

they in any way profit by it, we may be sure it will be followed ever after, and the pot house politician 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—
2d " Dr. William F. Sherrod, of Orange.
3d " David Sheeks, of Monroe.
4th " E. H. 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 B. Coffroth, of Huntington.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
1st District—J. B. Gardner,
2d " Levi Sparks,
3d " Geo. H. Kyle,
4th " Dr. B. F. Mullen,
5th " Alex. White,
6th " John R. Elder,
James M. Tomlinson,
Julius Nicolai,
James Johnson,
James M. Oliver,
7th " Thomas Wood,
8th " Thomas D. Lemon,
9th " G. F. R. Wadleigh,
10th " Dr. E. B. Thomas,
11th " 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 to 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 to-day 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 Petersburg, 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 amongst 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-burning 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 Legislatures (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 flippancy 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, pandering 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 unchastened 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 deny the great principle of State Equality, he would not now be in his present predicament. He, himself, has divided the North, not BRECKINRIDGE, by snuffing his friends to run him for the Presidency without a regular nomination. He, himself, has arrayed the entire South, as well as a vast portion of the Northern Democracy against him for these and other reasons. And if he falls to the ground without the vote of a single State, North or South, it will be just and well merited punishment for his reckless abandonment of principle, and violation of party usage. Had he adhered to principle, and stood back when he saw he could not obtain, fairly and honestly, the required vote of two-thirds in favor of his nomination at the Charleston Convention; had he given way in favor of some more deserving man, who could have united the whole Democratic party throughout the Union, he would not now be compelled to coalesce with Bell and the Know-Nothings to save him from sinking. All his efforts, however, will be of no avail; and down he must go, like Lucifer, never to rise again!

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 Nothings in the scenes of "bloody Monday" to beat McClarty, 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 Roorback, 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 bad 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, ex-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 pretence of visiting his mother, who, it is said, resides somewhere in the western part of New York, lately perambulated 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 loving 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 sprinkle 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 many 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."

The Pennsylvania Statesman.

We have the first number of a new campaign paper, issued at Harrisburg. It supports BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. We copy the following from an article in its editorial columns:

If the Democratic State Convention, which met at 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 but 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 Stansbury, the late representative, was held on the 14th inst., and resulted in the election of Hugh O'Rourke, BRECKINRIDGE Democrat. The following is the vote:

	1st Dist.	2d Dist.	Total.
Hugh O'Rourke (B. D.)	166	234	400
D. C. Kingland (Rep.)	99	207	306
A. J. Moore (Doug. D.)	141	75	184
O'Rourke over Kingland			94
O'Rourke over Moore			216

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;
The toil-driv'n, starving, colored skin;
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 one 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
Mock freemen had to hear,
As war, destruction, blood they speak,
And shock the States with fear.

And on I went, enquiring bold,
As faces kind I met,
But never could those sights behold,
Or near them ever get.
But hospitality to cheer,
And kindest ways to win,
And noble ones, true friends appear,
To welcome strangers in.

Upon the revolution's page,
I read their valiant deeds,
And later wars their arms engaged,
In all their country's needs.
E'en Mexico could well relate
Still later chivalry,
As patriots firm, with statesmen great,
They with us still would be.

Then hypocrite shriekers, cease
Your clamor false and wrong;
Their brethren be, in love and peace,
And patriotism strong.
Turn homeward—turn, oh, turn!
In pure philanthropy,
In truth and wisdom there to learn,
The rights of all to see.

Though slavery in itself is wrong,
And fixed on them a curse,
Its grief, its sins, but there belong,
Why cruel make it worse?
And though vile tyrants there may be,
Here's mercy, too, in place;
Here too the men and laws we see,
Opposing all that's base.

A Negro Better than a Naturalized Citizen.

In Massachusetts the Republicans passed a two years amendment act, whereby a German, an Irishman, or any other naturalized citizen, is deprived of privileges which are allowed to the negro, so far as the elective franchise is concerned. What is done in Massachusetts will be accomplished in any State in which the Republican ascendancy should be maintained. The New York *Tribune* says:

"We regard a property qualification as simply atrocious. If it is right, it ought to be imposed on all alike, not merely on those who have the least property and the worst chances to obtain it. If a negro has no soul, and no political status but that of a thing, his owning a pile of dirt cannot rightfully give him any. In any light, the present rule is wrong and indefensible. We shall have a chance this fall to vote down this anomaly, and we ought to do it. Let us abolish the property qualification, and give the poor blacks an equal chance at the polls with their richer brethren. They are but a handful anyhow, and cannot do much if they try. We shall have a Constitutional Convention in 1866, if not sooner, and then decide whether black men shall vote or not, according to the light vouchsafed to us. Let us kick the property qualification overboard anyhow; and now is the time."

