THE WABASH EXPRESS.

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THE GREAT REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION!

More People Together than ever before Assembled at one time in the County of Vigo.

Tremendious outpouring of the Masses.

THE PEOPLE WIDE-AWAKE.

AND THE WIDE-AWKES AROUSED.

A few weeks ago we gave it as our judgment that there were 15,000 people assembled in this city, when Cassius M. Clay spoke here. Whether our guess was correct or not we leave those who were present to determine. We now say, that there were assembled, at Mr Farrington's grove, on yesterday, at least one *half more* than when Mr. Clay spoke. We have lived in Vigo county twenty years, and we have never seen so many people together, at one time, within her boarders, as assembled around the stands of the different speakers yesterday. There never was, in our opinion so many people together at one time in this county as on this occasion.

The procession was a splendid one,—the full particulars of which will be found in another column—and when it reached the grove and the speakers mounted the stand, and the Sea of upturned faces greeted them, as far as the eye could distinguish a human face, there was one looking back at you.

Mr. Swett, of Ilinois, spoke first, and his effort was one worthy his distinguished reputation. We cannot give even a succinct outline of it. He spoke right home to the common sense of his hearers. He gave them plain, honest, straightforward truths—truths that will bring forth good fruits. Swett was followed by Hon. Francis W. Kellogg, of Michigan, in a powerful and convincing effort. His audience was an immense one, and he entertained all those within sound of his voice with masterly skill. As he warmed up with his subject, the attention of the audience was riveted upon him, and the scathing review he gave of the acts of the corrupt Administration of James Buchanan, fell like a thunderbolt among the long faced Democrats, who, trembling in their boots, stood around. Mr. Kellogg is an able Speaker and the Republicans of this county are under obligations to him and to Mr. Swett for their masterly efforts on yesterday.—When Illinois and Michigan raise the Macedonian cry of "come over and help us," thousands of Republican Wide Awakes from the Hoosier State will rush to the rescue.

We had not the pleasure of hearing Messrs. Nelson Coffin, Shy and Baird, but hear their efforts spoken of in the highest terms.—They spoke from different stands from the one where we were, and we could only see the crowds around them and hear the repeated huzzas.

In the evening eloquent and able speeches were made in front of the Court House by Miles Fletcher, B. B. Moffatt, and Mr. Spink, editor of the Paris Beacon.

In this connection, we have only to say that the most sanguine expectations of all Republicans were realized, and every thing now indicates a glorious and triumphant victory on next Tuesday. The next rally, friends, is to the polls—there let your voices be heard and your influence felt.

THE LITTLE DODGER.—On the 1st of March 1855, Stephen A. Douglas, in his place in the Senate of the United, said:

"I am for a reduction of the tariff to a strict revenue standard. I am a free trade man to the fullest extent that we can carry it, and at the same time collect revenue enough to defray the expenses of the Government. In other words, I am for no other kind of a tariff than a revenue tariff."

The other day at Harrisburg, Pa., where he thought he could make a few votes, he entered into a defence of the protective tariff policy, especially as applied to Pennsylvania interests. Did the world ever before behold such a spectacle! "Now you see it—now you don't."

HOW A PRINCE TRAVELS.—With Lord Renfrew it can be emphatically said that he travels on his money. From Cincinnati to Pittsburg he pays the modest sum of two thousand dollars for a special train; but while he pays in accordance with royalty, he expects to receive immunities not granted to ordinary men. The train which bears His Highness has the entire right of the roads. An engine especially detailed precedes the train to keep the track clear and look out for any imperfections in the road that would jeopardize the safety of the Prince and royal ratinue.

The agent of the Prince, who is a cousin to him on Albert's side, arranges all his traveling matters, and stipulates in the bargain with railroad companies that on no consideration shall any person be allowed on board the train except those neccessary to manage it; and these are prohibited from entering the royal car, but ride by themselves in a forward car

☞ Dr. Hamilton, the editot of the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, was indorsed only a few days since by the Louisville Democrat. Within a few weeks he said through his paper:

"The South will never permit Abraham Lincoln to be inaugurated President of the United States. This is a settled and sealed fact. It is the determination of all parties at the South. And let the consequences be what they may—whether the Potomac is crimsoned in human gore, Pennsylvania avenue is paved ten fathoms in depth with mangled bodies, or whether the last vestage of liberty is swept from the face of the American continent, the South, the loyal South, the constitutional South, will never submit to such humiliation and degradation as the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln!"

☞ Douglas made a short speech in Cincinnati and said among other things, "I am satisfied from what I have seen in the last three days, that Ohio may be ranked among the Democratic States." He said the same thing when he was closing his stumping tour through Maine. He assured the slaveocracy that nothing remained for them to do, but to march up to the polls and grasp victory. They marched; and were routed by 19,000 majority. So it will be in the Buckeye State. Lincoln will sweep it by 30,000 over Douglas.

☞ It is said $1,000,000 changed hands on the late race between Congaree and Planet, over the Fashion course.

