beauty to his manly form.
His path through life was humble, yet there grew
Along its margin many a blooming flower,
Which shed its fragrance on the morning air
Of his young life. Upon the future's page
Young hope for him had painted many a scene
In all the gorgeous colorings of joy;
But they have vanished like the rainbow's form
Dies with the summer shower. Thus died he—
The summer of his life had scarce began,
And the gay spring-time lingered with it still,
When came the summons, calling him away
To life eternal, joy that knows no end.
Then let us not regret the chastening stroke,
Though it deprive us of the dearest friend,
But rather let us meekly learn to say,
With him, who drank the cup, "THY WILL BE DONE."

TERRE-HAUTE, August, 2, 1856.

"HOE OUT YOUR ROW."

One lazy day, a farmer's boy
Was hoeing out the corn,
And moodily had listened long,
To hear the dinner-horn.
The welcome blast was heard at last,
And down he dropped his hoe;
But the good man shouted in his ear,
"My boy, hoe out your row!"

Although a "hard one" was the row,
To use a plowman's phrase,
And the lad, as sailors have it,
Beginning well to "haze,"—
"I can!" said he, and manfully
He seized again his hoe,
And the good man smiled to see
The boy hoe out his row.

The lad the text remembered,
And proved the moral well,
That perseverance to the end,
At last will nobly tell.
Take courage, man! resolve you can,
And strike a vigorous blow,
In life's great field of varied toil,
Always hoe out your row.

RESOLUTIONS

Expressive of the feelings of the Lodge of A. Y. M., at Terre Haute, Ind., upon the death of Macom McFadden.

One by one, the old founders and supporters of the Masonic Temple at this place, answer to the stern demands of nature and lay down the armour in which they have fought the battle of life. Whithin the last few years we have committed to the earth the mortal remains of the oldest members of our Order.—"Like the leaves of the forest, so vanish the generations of man." And now again are we are assembled to pay the last tribute of respect, and drop the tear of brotherly love and affection over the grave of our brother and companion, MACOM MCFADDEN; and if he had his failings, let them be covered by that charity which thinketh no evil and is long suffering; if he had virtues, let them live after him. As a father, husband and citizen, he was above reproach, and as a public officer, his incorruptible honesty and clear perception of justice, entitle him to our respect. As a brother of the Order, he was devoted, bright, experienced, tenacious of the old land marks, which were familiar to him, from an acquaintance of 34 years with the tents of our Order—and from his active participation in its establishment at this place. In view of the foregoing, be it—

Resolved, That with heartfelt sorrow we commit to the grave the body of our beloved brother, Macom McFadden, trusting that his immortal spirit has taken its flight to the bosom of his God.

Resolved, That in token of our grief, the Lodge room and the regalia be clothed in crape, and that the brothers will wear the badge of mourning.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these proceedings to the widow and family of the deceased, and cause the same to be published.

J. J. BUGH, W. M.

S. H. HOWARD, Sec'y.

The Mat Ward Disposition.

While the school master, in the Southern brick school house, was chastising a young son of the "Emeral Isle," who had been very overbearing for some time, the young chap resisted the demands of the teacher, and jumped to his desk, where he had a club concealed, and on picking it up struck the teacher over the head, almost knocking him down, then quickly left the room. We understand the wound thus inflicted bled profusely. This "Mat Ward disposition" should be nipped in the bud, before something worse may be done.

☞ In our notice yesterday, of the difficulty with one of the "fast boys" of our city, at the Southern School-house, for the want of full information, one important fact was omitted. After the boy had struck Prof. A. B. Wilkie, he did not get out of the room, but was quickly caught and punished until he begged like a "dog." If Prof. W. had been prepared with a proper rod of correction, the boy would not have fared half so well as he did. This pest, however, has been dismissed from the school, and it is to be hoped, for the credit of our city, that no such transaction will ever have to be reported again.

☞ A slip from the "office U. S. Bank Mirror, Cincinnati, August 2, 1856," says: "We learn by telegraph that the Valley Bank, Hagerstown, Md., has failed."

[For the Express.

