The Express.

R. N. HUDSON, EDITOR.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

WEDNESDAY..... JULY 25, 1860

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

Presidential Electoral Ticket.
Electors for the State at Large,
WILLIAM CUMBACK, of Decatur,
JOHN L. MANSFIELD, of Jefferson.

District Electors.

1st District—Cyrus M. Allen, of Knox;
2nd District—John W. Ray, of Clarke;
3rd District—Norton C. Hunter, of Monroe;
4th District—John B. Farquahar, of Franklin;
5th District—Nelson Trusler, of Fayette;
6th District—Reuben A. Riley, of Hancock;
7th District—John Hannah, of Putnam;
8th District—Samuel A. Huff, of Tippecanoe;
9th District—James M. Tyner, of Miami;
10th District—Isaac Jonkinson, of Allen;
11th District—David O. Dailey, of Huntington

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY S. LANE, of Montgomery.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
OLIVER P MORTON, of Wayne.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM A. PEELLE, of Randolph.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
JONATHAN S. HARVEY, of Clarke.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
ALBERT LANGE, of Vigo.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES G. JONES, of Vanderburgh.
FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Marion.
FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,
JOHN P. JONES, of Lagrange
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MILES J. FLETCHER, of Putnam

County Opposition Ticket.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
HARVEY D. SCOTT,
FOR CLERK,
JACOB H. HAGER,
FOR SHERIFF,
SAMUEL CONNER,
FOR REPRESENTATIVES.
NATHANIEL LEE,
HENRY FAIRBANKS
FOR COMMON PLEAS JUDGE,
ALEX. B CRANE
PROSECUTOR COMMON PLEAS COURT,
PUTNAM BROWN.
FOR SURVEYOR,
ALEXANDER COOPER.
FOR CORONER,
N. W. BENSON.

Lost Creek.

The Republicans of Lost Creek township, will have a grand rally at the Township House, on Friday afternoon. A Wide Awake club will be organized, and R. N. Hudson and perhaps others, will address the people.

Turn out and let the ball be set in motion in Lost Creek.

Our Prospects.

From every portion of the great North there comes tidings of great joy to Republicans. While Mr. Lincoln is increasing in strength continually, our foes are distracted, divided and weakened. The corruptions of the Democratic party have cried to heaven, the echo has come back to earth and the people have heard it. All over this great valley—the heart of this Empire—the sovereign masses see the necessity of arresting the downward tendency of public affairs. The people are clamorous for a change. The Democratic party has become bold in its dishonor, shameless in its policy and mercenary in all its acts. The people whose government this is are aroused, and they will hurl from place and power the last remnant of this corrupt party.

It does seem as though Douglas is an instrument in hands of Providence to disrupt and overwhelm the party to which he belongs. More corrupt than his compeers, he willingly resorts to any and all means to advance his selfish ends, and falls, covered all over with the wreck and ruin he has made. The name *Democracy* wooed and won thousands and tens of thousands, but its prestige is gone—its potency is being dispelled. Republicanism, redolent and glorious, is on the advance, and will, and must triumph. But we must not remain inactive, we must not dream of fancied security until possession is ours. A wily and desperate foe, one that is corrupt to a proverb and reckless to desperation is around us, and we must be on the alert.—There is a little over three months of labor, unceasing, untiring labor ahead of us.—Are our institutions worth the continuous effort of three months? If so, keep "Wide Awake" until the roar of the Republican cannon will echo from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and wherever else there is a free man.

Wherever there is a neighborhood that is not thoroughly organized, attention should be immediately given to it. Wherever there is an individual who does not fully understand the great doctrines of the Republican party, let documents be forthwith placed in his hands so that he may read and learn. Wherever there is a precinct in which Republicanism has not been taught, have speakers sent, who can explain and make clear the great doctrines which we believe to be right. Everywhere, and at all times, we conjure the friends of free labor, free soil, free speech and freedom, to be on the alert.

Organize everywhere, and keep the organizations actively at work, until the last vote is placed in the ballot-box in November. There should be nothing like cessation—no stopping until victory is inscribed upon every banner, and the shout of triumph goes up from every Club room, from every township, from every city, from every county and every State. Then, and not until then, let us stop our efforts.

"If little labor, little are our gains;
Man's fortunes are according to his pains."

Mr. Bates in the South.—The following courteous notice, says the St. Louis Democrat, of our patriotic and distinguished fellow-townsman, which we take from the Atlanta (Ga.) *Locomotive*, will show to what a remarkable point the chivalry and good breeding of the Georgians may be cultivated:

Old Lady Bates.—This old Black Republican passed through here yesterday. He took the Georgia train. He looks very venerable, having tolerably white whiskers. His eyes have a nervous and restless appearance. We felt such an utter contempt for him that his presence was painful to us. We do not like to see the fanatic tribe polluting our soil. We hope he may never come to Atlanta again, if he can make it convenient to go round the place. That the State of Missouri should suffer so foul an apostate to remain in her borders is an everlasting stain upon her escutcheon.