☞ The California mails bring the report of a speech made by A. W. Weeks at Sacramento, which seems, like everything grown in California, *sui generis*. Here is a specimen of it:

"It is scarcely necessary that I should speak of Lincoln personally, for there are hundreds here within the sound of my voice who know him, and know him well. They know him to be high minded, honorable and honest; one who in all the walks of life has shown himself to be every inch a man—and that is six feet four of him. [Laughter and applause.] He is a man who under all circumstances and in every position, whether driving an ox team over the plains of Illinois, or beating Stephen A. Douglas in a campaign in that state—for he did beat him—whether doing any or all of these things, has done it nobly, and done it ably. [applause] Then there is one other candidate—Hannibal Hamlin—of whom I wish to say a word, as I came from his State and have the honor of a personal acquaintance. Major Gillis says that he has got an old speech that I delivered somewhere in this city, years ago, in which I abused Hamlin. Well, I don't know but I did; for when I belonged to the democrat party I used to lie like the devil. [Laughter] I had to do it, I now plead the statute of limitation in regard to that speech. It is four years ago since I made it, and he can,t draw it on me now. But, to the subject. I have known Hamlin from my youth up. When but sixteen years old I went out and stumped the State of Maine with him; that is, he made the speeches and I held the Horses. [Great laughter and applause] He was a democrat then, and I myself belonged to that old party when it was a party."

One Decent Democratic Organ.

The last number of the Cleveland National Democrat, has the following manly apology, for having done Carl Shurz un witting injustice by publishing the slander of the N. Y. Express:

"CARL SHURZ—LET JUSTICE BE DONE."

"It seems that Shurz was commenting upon a speech of Mr. Douglas, and give what he claimed was a fair deduction from the Little Squatter's speech, compromised in the obnoxious sentiments which, clipped from their context, and without a word of explanation, makes Shurz the utterer of the sentiments as his own. The facts being, in brief, as we state them, Shurz is entitled to the correction from all who published the extract, which we did, believing it at the moment genuine. The fellow who first cut it out and published it, did a contemptible act, in comparison to which the robbing of a hen roost is virtue, for want might be plead as an excuse for the latter, while for the other no excuse can be offered."

The editor of the Terre Haute Journal not only published this slander against Carl Shurz, but actually endeavored it by an editorial article—went a step further than the most corrupt of his class. Will he have the manliness to make the *amende honorable*? Will he now take back this slander and admit that he lied. Come neighbor, "an open confession is good for the soul," and if you will just try it once, and be just, and be truthful, our word for it, you would feel better afterwards.

What Toombs Will Do.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing of a conversation with Senator Toombs, a few days ago, says:

We asked, What do you intend doing in case of Lincoln's election?

Mr. Toombs—resist him.

Rep.—Without waiting for an over act?

Mr. Toombs—We have had overt acts enough already; the personal liberty bills are sufficient.

Rep.—Who will commence the revolution?

Mr. Toombs—I will, if I have enough to back me to make treason respectable.

We would by delighted to see this old traitor—he who has spoken treason in the U. S. Senate and now talks it out—attempt to resist the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. Hemp about that time will be in great demand.

☞ The Washington Constitution has often published the following statement, made by Senator Trumbull, and challenged denial of its truth, yet it remains undisputed:

Mr. Douglas called on Mr. Covode, a Republican member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and requested him to go to Trumbull and get him to agree that he (Mr. Douglas) should be returned to the Senate by the Republicans of Illinois, and in consideration thereof he would fight the Republican battles in 1860.

☞ The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says: "In this city the process of change amounts to a revolution, especially in the German wards. The constant accessions, amounting to scores daily, to the Wide-Awake organization, now come almost entirely from the Democratic ranks. The lantern, the hat and the cape are made the evidence of the new and living faith. Push on the glorious work!

Pennsylvania Safe.

The Indianapolis Journal says: "We have advices from Pennsylvania of the most reliable character, which assure us that Curtin's majority cannot possibly be less than 15,000. No well informed politician in Pennsylvania doubts his election. Indiana will take her place with the "Old Keystone" by giving her gallant Lane at least ten thousand majority.

☞ "Mr. Smith, you said you suspected the prisoner was a rouge the moment you saw him. Why did you suspect him? "Because 'e 'ired my rooms without beatin' down the price." "This is a rule without no hexception, yer worship; 'onest men are always stingy, and never satisfied hunless they get a shilling's worth of anything for thenpence."

FLORIDA.—The Douglas men have not been able to get an electoral ticket in this State. The men appointed all decline the honor. Breckinridge and Bell seem to have the field to themselves.

☞ Woman is like ivy—the more you are ruined the closer she clings to you. A vile bachelor adds: 'Ivy is like a woman—the more it clings to you the more you are ruined." Poor rule that won't work both ways.

☞ "Kenmore," near Fredericksburg, Va., the residence of "Mary, the mother of Washington," whose unfinished monument still adorns the neighboring eminence, was sold last week to a Mrs. Harrison, for $10,000.

☞ Tom Watson, the well known jester of Spalding & Rogers' Circus, died at the Sisters' Hospital, St. Louis, on the 26th inst.

☞ An endowment fund of twenty thousand dollars having been raised for the University of the Pacific, San Jose, California, the three Professors in charge sloped with it recently for the Sandwich Islands.

Marshaling of the Hosts of Freedom!

THE DISPLAY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Our Enemies are Terror Stricken, and all their Bones Tremble!

WIDE-AWAKES IN BATTALLIONS.

Grand Torch-Light Procession,

FIRE-WORKS—ENTHUSIASM!

