

to fasten Squatter Sovereignty irrevocably on the support of Southern men.

As for Mr. Douglas himself, he has accepted the nomination without a word of reference to the Wickliffe resolutions; throughout the canvass, in every stump speech, he has not only ignored it altogether, but has bluntly proclaimed that he and his supporters are pledged to Squatter Sovereignty, without reservation, and independently of every contingency. In other words, Mr. Douglas still maintains the position that "no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on the abstract question, still the right of a people to make a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete."

THE OLD LINE GUARD.

A. B. CARLTON, EDITORS.
WILLIAM CULLEY,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

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.
Delany R. Eckels, of Putnam.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st District—Dr. G. G. Barton, of Davies county.
2d " Dr. William F. Sherrard, of Orange.
3d " David Sheeks, of Monroe.
4th " 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 Lapeer.
10th " Robert Breckinridge, Jr., of Allen.
11th " John R. 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,
Thomas Wood,
Thomas D. Lemon,
G. F. R. Weddell,
11th " Dr. E. B. Thomas,
W. H. TALBOTT, Chairman.

FOR CONGRESS, SEVENTH DISTRICT,
JAMES A. SCOTT, of Putnam.

FOR STATE SENATOR FOR THE COUNTIES OF
SULLIVAN AND VIGO,
WILLIAM N. HUMPHREYS.

Public Speaking.

HON. J. R. COFFROTH,

AND

DR. B. F. MULLEN,

Friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, will address the people on the Political topics of the day, at the following times and places. It is hoped that all will turn out to hear truth and the right doctrine vindicated:

SOUTHPORT, TUESDAY, Oct. 2,

ACTON, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3.

OAKLAND, THURSDAY, Oct. 4.

AUGUSTA, FRIDAY, Oct. 5.

Speaking to commence each day at 1 o'clock, P. M.

HON. J. D. Bright.

WILL ADDRESS HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS,

At PARIS, Jennings county, on FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

At LEXINGTON, Scott county, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

At NEW WASHINGTON, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

On the political questions of the day. Turn out, Democrats.

Joe Lane Rangers.

Mr. Coffroth is expected to address the next meeting of the Joe Lane Rangers, on Wednesday evening. But whether Mr. C. speaks before the Rangers or not, it is indispensable that they should muster not only at the next meeting, but at everyone between this and the election. The Rangers have talented speakers enough in their own club to do much good in the great cause of true Democracy, and it is time that they should do their whole duty to their country. They were, in common with all the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, denounced by the squatter chief, and his echoes, on the 28th, as traitors to their party and to the Union. Now, let them return the poisoned chalice to their defamers, big and little, in a voice of thunder, that will make the Illinois demagogue and his tools on the State ticket quake. Let them show who are the real traitors. The Rangers can do it if they will. Let them, then, in Marion county, present a noble example to every other part of the State. Let them not hold their lights under a bushel; but let every one who can speak, do so, in and out of the club.

"Sprinkle our Streets with the Blood of Aliens."

The Bell-Douglas Flag of Indianapolis, in reply to an article of ours, in which we alluded to the words of John Bell in reference to "Bloody Monday," replies as follows:

"As for the 'sprinkling' it talks about, if there is anything of that kind to be done, we had rather it should be done with the blood of aliens than that of our own brothers, which constitutes the difference between us."

Such is the feeling of this little piratical craft (which acts as *tender* to the *State Sentinel*) towards our adopted citizens. Such is the feeling of the organ of one section of the Bell-Douglas coalition. It is aimed at "aliens" indiscriminately—those who are supporting Douglas, as well as those outside of his faction. "Our own brothers" have nothing to fear from foreigners, and never had. Foreigners never commenced any assault on "our brothers," either at Louisville or anywhere else. The assault there was made by "our brothers" (that is, the K. N.'s) upon unfeeling "aliens" upon that "bloody Monday." And such scenes may be looked for upon a larger scale, if John Bell, through his coalition with Douglas, should become Secretary of War under him.