☞ Water-melons and Musk-melons are becoming plentiful in the city.

WISCONSIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Wisconsin, July 16, 1860.

Editor Express:—Have you any Democrats to spare down in Hoosierdom? They are much wanted up this way to make up a fight. The contest is now like mowing thin grass, our principles and arguments are so ponderous they make our shoulders ache for want of something to swing them against. If you have any sham Democrats there to spare, do send them along, by "flatboat" or "rail," or a foot, any way so they get here.

There is a good old man up here, nearly ninety years old, who, for the last four years, has inserted in his morning and evening devotions, this petition, "Oh Lord, confound the devices of slave holders and oppressers." That prayer has been literally answered, for who ever saw a more confounded set of fellows in any Anno Domini, since that great Democratic Convention was broken up, for the same reasons, on the plains of Shinar?

I feel a strange combination of ludicrous and pitiful emotions as I look upon our Democratic brethren in their present plight. It is one of those cases when you want to look sober at one corner of your mouth, and grin at the other. But I don't know, really, as they are to be pitied, for the counsels of their leaders, for the last eight years, has been villainous, and they who will follow bad leaders must expect to bring up beyond the bounds of virtuous sympathy.

The present condition of the Democratic party, with its varied antecedents and impending destiny, is an instructive lesson, and when Bancroft gets ready to stuff its skin, and hang it up to dry in history, it will be found on that row of pegs that hold up the world's "awful warnings."

Your predecessor in the Express once compared the party to a big snake, with its head in the South and its tail in the North. But since that was written a new head has grown on the tail, and in its struggles to crawl both ways it has cut itself in two on the sharp line of Mason and Dixon, and we now behold it in the sad condition of the Amphisbæna of Cotton Mather.

It is amusing to see the desperate efforts at courage put forth by the Douglas men hereabouts. Their utter ruin as a faction is as plain as anything can be before it actually happens; and yet, true to the tactics of their leader, they persist in covering up the barrenness of their hopes by the most illusive and groundless assertions.

Why is Douglas at the foot of the hill so soon? Why, because he *turned over so rapidly*. Now that he is forever at rest there, let us stick up a board and chalk his epitaph:

Here lies Steve Douglas; let your tears be dried,
No mortal lies so *fast*, or ever lied.

Most of the Democrats here are in a painful condition of suspense. Like the boys "in swimming," with their clothes stolen from the bank, their attitude is a nervously amphibious one, ashamed to get out and can't stay in. They remind me of a flock of chickens the day after weaning. They look about anxious and hungry, but none of the many *clucks* they hear has the old motherly sound.

A prominent and intelligent Democrat here, one of the Buchanan electors of this State in 1856, said to me the other day, "If my vote, sir, would elect any of the gentlemen up for the Presidency, I wouldn't walk to the Court House to drop it in."—He spoke in hyperbole, no doubt, but the remark indicates the state of discouragement among the intelligent and leading men of the party; and right here will be found one of the causes of the great victory that awaits us, the lack of stimulus, and therefore the lack of effort, on the part of the Democratic office seekers, who, by centrifugal disruption of the party, *have been thrown beyond the scent of the public treasury*.

The Republicans had a great rally in Beloit, in this State, last Friday. Untold thousands congregated at the call, and the scene surpassed the great Taylor rally at Fort Harrison in 1848, in enthusiasm, if not in numbers. The Wide Awakes from various cities in this State, and in Northern Illinois, were on hand, and showed us where the young men are located in this battle.

Speeches from Senator Doolittle, Governor Randall, and Carl Schurz, plowed up the fresh earth, and did a thorough subsoil work. By the way, I hope you will make an effort to get Mr. Schurz to visit Terre Haute during the campaign, though I believe nearly all the Germans of your locality have discovered the humbug of sham Democracy, and attached themselves to the truth. But a speech from that wonderful boy philosopher and orator would do none of you any harm. He takes up all the political sophistries of the day, and takes them apart, and lays them aside, as skillfully and coolly as Freeman does a watch.

The gathering at Beloit, more by the general enthusiasm than by the ability of the speeches, left the impression on every mind that an irresistible reactionary and reformatory tide had set in, in the public mind, which no Canute, nor Hardicanute edicts, nor Buchanan protests, will be able to stay. The fact is—to change the figure to one more appropriate—the old rail splitter will be sent to Washington to pick the dies out of the great molasses pot there, and you shall see them next Spring, in all parts of the country, crawling up on every stump and hillock, to dry their easty selves.