And I beheld a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations tongues and people, and with one voice they exclaimed —Hurrah for Honest Old Abe.

The citizens of Terre Haute yesterday morning arose to witness one of the brightest and most beautiful days that the Ruler of Nations and men ever caused to shine upon the human race. They arose to see the city dressed in her Holiday attire. Flags, Banners, and Streamers kissed the balmy morning breeze The evidences of an "irrepressible" enthusiasm were manifested on every hand, and by 8 o'clock our streets presented a most amumated aspect. Many buildings were gaily decorated with flags, banners, and mottoes; lines were streatched across the streets from which flaunted the glorious stripes and stars—the just pride of every free American citizen.

THE GATHERING

Commenced at an early hour and rendevouzed on the vacant square south of the Terre Haute House. The people—the friends and followers of faithful Abraham—came largely on horseback, on foot, in wagons, and in huge delegations, and by 10½ o'clock the extensive square designated as the place of forming the procession was literally packed full of people, Horses and wagons and the crowd extended down Ohio to Market and across Wabash on to the square west of the Terre Haute House. Still the crowd came in from all directions until the streets of the city were also crowded full. We used every exertion to obtain accurate accounts of the numbers upon the

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATIONS,

but found it utterly impossible as several delegations arrived about the same time. The first arrival was that of the Lost Creek Wide Awakes, to the number of 72 under Capt Burgan. These were on horseback and were followed by a long train of wagons filled with men women and children. Next came the Honey Creek and Riley delegations to the number of 200 and upwarde. These formed a nice procession in itself. There were 50 couple of Ladies and Gentlemen, in uniform, on horseback with a greater number of gentlemen in couples the whole followed by a train of wagons extending down Ohio street to Market. The Delegation from Sugar Creek was a most cheering indication of the spirit that is abroad in the land. The delegation was large and composed almost entirely of voters. These were attended by an immense delegation from Clark county Illinois. The Prairton and Prairie Creek delegations came together and swelled the mass immensely.

These delegations were gotten up with fine taste and made a grand and impassing display. With the Parrieton delegation came a magnificently constructed and highly decorted wagon canopied with the national colors and surmounted by a large gilt Eagle.

The wagon was drawn by six horses and contained 33 young ladies arrayed in white. The Prairie Creek delegation included another large wagon with a body similar to a boat containing 25 handsomely attired young ladies This wagon unfortunately collided with another and was shipwrecked slighly, one wheel being broken down. This was quickly repaired by obtaining a new wheel. Other delegations arrived which we did not see. A large number came in on a special train from Sullivan county, but in consequence of the late hour at which arrangements were made with the R. Road, the number was small in comparison to what it would have been had timely arrangements been made and due notice given.

The Paris and Edgar county, Delegation arrived about 12½ o'clock, occupying 15 cars well filled. These did not arrive in time to join the regular procession, which was much to be regreted. At about 11 o'clock the

GRAND PROCESSION

was formed though not without some difficulty in consequence of the perfect jam of people on the square and in the streets. The procession was lead by the excellent Brass Band from Newberry and numerous Military Bands were on hand as usual.

Flags, Banners, transperances, and every species of decoration were brought into requisition and the success was so complete as to draw involuntary encomiums from old Democrats who have witnessed many similar scenes.

Not the least attractive feature of the procession was the triumphal car got up in this city carrying 33 young ladies robed in white, and each bearing the name of one of the sovereign States It also carried another dressed in deep mourning representing Kansas, and mourning the multitudinous wrongs heaped upon that devoted Territory by the present profligate Administration and the corrupt Democratic party. The other cars of a similar character were also much admired. The sweetest little turn out we noticed was a carriage handsomely ornamented, carrying six little girls, the oldest not over 10 years, neatly arrayed, and handsome as angels. The carriage bore the title "Uncle Abe's Blossoms."

Another admirable feature of this grand pageant was the

REPRESENTATION OF TRADES.

At the head of this department was a Union Blacksmith and Wagon Maker's Shop, by Conners, Sherburne & Co.—a large wagon, bearing a forge, and workbench, a blacksmith at work on iron, a wagon-maker filling a wheel, and a man showing a horse.

Next was a Cooper Shop, by Gilmans, Gibson & Co., with men at work. On each side of the wagon was the motto, "Capital can't own this Labor."

Then a Currier, at his calling, in a small express wagon.

A Tin-Shop, by Wm. Lockwood, bore the mottoes, "Niggers can't work in this Shop.".

A wagon of Brick-layers, with trowels, and plumb line, contained the following: "Mud Sills," "Built by Free Labor."

A Paint Shop, by Barr, Burnett & Rose, bore the following: "We are all for Abe." "Greasy Mechanics." A transparency borne on this wagon was inscribed, "The pioneers for Old Abe." "The Territories are for Free White Labor." Little Dug exclaiming, "Has any body seen my Ma?"

A Printing Office gotten up by the boys of the Express, and joined by a representation of Republican boys from the Journal office, bore the following inscriptions: "The Art Preservative of all Arts." "Free Press." "Free Speech." Free Homes."—Free Territories;" "All hands from the Editor to the Devil for Old Abe."

As the procession passed through the streets, the boys were setting type, working off and distributing an original song written expressly for the Terre-Haute Glee Club.