The course of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE derives strength from the following paragraph, taken from the Louisville *Courier*:

"Influenced by considerations of honor and patriotism, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE yielded to the wishes of the representatives of the Democratic States, and accepted the position of their standard-bearer. If wrong was done, it was theirs, and not his; upon them rests the responsibility of his present attitude before the country. His defeat is theirs; and a war upon them or him, is a war upon the principles of the party, and upon those who espouse them. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, those who nominated him, and all who sustain him, are interested in the refutation of the calumnies of Mr. Douglas; and we have a right to expect, and do demand, that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE himself, shall, in such manner, and at such times as to him may seem best, defend himself and his party from the attacks of one whose position alone entitles him to such notice."

Let it be established, that the people of an inchoate community have the right to decide whether one species of property or another shall be recognized and protected by its laws, and the abolition of propandism will obtain all the scope it asks or requires. It will matter little whether sultry or tropical skies bend over a given portion of the national domain; whether the rice, the sugar and cotton culture is best adapted to its soil and climate; whether slave States adjoint it on every side, an army of hungry Yankees from the sterile hills of New England would at once be ready to invade it, and constitute a voting majority, before any considerable number of Southern men could dispose of their interests, and complete their preparations for a contemplated migration. Emigrant Aid Societies would pour their emissaries by thousands into the new territory, and before the South would be thoroughly awake to the fact, the black flag of Abolitionism would be found fluttering along her borders, and her institutions menaced on every side.—*St. Louis Bulletin.*

In all seriousness, can Judge Douglas be longer regarded by any real, respectable Democrat as a Presidential candidate? Ought a man to be a Presidential candidate who does not expect to receive a single vote? The question is a grave one, and requires to be answered in all becoming gravity. When a candidate and his peculiar break-neck personal friends surrender all hope of getting an electoral vote, and propose regularly to hire out their forces like the Swiss or Hessians, to those who will pay well, or to fight those they may hate and wish to destroy—in the present case, their former party and their country—ought not the honest, real, substantial friends of such a candidate to interpose and insist on his being withdrawn? Let Judge Douglas' true friends withdraw him from the contest.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Douglas on Unanimous Nominations.

The Richmond *Enquirer* states that on the 9th of July, 1852, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas addressed the Democracy of Richmond, Virginia, in the African Church. From the speech prepared by himself, published in the *Enquirer* of July 20th, 1852, we make the subjoined extracts. It will be remembered that at the Baltimore Whig Convention of 1852, the North demanded the nomination of General Scott, and the South resisted the demand. Commenting upon the sectional aspect of that nomination, and the deplorable results that would come from it, Mr. Douglas said:

"Well, Gen. Scott received the nomination 'unanimously,' according to the official proceedings of the Convention. [Laughter.] Fellow-citizens, did you ever hear of a unanimous nomination, which was made in defiance of the fifty times repeated protest and remonstrances of the delegations from one-half the States of the Union represented in the Convention? Every Southern delegation voted against him more than fifty times, day after day and night after night, and yet the nomination was unanimous. [Great laughter.] The nomination of Gen. Scott, therefore, presents to the American people this extraordinary anomaly. For the first time in the history of our party contests has a sectional nomination ever been forced upon the two great parties of the country. You may talk of the dangers to the American Union, growing out of partisan strifes and political contests; you may tremble at the scenes through which we all recently passed, connected with the slavery agitation; yet there was nothing in all that so perilous to the safety of the Union as a sectional nomination of a particular man on a sectional issue. And the delegations from every Southern State, without exception, resisted the nomination as dangerous to their rights and institutions. A nomination forced upon the South by the Free Soil wing of the Whig party North, is now presented to the American people as a unanimous nomination."

"It matters not whether the North forced the nomination upon the South, or the South upon the North, the danger consists in the fact that a Territorial line divided men's opinions, that Northern men were one way and Southern men another. But, after the nomination is made, we are told it was a fair compromise, because the South received the platform and the North the candidate, under the direction of men who 'defied' and 'spit upon' the platform. Thus, we have Winfield Scott before us for the Presidency. After mature deliberation, he proceeds to accept the platform, and to write the letter which he had promised Mr. Archer in the private note found in Botts' breeches pocket. [Laughter.]"