It is remarkable how the popularity of Lincoln *penetrates* society. Every lip seems to be balancing his name. His nomination was one of those happy events which illustrate the effect of wisdom combined with tact. An able, sound and honest man, taken fresh from the hearth of his own quiet home, has attracted the attention of that part of the people who do the voting and pay the taxes. They have examined him, have endorsed him, and the question is already settled. Lincoln's name seems to be mixed up in men's thoughts—it is familiar, his name is not cold, distant and grand, but genial and companionable, and does not stop in the admiration of the people, but reaches to their *love*.

Even the auctioneers—that sharp sighted, non-committal tribe of gentlemen—find it for their interests to weave Lincoln's name into their harangues to give better currency to their wares. For example:

"Gentlemen, this is a remarkable pair of suspenders, the spring and elasticity is astonishing. Why, I could stretch them a mile if my arms were only long enough.—Six shillings, five, four, three, and if any gentleman wishes to take them at two shillings, why here they are. What is the matter with you? Why I could'nt sell you the Bushnell House at a quarter of a dollar, and throw in the landlord.—Two shillings, two shillings, two shillings, two—let me tell you something," putting his arms akimbo, "this is the kind of suspenders Old Abe wore when he split rails, and——"

"I'll take them."

"Gone at two shillings. Here is another pair exactly like them. (Coaxingly)—Now, gentlemen, do be decent, and not go with your trowsers dropping off any longer! Why, I should think that the gable end of some poor house had burst out last night—two shillings! two shillings! But I was telling you about Old Abe; well, harvest was pressing and he wanted to get his rails done, so he bought him two pairs of these suspenders, at a dollar a pair, and they jerked him along so fast from log to log, that he split a m-i-l-l-i-o-n of rails a day, and piled them up; more than a man could count in a week, the greatest day's work that was ever done since the creation—two shillings! two shillings!

This State, according to the figuring of moderate calculators, will give Lincoln 15,000 majority.

The farmers are beginning to harvest their wheat—an over-abundant crop. Old mother Earth is groaning under the load she is bringing to market.

Yours, S.

☞ The Vincennes Gazettte, speaking of a speech recently made by R. J. Ryan in that place says:

"The *Hon.* Richard J. Ryan, of Indianapolis, in his famous speech here on Saturday night, called Abe Lincoln "an old son of a bitch"—His excuse for applying this very chaste and elegant language to Mr. Lincoln, was the ballooing of a boy—"Hurrah for Lincoln"—on the outside of the crowd which he was addressing. The boy did wrong, but it was no excuse for the vituperative, slanderous and dirty epithet used by Ryan.

This is almost equal to calling "Honest old Abe" a traitor, and to the recent assertion of Hon. Mr. Rhett of S. C., and endorsed by the State Sentinel, that Hannibal Hamlin a mullatto, actually having negro blood in his veins.

What next?

The Vernon Banner tells the following story, which is good enough to be true, if it isn't:

On last Saturday as the train was coming down from Columbus, where Cassius M. Clay had been speaking, while Bill Daily was talking to a gentleman who had been a Democrat but did not recognize Daily, in reply to some remark of the latter's concerning the race for Congress, the gentleman said: "When a party brings out such a fellow as Bill Daily, I am done with it." Daily had a little business just then at the other end of the car, and on inquiry the gentleman found that he had been talking with that same "Bill Daily."

Pears.—Bro. Lingle of the Lafayette Courier, has been presented with a sprig of a pear tree, which contained within the length of three inches a cluster of *ten* pears. We thought we had beat all Hoosierdom in a prolific limb of pears, having gathered a cluster of *six* from a sprig of the same length, but we knock under, and propose to Bro. Lingle, to pair off with him, by having him send us a *pair* of his *pears* that we may *pare* and eat them. Or if he will send us a couple of pairs of pears we will send him a pair of pears and let him compare them provided they are not im pair-ed by transportation.

Adam and Eve.

The paintings of Adam and Eve in the garden, and the expulsion from the garden, now on exhibition at the Universalist church, in this city, are, perhaps, the finest specimens of artistic talent, ever brought to this city. They are full of merit and should be visited by every lover of art in the city. The Expulsion is a wonderful creation, and depicts the awful agony of our first mother, when the terrible reality burst upon her senses that she had lost Paradise, and the protecting despair of Adam when he found the light of heaven shut out from him. It is masterly, and both are worthy the patronage of our citizens.

A Modest Man.—Senator Douglas has the extreme modesty, to travel about the country addressing public meetings. His programme has been published, that all his movements may be known. This is, we believe, the first time a Presidential candidate has ever felt it necessary to take the stump. Well, it is, perhaps, best that he show himself once more to the people, that they may see how his coat tail hangs. He will be ashamed to appear after November.

☞ The Asbury Chapel, will soon be finished, of the repairs it has been undergoing for the last several weeks. The fresco painting by Mr. Gulic, we are sorry to say, does that gentleman's reputation no credit. In fact it is a very bad job, and deserves no compliment from our pen. The graining of the pulpit and slips by William Barr, in imitation of oak, is admirably done—there is no better grainer than Mr. Barr anywhere.