The Douglas men Afraid to meet the Truth —Afraid to hear both sides of the Question.

Everywhere in the State of Indiana, the most extraordinary efforts have been made by the friends of Douglas to prevent the true Democratic speakers, friendly to BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, from being heard. In some places handbills and posters, announcing meetings and speakers, have been destroyed as soon as they were put up, and in other places people have been told that such meetings were to be held at different times and places from those advertised. In some instances, Democrats, of whom better things were expected, have been induced to stay away from meetings under threats, that if they did not do so, they should never have any town or county office within the gift of the party. And in every school district, men have been promised offices if they would go about amongst their neighbors and hold up Douglas as the regular Democratic candidate, and denounce BRECKINRIDGE and LANE and their friends as bolters. These shameful artifices and misrepresentations have created the worst difficulties and prejudices against the true Democratic candidates and their supporters, and given the bogus candidates, Douglas and Johnson, great advantages. But in many counties they have been, to a considerable extent, overcome, especially in such counties where the speakers commenced early. Fitch and Sherrod in some counties, Bright, Coffroth and Mullen in others, have removed mountains of prejudice out of the way of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. And lately the Hon. Robert Ould, of Washington City, who has been a close observer of the political course of all the candidates in and out of Congress, and of the proceedings of the National Convention at Charleston and Baltimore, has joined the other speakers in spreading the truth before the Democracy. This gentleman, aided by the influence of his high position at Washington, as well as by his fine abilities and great intelligence, has helped to do immense service to the true cause. He, in company with Senator Bright, addressed a large and respectable meeting of Democrats at Lapeer on the 21st instant—each speaking about an hour and a half—where the best feeling prevailed. In two townships of that county, there are not ten Douglas men left. Our friends there began their organization earlier than in most other parts of the State, and have been very active. On the 22d he went to Lafayette, where he met Senator Fitch. He and Senator Fitch spoke some two hours each. On the 24th he met Gov. Bright at Greencastle, where perhaps they had the best meeting during the campaign, and which he, as well as Gov. Bright, addressed. On the 25th he and Gen. Lane spoke at Vincennes in the afternoon, and Gov. Bright at night. On the 26th he spoke at Jeffersonville, and Senator Bright at New Albany. They had fine assemblages at both places. On Tuesday last, Gov. Bright spoke at Seymour, on Friday at Napoleon, and on Saturday at Franklin. The two latter meetings were very fine ones.