R. L. Thompson was represented by a wagon bearing a huge mill-stone, sacks of flour, grain, &c.

A large Carpenter shop, by Hook & Reese, bore the motto, "Our Boss does not own us." "We are not Slaves, but Freemen."

THE WIDE-AWAKES

Bore many nice transparencies, among the devices and mottoes, we remember the following: "Old Sullivan is leaving the wilderness of Democracy." "Steamer Salt River, Owner and Captain, Little Dug; Clerk, T. A. Hendricks." "Lincoln and Hamlin, Lane and Nelson." Railroad train, Little Dug on the platform holding out "My Great Principle." Little boys offering for sale pea nuts, &c. U. S. Mail bags. The U. S. Capitol with a man pointing to it, saying "Up here is Congress Dan." Voorhees, as a tiger running with his tail between his legs, says, "I can't stop, Tom is after me." Cookerly up a tree, exclaims: "Come up here, Dan." Mrs. Dug spanking Stevy across her knee with a slipper, as she exclaims: "Will you ever be caught with that infamous Nebraska Bill again, Stevy my son?" A ship going down, Daniel running from her at 2:40 time. "A deserter's fate shall never be mine." "Mud Sills of Society," with mechanical tools. "Capital should own its own labor," says Herschel V. Johnson.

"What insults the old Whigs? To hear his vile defamers quote him as reference to prove their great humbug."

Douglas coming out of the little end of a horn, exclaiming: "Has any body seen my Ma?" "Can't you get through, Dug?—The result of my gur reat pur-rinciple."

"The 4 L's—Lincoln, Lane, Lange and Liberty."

"The tiger caged." "Come up, ladies and gentlemen, lay your hands upon him, he is perfectly decile."

Lady—"Will he bite?"

"O, Bill, come see the tiger; got him caged."

"Lincoln, Hamlin, Lane, O. P. Morton and Nelson."

"Have you heard from Maine?"

"No Capitalist owns us; we are for Free Labor."

A huge inkstand on a staff, bore the inscription, "Cookerly and Cornwell, dealers in ink and inkstands."

We shall not undertake to estimate the number in the procession, and content ourself with saying what every citizen knows, that the procession was the largest and the most magnificent that ever marched through our city. Passing out 7th street to Cherry; down Cherry to 2d; down 2d to Ohio; up Ohio to 7th, and fout 7th to Wabash; down Wabash to 5th; the procession proceeded to Farrington's Grove, where the speaking took place.

The procession was just 50 minutes passing a given point. It was a glorious sight to see this mighty host of Freemen entering that beautiful grove, led by the most admirable music. They came pouring in in countless numbers, and encircled the whole area, and still they came, footmen, horsemen, and in wagons, and as the head of the procession come back to the gate after encircling the entire lot, it filed left and a double procession again passed round, and still the crowd came, thousands upon thousans, until that vast space was litterally packed full of people, crowding close to hear

THE SPEAKING,

which, after a short recess for refreshments, was opened with the interlude of a spirited song by the Terre Haute Glee Club. The first thing was the presentation of a most beautiful flag, from the Republican ladies of Terre Haute to the Wide-Awakes of Vigo county. The presentation speech, by Miss Louisa Peppers, which we will publish to-morrow, was delivered with infinite grace, and most perfect elocution. The reception speech, by B. B. Moffatt, although entirely extemporaneous, was, we blieve, the happiest effort of his life.

After another song by the Glee Club, Hon. Leonard Swett, of Ills., was introduced to the audience and proceeded to address them in one of the most logical, comprehensive, and convincing speeches that has been delivered in this city during the present campaign. In the mean while two other stands were occupied by W. G. Coffin, of Parke, and Col. Nelson.

Coffin's speech kept the crowd surrounding him alternately beween bursts of laughter and applause. Nelson's speech was, by all that heard him, conceded to be the crowning effort of his life.

Swett was succeded by Hon. Kellog, of Michigan. Coffin and Nelson were followed by Shy, of Illinois, and John P Baird of this city. Shy's speech we did not hear. Beard surpassed himsely on this occasion. His speech inspired a degree of enthusasm we have never seen equalled.

Late in the evening, the procession, after the presentacton of the banner to the Edgar county delegation, returned to the city and disbanded for a few moments for supper and to prepare for the

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION,

Which took place at night. We confess our inability to do justice to this grandest pageant our city has ever witnessed.—Those who failed to witness it must ever remain ignorant of the magnificence of the display. Nothing of the kind has ever been conceived of in this loclality. It was grand beyond description. After parading Ohio and Wabash streets, which appeared as one vast sea of rolling, waving lights, the procession, numbering some 400, surrounded the Court House Square, when such a scene of brilliant beauty and elaborate display transpired, as never has preceded it, and will certainly never be excelled.

Roman candles, Rockets, and other brillian compounds went whizzing and flying here and there in every imaginable shape, lighting up both the heaves and the earth. After this display, speeches were made by Miles J. Fletcher and others at the east door of the Court House. The most tumulutous cheers were given by the dense multitude for Lincoln, Lane, Lang, Nelson, Yates and others, and when all personal consideration were exhausted three cheers and a tiger were given for matters and things in general. Altogether we have never witnessed such a scene. Enthusiasm is no fitting term to use for the out bursts of applauses and excitement It was an irrepressible overflowing of good feeling excited by the beauty of the day, the immense crowd, the fine display, the admirable speeches, and the unquestionable certainty of the most glorious triumph of a righteous cause of a free people and of a glorious principle. The 4th of October will long remain a bright epoch in the history of Terre Haute and the Republican party of Vigo county.

