

they in any way profit by it, we may be sure it will be followed ever after, and the pot house politicians and the Presidential candidate will be henceforth conducting the canvass in the same mode and spirit, and will command about equally the public respect. When this comes to pass, he will, indeed, be a sanguine patriot who can still look forward with any degree of confidence to the ultimate welfare of the country, or the permanency of its institutions.—*Baltimore Exchange*.

THE OLD LINE GUARD.

A. B. CARLTON, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

ELECTORS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

James Morrison, of Marion.
Delana R. Eckels, of Putnam.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st District—Dr. William F. Sherrod, of Orange.
2d " " David Sheeks, of Monroe.
3d " " Ethelbert C. Hibben, of Rush.
5th " " Samuel Orr, of Delaware.
6th " " Franklin Hardin, of Johnson.
7th " " James A. Scott, of Putnam.
8th " " Col. William M. Jennings, of Tippecanoe.
9th " " James Bradley, of Laporte.
10th " " Robert Breckinridge, Jr., of Allen.
11th " " John R. Crofton, of Huntington.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1st District—J. B. Gardner,
2d " " Levi Sparks,
3d " " Geo. H. Kyle,
4th " " Dr. B. F. Muller,
5th " " Alex. White,
6th " " John R. Elder,
7th " " James M. Tomlinson,
Julius Nicolai,
James Johnson,
James M. Oliver,
Thomas Wood,
Thomas D. Lemon,
G. F. R. Weddell,
11th " " Dr. E. B. Thomas,
W. H. TALBOTT, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

DAVID TURPIE, of White.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

WILLIAM H. SCHLATER, of Wayne.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,

JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountain.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE.

NATHANIEL F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,

CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.

FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT,

M. C. KERR, of Floyd.

To our Exchanges.

We would ask our exchanges in this State to notice the mass Congressional meetings called in this paper, or at least, the one called for their Congressional District. By doing so, they will confer a favor that will be reciprocated. We want the people to attend these meetings, to hear the true National Democratic principles vindicated, and we would like them to have full notice of it in each Congressional district.

Prepare the Place.

We would again urge the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, in the places where speaking is appointed, to see that places are provided, and all things made ready. Don't put it off to the last moment, but see it at once. Pass the word round, and let the public know of the meetings.

The correspondence between Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and those inviting him to speak, will be found in another column.

EDITOR STILL ABSENT.—Judge Carlton has not yet returned to the city. When he does return he will probably pay attention to the 'Card' of the Hon. C. L. Dunham, in *Tuesday's Sentinel*.

Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH passed through our city on Monday evening, on his way to Logansport. He has been actively engaged in the northern part of the State, in starting the ball rolling. He speaks today in Danville, in Hendricks county, and from there goes to the southern part of the State, to fill his appointments.

INDISPOSED.—Gov. Hammond is reported indisposed—sick—politically and otherwise; so much so that he has been unable to take any active part in the canvass since the convention of the 31st. Other lesser lights are sick, and make a very feeble effort to stem the true Democratic current setting in for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Unless there is a great change in the treatment of their disease, they will be sicker men before they get better—heart-sick at the great mistake they have made in linking their political destiny to the little squatter, whose principles and cause they never did like, and don't now.

COOLNESS TOWARDS THE STUMP CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN THE SOUTH.—Senator Douglas having completed his stump speaking in New England, where he was very cordially received by the Black Republicans, experiences a different feeling as he moves South. A special dispatch from Baltimore to the *Cincinnati Times*, a paper that always assists the Judge all it can, says:

Judge Douglas arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. He was met at the depot by a few friends, and conducted to the Gilmore House. There he interchanged congratulations with his friends and dined. The number of visitors was very limited, and he made no speech. He departed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Norfolk, where he expects to address the citizens to-morrow. The Judge told me that he designed going to Richmond and Petersburgh, Va.; thence to Raleigh and other towns in North Carolina, and in a fortnight to return to Baltimore and address the citizens in an elaborate speech. Then he goes North again, preparatory to going home. There was a very moderate amount of enthusiasm. A few friends quietly accompanied him to the boat.

Douglas at the South.

The squatter candidate for President addressed the people of all parties at a meeting in Norfolk, Virginia, on Saturday evening last; and made use of sentiments somewhat different from those which he is in the habit of uttering at the North. In the middle of his speech a slip of paper, cut from the *Norfolk Argus*, containing two questions, was handed to him, with a request that he would answer the questions. He said that he was not in the habit of answering queries propounded to him in the course of an address, but on this occasion, he would comply with the request.

First question: If Abraham Lincoln be elected President of the United States, would the Southern States be justified in seceding from the Union?

Second question: If they, the Southern States, should secede from the Union upon the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, before he commits an overt act against their constitutional rights, will you advise or vindicate resistance by force, to their secession?

After answering the first in the affirmative, and the latter in the negative, Mr. Douglas said:

"I am a law abiding man, a Union loving man, and I believe the Union can be maintained by a *faithful observance of the constitution*, but I insist in *exacting the fulfillment*, in good faith, of every provision of that constitution. I insist on a line of policy which will place all the people of *all the States* on an exact *equality*, and maintain and protect them in their just rights."

Mr. Douglas here "stole the thunder" of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. The maintenance of the *EQUAL RIGHTS* of "all the people of all the States," in the South as well as in the North, is all that BRECKINRIDGE and LANE contend for.

They contend for the right of the people of the South to go to any Territory with their property—property recognized by the constitution—as well as the people of the North to go there with theirs; and to be *protected* in its enjoyment during the existence of the Territorial government. A "faithful observance of the constitution," as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States, is *all* that they ask; and if Mr. Douglas should yield that point when he addresses large crowds of people in the North as he has done on this occasion in the South, there would be no division among Democrats at this time. The difficulty is, that he don't wear the same face here that he does there; that he holds different language in the North from what he does in the South. A "faithful observance of the constitution," by Mr. Douglas and his followers, would restore peace and harmony in the Democratic party throughout the whole country. It was the want of this "observance" on the part of his friends at the Charleston and Baltimore conventions, that has led to all the heart-burnings and contention which now prevail. A "faithful observance of the constitution," and an acknowledgment of the equal rights of "all the people of all the States," would satisfy all the Democrats in the South, as well as all the *true* Democrats in the North.

Let the people of the South go to the territories with their slaves—as well as the people of the North with their horses; remain there undisturbed in their enjoyment, until the Territories have sufficient population to entitle them to admission into the Union as States—which will be but a few years at best—not long enough to make a fuss about; let them enjoy this right, which the Constitution gives them, without any attempt on the part of the Territorial Legislature (placed in power, perhaps, by a few squatters, sent there through the aid of Massachusetts Emigrant Societies) to deprive them of it, and then all the turmoil and trouble about slavery ceases. The Territories will soon be filled up with large populations constituted mostly of Northern people, will soon become States, with the acknowledged right to establish or prohibit slavery, as the majority of their people shall decide, and then all their inhabitants—whether from the North or the South—will yield acquiescence in the same manner as the first settlers in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio did when they first formed their State Government.

But will Mr. Douglas hold the same language in the Northwest, on his return here, as he does in the South? Will he be as flippant in acknowledging *here* the rights of "all the people of all the States," as he was at *Norfolk*? Will he, like BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, be ready here to take a broad and statesmanlike view of the welfare of the whole country—be willing to acknowledge the *equality of all the States*? Or, will he sink again into the demagogue, pander to the views and feelings of Black Republicans, curry favor with Abolitionists, coalesce with Know Nothings, with the design of drawing votes from all factions at the expense of the harmony and success of the Democratic party? Will he again unfurl in the North the banner of "unfriendly legislation,"—attempt to do *indirectly* what he cannot do *directly* under the Constitution—attempt to invest the Territorial Legislatures (the *creatures of Congress*) with power over slavery, which their *creator* does not possess? Will he again attempt to fan the embers of discord in this quarter, on this vexed question; sow more seeds of disunion among Democrats, with the design to *ruin*, if he cannot *rule* the party, preparatory to a general coalition of his followers with the Know Nothings, and the odds and ends of all factions throughout the country, at the Presidential election? "We shall see."

Douglas Sees His Doom.

The little Squatter, in his Norfolk speech, said:

"Supposing Breckinridge could carry every Southern State—though it now seems he is not going to carry a single one by the people—still, by dividing the North, he gives every one of those States to Lincoln, thus allowing him to be elected by the popular vote."

The little man has, at last, some inkling of the fate which will inevitably attend him, although he has not the honesty to admit that no one but himself and friends are to blame for it. Had he not been governed by an unchaste ambition; had he not been determined to force himself forward, to the exclusion of better men for the Presidency; had he not been bent upon riding into power over the just rights of one section of the confederacy; had he not been disposed to the reflex of the sentiments of the Democracy of the State. A vast majority of our voters looked to Breckinridge as the leader who would carry us safely through the contest of 1860.

Major Ben. Reynolds, a distinguished Democrat of White county, has come out warmly in favor of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. The course of such a man, who is a host within himself, will have a great influence with his numerous friends and neighbors.

BRECKINRIDGE VICTORY IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A special election of Alderman of the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Stanley, the late representative, was held on the 14th inst., and resulted in the election of Hugh O'Rorke, BRECKINRIDGE Democrat. The following is the vote:

Going it Strong.

The opinion of the best posted Democrats in Louisville is, that Breckinridge will not get over 25,000 out of the 80,000 Democratic votes in the State.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

The Douglas organs had better tell this to the marines, and whisper it softly in their ears; for "old sailors will not be apt to believe it." If it approaches within gun-shot of the truth, how happened the Douglas men in Kentucky to abandon their own candidate for Supreme Court Clerk, and to support Combs, the Know Nothing candidate? The "best posted" Douglas Democrats in Kentucky, who give the above opinion, *lie most outrageously*, or otherwise their party have been guilty of the most shameful treachery to the man whom they first nominated for Supreme Court Clerk, and then basely deserted, in order to help the Know Nothing actors in the scenes of "bloody Monday" to beat McClintic, the BRECKINRIDGE candidate. They are guilty of falsehood and treachery, doubtless both—and are therefore well suited to the cause in which they are engaged. Two factions never combine against one party, when they can beat it at the polls separately; and if there was anything like truth in the above Rorback, the coalition between the Douglas men and the Know Nothings at the late election would not have been necessary. Both of these factions found they could not, *single-handed*, defeat the BRECKINRIDGE men, and hence their *fusion*.

"United, we stand; divided, we fall," was their rallying cry. As it was in Kentucky, so it will be in New York, if not in Indiana and other States—*two against one*; and if they cannot then succeed, perhaps they are both ready to sprinkle the streets of cities and towns with *more blood*.

The Little Giant again at his Dirty Work.

Douglas could not help assailing in his Norfolk speech as well as in his tirades at other places, his distinguished rival, BRECKINRIDGE. He could not fail misrepresenting him, and stigmatizing him by various hard names. How unmanly and undignified in a candidate for the Presidency, or a candidate for any other office, especially when his rival is not present. Has any one ever heard of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, or any other Democratic aspirant to the first office in the Union, stooping to abuse, on the stump, the candidates in opposition? Has any one ever heard of those distinguished men going about the country and sounding their own praises?

Douglas has so often been guilty of calumniating BRECKINRIDGE—has so often misrepresented his principles—has so often stigmatized him as the disunion candidate for the Presidency, that it has become necessary for him in the opinion of his friends in Kentucky to set himself right before the country. With this view, a number of leading Democrats in his own State have made a call upon him to address his fellow citizens at White Sulphur, Scott county, on the 5th of September next. He has reluctantly consented to obey the call which the course of his opponent, the Squatter Candidate, has rendered necessary and proper. Self-defence, alone justifies it; and we doubt not one of the largest gatherings of the people of Kentucky ever known will be at the place appointed to hear him. A number of distinguished Democrats from other States—among them, it is said, President Pierce—will also be there, to hear and sustain the truth, and correct misrepresentation.

A Long Hunt After his Mother.

The Squatter Chief, under pretense of visiting his mother, who it is said, resides somewhere in the western part of New York, lately parambulated all the New England States, making speeches to anxious inquirers in all the principal cities and towns, but none of whom could give any tidings of her. Not being able to find his *ma* in the course of his travels in that quarter, he turned round-about, proceeded to the South, and is now engaged in addressing it is said, large crowds of people at Norfolk, Old Point Comfort, Petersburg, Raleigh, Richmond, and other places.—He has visited almost every place except, indeed, the one where he would have been sure of finding the living object of his pursuit. At the last accounts he was as far off from her as ever. We wonder if his mother "knows he is out!" Although it is a long time since he saw her, his coat tail is as near the ground as ever.

Republican State Ratification.

The procession of the Republicans from all parts of Indiana, with a large sprinkling from other States, passed our office as we were closing our form for this day's paper. It was a long one, and no mistake; but whether men, boys, cattle, or horses stretched out the most, we did not neglect our other business to notice. There were any number of flags carried in the procession by both men and cattle, but we did not observe one with a larger number of "stars and stripes" than sixteen. There were also many drummers and fifers in the line, who, judging from the noise they made, performed their whole duty, but we did not see any of the marchers "keep step to the music of the Union."

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Reading the last of February, had been charged with the selection of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, there is every reason to believe that it would have selected the very ticket since nominated by the National Democracy at Baltimore. No one who was present at Reading, and mingled with the delegates, can fail to be aware that at least three-fourths of them preferred Breckinridge to any other candidate for the Presidency.

The preferences of the delegates to Reading were to the reflex of the sentiments of the Democracy of the State. A vast majority of our voters looked to Breckinridge as the leader who would carry us safely through the contest of 1860.

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	1st Dist.	2d Dist.	Total.
Hugh O'Rorke (B. D.)	166	254	400
C. Kingland (Rep.)	99	207	306
A. J. Moore (Doug. D.)	141	75	184
O'Rorke over Kingland		94	
O'Rorke over Moore		216	

For the Old Line Guard.

A Visit to the Southern States.

BY A TRAVELLER.

I took a trip way in the South; To see, was my desire, Those Southerners who have a mouth, To stand it eating fire, And see the slave ships sailing in, With loads from Guinea's coast; Chains, screams, blood, whipping-post.

I wanted, too, those men to see, All fired with raging wrath, Who longed to from our Union be, Fierce as the man of Gath, And to behold the angry frown, They held for Northern ties, Accounting every on a Brown, And all who came, as spies.

And see their hauteur, self-esteem, Their self-will, hatred, guile Against all freemen, whom they deem Low as their slaves, and vile; And see those men their children sell For overseers to lash, Where all, as lords, in grandeur dwell Ease, luxury, and cash.

And wished to hear, from Widow Doyle, Who Kansas filled with strife,

Who took up arms and made turmoil, And caused such loss of life;

And hear from the vengeful shriek Meek freemen had to hear,

As war, destruction, blood they speak,

And shock the States with fear.

And on I went, enquiring bold,