Mr. Ould, as well as all of our other speakers, has always been listened to with the greatest interest and attention. He has ably assisted in arousing the enthusiasm of the National Democracy at every place where he has spoken. He has taken the ground that Mr. Douglas is not the regular nominee of the Democratic party, according to Democratic rules, forms and usages; that except for the trick and fraud of the unit and instruction rule, he never had even a majority of the Convention; that if the per capita rule had prevailed, he was in a large minority; or, if the unit rule had been carried out in good faith and made to apply to all the States, he was in a like minority; that it was a flagrant violation of justice to apply the unit rule in the partial manner adopted by the Convention, and that its effect was to hand over the majority to the tender mercies of a minority; that a majority of the members were opposed to squatter sovereignty, as well as a majority of the States; that the Douglas platform as construed by him was sectional, and only half-way non-intervention; that Douglas' record on the Territorial question is filled with inconsistencies; that in 1845, on the question of the admission of Iowa and Florida, he was against squatter sovereignty; that in 1848, he was in favor of, and voted for, the Clayton compromise, which expressly repudiated squatter sovereignty, and reserved to Congress the right of supervising Territorial laws and declaring them null and void; that subsequently, and until a late period, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, he had reported Territorial bills, as in the case of Utah, which required that all the laws of the Territorial Legislature should be submitted to Congress, and, if disapproved, should be null and void; that without instructions, he had voted for the Wilmot Proviso, in the case of Oregon; that as late as 1856 he voted for intervention to protect rights already existing in Kansas, and which he thought were denied by the usurpation of the Kansas Legislature and its code of "test laws." Mr. Ould further contended, that owing to the different constructions that were placed upon the Cincinnati platform, it was the duty of the Democracy to announce in clear and distinct language what was its meaning; that it would have been false to its former renown to have failed to meet the issue which was pressed upon it, when all was peace, by Mr. Douglas, in his Freeport speech and Harper's Magazine article; that the platform of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE was in accordance with the practice of the Government and the decision of the Supreme Court, and that any other was a heresy and a departure from Democratic doctrine; that if the theory of squatter sovereignty was worth anything, it ought to apply to the inhabitants of a Territory before a Territorial organization, and independently of their numbers; and more especially so, as Mr. Douglas has declared that their rights were inalienable, and derived from God; that it only demanded that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature should intervene, but that if the Territorial Legislature unjustly, and against the rights of the people of any of the States of the Union, did intervene, that Congress should set aside that Territorial legislation, and let the matter stand as it did before such intervention; that Gen. Jackson approved, in 1834, an act of Congress to that effect, in the case of Florida, and that such had been the frequent practice of the Government. In analyzing Mr. Douglas' record, Mr. Ould compared the speeches made by him at one time with those made at another, and those made in one part of the Union with those made in another, and showed up their glaring inconsistencies and gross contradictions. He contended further, that Mr. Douglas' course since his pretended nomination had not been that of a friend to the Democratic party; that he had abused its best men; that he had urged doctrines in Pennsylvania in relation to the tariff, which were repugnant to the Democratic creed; that he could fuse with the hereditary enemies of the Democracy, but had no terms for the men with whom he had, in former days joined shields in the Democratic fight; and Democratic prospects waned, and that if his purpose had been to secure the triumph of Black Re-

publicanism he could not have pursued a course more likely to secure such a result.

All the positions taken, and all the representations made by Mr. Ould, at the different meetings, are unanswerable, and we heartily thank him for the good that he has so far done to the good cause. We hope he will continue his valuable services in Indiana during the remainder of the campaign.

Douglas' Old Speeches.

The speech of Douglas in Indianapolis, on Friday last, was so different from some of his speeches at other places, as well as in the Senate, that we have thought it would be serviceable to some of his hearers to see what he has heretofore said on the other side of the question—diametrically opposite to what he uttered on the old Fair Ground. The extracts which we make from his old speeches and reports, which correspond with the sentiments now, and always entertained by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, have been copied from the *Congressional Globe*, the official organ of Congress. The speeches which appear in that paper are generally revised by their authors; and our readers may, therefore, rely upon it, that these extracts have been stamped as correct by Douglas himself. Some of the old speeches of Douglas are like old cheese and old wine—improved by age—delivered, as they were, when he acted in good faith with the Democratic party in Congress, and before he found it expedient to make overtures to Colfax, Blair, Burlingame, Greeley, and other leading Republicans, to exert their influence with their friends in Illinois to assist in re-electing him to the Senate. Some were delivered before he arrayed himself, in company with most of the Republican Senators, against the admission of Bright and Fitch, the Senators elected by the Democratic party of Indiana—before he undertook to oust those gentlemen, and to engineer Henry S. Lane and McCarty, the *logans* Republican Senators, into their seats—before he made upon the Administration placed in power by the Democratic party, and took ground against nearly all the Democratic members of Congress in both houses—before, in short, he, like a dirty bird, befeuded his own nest, and then deserted it. We ask our Democratic readers, everywhere, to peruse these extracts themselves; and if there are any Democrats in their neighborhood who can't read, to read them to all such. We refer, it will be seen, to the pages of the *Congressional Globe* from which the extracts are taken; and if there are any persons who feel disposed to question their genuineness, it will be very easy to look at the Congressional official paper, and satisfy themselves upon that point. We doubt not that thousands of those Democrats who attended the Mass Convention on the 28th will recognize, in these extracts, the pure sentiments of the Cincinnati platform, and discover in them the difference between *popular* sovereignty, which Douglas formerly supported, and *squatter* sovereignty, which he now advocates.