Later from Europe.

HIGHLY IMPORTATT FROM ITALY!

FLIGHT OF THE POPE EXPECTED!

By the North America, which passed Cape Race on Tuesday morning, we have highly important news from Italy.

Garibaldi's army had defeated Gen. Lamoriciere, after six hours desperate fighting, and the greater portion of the Pontifical army capitulated. Among the prisoners are 600 of the Irish Legion, whom the British Minister refused to recognize as subjects of Great Britain.

It was rumored that the Pope had already written a manifesto, announcing his intention to withdraw from Rome. His flight is confidently expected.

Outside of Ancona, which is closely infested by Garibaldi's army, there is not a single Pontifical batallion.

NOMINAL CURIOSITIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A writer in the English Court Circular says:

The following curiosities are to be found in the House of Commons: Two Cubits and a Foot; a Lever and Two Locks; a Gorestained Hood and candid Peel; a Peacock and Pease; a Bridge and a Booth; a Longfield and little Brook, Greenwood, Freeland and a Cave; a cross a Trollop; a Hunt with a Fox and a Roebuck, a Collier bringing Coke and Coles; a Hunt with Leeks; a Patten conveyed by a Bond to a Fellow with two Deeds; also a company of gentlemen who are Rich, Wise, Long, Hardy, Moody, Lowe, Merry and Thynne each acquainted with Manners and Knightley. To sum up all, they have among them two Kings, one Duke, a Marshal, a Palmer, and a Knight.

NOT A CANDIDATE.—Daniel E. Sickles publishes a letter in which he says that he is not a candidate for re-nomination to Congress. Who cares? He is more modest than usual.

☞ The frauds upon the people of Illinois perpetrated by their Democratic officers, by the issue of fraudulent State stocks, now amount to four hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars ($428,960.) No one knows how much the State of Indiana has lost in this way. Probably after the election of Lane and Morton it will be made known, to the sorrow of the tax payers.—*Madison Courier*.

That is what the Democrats fear. The struggle for their State Ticket is a struggle of life or death with them.

☞ The Hon. Jefferson Davis made a speech in Memphis on the 22d. The Memphis *Appeal* say;

"He thought that it would be self-disgrace and self degradation for any Southern man to accept office *or live under* a Black Republican Administration."

Well, when Lincoln becomes President, we presume nobody would object if Jeff Davis would go and hang himself.—*Exchange*.

We object—we much prefer that he be hung.

☞ Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, who run on the ticket for Vice President with Mr. Clay, has openly declared himself in favor of Abraham Lincoln. Does that argue anything against the assertion which Democrats so often make, that Mr. Clay, if living, would now be on their side of the fence? Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Clay must have entertained about the same political sentiments, and it is hardly probable that the various summersaults of other men, have, or would ever changed either of them.

☞ A Lincoln pole has been put up in Oldtown, Maryland, by a gentleman of means, who is a Democrat, to assert his right to do as he pleases. There is no Republican club, the large body of the voters being Bell and Everett men, but all parties have determined that no set of men shall disturb that pole; they think every man has a right to his political sentiments and if the pole and the flagon it flies indicate views favorable to the Republican party it is nobody's business. There is, however, one Republican club in that county at Pompey Smash, which has a large number of names enrolled, and the club were to raise a Lincoln pole on Saturday.

FRENCH INTERVENTION.—Le Nord says that he is in possession of facts which warrants the assertion that an arrangements had been made between England, and Austri and Prussia, and the object of which would prevent any ulterior intervention of France, by force of arms, either in Itily or elswhere. The three points are as follows: The three powers engage themselves:

1. To oppose any military intervention of France in Itily, under any pretext whatever.
2. To oppose any other military intervention of France in Europe, without a preliminary understanding with the Powers.
3. To oppose any territorial extension of France, either by means of conqest or negotation.

☞ The corn crop of the corn exporting States of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee and Virginia, was, in 1850, 352,000,000 bushels, valued at about $176,000,000. This year it is estimated at 500,000,000 bushels, valued at $250,000,000.

☞ It is estimated that the wheat crop of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin, will be at least 125,000,000 of bushels, valued at $130,000,000 in its home market. Their yield in 1850 was 85,000,000, valued at about $90,000,000.

☞ Bayard Taylor, in a farewell letter to the New York Mercury, thus sums up his labors for the past six months: "Two hundred and fifty lectures, thirty thousand miles travel, forty-eight Mercury articles, two books published and one house built."

TO THE CONSERVATIVE MEN OF INDIANA.

The address of the "Union State Central Committee" of Kentucky, and the "State Executive Committee" of Louisville, which has just appeared will, doubtless, strike the minds of others as it does my own, as being of a character not a tittle extraordinary. It is a sort of advisory proclamation "to the conservative men of Indiana," which our Kentucky friends felt it their DUTY to issue, in order that they might persuade us to vote for the 'Democratic' State ticket on Tuesday next. It is direct intervention with our domestic affairs—to manage which, in our way, they ought to suppose us fully capable. I feel it MY *duty* as one of the persons adressed, and as a citizen of the State, to say to the people of the State a few words in response to it. Those of us, who are especially addressed, are conservatives, and the leading feature of our conservatism consists in the fact that we have firmly maintained the right and duty of each State to manage its own domestic affairs in its own way, without interference by the citizens of other States This we have supposed to be essential to the security of the slave property of the South, and with that view it has been a cherished doctrine with us. But if worth anything, it is of reciprocal obligation, and should require of others, for whose benefit we have adhered to it, that the policy of our State should be managed by ourselves alone.

This address says that our approaching State election has a *national* importance, and therefore, that these Committees may, with propriety take cognizance of it. But suppose our people, in return, should say that the perpetuation of slavery in Kentucky is of *national concern*, and for that reason they intend to interfere in the Kentucky election, and send into that State inflammatory appeals against slavery and in favor of its abolition, and all that sort of thing—what then? What would these Committees say to that? And yet the cases are precisely parallel.

These gentlemen are from the State where the ashes of Mr. Clay repose, and I know they admired him when living, and venerate his memory no less than we do.—Yet they now advise us, who have been the lifetime defenders of his fame, to forget all that we have said and done for thirty years or more, and give our votes to his lifetime enemies and defamers. They cannot fail to know with what crushing weight *Democracy* has pressed upon the State for years, and the condition into which it has brought us, and how long manfully we have struggled to throw off the load; and yet they ask us to cease our efforts and not only submit to its present and perpetual continuance, but actually to give direct "aid and comfort" to those who have been the authors of all our calamities. The motive which could prompt such men as we know them to be, to give such advice must be strong indeed.

They say, "It may be in itself a matter of small importance who is Governor of this, that, or the other State, &c." Not, so as I think. One of the great evils of the times is, that attention to National politics has destroyed the dignity and lessened the importance of the State governments. The notion is far too common that if we can have this, that, or the other man President, it is no matter who or what the Governors of the States are. We should be greatly better off if we looked *less* to the Federal Government and *more* to the States; and it is especially necessary at this time, that *we* should do so. Yet, at the same time, we have most important duties towards both. And all will agree that it is our duty to see that we do not consent that our State shall be continued in its *downward* career unless we can find compensation for the calamity in contributing toward the greater good of the Union. If the Union were really in danger, and we could save it by voting for *anybody*, it would be well to do so, endure the evil for a time, and then make an effort to throw it off.—We may well bear present ills with philosophy, if we feel a confidence that they will produce good results hereafter. I do not doubt that our Kentucky friends think it is in danger, for, certainly, nothing short of this solemn conviction could prompt them to advise us as they have I differ with them, and have no fears whatever of its permancy if the *people* will only take the government into their own hands for a while.

It is said that the threats of disunion in a few Southern States, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election, is sufficient cause for so great an alarm on our part as that we should give up the affairs of our State into the hands of the men who helped these disunionists to grow to their present power, and predicate our action upon the idea that they actually can dissolve the Union. If we submit so openly and directly to such threats now, we shall thereby make them available capital for factionists and demagogues always hereafter. How are they to dissolve the Union? That is the practical question. In the first place, there are only two States—at the most three, which have avowed the purpose to do so. The ground of their avowal is, that they have the right to *secede* from the Union, and that is the end of it. It is the South Carolina doctrine of 1832 33. Do our Kentucky friends concede that they have this right? I apprehend not. Then if they have not, how are they to dissolve the Union—with all the other States against them as they will most certainly be? The thing is impossible, and, in my judgment, it is unwise to concede to the *seceders* what they now ask and what these two committees seem disposed to yield, for if we do, we have, to that extent, recognized their right to secede—the existence of which, I most emphatically deny.

But what propriety is there in giving way to these disunionists, on the ground that they will break up the government if Lincoln is elected, when *their candidate was nominated by a Convention as sectional as that at Chicago?* Have they the exclusive right to be sectional? The plain truth is that our true position is midway between the extreme parties, turning neither to the right or left, in obedience either to their threats or dictation, but pursuing our own course in defence of the Union. We should repudiate sectionalism at both extremes, and more than all, are we bound to frown upon every attempt at secession. We should make no concessions to its treasonable spirit.

We are asked to vote so as to defeat Mr. Lincoln; that is to abandon our own principles and policy to effect a negative result This concedes that our policy is not worth preserving, but that we can lay down our principles and take them up again as we do our hats and coats. The reason assigned is, that if we do not a few Southern States will secede. I cannot recognize such a reason as controlling my actions, for two reasons: first, I don't believe that the people of those States wish to secede, and second, I do not recognize their right to do so if they did wish it.

But it is said that "Bell and Everett will carry *nearly the whole* of the Southern States." I hope so. But suppose this calculation should fail, and the increasing weakness of Douglas should consolidate the Democratic vote of those States upon Breckinridge—what then? Although, in that event, Lincoln, Bell and Breckinridge would go to the House, yet everybody knows that the House could not elect, and *Lane would be President*, for the Senate would not hesitate an hour between him and Hamlin. That result would be a complete triumph of the very DISUNION element which our Kentucky friends dread so much. How would they like that?

But if it is certain that Bell will carry "nearly the whole of the Southern States," it is because they are opposed to disunion, for no disunionist can vote for him. And if "nearly the whole of the Southern States" are opposed to disunion, the threat to secede and break up the Union is idle and absolutely childish; for how can a few disappointed politicians break up the Union against the wishes of "nearly the whole of the Southern States?"

No man who votes for Bell considers the election of Lincoln cause for disunion.—Hence, if "nearly the whole of the Southern States" vote for him, those who do so consider it, are largely in the minority; and that ends the controversy, for it leaves "nearly the whole" South for the Union in any event.

Then, if a few Southern States have no right to secede; if "nearly the whole" South is against disunion; if those who are running one sectional candidate could find no decent apology for breaking up the Union in consequence of the success of another sectional candidate; if it is wrong to make concession to treasonable threats of disunion; if by making such concessions we should foster and not crush the treason—why should we, who have stood so long midway between the extremes, battling against both and for our own principles of conservatism, break our lines all at one, admit that there is no merit in our own organization, and go over to an obnoxious and ancient adversary to be so completely absorbed as to have no district name or place hereafter? Such an act would be without palliation or apology.

Our Kentucky friends should recollect that in their State the Douglas element is too weak to stand up by itself and make fight against anybody. Its conscious imbecility causes it to look around for some ally by whose aid it can inflict a wound upon Mr. Breckinridge and his friends, while its malice and desperation prompt it to strike with any weapon that may be at hand—even though it be the "bloody weapon of Know-Nothingism," as they have so often called it. And if our friends there can make this element useful by absorbing it into themselves and inducing it to come to *their* support, it is all well enough.—They may thus destroy it and thereby make themselves stronger. But in our State we are the weaker element, and if we show that we are as ready, from any cause, to lay down our principles and disregard the professions of our whole lives, as the Douglas men of Kentucky have done, and go over to them, *we are the party to be absorbed*. The stronger may absorb the weaker in Kentucky—but can the weaker absorb the stronger here?

Hence, to my mind it is clear that this is a question of life and death with conservatism in Indiana. We have stood firmly and manfully for a long time—yielding nothing to the defiance of either of our adversaries—because we thought our friends in the *slave* States needed our assistance in rebuking alike the slavery agitators of both North and South. But now, all at once—as suddenly as if we were surprised by a flash of lightning from a clear sky—these same friends, for whose benefit we have so firmly maintained our stand, counsel us to give way, disperse and demoralize our little army, and openly acknowledge before the world that what we have been all along proclaiming, to justify our separate existence as a party, is "mere leather and prunella" They have certainly yielded too readily to a sudden impulse—a frequent fault of the most generous natures. But, upon second thought, they cannot fail to see that when they have thus destroyed our conservatism we shall have left no check to the unlicensed war of factions, and the eye of Omniscience alone can see the result.

This picture is not overwrought. We profess to believe and have constantly declared that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the cause of the renewal of slavery agitation after the compromise of 1850, and that it was the means of giving increased strength to the Republican party. This was ground upon which we justified our organization and the establishment of the Constitutional Union party, as set forth by those who inaugurated the movement. In the last address which was issued by our Central Executive Committee at Washington, in August last, it is repeated in strong and emphatic terms. And acting upon this idea we declared in our late State Convention that we would fuse with neither of the other parties. Mr. Douglas is the author of this repeal. It was his hand that struck down a "canonized" compromise and opened again the flood gates of passion, and we are now asked to reward him by our confidence and votes for the act. More than that, Mr. Hendricks voted with him to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and we are asked to vote for him also, to wipe out with a single ballot every word that we have said in condemnation of the act, stultify ourselves and give both office and adulation to the author of all the mischief. I esteem Mr. Douglas and Mr. Hendricks very highly, and would readily defend either of them, as I have done more than once, against unmerited assault. I would go as far as any man living to oblige our friends of Kentucky, but it is impossible for me to consent that the honor of our little party may be tarnished. As it has always prized its honor more than office, I am unwilling, for one, to barter it away now for the mere promise of success which may turn out to be delusive. If our party ever shall prevail, I desire to see it do so by virtue of its principles, and not by becoming the ally of Democracy and the authors of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. If its principles are worth anything they are worth maintaining "through good and evil report." If they are not, let us say so at once and openly renounce them at the bidding of our Kentucky friends, and go right over to one or the other of the sectional parties, and help along the agitation of slavery and the work of dissolution That would be the inevitable effect, though I know they are the last men in the world to advise such a course if they could foresee the result.—Their zeal has outstripped their judgment.

Suppose we vote for Mr. Hendricks, and our votes are necessary to elect him, what is gained by it? It would not give Douglas the State unless we should vote directly *for him*, as our Kentucky friends desire us to do. We shall then have given to Democracy a perpetual existence in the State, and have bestowed our highest office upon a gentleman who voted to repeal the Missouri Compromise; and then if after all, Lincoln shall carry the State, we shall have the consolation of knowing that we are just in a condition to be laughed at and to feel that we have acted like children who have been tempted by a mere bauble to play the truant.

Everybody must see that it will do Douglas no good in this State merely to vote for Hendricks. We will have to vote for him too, to effect the object desired by our kind friends in Kentucky. Can we do that with honor? We have some men in our ranks who have been Democrats, and who have acted with that party, who can do so without feeling any compunction. But if any one of those who have been Whigs from honest conviction can do so, they and I have not learned Whiggery alike. I will not do it if every man in the State does. I helped to nominate Mr. Bell, and shall vote for him and nobody else. Now, if all the Bell men in the State do so, Doulgas will have just as many votes, whether Hendricks or Lane is elected Governor. To help our Kentucky friends therefore, we must vote for Hendricks and Douglas both.