Altogether, however, the church is much improved.

☞ Mr Voorhees will eloquently maintain the doctrines of popular sovereignty and non intervention, and advocate the election of the representatives of those principles, Douglas and Johnson.—*State Sentinel.*

He will maintain the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty will he?

☞ The Fort Wayne Times, says: Mr Fitch, son of Senator Fitch and U. S. District Attorney for Illinois, is at the Rockhill House. He is rallying the Breckinridge men, and cooling the ardor of the Douglas men. The Administration is resolved on beating Douglas, and they will do it.

☞ Gen. Milton Stapp, well known to the old citizens of Indiana, who has been living in Texas for a few years, informs his friends that he has declared for Lincoln and Hamlin in spite of the latitude he finds himself in.

☞ A gentleman authorizes us to bet $500 that Douglas will not carry Indiana. Oh! ye who are strong in the faith will you take it.—*N. A. Ledge.*

Won't some of our enthusiastic Douglas men take that bet? Here is now a chance to show your faith by your works.

☞ Senator Pugh of Ohio, in his speech at Indianapolis, said: "that Douglas had by his personal honor been lifted to the highest place a man can attain to."

It may be so, but if so, it is a case of lifting a very heavy load by a very weak thread.

Sensible at Last.—Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, told the people at Indianapolis, the other day, that he felt the crises was too great for him, and he was going to quit being a politician.

The people of Ohio, last winter, prepared the way for his quitting—by electing a successor.

☞ The office of the Pulaski Democrat, is offered for sale; cause, not Douglasites enough in the county—who can read—to support it.

We guess there will be a great deal of that kind of thing done before christmas.

☞ Mr. M. Hickcox withdraws his name from before the people of this county, as a candidate for Sheriff.

The * Correspondent of the Journal and C. M. Clay.

Perhaps we ought to have noticed the * article, in relation to Cassius M. Clay, which appeared in the Journal on the 15th inst., at an earlier date. It is evidently the production of one who hates Mr. Clay very much, and who has sought this occasion to both villify and misrepresent him. He pours out a few vials of his wrath to but little purpose, and attempts to give a leaf in the history of a man, whose every act is as familiar to the people as household words.

We regard but one assertion of the writer of the article now under consideration, worthy our notice. Speaking of Mr. Clay as a Kentuckian he says, his acts *there*, "proves that the great Cassius, the exponent of Republican doctrines, was determined to abolish slavery," &c.

This is the ground of his offending—the basis of all opposition to him—the reason why he is so odious to the Democracy—He, says the * correspondent, is in favor of abolishing slavery, and for that he is most vilely abused.

The reader must recollect that Cassius M. Clay is a citizen of Kentucky—was born and raised and always lived in that State—is an extensive property holder there, and has been a large slaveholder there. He is a Kentuckian and has always lived on Kentucky soil and among Kentucky institutions. Has he not a right then, as a citizen of a slave State, to express an opinion in favor of the abolition of slavery? Has he not a right, as a citizen of a slave State, *to be an abolitionist?* Is not this the great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—that the people of the States and the Territories have a right to regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves? Has the time come when a citizen of a *State* shall not be permitted to express his opinion in relation to the domestic institutions of *the State in which he lives?* Is Cassius M Clay to be censured if *he* is in favor of abolishing slavery in the State of Kentucky? Popular Sovereign Democrats, is this the position you now assume, that an individual, living in a slave State, is debarred the privilege of opposing the institution of human servitude? Popular Sovereignty is then the right of the people to do as they please, entertain such opinions as they please, discuss such subjects as they please and do as they please generally, provided always, they do not touch the subject of human servitude—that they do not touch the *Democratic nigger*. That is a sacred thing, and no ruthless hand should be permitted to disturb it. This is a new phase in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and we hope the star correspondent of the Journal will make the most of it.

A New Chapter.

A few days before his nomination as the candidate of the Douglasites for the Vice Presidency of the United States, to wit, on the 28th day of May, 1860, Herschel V. Johnson wrote a letter on current political topics, from which we cut the following choice paragraph, for the consideration of the squatter sovereigns of Indiana:

"I believe that it IS THE RIGHT OF THE SOUTH TO DEMAND and the DUTY OF CONGRESS TO EXTEND PROTECTION TO PERSONS AND PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND (INCLUDING SLAVERY) IN THE TERRITORIES DURING THEIR TERRITORIAL STATE. This is no new opinion. I ADVOCATED THE DOCTRINE AS FAR BACK AS 1848 IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. If you have any curiosity to see the argument, I refer you to my speech on the Oregon bill, delivered 7th of July of that year, and reported in the *Congressional Globe. How unjust, therefore, are the insinuations with which you intersperse and interlard your editorial comments that all are in favor of squatter sovereignty who happen not to agree with the seceders from the Charleston Convention!* I REPEL THE INSINUATION SO FAR AS IT MAY BE INTENDED TO APPLY TO ME COME FROM WHAT QUARTER IT MAY, AND PLEAD MY OWN RECORD IN VINDICATION."

Here now is a popular sovereignty man with a vengeance—a dyed-in-the-wool popular sovereignty man—a popular sovereignty man that we read of—in the Terre Haute Journal and papers of the ilk. We wish the Douglasites of the Northwest much joy in voting for him! Why, the man is more fanatical than Yancy! But hurrah for Douglas *and* JOHNSON!

Indiana October Efection.

The October Election in Indiana is more important than any which has ever occurred in that State. A Governor, Lieut. Governor, a Treasurer, Auditor, and Secretary of State, and other State officers, with members of Congress and a Legislature, are to be elected. Upon the Legislature will rest the duty of electing a United States Senator, and of districting the State for Congressional and Legislative purposes. Anxious that it may be carried by the Republicans, we take the liberty of saying a few words to our friends of that State.

We believe that a majority of the voters of Indiana are tired of Democratic misrule, and are ready to shake it off, if properly aroused to action.

It is true the Democracy are divided as never before, and a victory over them would seem of easy accomplishment; but herein is the danger. Although as to the candidates for the Presidency this division exists and cannot be reconciled, an effort is making to unite on the State ticket and on members of Congress and the Legislature. As strange as it may seem, it is urged that the friends of Breckinridge should support Mr. Hendricks for Governor, while that gentleman was as ardent in the support of Douglas as to go to Baltimore to aid his nomination! Inconsistant as this may be, it is possible that, to a great extent, it may be carried out.

It is not safe for our Republican friends to rely too much on the divisions and consequent weakness of our opponents. Their efforts should be as earnest and as energetic as though no such reason for that weakness existed.

The Republican cause needs but to be placed in its proper light before the people to secure their approval. This should be done by the distribution of newspapers and documents, and by public speaking. More can be done by holding meetings in every school district than by spending time and money in getting up large County Conventions for display. People go to school district or township meetings to be informed; but, when they go to County Mass Meetings, it is but to increase the number, which gets up a rivalry between parties, and does not result in any permanent good.

The complete organization of every township in the State will secure a Republican triumph. May we not ask that no time be lost in bringing about such an organization? Now is the time to work. More can now be done in one day than in weeks hereafter. Succeed now, and Indiana, in all future time, will be numbered among the Republican States, where she long since ought to have been.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ William McNealy stabbed George West, in Paris, yesterday. West is not expected to recover.

The difficulty occurred over the gambling table, as we understand.

☞ The California correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says Mr. Lincoln will receive many thousands of votes there which would not have been given for any other prominent Republican.

Wide-Awakes.—We hope that every Wide Awake will be at Head-quarters tonight, as a question of great importance will be presented, and it is also desirable to make a full turn out on parade.

The Death of Joseph Gales.—The telegraph announced the death of Joseph Gales, whose name—associated with that of his brother-in-law, W. W. Seaton—has been identified for half a century with the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Gales was born in Eckington, near Sheffield, England, April 10, 1786, and when when seven years old he accompanied his father—Joseph Gales—to the United States. Mr. Gales the elder was a printer and bookseller in Sheffield, and there published the Sheffield Register. He sympathized so strongly with the French Revolution, that he sold his paper in 1793 to James Montgomery, the poet, and came to Philadelphia, where for two or three years he published the "Independent Gazetteer," the first paper that presented shorthand reports of Congressional debates and proceedings. In 1796 he sold this paper and removed to Raleigh, N. C., founding the "Register." He died in 1841.

His son, whose decease is this morning announced, was educated at the University of North Carolina, and then learned the art of printing. In 1807 he settled at Washington as the assistant of S. H. Smith, who bought the "Independent Gazetteer" from his father, and removed it to the Capital, changing its name to "The National Intelligencer." Mr. Gales became Mr. Smith's partner, and in 1810 his successor as publisher of the Tri-Weekly Intelligencer. In 1812 Mr. Seaton was admitted to partnership, and in 1813 the daily publication of the Intelligencer was commenced.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The Harmonious in Pennsylvania.—The war of the factions in Pennsylvania is waxing hot and bitter. The rent runs through the middle of the party, and bets are being made as to which party will poll the most votes.

An attempt was made the other day to hold a Convention of both wings in Columbia county, one of the old strongholds of the Democracy. But the irrepressible conflict was too strong for the cohesive attraction of public plunder, and the Convention was rent in twain. Some 50 delegates pronounced for Breck and 28 for Dug. Two conventions were then organized.

At the Breckinridge meeting C. D. Murray made a speech, in the course of which he is reported to have said:

Again I ask, who are responsible for all this? and again I answer, the Douglas men. They are the fellows who "have been and gone and done it." In the language of the poet, they have done a work which

"Not Jove's ire,
Nor sword, nor time, nor fire,
Can make undone."

They have nominated Stephen A Douglas, and now let them make the most of him. As for me, I'm for Breckinridge.

The Van Buren Farce No. 2.—The Wooster Republican says "Stephen A. Douglas now occupies much the same position that Van Buren did in 1848. Van Buren did not get a single electoral vote, neither will Douglas secure a single one. Van Buren was warmly supported by his friends and obtained a large number of votes in the North. So is Douglas supported by his friends and camp followers, and he bids fair to obtain a very respectable vote in the North, but by no possibility can he get a single electoral vote. The few States, such as Indiana and New Jersey, in which Douglas would have had some chance of carrying the electoral vote, will be thrown to Lincoln by the large vote that will be given to Mr. Breckinridge. And as to the South, Douglas has no more chance to carry a single State there than Van Buren had. The Douglas men already begin to feel the weight they carry, and are flocking in hundreds to Breckinridge or Lincoln. In fact the Douglas strength is fast wasting all over the country and we should not be surprised if his friends would yet consent to take him off the ticket."

☞ Hon. James O. Putnam, one of the most prominent and influential Americans of New York, in a recent letter to a meeting of Republicans in Wyoming county, said "It is undoubtedly true that Mr. Bell has the respect and confidence of every man of American antecedents, but of what earthly service can 20,000 or 30,000 votes be to him in New York? No more than so many saloons to his shadow. * * * I have endeavored to study the personal and political character of Mr. Lincoln. I have read his debates in the Senatorial canvass with Mr. Douglas, and his occasional speeches elsewhere, and I say without qualification, that, in bold, logical, manly eloquence, in sincerity and truthfulness of character, and in a lofty scorn of all the arts and tricks of petty men, he seems to be the legitimate successor of Henry Clay."

More Aid.—The Winona (Minn) Republican states that Dr. Charles Benson has announced his separation from the Douglas Squatters, and declared his intention to support Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Benson says "one might as well vote for a woman as to support Douglas, who is but a cat's paw in the hands of the South to throw the election into the House or Senate, where no one but a thorough going pro slavery man can stand even the shadow of a chance. Douglas cannot be elected; Breckinridge must not be; therefore it is the duty of every patriotic citizen who is opposed to the extension of pro slavery rule, or of the continuance of a corrupt administration, to cast his vote directly for Abraham Lincoln, and thus put a stop at once to the sectional bickerings which now divide the Democratic party and distract the country."

Tennessee.—Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, spoke at Knoxville on the 7th. No candid man, he said, believed that there was a remote chance of electing either Douglas or Johnston, while he regarded the chances of Lincoln as decidedly good for an election, but would deplore such an event. He urges a union on Bell and Everett.

The Nashville Banner announces that Hon. M. P. Gentry, Hon. Charles Ready, Hon. Barclay Martin, and Sterling R. Cockrill, Esq., of Tennessee, have left the Bell and Everett ranks, and declared for Breckinridge and Lane.

A Sangamon County Farm.—There is a farm of 12,000 acres, twelve miles east of Springfield, Ills. This farm belongs to Mr. Hamilton, of Kentucky, and is divided as follows, 1,400 acres wheat; 400 acres rye; 1,200 acres corn. The wheat field was entered last week, and in a few days more the entire crop will be in market. We understand that 20,000 bushels have been sold to a Chicago house at $1 25 per bushel, to be delivered in that city immediately. This is equal to $1 08 on the farm.

The conviction is becoming general that the electoral vote of New York will be cast for Douglas and Johnson.—*Journal.*

None but an idiot could allow such a conviction to enter his mind, as every sensible man must know that New York will give Lincoln and Hamlin a clean majority of 50,000 over Douglas.

The Bell and Everett men can't be sold to the Democracy by the Brookses.

"So it aint no use to blow,
That little game of *Bray* won't go."

"The Twin Relics."—Douglas and Breckinridge.

For the Express.

Bar Meeting.

A meeting of the members of the Newport bar, was held on the 21st of July. Present, D. M. Jones, Saml. Huston, H. D. Washburn, Jas. Jordan, A. B. Florer, William Eggleston, Robt. E. Craig, and Henry H. Brasch.

On motion, D. M. Jones was called to the chair, and Henry H. Brasch appointed Secretary.

On motion, of Craig, the President appointed a committee, consisting of H. D. Washburn, Robt. E. Craig, and Jas. Jordan, to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Newport bar, upon Hon. Saml. F. Maxwell's retiring from the bench of the Common Pleas Court of Vermillion county.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, by the recent change in this judicial District, the county of Vermillion will soon be deprived of the judicial services of Hon. Saml. F. Maxwell, present and past Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this and Parke county therefore.

Resolved, That in his taking leave of us, we deem it our duty, as members of the Bar, to pay him the justly merited tribute of testifying to his urbanity and social disposition as a friend, his lofty and high bred manner as a gentleman, and his uprightness and true qualifications as a Judge as displayed in his intercourse (for the past seven years) with the Bar, and citizens, and in the impartiality and promptness with which he has decided the differences of our people as they have officially been presented to him.

Resolved, That we feel a lively and lasting interest in the welfare of our friend and brother, Hon. Saml. F. Maxwell, and that in whatever situation he may be placed, in coming times, we are assured that he will do his whole duty, and therefore, we most sincerely recommend him to the members of the Bar, as well as the citizens generally of the District of Parke, Vigo, and Sullivan, as one in whom they can place implicit confidence as a man of integrity and morality, and as a lawyer whose talents and qualifications as such, are equalled by few of the profession in the State.

Resolved, That we deeply regret and feel that it is unfortunate for us to be deprived of his services as Judge of our Common Pleas Court.

Resolved, That these resolutions be presented to our friend and brother, Hon. S. F. Maxwell, and that copies thereof be forwarded to the Hoosier State, Wabash Express, and Parke County Republican, for publication.

After a few brief remarks from A. B. Florer, Hon. Saml. F. Maxwell responded in a brief but appropriate address where upon the meeting adjourned.

D. M. JONES, Pres't.

Henry H Brasch, Sec'y.

In the Pocket.—We made a flying visit to Evansville on Monday, stopping at Vincennes for a few hours by the way. The "old post" we are glad to see is improving rapidly, and the people are rousing themselves in more respects than one. While they are progressing in city improvements, they are also progressing in political affairs.

We never saw the people of old Knox so alive to the necessity of hurling from power this corrupt Democracy which has so long disgraced our nation and corrupted our people.

An immense crowd congregated on Saturday at Vincennes, to hear Cassius M. Clay, and all were delighted with his speech.

Flags were flying all over the city—those bearing the names of Lincoln and Hamlin largely predominating.

At every station from here to Evansville, the prevailing sentiment seems to be for the Republican leaders.

At Princeton we found a number of old acquaintances, who we knew in "fifty six" warm Filmore men, who are now equally warm for Lincoln and Hamlin, and we heard of numerous others in the same position.

At Evansville the Republicans are in the finest spirits we ever saw a set of men They are very confident of carrying old Vanderburgh—hitherto the gibralter of Democracy in the Pocket—for Lincoln and Hamlin this season. They had a rousing meeting of "Wide Awakes" on Monday night, and to night the city will be alive with people to see and hear that noble champion of Freedom Cassius M. Clay.

Judge Law's chances to get to Congress are "growing small by degrees and beautifully less" each day.

Our much honored fellow citizen Mr. Albert Lange, has been among the people of the Pocket, and has made his mark broad and legible.

His competitor is following in his wake but he looks chop fallen exceedingly.

The friends of Freedom may listen for a joyous report from the first Congressional District.

☞ The telegraphic correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writting from Washington, says: The N. Y. Herald, having by turns supported everybody, is at last out for Breckinridge and Lane. How the Bell people must feel! It has discovered at last that Douglas won't do to tie to, and in its issue of to-day says: "We believe that the people are sharper than the politicians: that the former understand the true position of things, and are willing to act upon the question without regard to the leaders of either faction. The rapid spread of the Breckinridge movement in this State and the present attitude of Pennsylvania, show very plainly that a Union Conservative conciliatory spirit prevails in the great center, and that with proper efforts a great deal of strength outside of the Democratic party may be gained for the Breckinridge ticket. If the Union peace-loving voters will drop Douglas, Bell and Houston, neither of whom can by any possibility be elected, and turn their votes in to B and L., they will sweep the country and demolish the Black Republicans as Samson did the Philistines. Mr. Breckinridge is the only candidate except Mr. Lincoln who is sure of an Electoral vote, and the latter, if beaten at all, can only be overthrown by the former. It is all very well to write and speak against Lincoln and his supporters, but it all avails nothing unless there is a united opposition to him. Mr. Breckinridge gains strength at the North every day. It is possible that he may conquer Lincoln. It is not possible, so far as we can see, for any other candidate to do so. Therefore we advise the conservative masses of the North to unite and outvote Lincoln at the polls, combining to support the only nominations which have touched the popular heart, those of Breckinridge and Lane."

Light in Egypt.—We met on the cars the other day, a Cincinnati acquaintance who had been to Egypt, to look at the corn. He "happened in" at Palestine on Saturday last, where more than a thousand live Republicans had assembled to hold a political love feast. He expressed much astonishment to witness such a demonstration in the "home of the Giant," and more particularly in Egypt. Our friend is one of those who signed the call for the great Bell & Everett demonstration which came off in Cincinnati last week, and we got from him some light on that subject also.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

New York July 24

The steamer Canada, from Liverpool the 11th, has arrived.