The following passage will be found in Douglas' speech of February 22d, 1845, on the bills for the admission of Iowa and Florida into the Union, published in the 4th volume of the *Congressional Globe*, page 284. Speaking of the subordination of the Territorial Governments to Congress, he said:

"The father may bind his son during his minority; but the moment he attains his majority his fetters are severed, and he is free to regulate his own conduct. So with the Territories; they are subject to the jurisdiction and control of Congress during their infancy—their minority; but when they attain their majority, and obtain admission into the Union, they are free from all restraints and restrictions except such as the Constitution of the United States has imposed upon each and all of the States."

The following is an extract from a report which Douglas made to the Senate, February, 1858:

"This Committee in their reports have always held that a Territory is not a sovereign power; that the sovereignty of a Territory is in abeyance, suspended in the United States, in trust for the people when they become a State; that the United States, as trustees, cannot be divested of the sovereignty, nor the Territory be invested with the right to assume and exercise it, without the consent of Congress. If the proposition be true that sovereign power alone can *institute Governments*, and that the sovereignty of a Territory is in abeyance, suspended in the United States, in trust for the people when they become a State, and that the sovereignty cannot be divested from the hands of the trustee without the assent of Congress, it follows, as an inevitable consequence, that the Kansas Legislature did not and could not confer upon the Lecompton Convention the sovereign power of ordaining a Constitution for the people of Kansas, as place in the organic act passed by Congress."

The following is an extract in support of the above report, taken from Douglas' speech in the Senate, in reply to Mr. Clay, of Alabama, which will be found in the *Globe* of 1858-'59, part 2, page 1246:

"I will answer the Senator's question. First—I do not hold that Squatter Sovereignty is superior to the Constitution. I HOLD THAT NO SUCH THING AS SOVEREIGN POWER ATTACHES TO A TERRITORY WHILE A TERRITORY. I hold that a Territory possesses whatever power it derives from the Constitution under the organic act, and no more. I hold that ALL the power which a Territorial Legislature possesses, is derived from the Constitution and its amendments, under the act of Congress; and because I hold that, I denied last year that the people of a Territory, without the consent of Congress, could assemble at Lecompton, and create an organic law for that people. I denied that validity for your Lecompton Constitution, for the reason that Constitutions can only be made by sovereign power; and because the Territory was not a sovereignty, that was not a Constitution, but a petition."

The following is an extract from Douglas' speech delivered in New Orleans, Dec. 6, 1858, which, being intended for the Southern market, will be found essentially different from the speech which he made on the 28th in Indianapolis, and different from all his other speeches in the North:

"I, in common with the Democracy of Illinois, accept the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, as an authoritative exposition of the Constitution. Whatever limitations the Constitution, as expounded by the Courts, impose on the authority of a Territorial Legislature, we cheerfully recognize and respect in conformity with that decision. Slaves are recognized as property, and placed on an equal footing with all other property. Hence, the owner of slaves—the same as the owner of any other species of property—has a right to remove to a Territory and carry his property with him."

Now, let all those Democrats, who bawled themselves hoarse for the Little Giant on the 28th, give him three more cheers for his consistency if they can. What a difference there is between old cheese and new!

OUR CIRCULATION.—*The Guard*, for the time it has been in existence, has as good a circulation as any paper in the State, if not better. Mr. Hamilton, who has charge of the mailing department, informs us that the *Guard* is sent to eighty out of the ninety-three counties in the State, and to some of them as many as fifty copies to one post office. With this circulation, the Democracy of Indiana can keep fully posted as to the progress of our cause.

Will you aid Douglas directly or indirectly?

Douglas' Abuse of the Administration and Breckinridge Men of Indiana.

HIS DENUNCIATION OF THEM FOR NOT RUNNING A STATE TICKET.