Suppose we vote for Lane, and he is thereby elected. What do we gain? It does not necessary contribute anything towards Lincoln's carrying the State unless we vote for him too. If we are all for Bell, and nobody else, as I am, we shall not vote for Lincoln, and, therefore, the Presidential vote will not be affected by our vote for Governor—that is, if we all stick to Bell for President, the vote of the State in November will not be changed by our vote for Governor. The idea of its being changed contemplates that we are to *abandon Bell*, which I am unwilling to do.

But we do gain something by Lane's election, in my judgment, and, therefore, I shall vote for him. He is an old *Whig*—educated in the faith as taught by Henry Clay: He and I have fought so many Whig battles together that I think I know all the impulses and inclinations of his mind. His election, therefore, will, upon all the issues of the old parties, revive the spirit of *Whiggery*, for which I have been all the time laboring. That will be something gained.

But it is said that Lane advocates the Wilmot proviso. that's true, but it is an abstraction, and the Democratic Senate can keep it from being passed during Lincoln's administration, if he is elected. The present status of slavery cannot be changed during the next four years. Hence, there is no necessity for the proviso. Nobody supposes it possible for slavery to go to Pike's Peak. Besides' Mr. Hendrick's advocates "Squatter,' and if I lived in the South and wanted to extend slavery, I would prefer the Wilmot Proviso, for that can be met and fought in congress, while Squattea Sovereignty is but a synonym for treedom. Each, however, alike continues agitation—the one in Congress, the other in the Territories. The last is far the worst, as the blood shed in Kansas shows.

We all disagree with Lane and Hendricks both, and have got to choose between them or not vote at all. In 1856 many of us chose not to vote at all, because there was no point of agreement betwen us and either of the candidates, though our Kentucky friends advised us to vote for Morton. But not so now. There are points of agreement between us and Lane. We agree almost entirely upon every question except that of slavery—having been Whigs together. Now, if, as Governor of the State, he has nothing to do with slavery, and his election will do anything towards reviving the principles of the Whig party, is it not manifestly our true policy to vote for him? If we vote for Hendricks we shall perpetuate Democracy in the State, and when it comes to shout again to the revival of its power, we shall be greeted by the cries of "Plug Uglyism,' "Know Nothingism," "Midnight Assassins," and all those other sounds so grateful to the foreign ear! Did anybody ever hear of Democrats making a party bargain that they didn't gain by it? It will be so now, if we make one.

But we are urged to defeat Lincoln that Bell may be elected by the House which assumes that Lincoln is likely to be elected by the people: If the election goes to the House I hope Bell will be elected—but how it is to be done puzzles me not a little. It takes the votes of 17 States to elect. Of these we have one, Douglas one, Lincoln fifteen, Breckinridge fourteen, and there are two tied between Americans and Democrats. If we make a bargain with Douglas he may possibly, but not certainly give us one—that makes two. The breach between him and Breckinridge men is so great that he cannot give us any of their fourteen votes—that's certain. So that we will have to make another bargain when we get into the House in order to get them. That we cannot do, if they carry a majority of the Southern States, for they would prevent an election by the House in order to elect Lane by the Senate. But how are we to make a bargain with them? Our friends in the South denounce them as disunionists—thus not only offending them but making the breach between us and them wider every day. Will they forgot all this? Or if they trade with us so as to give us their votes, unless we give them an advantage proportionate to their greater number of States over ours?—Reasoning from our general knowledge of the springs of political action, we may suppose not. What then? Are we to make concessions to this disunion Democracy and thereby make ourselves parties to its doctrine of secession, which we have always considered treason? I am unwilling to do it and I think the conservatives of this State are.

Can we get any Republicon States? The combinations with Democracy to defeat them, drives them away still farther from us; and they will not be likely to reward us for it with their votes, unless we make terms with them. What terms? Nobody can tell. So that the plain proposition submitted to us is that we must go to the House to elect Mr. Bell by the votes of sectional men, and our Kentucky friends think that they had rather he should be elected by the aid of Southern sectionalists." Do they not see it exactly from their stand point, to prefer an alliance with, Northern sectionalists? There lies the danger; for these things but tend to keep open the wounds which are already bleeding; whereas, our plain course of duty is to stand our ground firmly and eschewing all alliances with either party, let either come to us, without bargain or barter, and thus let the world see that the integrity of our motives and the conservatism of our principles have been vindicated.

It is impossible for me to pursue this matter farther. I did not see the address of our Kentucky friends until last night, have this morning written nearly every word of this communication while riding on the cars, and am, as I write these last sentences getting ready to step upon another train. But I could not omit saying what I have because of my anxiety to see the integrity of our party firmly maintained.

R. W. THOMPSON.

October 4th, 1860.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THEM?—What has become of the two or three personal charges brought against Mr. Lincoln at the beginning of the campaign? They would none of them stick, because all were false, and he now stands before the country impregnable by even partisan malignity. The history of Presidential campaigns shows nothing like it.—Det. Trib.

☞ Col. Flauntleroy has ordered a campaign against the Indians, to move in three seperate columns, on the 1st of October.