Commenting on this, the *Enquirer* says: "If the reader will substitute 'Stephen A. Douglas' for 'Winfield Scott,' he will have a just and complete condemnation of his own nomination, from his own lips. Such a nomination of Gen. Scott, he pronounced would 'convert a good General into a bad President,' and we may ask if the result would not be equally disastrous to a Senator?"

"If Mr. Douglas could urge the facts connected with Gen. Scott's nomination as 'dangerous' to the South, from the divisions that existed in Baltimore in 1852, what circumstances would palliate the evil from the same cause in the Democratic party in 1860? 'Out of thine own mouth do we condemn thee,' Stephen."

The True Doctrine.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE stands on the broad, Democratic platform of NON-INTERVENTION and POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY. The Convention which placed him in nomination re-affirmed the Cincinnati platform containing these doctrines. He supported them in 1857, and he has never swerved from them since. He is opposed, in the language of the Kansas-Nebraska act, to legislating slavery into any Territory or State or excluding it therefrom, but maintains that the people thereof should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. He accepts this proposition in its fullest sense, coupled with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which declares that Congress has no power to exclude slave property from the Territories; that the same Constitutional law obligatory upon Congress is also obligatory upon the Legislature of a Territory, which cannot transcend the Constitution, by exercising the power of prohibition interdicted by that instrument; and that the people of a Territory may freely and fully determine their institutions in their own way when they come to form a Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union as a State. This is true NON-INTERVENTION, and not the partial non-intervention proposed by Mr. Douglas, who takes the singular and untenable position that a Territorial Legislature has greater power than Congress, and the same Constitutional provision which operates to prevent Congress from prohibiting slavery in the Territories does not apply to a Territorial Legislature; which, in this particular, has greater powers than its creator. The doctrine is to recognize the uniformity of the operation of the Constitution, so that when Congress is prohibited from doing a territorial legislature is also unable to do. Common sense, right reason, and inexorable logic infallibly lead to this just conclusion.

Mr. Douglas's doctrine of non-intervention is partial—it is not intervention by Congress only. He maintains the doctrine of INTERVENTION by the Territorial Legislatures against the rights of property. Non-intervention, to be of any avail in settling the questions agitating the country, must not be partial—it must be absolute. Mr. Douglas's non-intervention is a two-edged sword—it cuts both ways. Look at the conclusion it leads to! If the Territorial Legislatures can intervene against slave property, and it is constitutional for them so to do, then it follows that Congress can intervene for the prohibition of slavery; because what is not unconstitutional for a territorial legislature is not unconstitutional for Congress—and this involves an admission of the Republican doctrine of intervention. It is intervention in the worst and most unreasonable and irresponsible form. Mr. Breckinridge advocates no such partial, limping, irrational non-intervention as this; but he accepts the doctrine in its broad significance, as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska act, the Cincinnati platform, and the decision of the Supreme Court—non-intervention by Congress and non-intervention by the Territorial Legislatures, the creatures of Congress.—*Harrisburg Patriot and Union.*

Breckinridge and Lane Gaining Ground in the North.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., Aug. 21, 1860.

DEAR SIR—I shall endeavor to shadow forth the general view of the North relative to the coming contest in November next. From every indication we now have from the various portions of the Northern States, I am convinced that Breckinridge and Lane are the men to defeat the Republican candidate with. The Douglas cause is growing weaker and weaker every day. Men who were once warm supporters of him, since his nomination are giving way to despondency, and many are now uniting with the only candidates who can defeat Lincoln, viz: Breckinridge and Lane. So far as John Bell's chance is concerned, it is not as good as Fillmore's was in 1856. Bell will receive a good vote in the cities of the Northern States; but outside of them he is scarcely known.

This State bids fair to go for Breckinridge and Lane. There is, undoubtedly, a mighty revolution going on in their favor. I attended the organization of a Breckinridge and Lane club last evening, and I have never witnessed a larger assemblage of persons on any occasion, since the nomination of the respective candidates for the Presidency. The meeting was addressed by Gov. Stevens, of Oregon, and others. The large and commodious hall in which they spoke, was filled to overflowing, and the streets were crowded for a considerable distance around. The audience outside were also interested by several distinguished speakers.

GRAND BRECKINRIDGE GATHERING IN NEW ORLEANS.—The late demonstration in New Orleans, at which Gov. McRae, of Mississippi, Dr. Samuel Cartwright and others, spoke, was attended by ten thousand live Democrats. There was great enthusiasm, and the demonstration was successful in every respect.