We extract the following passages from Douglas' speech on the 28th, as reported by the *Sentinel*:

"There is not a Breckinridge man in Indiana who does not know that a vote for Breckinridge is half a vote for Lincoln. [We all know that.] 'It's a whole one.' [They have sense enough to know the effect, they had better acknowledge honestly that they are for Lincoln. [We'll bring them out.] 'Some of them did that to-day.]

"You have now got in Indiana, and in every other free State, the same condition of things that I encountered in Illinois two years ago. [The Administration has its dirty tools to do its dirty work everywhere.] There the whole force of the Federal Administration was combined with the Abolition leaders to elect Lincoln, and I tell you that to-day the whole power of Mr. Buchanan's Administration is being wielded for Lincoln, in every free State of the Union. [That's so.] 'He's worse than Arnold.' [Another voice.] 'He's worse than Arnold.]

"Orders have gone from Washington to Indiana and Ohio the same as went to Maine, to have the Federal office holders vote the Republican State ticket at the approaching State election; ['It won't do,' 'we'll carry the State, sure;'] and the reason they do not run a separate State ticket at the same time run a separate Presidential ticket, is that they intend to vote directly for the Lincoln candidates for State officers." "We'll beat them both!" was the response of the friends of the Douglas State ticket who listened to him.]

"My friends," rejoined Douglas, "I believe you will beat them both." "I do not question your power to beat them both." "We'll beat them both." [Thunder of applause.] "I do not question your power to beat the Republicans and the Administration forces combined. [We'll do it.] But do not allow yourselves to be lulled into false security, under the idea that you are going to get any aid from them. [Never.] 'We don't expect it.' 'The people are awake.' We whipped the combined forces in Illinois [cheers] even when the Administration had two years to run. [Great laughter and applause.] I reckon we will whip them now, when they lie in their death beds. [Immense applause.]

"So, according to the speech of the Illinois demagogue himself, the Breckinridge men of Indiana have not "sense" or "honesty" enough to know that they are for Lincoln. "The reason (he says) they do not run a State ticket at the same time they run a separate Presidential ticket, is that they intend to vote directly for the Lincoln candidates for State officers." "We'll beat them both!" was the response of the friends of the Douglas State ticket who listened to him.]

"Friends," rejoined Douglas, "I believe you will beat them both." "I do not question your power to beat them both." "We'll beat them both." [Thunder of applause from the Douglas State ticket.]

"That is what we Breckinridge men get for our forbearance, in not nominating a Breckinridge and Lane State ticket. If we are denounced as Lincoln men now—before the State election; if we are held up as traitors to our cause and our principles in advance; if we are threatened to be "beaten" and "whipped," like spaniels, ere the ballot boxes tell their story; if such vile and malignant columnists and insolent threats are made against us; previous to the ninth day of October, and if they are responded to by *thunders of applause* from the trained bands of Douglas men before the polls are opened—what may we expect afterwards? Suppose that the arrogant and self-confident conductors of this turbulent demagogue in Indiana should realize their expectations; suppose that we should so far forget our principles and our manhood as to stoop to help them elect their State ticket; suppose we should suffer ourselves to be "whipped" into its support by such denunciations and such threats—will any of us be able to walk upon the same side of the streets and roads with those who participated in those *thunders of applause*, without encountering their *sneers*, after the victory is won? Hands off the State ticket, we say for ourselves alone—others may do as they please. We shall look on the fight between the Douglas men and the Lincoln men with the utmost indifference. We shall act as the woman did who stood still, with arms folded, and witnessed the skirmish between her drunken husband and a bear—not caring which came out uppermost. If we take no part, we shall be sure that no victory is won over us. Perhaps the Douglas braggarts may be able to "beat" and "whip" the Lincoln men alone; and perhaps they may come out as their brethren did in Vermont and Maine. Who cares?

Douglas' Right-hand Man.

"In a contest between Lincoln and Breckinridge, I am indifferent." Wm. A. Richardson.

Richardson, it is well known, was the leading friend of Douglas in the House of Representatives. He is said to be much shrewder as a politician than Douglas himself. He made the above remark as soon as he heard of the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE at