THE WABASH EXPRESS.

WHOLE NO. 938. TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA, SEPTEMBER 5, 1860.

NE PREPARATION.
BUCHU FOR THE BLADDER.
Buchu for the Kidneys.
Buchu for the Gravel.
Buchu for Dropsy.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

Great Republic'n Demonstration

The Largest Meeting ever held in Indiana.

50,000 Republicans Present!

Those who may have doubted the report of the vast local meetings of Republicans in this State, which we have published from time to time, and charged the enormous numbers to the fancy of the reporter, saw a convincing proof yesterday that if what was stated was not true it might easily have been so. The 5,000 and 10,000 gatherings at Connersville, Richmond, Lebanon, Terre Haute, Evansville, and other places, might have been put at larger figures and yet have only fairly indicated the immense State meeting of yesterday.—It was far away the largest assemblage ever collected in Indiana on any occasion within our knowledge, and exceeded the anticipations of those who were most extravagent in their hopes. It was emphatically a *success*, a word which might be without much significance in characterizing a political meeting, if the Douglas demonstration of the 18th of July had not made it worth while to escape the imputation of a failure. To contrast it with that demonstration would be unjust, if the contrast is to be accepted as any indication of the comparative strength of the parties represented, for that was a flat and ridiculous failure, and it is very certain that the party is strong, and even hopeful. Yet the contrast is forced upon us by the equal importance accorded to each before it occurred, the equal preparations made for each, and the equal efforts to secure a large attendance. There was quite as extensive and persistent effort made by the Douglas men as by the Republicans, and that, till the last moment, as great a crowd was anticipated is proved by the array of Marshals and the pompous announcements of processions made the day their crowd—stayed at home. And more was expected of their demonstration by the Douglas men than the Republicans could expect, for we had no divisions to fuse by the excitement of a great meeting, and they desired to crush internal dissensions as well as external opposition by their display. Yet, equal as both were in all their circumstances and inducements, the contrast in the result is little short of marvellous. Estimating our crowd by the figures of the Douglas meeting as claimed by Democrats, there were at least a million and a half of people here. There was not one railroad of all that center here that did not bring down more to our meeting than *all the roads brought to the Douglas meeting*. This is the simple absolute truth, and can be proved by the reports of the conductors. There was no time during the whole day of the Douglas meeting when the streets were half so crowded as they were yesterday after the *crowd* had gone to the Fair Ground to the speaking.

There were more people in and around the State House square yesterday afternoon while nearly all of them were at the Fair Ground, than there was in the same square while Pugh was speaking on the 18th of July. Estimating the Republican crowd by the best reports we have been able to procure, there were over 50,000 present.—There were about 25,000 brought by the cars on the excursion and regular trains, yesterday and the day before, and the number that came in carriages, wagons, and on horseback, from the adjoining counties and from sections not reached by railroad, was still larger as was evident from the densely crowded streets long before any excursion trains arrived, and to which the thousand brought by those trains made scarcely an addition. It is no exaggeration, but the simple fact, that when the trains began pouring out their loads, the country people had filled the city so that the crowd never appeared to get any larger, though at least twenty thousand were added to it.—And when the Fair Ground was *full* with crowds of 4,000 and 5,000 round each one of the four speaker's stands, and even more gathered in the shade, round the eating stalls, and lounging about unable to get near enough to hear any of the speakers, the streets appeared to be just as full as ever. The whole road from the ground to the State House was crowded as it is during the thickest of the State Fair attendance, and Washington street appeared to have suffered no depletion at all from the tremendous stream of procession, and the still larger crowd that accompanied it. The only difference that could be seen was in the absence of wagons, and the partial vacation of the side streets. There must have been 30,000 on the Fair Ground when the speaking began, and we have seen nobody who thought that more than half the crowd was there. But we desire to be within the mark, and to state only what we believe, and what every reasonable man will allow, and in saying that there were 50,000 people here yesterday, and that it was the largest, and most orderly, and most encouraging meeting ever held in the State, we are entirely within bounds.

PREPARATIONS.

If the meeting had been a failure; if it had been say only five times as large as the Douglas meeting, it would have put the preparations made for it to shame. Our citizens did all that liberality and energy could do to provide not only suitable entertainment, but adequate decorations for a vast crowd. Hundreds of private houses were put in order to accomodate all who might call from abroad, and the streets were dressed in a holiday attire surpassing anything in our experience. Broad streamers were stretched across the streets at many places, with appropriate inscriptions. Flags floated from every hotel, and from hundreds of windows; wreaths of evergreens and portraits of our candidates encircled with evergreens relieved the glare of the sun and the hot walls in all directions. In the center of Washington street, near the crossing of Meridian, a large pole had been erected, from which, stretching to the roofs of the houses on each side, in graceful curves, were vast festoons of evergreens nearly one hundred feet long, forming a pyramid of green, with portraits of Lincoln and Hamlin hanging closely along every strand. Under these festoons were others, arranged in beautiful figures, and clustering with the portraits of our honored leaders. Circles of evergreens many feet in diameter filled the open space, and below all were streamers inscribed with cheering mottoes. More than one hundred portraits, surrounded with evergreens, were hung in this beautiful tracery of green. The whole, at a distance, presented the appearance of a vast arrow, with the head shooting up to the sky, above the roofs of the houses. It was the most unique and beautiful decoration ever attempted in the city, and to the ladies the execution of all but the out door work is to be credited. Further down Washington street the saddler shop of Messrs. Hinesley & Co. was most tastefully decorated with wreaths and festoons of flowers and evergreens. The awning bars were draped in elegant circles of green leaves, and a huge arch of green spanned the walk from the house to the street. At various points were decorations in evergreens and flowers, which we have not time or memory to describe. Standing at the Court House and looking West along Washington st., the view was superb. The high walls seemed blazing with myriads of little flags fluttering like freshly kindled flames in the pleasant breeze, and the street between them was filled with a constantly moving yet never changing mass of men, who in the distance presented the appearance of a restless shifting floor, spangled with the gay color of caps, and the bright gleam of thousands of polished lamps.

Away down this long avenue, walled with flags and paved with men, shot up the huge green arrow, its festoons looking in the distance like delicate lines of green drawn on the sky with a needle. But the decorations were not confined to Washington street by any means. Streamers, wreaths and flags appeared on all the streets, where the crowd was likely to gather thickest, and with the score of flags waiving above the hotels, the JOURNAL office, and other buildings, it will hardly be doubted that our city had put on her gayest dress for the great meeting.

GATHERING OF THE CROWD.

At sunrise thirty three guns were fired, and by that early hour the people from the adjoining country were coming in. Hundreds and thousands from Morgan, Hendricks, Hamilton and Hancock had come within a short distance of the city the night before and camped out, waiting for the daylight to make their entry. Some of them mustered in their suburbs and remained there till about 9 o'clock, or a little later when they began coming in. First came the Monrovia delegation from Morgan county, with about 30 wagons and at its head a large "broad horn" on wheels, commemorating one of the phases in the life of "Honest Old Abe." Next came in the delegation from Perry township, with about fifty mounted Wide Awakes at their head and a long procession of wagons at the end. Then the Warren township delegation, with a large wagon gaily decorated and filled with young girls in white, came from the east, filling a long stretch of the street with their procession. About the same time the Washington township crowd came in, one of the largest and finest of the whole county. Then came Decatur with a huge wagon filled with rail splitters actually splitting rails from the log, and drawn by 43 yoke of oxen, stretching along the whole front of a square, more than 400 feet. The Wayne township delegation came in a little before, with a mounted company of Wide Awakes at their head, and wagons filled with girls and women. At this time the streets were jammed. It was almost impossible to move. Wagons and carriages were blocked for squares in all directions, waiting for a chance to move. And yet hardly a single railroad train had then arrived. The whole vast crowd was composed of those who came from this county and the counties adjoining. Up to this time we had kept the run of the arrivals pretty accurately, and held a fair recollection of their numbers and appearance, but when the Wayne township delegation reached the Meridian street crossing, the Peru Wide Awakes and the Fort Wayne crowd began pouring in through Meridian street, another pouring appeared above coming down Washington, three or four others were waiting a chance to move up, and the press of men, horses, wagons, women, and watermelons, was past all endurance, and we gave up the job in despair. It was no use to try to keep up with the arrivals, and the only ones we noted specially afterwards were the Wayne county Wide Awakes, and "Abe's Boy's from Connersville, who came down Washington street in a dense compact double line, at a quick step, and were *eighteen minutes* in passing the point where we stood. Long after the head of the column had passed round the Governor's Circle, the long line could still be seen glittering with lamps and flags away up the street till the eye could follow it no longer. The solid column passed along thus only broken by the dozen bands that timed their steps, till it seemed as if it never would end. It was the finest display of the whole day, fully sustained the promise of "Old Wayne" to do herself credit on the occasion. "Mitchell's Band," in better company and better spirits than when they marched up Illinois street solitary and alone on the 18th of July, accompanied them, and made a most creditable appearance and performance. Hamilton county also showed out beyond all our expectations. Her part of the procession, after it was formed, filled Washington street from East to the State House, while the Shelby delegation which only arrived after the procession had started, joined in with 2600 men and a glorious company of Wide Awakes. In the jam and confusion we lost sight of the rest of the Wide Awakes, from Peru, Lawrenceburgh, Anderson, Greensburgh, and other points, and can only say they were present.

THE GRAND PROCESSION

The grand procession was formed a few minutes after 11 o'clock, in the order announced in the published programmes, under the direction of Col. T. A. Morris and a number of assistants from each Congressional District. The procession moved eastwardly on Ohio street to Noble, and came on to Washington at the crossing of East. Taking a stand-point at the corner of Delaware and Washington streets, we were enabled to note some of the most prominent.

FEATURES OF THE PROCESSION.

The moving mass was just one hour passing our stand point, and at the corner of Tennessee and Washington streets one hour and ten minutes. Occasionally it would move at a brisk pace. In general appearance it was not regular—some places showing two persons abreast and others five in rank. The Wide Awake portion of it might have been larger if all had joined in. Portions of several companies had been up the greater part of the preceding night, and were not able to endure the fatigue, while others left the procession after going over about half its line of march.

We were unable to designate all the delegations in the procession, and will mention only such as we could recognize.

First was the prize banner offered by the Indianapolis Wide Awakes to the largest organized delegation, carried in a carriage by the committee on awards, followed by the National Guards' band and a three decked car containing beautiful little girls dressed as representatives of the States and Territories. The car was the prettiest sights we ever saw, and was the most admired feature of the procession.

Following the car, as a guard of honor, came the Indianapolis Rail Maulers, in a neat a neat uniform of red shirts, black pantaloons and drab hats, and carrying mauls, and immediately after them the Indianapolis Wide Awakes, without torches, but having, instead, a multitude of mottoes expressives of the sentiments of the Republican party.

Next came the Washington township delegation of Marion county, with banners, rail makers at work and a device representing Old Abe's Wedge penetrating and splitting the Democratic party.

Following this came the Tippecanoe county delegation making a long string, carrying banners, streamers and mottoes.

Next came a long string of Wide Awakes, carrying their lamps and wearing capes and low crowned hats—the latter bearing the names of Lincoln and Hamlin. These were from Wayne and Fayette counties.—Mixed in with them was the Decatur delegation displaying a banner to the effect that Decatur was good for 500 majority, and that Lane was 1,000 ahead and the pocket heard from.

"Abe's Boys," from Connersville, were especially objects of attraction. They are a fine looking body of men, and give evidence in their appearance of being able to give a reason for the political faith that is within them.

A huge wagon, drawn by forty three yoke oj oxen, from Decatur and Wayne townships, Marion county, drew cheers from every crowd it passed. Each yoke of oxen was decorated with flags. The wagon contained men making rails, thrashing wheat, building fences, making wagons, doing blacksmith work, &c. When opposite the Court House the wagon

BROKE DOWN,

Which detained the team for half an hour or so. While it was being rigged up a portion of the rear part of the procession passed it, and "broke ranks" afterwards to let the team "come in" again.

Right after this came a "flat boat," on wheels, drawn by six horses, named "Monrovia," and hailing from Morgan county. It was a representation of Old Abe's early life, and was rigged with oars, "rudder and pike poles," after the manner of a river craft.

Coming next was a big boat wagon, drawn by fourteen horses, carrying stone cutters, rail pens, and a revolving star emblazoned with Republican mottoes. These representatives of the industrial interests of the country proclaimed their sentiments as favorable to free white labor, free homes for the free, and for slaves to be kept where they are.

The Cass county delegation bore an oil painting in representation of Old Abe mauling rails, inscribed with the motto:

"Honest Old Abe, successfull at his trade,
Is mauling the rails, and the fence will be made."

The Wide Awakes from Perry township, Marion county, and from Hendricks county, appeared on horseback and made a fine display.

The Hamilton county delegation brought up the rear, and showed, themselves, of greater numbers, twice over, than the Douglasites had in their entire procession of the 18th of July. They claimed to be the "Friends of Abraham," and spoke of giving 1,000 Republican majority. We hope they may.

The Tipton county delegation, large in number, wore pink scarfs, and did, also, the Hamilton part of the procession.—While the procession was moving westwardly on Washington street two large additional delegations arrived by the Cincinnati Road and marched up Virginia Avenue. As it intersected with the procession all that part of it east of Pennsylvania street had to halt and wait until the new recruits were given their positions.

During the entire march of the procession the streets were in perfect blockade. There were people in the procession, in the streets, on each side of it, in the windows of the houses along its march, on the sidewalks, fences, cellar doors and every place where it was possible for people to sit or stand, and after the procession moved to Military Park there appeared to be as may people on Washington street as there were while the procession was marching. After getting into Military Park and filling it up, and filling all the vacant space around it, covering the vacant square north of the State House with wagons, horses, men and women, and filling up the State House square with those who wanted to tarry in the shade, the crowd on Washington street was scarcely perceptibly diminished. The crowd was immense—that is the only word that will describe it.

The march of the procession was enlivened with music by the National Guard's, City Greys', Union Brass, and Keeley's martial bands of Indianapolis; Mitchell's Cornet Band of Richmond, the Noblesville Silver Band, the Anderson, Danville, Kokomo, Peru, Lebanon, and a score of other brass and martial bands that we do not know where to locate. There was no lack of music at any time of the day or evening, in any part of the city.

The Lincoln Rangers of Liberty, Union county, and Old Abe's Boys of Connersville, and the Wide Awakes of Richmond, were the striking features, in numbers, of the uniformed portions of the procession. They came to Indianapolis to contend for the prize banner, and their numbers showed them to be in earnest.

THE SPEAKING.

After the crowd had settled into comparative quiet, in the park speaking commenced from four stands, and was kept up during the greater portion of the afternoon. Hons. Thomas Corwin and Benjamin Stanton of Ohio, Hon. Frank P. Blair of Missouri, John. C. Underwood, Esq., of Virginia, Hons. Henry S. Lane, Caleb B. Smith and Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, and others, addressed the assembled thousands. It was impossible to get even a sketch of each speaker's remarks, and we can only speak of them from the effect produced. The crowds cheered vociferously, and only left the ground when the speakers were exhausted and nature called for rest and refreshment.

We have a verbatim report of Mr. Corwin's speech, which we will publish tomorrow.

The procession was the largest and most imposing political demonstrations ever seen in Indiana. Not only was its length and the number of the people composing it remarkable, but it was admirably well behaved and orderly. It reflected credit on those composing it, and on the Republican party of Indiana that they represented. Had all persons who visited the city taken part in the procession, its length would have been so great as to have required eight or ten hours to have passed a given point. Nothing has exceeded it in the political history of the State, and nothing is likely to during the present campaign.

After the speaking the crowd at the Park swelled that which had been left behind in the city, and as the shadows cast by the sun grew longer, impatience to see the fire works and the torch light procession became manifest. An excited crowd and exciting scenes were visible on every street marked out for the procession. Indianapolis never showed such animation before, and such political enthusiasm was never witnessed at any former period in our streets. It was cheering to Republicans and disheartening to Douglasites. It was in such contrast with previous demonstrations in our city during the present campaign that terror struck the heart of every opponent of Lincoln and Hamlin, Lane and Morton. We have no objection for that terror to continue.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AND ILLUMINATION

We presume that a large proportion of the people went home on the evening trains, but no one could have told it from any perceptible diminion in the crowd. After the speaking was over, which was about five o'clock, companies delegations and crowds thronged the streets in irregular masses, going in all directions, shouting, marching, drumming and having a good time generally, and many of them residing in the country must have gone home, but as night fell the throng seemed to increase instead of diminish, and the press was as great, and the difficulty of locomotion along the walks quite equal to what it was in the day time. Probably the citizens turned out in larger numbers to see the fire works and the torchlights. Certainly there were very many more ladies out than we noticed during the day. About 8 o'clock, or a little before, the Wayne County Wide Awakes came out, and forming at the Court House, marched down Washington street. As they came down in double columns, at the rapid pace, and in very close order, the line of light seemed to reach back beyond the power of the eye to distinguish one light from another. At the arch on Meridian street they divided, pouring round the pole in two continuous streams, joining on the west side till they were actually lost in the distance, and the eye could distinguish nothing but a hazy glimmer at the west end. And still they came on from the east out of the cloud of light formed by the collected torches till the whole street was ablaze with them; the light, in spite of the full moon, glancing brightly on the walls on either hand, and showing the hundreds of flags in fitful gleams as the wind fluttered them about. We believe, but are not shure, that "Abe's Boys," of Connersville, were in this advance guard of the procession, and there were certainly several other companies, but we could not learn where they came from. Below the Bates House they countermarched, came up to Illinois street and marched up to University Square, where the general rendezvous was appointed.

In the meanwhile the other companies forming at the Court House marched up Pennsylvania street to the same point, and for half an hour both streets were lined with fire flowing on to the square. At the square the companies were halted for half an hour or more to arrange the order of march, and there was afforded the best opportunity to see the whole body together. They surrounded the square entirely, filled the length of Pennsylvania street from near the Blind Asylum to Market street, and almost an equal length on Meridian street.—While thus resting the Coliseum was constantly shooting out rockets and fire-balls, and every discharge was greeted with shouts from the whole vast space covered by the fiery regiments. When the march was resumed the procession turned out of Pennsylvania street to the east and marched up to Fort Wayne Avenue to the arch erected there which we noticed yesterday, and where the different delegations were counted to determine the one entitled to the banner under the resolution of the Club of this city. The aggregate was found to be over five thousand. The award and the reason of it will be found below. From Fort Wayne avenue the procession moved southward down Alabama street to Ohio; where a portion turned up Ohio and went to East, continuing down East to Washington, and then down Washington, while the rear division kept on down Alabama.—The first division reached all the way round Ohio, East, and Washington streets, so far that the rear was still on Ohio when the front reached the Court House. While it was passing the Court House square the second division came up on Alabama to Market street, and halted there till the first had passed, and then they joined in, and the rear of the united procession was away up Alabama street when the front was down at the Bates House. This was the period of the procession which presented the most striking view. Washington street was one continuous mass of fire for nearly a mile, from the center of which, and moving along with it, a wagon loaded with Roman Candles was sending up a constant shower of brilliant balls, rendering the scene as it passed nearly as light as day, while rockets were whizzing and bursting from the house tops all along the line. It was by far the grandest sight ever witnessed in the city, and those who saw it will long remember it.

Below the Bates House the procession countermarched, all the companies above that point forming lines on each side of the street, between which the returning crowd marched at a steady pace, presenting a most brilliant and bewildering mass of lights, from which the music of band after band poured out in a rapid succession of varying strains, as the drum and fife followed the brass bands. Among the whole vast crowd the Connersville boys attracted special attention, by the military precision of their marching and the regular handling of their torches, every one being held at the same height, and all blazing with a clear white smokeless light. Though not so large as the Wayne county company they were better drilled, we think, and the promptness and accuracy with which they obeyed orders was most creditable.

Arriving at the Court House, many of the companies entered the square, and marched back and forth, while those outside countermached, to get together for the flag presentation, and thus the whole crowd was brought together within the length of the square, and the light of such a number of torches confined to so small a space was as great as if a huge conflagration were raging there. It was a very brilliant spectacle, though less imposing than the extended column that swept nearly the whole length of the city from East to West. We must not omit to mention here one handsome feature of the show, which though not so prominent as some others, was still very attractive. Mr. Yohn's magnificent new block, and the new Journal building, were illuminated, the latter from the ground to the observatory. The large number and size of the windows in the latter building made the illumination on Circle street a very beautiful show, and the observatory, high in the air, was also brilliantly illuminated, presenting the appearance, with dark space intervening between it and the lights below, of a large lantern swinging in the air.

THE NUMBER IN PROCESSION.

Allen, Wabash, Cass, Miami, Howard, Tipton, Wayne, Union, Fayette, Henry, Shelby, Decatur, Dearborn, Vigo, Putnam, Hendricks, Tippecanoe, and several other counties that we could not recognize were represented in the procession. The torches were forty minutes passing a given point. Fully one third of the procession marched four abreast. Wayne, which we thought in the morning would get the prize banner, made a beautiful display. Vigo, Miami, Hamilton, Tipton and Decatur were largely represented. Between 4,000 and 5,000 torches were in the procession, and counting the musicians and banner bearers there were over 5,000 moving through the streets.

The procession was fully one mile and a half long. When the rear end was in Pennsylvania street the line of fire extended on Fort Wayne Avenue east of Alabama, thence back to Alabama and southward on that street, with a division on East st., to Washington. Two miles, probably, would be a nearer approach to its length than a mile and a half.

THE PRESENTATION.

The Indianapolis Wide Awakes, through their committee, made the award of the prize banner to the Connersville Club—"Abe's Boys." They had the largest number of uniformed members, had no minors among their torch bearers, and were as well uniformed, and better drilled than any other company. Even if their numbers did not entitle them to the banner, their superior drill, the distance they had to come, and the inconveniences to be encountered in reaching a railroad station, deserved commendation. The presentation was made in front of the Court House last night about 10 o'clock, by Hon. C. B. Smith, in a short and patriotic speech, which was received with deafening cheers. When it was announced that Connersville had carried off the prize, the shouting was prolonged in thunder tones for several minutes. Capt. Newkirk, of the Connersville Wide Awakes, received the banner, and when the exercises of the evening were over, the Club carried it off in triumph in their march to the cars for home. They were proud of their victory and had good reason to be.

Some misunderstanding existed as to the spirit of the resolution of the Indianapolis Wide Awakes, respecting the award of the banner. It contemplated organized and uniformed Republican clubs in towns, not an association of town clubs representing a county. If any county delegations are dissatisfied with the award they will at once see that the intention was to give the banner to the town, and not the county, having the largest uniformed delegation.

After the presentation of the banner the crowd that had enlivened the streets all day gradually dispersed, and near midnight the city was as quiet as it usually is after such an occasion. And so passed away a day and night, in which were seen more people, a grander display, and more political enthusiasm than was ever before known in the capital of the Hoosier State.

THE LABOR EXPENDED FOR A DAILY NEWSPAPER.—A first-class daily paper, in the city of New York, has generally about twelve editors and reporters, forty printers, two proof readers, thirteen pressmen engineers and other *employees* in the press-room, half a dozen correspondents in Europe, or in the back room of the office, writing from Paris, London, Vienna, Mexico, California, etc., etc., two or three regular correspondents at Washington, thirty five persons in the clerk, wrapping and mailing departments, and about as many more engaged as carriers.

GO IT BLIND.—It will be remembered that a night or two before the Spring election, our puissant neighbor Col. Cookerly of the Terre Haute Journal addressed his fellow Democrats in the Court House, urging them "to shut their eyes and go it blind for the ticket, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket," at the approaching election. But the people didn't do it. When the crowd was waiting for that *very distinguished* orator from Chicago a few nights ago, the Colonel being called on to afford amusement for the impatient crowd, gravely told them that men ought to hear both sides and make up their minds by the light of reason and vote understandingly—with their eyes open. On Tuesday night in Lost Creek, this same glorious son of Mars mounted the rostrum and told the free and enlightened citizens, that it was their duty as Democrats "if they did not like the ticket to shut their eyes and go it blind." We should think it would be necessary in order to vote it at all, for we are persuaded that few would take the responsibility to vote it with their eyes open.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of a horse for sale, to be found in another column.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The Presidency.

Messrs Editors.—The following speech, published in the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, and delivered by JOHN P. SANDERSON, Esq., I regarded as well suited to the times. It is scarcely necessary for me to state, that Mr. Sanderson has been a life-long Whig of the Henry Clay school, and one of the most prominent, influential, and active members of the American party. He was the chairman of the Fillmore Executive Committee, in 1856, and fulfilled his trust with great zeal and ability.

AN AMERICAN.

In appearing before you, responsive to your call, I come in no distinctive partizan character. I come neither as an American, nor as a Republican. Nor do I come as a Whig, though I have been such from the start, and, I hesitate not to say, I am still such at heart. I appear before you on this occasion, as an humble private doing service in the ranks of the people's party of Pennsylvania. I fully agree with you, in your opposition to the men and measures, aims and tendencies of the present miscalled Democracy, and I shall cordially co-operate with you in making that opposition. Consider me, therefore, fully enlisted for the campaign, prepared to render all the service I can to secure the success of honest Old Abe of the West. I know him to be one of nature's noblemen—an honest, upright, straightforward, fearless, independent, true man, who knows the right and dares pursue it. I know him to have been trained and educated in that sound, national, conservative, and truly American school of politics, of which Henry Clay, the Father of the American System, was the brightest examplar; and I have no fear that he, in the event of his election to the Presidency, will either dishonor the name, or disregard the principles of that great American statesman.

Knowing Abraham Lincoln thus, as an honest man, eminently qualified for the office, sound in his principles, and unobjectionable in every respect, I stop not to inquire whose or what party's candidate he is. Commending himself, as it appears to me he does, to the support of every man who desires to put an end to Democratic misrule, I could not, consistently with my own views of public duty, do otherwise than give him my most cordial and earnest support. I regret to know, and be obliged to admit, that there are others whom I most esteem, and with whom I have in times past acted, who, I believe, are no less opposed to the miscalled Democracy than I am, but who yet differ with me, are not yet ready to adopt my course. Whatever may be the motives which influence this class of voters in the free States, and whatever may be their course there, I am sure that the great body of such voters in our own city and State are not influenced by any special hostility to Mr. Lincoln, but only by a strong personal preference for Mr. Bell, and that they will in no event affiliate or co-operate with either wing of their ancient foe, to defeat Mr. Lincoln.

While I cannot unite in the support of Messrs Bell and Everett, I owe it to truth and candor frankly to admit my own high regard for those candidates, my full confidence in them, as experienced statesmen and tried patriots, and my general approval of the principles which they have ever upheld and sustained in the councils of the nation. Were I a citizen of a Southern State they should have my earnest support. There, I might hope to accomplish some good by so doing; but here, in Pennsylvania, all that can be accomplished by supporting them, is to contribute to the defeat of Lincoln and Hamlin, and enable a Democratic Senate to elect Gen. Lane, who, if there were such a thing possible, would be even a more pliant tool yet in the hands of Southern secessionists, than the present superannuated incumbent has proved himself to be.

These are my views. I wish they were those of all with whom it has been my pleasure to act on other occasions. But, regret it as we may, there are those in our State, and especially in our own community, who are not yet satisfied of the impracticability of subserving any public good by supporting Bell and Everett in this State. There may be a few of these whose sympathies are with one or the other of the wrangling factions of the miscalled Democratic party, and who would not hesitate to affiliate with either or both to defeat Mr. Lincoln; but, if there be any such, they are few in number, or of little or no influence among those with whom they act. Most of those men are among our most worthy citizens, who are quite as honest and patriotic as those who differ with them, and quite as anxious to put an end to Democratic misrule. No good can, therefore, be accomplished by assailing the motives and aspersing the character of those who are yet disposed to adhere to Union candidates. Let others do as they may, I have no ill-natured epithet to apply to them; It is a mean mode of warfare, and past experience should serve as a warning admonition that nothing can be gained by it.

Freedom of thought, of speech, and of action, are marked features of the political creed of our candidate. Armed with the weapons of Truth and Justice, as is our cause, let us employ these and none other. It is alike our duty and policy to do so.—Let us, then, so conduct the canvass as to illustrate and practice the great principles of freedom which we profess to cherish.—Instead of impugning the motives and assailing the conduct of those who cannot yet see the line of their duty as we see it, let us respect their convictions as we would have our own respected. Let us argue and reason with them—not malign them.—Honest and patriotic themselves, as I know the great body of them are, I am persuaded nothing more can be necessary than to convince them that, in pursuing the course they have marked out for themselves, they can accomplish no good, while in uniting with us they will be certain to contribute to the overthrow of a hateful Administration, and the election of an honest, patriotic, national-minded President.