It is remarkable that the leaders of the slavery movement of the present day, pretending to be honorable men, have the affrontery to acknowledge that the freesiol resolutions of the old Whig and Democratic parties were only a bid for abolition votes. Their corruption must be acknowledged, and the humiliating truth proclaimed to the world that the prominent politicians of the State of Indiana sold their principle for office. The honest masses supposed that those to whom they looked for advice and counsel were honest and honorable—but they now openly boast of their evil deeds, and the State Sentinel boasts of the fact, and exults because the democracy by fraud and corruption accomplished their design. But if the design of those honorable men was *merely* to obtain office through abolition influence, what causes operated on their minds to make what is now called by these some men, abolition speeches and cast abolition votes.

Can we trust men again who have voluntarily acknowledged and boasted of their corruption. Who knows what they are after now, and if they maintain their power in the General Government, what may they not do. They have told us their former platform did not contain their political principles—does their present one contain them?

But in order to see whether they were a few years ago what they now call "abolitionists," let us examine one or two extracts from the Congressional speech of one of their leaders.—If we can believe their own story of their corruption, John Pettit is as good a man as they ever had among them. On the 12th of June, 1848, in the H. of Rep. in his speech "On the relation of the States and the General Government towards the Territories," he uses the following language: "In his opinion, the doctrine which alledged that Congress had no power over the Territories, and that which held that the Territories were sovereign and had power to legislate for themselves, regardless of the United States; the doctrine which alledged that there was a divided sovereignty between the Territories and the United States other than such as existed by express grant of the United States; and that doctrine which asserted that the inhabitants of a Territory are entitled to all the rights and privileges, and the administration of the same laws that the Constitution secures to citizens within the States, and that each inhabitant of the Territory carries with and about him the laws of the State from which he went—in his opinion all these several doctrines and views would be found to be totally and equally erroneous, fallacious and untenable. The true doctrine, in his opinion, was, *that this power to legislate for the Territories was in the United States, and any other doctrine could not stand the test of reason, of the judicial decisions, elementary reading, or the uniform practice of the United States ever since their existence as a power of the Earth.*

The second clause of the 9th Sec. of the U. S. Constitution declares that "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it"—and it also provides for the trial by jury. Yet Mr. Pettit in the same speech held "that a man who went *without* the *States* was not entitled, if Congress saw fit to withhold from him the writ of *habeas corpus*, or of trial by jury; *if Congress forbid it to him, he could not enforce it.*" "*The power* over the Territories was *ample, plenary and complete*; they might create or abolish slavery there, as in their judgment it should be best for the interests of the Territories and the *whole Union*." "The people of the Southern States may go to these Territories with their slaves, but when they get there they will find there is no law by which they can buy or sell or control such slaves, until Congress shall pass such laws or authorize the Territorial Legislature so to do. The South would not be contented with non-interference, but would ere long demand the positive and affirmative action of this Government to secure to them their slave property in the Territories. We shall see whether the demand will be acceded to," slavery can exist only by positive law."

Senator Bright, on the 27th of June, 1848, offered an amendment to the Oregon Bill, in the language of the Missouri Compromise, "prohibiting slavery in all the Territories of the United States north of 36° 30 min. including Oregon, New Mexico, and Upper California."

What becomes of squatter sovereignty, under democratic teachings, before they had changed about? Out of their own mouths we convict them of corruption, hypocrisy and inconsistency.

HOT SUBJECT FOR THE SEASON.—The following advertisement appeared in a Worcester paper last week:

NOTICE.—By particular request, there will be a meeting at the Wesleyan Church in Lancaster, on Pleasant street, at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday July 13th.

Subject—*Hell fire and Politics.*

B. N. BULLOCK, Pastor.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—The following are the names of the candidates for Congress in this State:

Dist.	*Republicans.*	*Buchaniers.*
1st	James C. Veach,	James Lockhart.
2d	John M. Wilson,	Wm. H. English.
3d	J. A. Hendricks,	Jas. Hughes.
4th	Will. Cumback,	Jas. B. Foley.
5th	David Kilgore,	Edmund Johnson.
6th	John Coburn,	J. M. Gregg.
7th	John P. Usher,	John G. Davis.
8th	Jas. Wilson,	D. W. Voorhees.
9th	Schuyler Colfax,	Wm. Z. Stuart.
11th	John U. Pettit.	

In the 10th District, neither party have brought out their candidates.