Garibaldi's ministry had resigned.

It was reported that Naples had notified England and France of her intention to offer the constitution of 1812 to the Sicilians. France had assented thereto, but England hesitates.

Sir Robert Peel called on the government not to assent to the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont. Lord John Russell replied that the government could not depart from the great principle that the people had the right to choose their own government without interference.

Lord John Russell explained the position of the proposed European conference relative to Savoy.

England had accepted the proposition of Prussia, while Austria hesitates. The government had no knowledge of the replies by the other governments.

It was stated in Parliament that the British forces in China reach 17,000 men.

The French government and Legislature disagreep as to the bill relating to the exportation of rags, and the bill was withdrawn.

The monthly returns of the bank of France showing a decrese on cash of 37,000,000 francs.

Insurrection in Syria continues.

Fued Pascha has gone there on a special mission, armed with full powers and in view of that fact.

England and France have agreed to abstain from present interference if Turkey, however, proves incapable. These governments have an identical instruction to their admirals to stop the massacres at the destruction of the villages. The Druses killed more than 2000 unarmed men in cold blood.

There was great alarm at Beyrout, and the Franks and christians had taken refuge on the foreign Men of War.

The Calcutta Mail of June 14th, and that from Hong Kong May 23d, had reached England, and the American portion is on board the Canada.

The British forces had left for the Peiho. A collision was considered invitable.

The Breckinridge Movement.—The Seceders' ticket, it appears, will not fall to the ground for lack of newspaper support. There are now two hundred and sixty two journals in the Union devoted to the advocacy of his election. These are distributed as follows: Maine 2, New Hampshire 4, Vermont 1, Massachusetts 9, Connecticut 2, New York 17, New Jersey 3, Pennsylvania 10, Delaware 1, Maryland 11, Virginia 29, North Carolina 16, South Carolina 1, Georgia 25, Alabama 21, Mississippi 10, Louisiana 11, Ohio 12, Kentucky 20, Tennessee, 16, Indiana 2, Illinois 3, Missouri 18, Arkansas 1, Florida 5, Texas 3, Wisconsin 3, Minnesota 2, Washington city 2.

In this list there are two hundred and sixty two. Fifty four of this number are published in non slaveholding States, and two hundred and eight in the slaveholding. The entire number makes an average of eight papers in each State. None of the papers in California, Oregon, Rhode Island, Michigan and Iowa, in the support of Breckinridge and Lane, are included in this list, consequently it is incomplete.

The Granery of the World.—We have been "out and around" a little in years gone by—we traveled, during the years 1852 to 1858, over all Southern and Western Indiana, and over all of Illinois from the Wabash to the Illinois river, but we never saw such corn as now waves over the fertile fields of the Wabash valley.

From this city to Evansville is an almost unbroken cornfield, the most rank, luxuriant and most finely eared we ever saw. We should suppose we saw enough corn during the week to *bread* the world during the season.

We learn there is enough in the Miami valley to supply the whisky.

The Fraternity.—We spent an hour with our cotemporaries.—Gee, of the Vincennes Gazette, McNeely of the Evansville Journal, and Williard of the Enquirer. They were all cheerful and courteous working earnestly in their several spheres, and are all agreeable gentlemen.

☞ We ask the attention of our readers to the "List of Premiums of the Bridgeton Union Agricultural Society." This affords a fine opportunity for our mechanics and agriculturists to compete with their neighbors, and we hope they will be prepared to do so.

Read the Premium List in to-day's weekly issue of the Express.

☞ Thomas A. Hendricks, in 1858, while Douglas was fighting his great battle against the Administration, left his office of Land Commissioner at Washington city, came to Indiana and made a score of stump speeches, in which he sustained the Lecompton policy of the anti-Douglasites, and denounced the Little Giant in unmeasured terms.

The Mont gomery, Alabama, Mail talks of refusing to let postmasters appointed by Lincoln, if he should be elected President, take possession of the offices. The Albany Evening Journal makes this remark the text of a caustic article. It says:

It is the prerogative of any community, as it is of any individual, to refuse to patronize the Post office Department. If they do not wish to receive their correspondence through the mails, no one has the right or disposition to compell them to do so. We are quite sure that President Lincoln will be the last man to use or recommend any force in such a contingency.

It would, however, be a fortunate thing for the revenues of the department if the people down South should compel about one-half of their postmasters to throw up their commissions. They are a very expensive set of fellows—eating a great deal more than they earn and drawing upon the North for the deficiency.

For instance, during the last nineteen years, the mail service in the Southern States has cost $50,544,416 18,