Firmly convinced myself that there is not the shadow of a well-founded hope of securing the electoral vote of a single State, on this side of Mason and Dixon's line, for the Union candidates, nor of a single State south of it, for the Chicago nominees, the path of duty for all who desire the overthrow of the miscalled Democracy, whether they reside in the North or the South, seems very clear to my mind. To support Bell in Pennsylvania, or in New Jersey, or in any free State, no matter how, whether by a distinct electoral ticket or forming coalition with either, or both wings of the miscalled Democracy, or to support Lincoln in any of the slave States, can have no other effect, under existing circumstances, than to aid, directly or indirectly, in perpetuating the power of the general government in the hands of the corrupt party which now abuses it. What then should be the course of all who desire to prevent this? In my judgment the friends of Bell in the free States should do what the friends of Lincoln ought, and I believe, will do in the slave States. They should abandon an impracticability, and unite in the support of the candidate for whom they may by so doing secure the electoral vote of the State. Let the friends of Bell do this in the North, and those of Lincoln in the South, and there can be no doubt that right will triumph over wrong, and good government be once more restored to the country.

And why, let me here ask, should the friends of Bell in our community, who, almost without an exception, cherish the political principles of Henry Clay—why should they refuse thus to support Mr. Lincoln in this State? When success of the principles they profess may be obtained by thus uniting with us, why should there be any hesitation on their part? If we can thus restore, to the Administration of the government, the great American system, for the establishment of which the lamented Statesman of Ashland had life long contended, how can they justify withholding their aid from us? Is there not everything in the history and character of Mr. Lincoln to invite them to his support? Let them look at him as he is—follow him in his career from a poverty stricken youth to his present exalted position, and then let them tell me if they can find it in their hearts to do so, that he does not challenge the admiration of his countrymen, and commend himself to their admiration and support.

Who is Abraham Lincoln? I need not travel the regions of fancy to portray character to you. A plain, unvarnished statement of his origin, rise and progress affords a more glowing and inspiring eulogium than the most eloquent tongue could bestow upon him. Rising from the humblest position in life, direct from among the toiling millions of the land, unaided by wealth and unsustained by family influence and power, struggling against all the adverse circumstances which surrounded a fatherless orphanage, reliant wholly upon his native intellect and energy, we have, in his person, a candidate for the Presidency who affords a most happy and perfect illustration of the benign operations of our free institutions. Nothing but intellect and courage of a higher order, aided and controlled by the most indomitable will, with strictest sobriety, and the most unswerving integrity, could have achieved all that has been accomplished by him in his own person. All he is he has made himself.

Of him it may be emphatically said that he is a self-made man, who, by honest industry, hard study, and close observation has prepared himself for the high destiny which awaits him. Coming thus before the public, possessing, in a very large degree, all the elements which constitute true greatness, and give assurance of the qualities of the head and heart which are essential to great statesmanship, who heart can be so sluggish as not to fill with admiration of his character, and leap with joy to his support? Viewed in any and every respect, he cannot be regarded otherwise than as the very embodiment of the views and feelings, wishes and sentiments, habits and interests of the great mass of the American people. A working man himself he cannot be otherwise than the working man's friend. A man of the people, he knows their wants, understands their wishes, sympathizes with them in their feelings and is a safe depository of their interests. Truly may he be called *the People's candidate*.

Nor is this all which commends him to the support of his countrymen, as preeminently worthy of their confidence. He comes before us with the good name of an honest man, an able statesman, and a fearless patriot, who is free from cliques and factions, and has the independence to remain so. Though I am not one of those who believe ambition to be an unchristian passion, and therefore and serving of respect, I regard it yet as a source of gratification that he received his nomination without any agency of his own. It was bestowed upon him as a free will offering without any solicitation on his part, untrammeled by any ignoble conditions or degrading pledges. He holds it by not intrigue, and is under no other obligations than such as a sense of honor and of duty may impose upon him.

With such a candidate for our support, who that is opposed to the mis called Democracy can hesitate to rally to his standard? Who that cherishes virtues, which make human nature shine and afford the best guarantee for an honest administration, can withhold his support from him?—There is but one way in which the power of the public will can be effectively applied to the profligate party now in power and that by directly voting against it at the ballot box. To this resort we are summoned by every consideration of policy as well as by every fear and every hope which can affect the minds of freemen. If we would effectually overwhelm it with defeat, we must so exercise our elective rights as to accomplish the result. All of us who are opposed to it, be our minor differences what they may, should feel it a duty devolving on us, in Pennsylvania, to unite in support of the man with whom we can carry the State. That man is Abraham Lincoln. He, and he only, can and will carry us in triumph through the contest. Let us, then, one and all, now and henceforth, meet and act in the bonds of a common union, and let those bonds be linked together by a common brotherhood of spirit and effort.—Let us make common cause against a common foe, and let us be all animated by one and the same spirit, all desirous to obtain one and the same end.

It forms no part of my purpose, on the present occasion, to discuss State politics. Like yourselves, I long to see our good old Commonwealth restored to the position of influence and power in the Federal Union to which her geographical position, her boundless resources, and her teeming population justly entitle her. During late years she has played but a sorry figure in this glorious sisterhood of States, and it must be confessed there have been but too many events within her own borders which are not in character with her early history, nor her true position. I rejoice to believe, however, that a new era is about dawning upon her, and that soon the good sense and patriotic spirit of her honest yeomanry will be roused into full action, and once more restore her to her proper position to make her influence feel, and her voice be listened to at Washington. The omens of such a revolution are all around and about us. They are visible everywhere throughout the State, in that exhibition sense of duty with which true men, honest and patriotic in their purposes, enlightened in their understandings and earnest and determined in their resolves, prepare themselves for the proper performance of those high functions, which belong to them as freemen.

Pennsylvania is in this contest, as she has been in every other since the establishment of the Federal Constitution, the battle ground of the Union. Let credulous men make their calculations to the contrary—depend upon it, that Pennsylvania will decide this Presidential contest. Let her cast her vote for Mr. Lincoln, and his election to the Chief Magistracy of the Union may be regarded as a fixed fact. Let her falter, and the scheme of Southern Secessionists, whereby Gen. Lane, their pliant tool, is to be elected by the Senate, may prove successful. "As Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union," is a maxim which the experience of the past has so often verified, that it may now be regarded as a *truism*.

"Of Whom Ten Thousand are Widows."

The New York Com. Advertiser says:—The Rev. Mr. Thompson, American Missionary in Syria, in a letter to a friend in England estimates the number of the fugities now under the protection of Abd El Kader and the French consul at Damascus, and in flight to Beyrout, at seventy-five thousand, of whom "more than ten thousand are widows!

Could a more forcible appeal be made to human sympathies—to the American heart? Thank God, the work of slaughter is about to be stayed. Five Christian powers, holding in abeyance political jealousies of long standing and great force, have resolved that massacres such as these, on whatever soil perpetrated, shall be arrested, and the promoters of them shall be punished.

FIXED AT LAST.—Some very sagacious writer in the Journal of last night in trying to comfort himself and his party, in view of the late demonstration at Indianapolis argues thus: 3,000 passengers would require 50 cars, and clinches it by saying "It is very likely that some on will be willing to swear that at least fift cars were taken in on that day by a locomotive from Terre Haute."

The fool don't know that the T. H. & R. R. R. has more than one locomotive.

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town and county relieved, as far as possible, from the disgrace resting on them.

We regret very much to implicate any citizens of reputable name in this shameful interruption of a peaceful meeting; but it is well known, and can be proven by twenty or more witnesses, that Captain T. F. Bethell, formerly Representative from Warrick the Legislature, and Nathan Pratt, President of the County Agricultural Society, both leaders of the Democracy, and therefore regarded as order-loving and respectable men, were prominent in disturbing the peace themselves, and instigating the ruffians who attempted to commit murder in their attempt to stifle free speech in a free State.

We shall close by remarking that Koker is also a prominent Democrat, and is now the Democratic nominee for coroner of Warrick county.

Henry Clay and S. A. Douglas—Falsehoods of the Douglasites.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind. Aug. 24

EDS. GAZETTE: I notice in this morning's Enquirer an editorial article claiming that Mr. Douglas and glorious old Harry Clay were personal friends. It may be that Mr. Douglas, while Mr. Clay was living, stimulated friendship for him while in his presence; but it is equally true that, behind his back, he lost no opportunity to defame and abuse him. Nor will this trait in that gentleman's character surprise any one familiar with his treatment of the lamented Broderick.

In 1858, I was engaged in canvassing a portion of Illinois for Mr. Lincoln, and, among other appointments, was posted to speak at Jacksonville, a beautiful city in Morgan county. As Mr. Douglas was, during that entire canvass, making every effort in his power to win the old Whig vote to his support, our friends in Jacksonville desired me to remind this class of persons that, some years before, Mr. Douglas, in a speech from the same stand on which I was to speak that night, had denounced Mr. Clay in the most venomous terms the Billingsgate vocabulary could afford—as a black-hearted villain, traitor, scoundrel, murderer, duelist, gambler, blackleg, and seducer. Douglas had behind him a life-size portrait of Clay, the body painted in different colors, a pack of cards in one hand and a Bible in the other; and every sentence containing an allusion to Clay would be rounded off by turning to the portrait, with a demonic grimace, on the part of Douglas.

As requested, I referred to the matter in my speech, that night, and was contradicted at once by some one in the crowd, when at least fifty men in the audience rose to their feet and bore witness to the truth of my remarks.

Again, in the same issue of the Enquirer, is a notice of a meeting called in Shelby county for Saturday and Sunday, by the Republicans. This is a lie, and was manufactured out of cloth prepared for the occasion. Republicanism in old Shelby is erect, and in October will give a good account of itself.

Yours truly, WILL. C. MOREAU.

☞ We give in another column, the report of the recent outrage committed by the Douglasites of Newbur