Appointments for Judge Morton.

Judge Morton, People's candidate for Governor, will speak at the following times and places. Let the whole people turn out and hear him.

Delphi, July 31, at 1 P. M.
Dayton, Aug. 1, at 1 P. M.
Rockville, Aug. 2, at 1 P. M.
Greenecastle, Aug. 4, at 1 P. M.
Bedford, Aug. 5, at 1 P. M.
Salem, Aug. 6, at 1 P. M.
Bloomington, Aug. 7, at 1 P. M.
Corydon, Aug. 13, at 1 p. m.
Leavenworth, Aug. 14, at 1 p. m.
Rome, Aug. 16, at 1 p. m.
Rockport, Aug. 18, at 1 p. m.
Boonville, Aug. 19, at 1 p. m.
Mt. Vernon, Aug. 21, at 1 p. m.
Evansville, Aug. 22, at 1 p. m.
Princeton, Aug. 23, at 1 p. m.
Petersburg, Aug. 25, at 1 p. m.
Washington, Aug. 26, at 1 p. m.
Dover Hill, Aug. 27, at 1 p. m.
Spencer, Owen Co., Aug. 29, at 4 p. m.
Bloomfield, Aug. 30, at 1, p. m.
Sullivan, Sept. 1, at 1, p. m.
Bowling Green, Sept. 2, at 1 p. m.
Terre Haute, Sept. 3, at 1 p. m.
Seymour, Sept. 5, at 1 p. m.

☞ The mail as carried between Riley and Coffee Post Office, is so changed as to omit Lewis.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—SENATE.—The Senate considered the report of the Committee, on Indian Affairs, that no further Legislation was necessary in the case of Richard W. Thompson, who made an agreement with the Menomenee Indians for one-third of the money he should procure them in addition to the amount allowed lor lands and their removal across the Mississippi.

He obtained $240,000 from Government and modifying his original agreement consented to take forty thousand dollars as his fee.

The bill passed last Congress, authorizing that this be paid him with the proviso that Thompson previously get the consent of the Indians, which he did, but complaint is made that Commissioner Manypenny prevented payment on the ground that the bill signed by the President was not the bill passed by Congress, the proviso having by some means been omitted therefrom.

A debate ensued but without any result. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Boyce said he had received a certificate from the Governor of South Carolina, stating that Preston S. Brooks had been re elected to Congress from the Fourth Congressional District, and he asked to be now sworn in.

Mr. Brooks advanced to the Chair of the Speaker, who administered the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

The consideration of the Kansas contested election case was reserved and the Clerk completed the reading of Mr. Reeder's statement commenced yesterday.

The letter refers to various precedents, and refers, among others, to the remarks of Messrs. Cass and Buchanan to show that a delegate may be admitted in the absence of a specific law for that purpose.

Mr. Whitfield, the setting delegate from Kansas, said that his election should not be reversed without a full and impartial hearing. He maintained that he was elected under a statute passed in pursuance of the organic law, and therefore was entitled to remain where he was. There was no proper legal challenger of his right, from the fact that he had no competitor in the canvass; hence, Mr. Reeder, being a volunteer, had no right to contest his seat. But apart from this Reeder is stopped, he having certified the Legislative Assembly as legal and had the power to right such wrongs as were represented to exist.

He insisted that every rule of testimony, in his case, was violated by the Kansas Investigating Committee.

Washburne of Maine replied to Stephens, contending, from uniform principle and precedent that the House has a right to enquire, as it has enquired in the present case, into the question of fact, whether there was or not a legislature which could pass laws of binding force.

It had been incontestably proved that the Kansas Legislature was elected by the aid of citizens from Missouri. He insisted that Reeder be admitted as a proper representative of a majority of the legal voters of Kansas.

The resolution reported by the Committee on Elections, declaring Whitfield not entitled to a seat as Delegate, was then adopted—yeas 140, nays 92. The second resolution, that Reeder be admitted to a seat, was rejected.—Yeas 88, nays 113.

Washburne, of Me., asked, but was denied by unanimous action to offer a resolution to pay Reeder mileage and per diem to date.

The House then considered, but passed no private bills. Adjourned.

[SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

WASHINGTON, August 2.—HOUSE.—Mr. Larkin spoke of the Black Republicans. He said they were organized on sectional principles, and that this was the commencement of a revolution, for if successful, that party would conduct the government in accordance with the views of a triumphant majority, and no Southern man could accept office under it. Those politicians intend bringing about a disruption of the Union. To the rabid spirit of anti-slavery should be attributed the existing evils.

Mr. Wade, while engaged in his avowed object of calling men's minds to the better and purer days of the Republic, said, if the Constitution is to be used merely as an instrument to propagate human bondage, it cannot endure nor was it desirable it should. It could not have been possible to construct the Union as declared by the modern sham Black Democracy, who would substitute for the Constitution a machine for slavery extension, without any limit of time or space. After further debate the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—HOUSE.—The House considered and passed a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to run the boundary line between Washington Territory and the British possessions, under the Oregon Treaty, there being conflicting claims to valuable islands, owing to the undetermination of the main channel southerly from the Gulf of Georgia to the Straits of Fuca.

The House passed the Senate bill, appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of the Patapsco river, and rendering the port of Baltimore accessible for war steamers.

Mr. Purviance moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution instructing the Indian Committee to enquire forthwith and report by what authority the recent arrests in Kansas, of Messrs. Robinson, Deitzler, Brown, Smith and others had been made, together with the offences with which they stand charged. If they are imprisoned on the charge of treason for participating in the formation of the Topeka Constitution, and directing the Committee to report a bill, ordering a nolle prosequi to be entered upon the indictments, the said committee to have power to send for persons and papers. The motion was disagreed to—yeas 106; nays 74, a two-thirds vote being necessary.

Cullen read an extract from the Savannah Republican, purporting to give a sketch of the remarks of Cobb, of Georgia, delivered in that State recently, in which Cullen's name was introduced.—Cullen wished to know if Cobb used the language quoted.

Cobb explained that the position he had taken was, that it would be dangerous to throw the election into the House, which would result in the choice of Fremont.

The Republicans have thirteen States. If a Republican shall be elected in place of Allen, and one in Trebull's district, Illinois would be added; and if Hall, whose seat is contested, be ousted, and a Republican elected in his stead, Iowa would be seccured to Fremont. Fifteen States thus certain, the election would be dependent on Cullen, of Delaware. He was unwilling to trust it, then, considering Bullen's course on the election of Speaker. Was it Cullen's fixed opinion he will not, under any circumstances, vote for Buchanan.

Cullen replied that Cobb had no ground for saying what would be his course in such contingency. He came her as a National American, and against the votes of every Democrat in Delaware, excepting half a dozen personal friends. Was it expected he should support the Democratic party and vote for his enemies. He fervently trusted the election would not be brought in the House, but if it should, he would vote for Fillmore first and last, not for Buchanan nor Fremont, and he was satisfied Fillmore would receive many of the States.

Election in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—As far as heard from, the returns show the vote for Benton, 2,936; Polk, Dem., 1,137; Ewing, American, 1,374.—For Congress, Kennett, Am., 1,639; Reynolds, Dem., 953; Blair, Bentonite, 2,885. The indications are that Blair is elected, but the returns are meagre and unreliable.

John B Howe declines the Fillmore Nomination.

LIMA, July 23d, 1856.

MR. EDITOR: I am informed that I have been placed on the Fillmore Electoral ticket. This honor I am compelled to decline. With many others, I hoped, even after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, that there was vitality enough in the old Whig party to make one earnest appeal to the country, and one united effort to restore the compromise, or at least to see it, that the territories had fair play. But this hope has varnished. National parties, alas! are virtually dead. Their requiem was chanted in the exultations at the repeal of the Compromise. The two great parties departed together. The existence of one implies the existence of the other, and the death of one the death of the other, unless there is a legitimate successor; and where, I ask, is the succesor of the Whig party? The South has its honor; the North has its honor; but where is the National honor?

Behold our condition! In the principal city of our Pacific coast, luxury, corruption, bribery and high crime reigned supreme, until by a spasmodic effort almost as fatal, it may be, as the palsy itself, society has again taken an interest in its own affairs. The land of gold is not the land of liberty regulated by law. At the south, we perceive the cause of the Union daily losing ground. We have seen the pretended successor of the great Democratic party taking new ground at Cincinnati upon the subject of slavery in the territories, and nominating a man, whose opinions, under his own hand, in the Ostend manifesto are a disgrace to him in the judgement of the civilized world. Luxury and corruption are increasing, and demagogues have had a better chance of success than statemens. In the late European contest, many in this country sympathised with the greatest despotism on earth, rather than with that country where life, liberty and property are better protected than anywhere else. We live by extremes, and by extremes we may yet die. Why sir, in the Constitutional Convention, I offered a section disfranchising all those citizens of this State, who should engage in any unauthorized enterprise against a foreign power—because it was notorious, that the General Government had never obtained a convicion; and yet my proposition was met, I had almost said, with hisses and groans, and I got only one or two friendly votes. As to the remarkable clause, allowing foreigners to vote after six months residence, each party seemed to vie with the other, in its adulation. The true friend of the country and the foreigner, was the man, who was in favor of allowing the laws to remain just as they were—*Quieta non movere.*

In the midst of all these and other extreme views, the slavery party has cast its slough of "masterly inactivity" and become an *active* power. It embraced the offer made it, to repeal the Compromise; that offer made, not in the spirit of a Statesman, but as a desperate bid for the Presidency. The very time, when the Compromise was most needed, and was about to perform its last and most important office, and all danger was about to depart, by the admission not far distant of Kansas and Nebraska as free States, some fiend enjoying the happiness in prospect, instigated repeal. The opponents of that repeal are not agitators or partisans. They exclaim against the authors of that measure, as the inmates of a noble pile against the incendiary who has laid it ruins. All good men, all Statesmen deplore the act. Its authors, to parry the obloquy, abuse the original Compromise—a noble deed—and when done t'was well it had remained so. Our Union can never exist a day without compromise. The Anglo-Saxon is a race founded on compromise. The British Constitution is the result, and the living evidence of continual compromise.

It appears to me then, that every true patriot is in a false position who does not condemn the destruction of the Compromise and who is not determined to see that the people of Kansas, who have lost that guaranty of peace and freedom, shall at least have a fair opportunity, unawed by ruffians, of determining upon the character of their institutions. There is but one chance of avoiding the breakers—to crowd all sail and let her drive. But if the North and the South are placed in conflict, who struck the first blow. The North is only acting on the defensive. It is now merely defending the right of free emigration into the territories, and demanding the protection there of life, liberty and property. Can I hesitate one moment about acting with that party which demands the protection and vindication of those rights?

Very truly yours,
JOHN B. HOWE.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—The American ticket here to day, considered a regular test vote, elected by 2,100 majority, all one sided. All very quiet.

In Glasgow the Americans have 130 majority. In Frankfort, the American ticket ahead by 115 majority.

In Shelbyville the American ticket elected Zeept Hall, Democrat, for City Marshal, by 89 majority.

MAYSVILLE, August 4.—The precincts in full, and balance partial returns, in Mason county. E. C. Phister, Whig, for Judge, leads W. H. Wadsworth, Whig, for Judge, leads, W. H. Wadsworth, Whig, over 200 votes.

Wadsworth was voted for by the Americans and Phister by the Whigs, Democrats, and some Americans.

For Circuit Clerk, in Mason, the contest is very close, between Sam. Owens, American, and E. F. Metcalfe, Whig. Metcalfe was also voted for by the Whigs, and is probably elected.

Groves, Democrat, is probably elected Sheriff.

Fleming county, as far as heard from, gives Wadsworth 146 majority, which will probably be increased to 200.

Partial returns from Lewis county give Phister nearly 100 majority, which will be increased to 300 or 400.

In Nicholas county, Phister is running ahead.

Greenup and Powell counties are not heard from, but there is no doubt of Phister's election.

It is reported that Scott county has gone Democratic by 500 majority.

For the Express.

MR. EDITOR: I understand that my name appeared in the Terre-Haute Journal a few days ago, as one of the Vice Presidents at a Democratic meeting recently held at Hartford in this county.

I here take occasion to say, that I do not belong to the old line party—have never belonged to it and I will not cast my vote, or give my influence to elect James Buchanan to the Presidency, and A. P. Willard for Governor of this State.

F. C. BITCHKE.