WEEKLY INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

A National Democratic Newspaper-----Devoted to the Union and True Interests of the Country

J. C. WALKER & T. B. HOLCOMBE, EDITORS.] [PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.] C. W. COTTOM, PUBLISHER.

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Weekly Sentinel.

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J. C. WALKER, Proprietor.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1855.

Gov. Wright's Departure.

Gov. WRIGHT left this morning for the East, to attend the New York State Fair and to deliver the annual address. The Governor this day addresses the County Fair at Connersville. He will return on Monday, the 8th day of October.

We have never known a man of more industry and energy than the Governor; he is always at work for the good of the country, and while a few editors are barking at him, he keeps straight forward in the discharge of his duties, and has the unlimited confidence of the people.

We shall look with interest for his address and promise to lay it before the public as soon as received. His appointment was a compliment to Indiana, and we have full faith that the credit of the State will not suffer in his hands.

☞ It would be rich if Massachusetts, after all her extravagancies, should elect a Democratic Governor; if the very Sebastopol of Abolition and Know Nothingism should surrender to the conquering march of truth and the immutable principles of Democracy. This is a consummation most devoutly to be wished but hardly to be hoped for. Yet it is not impossible that BEACH may be chosen Governor. The repudiation by the Convention of GARDINER, and the nomination in his place of ROCKWELL, have created great dissatisfaction. The Know Nothings claimed that he had been true as steel, and that they would not allow him to be sacrificed. But GARDINER was rather moderate in his abolition notions, and although he satisfied the conservative Freesoilers, he was distasteful to the party which goes in for bold disloyalty to the Union. The violent men have triumphed, and ROCKWELL has been nominated; which course has produced a strong reaction in favor of the stable doctrines of Democracy. Maine has set a glorious example; may it be followed by the State of JOHN HANCOCK and JAMES OTIS.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer*, with that calm good sense, for which it has ever been distinguished, repudiates the idea of retaliating on the North by commercial regulations and restrictions. A legislative enactment to that effect would be an empty ebullition of spleen, as its practical enforcement would be impossible. It is better for the South quietly to look on and await the return of sober second thought in the North. Mr. JEFFERSON who was the father of the doctrine of State rights, so much villified and so little understood by our Fusion neighbors, was opposed to violent measures. In his letter to WM. B. GILES he said:

"Are we, then, *to stand to our arms* with the hot-headed Georgian? No, that must be the last resource, not to be thought of until much longer and greater sufferings. If every infraction of a compact of so many parties is to be resisted at once as a dissolution of it, none can be formed which would last one year.—We must have patience and longer endurance, then, with our brethren while under delusion; give them time for reflection and experience of consequences; keep ourselves in a situation to profit by the chapter of accidents; and separate from our companions only when the sole alternatives left are the dissolution of our Union with them, or submission to a government without limitation of powers. Between these two evils, when we must make a choice, there can be no hesitation. But, in the meanwhile, the States should be watchful to note every material usurpation on their rights; to denounce them as they occur in the most peremptory terms; to protest against them as wrongs to which our present submission shall be considered, not as acknowledgments or precedents of right, but as a temporary yielding to the lesser evil, until their accumulation shall overweigh that of separation."

Dodging the Question!

Mr. WALLACE, in a letter published in yesterday's *Journal*, is very non-committal on Know Nothingism, but fails to give a positive answer to the question whether he is *a member of a secret political society*, and refuses to answer certain queries propounded to him by Mr. STEWART in his letter of the 24th. He wishes to avoid the issue by raising immaterial questions, but such a game won't win. Having denied, in certain localities and to individuals prejudiced against the secret conspiracy, that he is a Know Nothing, he should make the statement good by his affidavit that he is not a member of any secret political society. If he fails to do this, he virtually acknowledges that he made the denial merely to procure the votes of anti-Know Nothings.

Come out, manfully, Mr. WALLACE, and make the affidavit, or admit that you are a Know Nothing. Your K. N. brethren claim that they have now the privilege of acknowledging the fact that they are members, and many of them do it. Why not be as independent as some of your own brotherhood?

In conclusion, we will reiterate the following questions propounded to Mr. WALLACE by Mr. STEWART, and request a positive answer—yes or no:

1st. Are you not cognizant of the fact that there are in existence in Marion county several Councils or organizations of a secret political order, commonly known as Know Nothings?

2d. Are you not bound by the oaths of this order to vote only for native-born Protestant Americans to the exclusion of all others?

A NEW GAME UPON TRAVELERS.—A new game is now being practiced upon travelers, and not without success. The last case of the kind occurred at Cleveland. A person accused a fellow-traveler of picking his pocket on the cars. Upon the arrival of the train, a police officer (bogus) arrested him, and took him to a police court-room, (also bogus,) where examination was deferred till morning upon the defendant's leaving $100 as security, as he had no friends to sign a bond. The $100 a dead loss.

Railroad Excursion, and Celebration at Logansport.

We accepted an invitation to participate in the enjoyments of the occasion in reference, but must regret, for the sake of our readers, our inability—being quite indisposed at the time of writing—to present the public with the extended notice to which we would naturally be led by our inclinations. The special train left Indianapolis on the Peru Road at about five o'clock, Tuesday morning. A goodly number of our citizens, among whom were our worthies, the GOVERNOR and the AUDITOR OF STATE, as well as the prospective Opposition candidate for the Chief Magistracy of our Commonwealth, Mr. WILLIAM SHEETS; together with some very beautiful ladies, who shed on all around an animated light and lustre; with the addition of a few accessions from towns along the line of the railroad, made up the complement of the Excursion, which, though not very large was none the less delightful.

The Indianapolis and Peru Railroad, over which we traveled to Kokomo, while increasing in its business and brightning in its prospects, is also improving its track and mending its running arrangements. Under the superintendency of our friend T. WALKER HUNTER, whose great energy and perfect qualifications for the office are unsurpassed by any person of our acquaintance, every assurance of a management upon the line satisfactory to the public, is now vouchsafed. The Excursionists arrived at Kokomo, the point at which the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad is to cross the Peru and Indianapolis Road, and to which the portion of the former running South East from Logansport is now completed, at about 10 o'clock. After enjoying ourselves for a short time in the woods at the junction, we were greeted by the whistle of the train expressed out from Logansport to meet us, and were soon most comfortably seated in the new and elegant cars of the new Road, cheered the while, as well by the very refreshing music of the Logansport Brass Band, as by the hearty welcome extended by many of the people of our sister city; among whom were the inimitably amusing Judge WRIGHT; our friend and brother of the quill, Mr. S. A. HALL, of the *Pharos;* Mr. JAMES DUNN; Dr. GERROLAMAN, Capt. VIGUS, and a host of other very clever genial gentlemen, too numerous to mention in detail.

The Railroad running from Logansport to Kokomo is but just completed. The line is quite straight and the track peculiar for the absence of nearly all necessity of grade.—We have never seen a strip of country where it might be said, with so near an approximation to truth, that "to build a Railroad all you have to do is to clear away the timber and lay down the iron." When the track is ballasted the road in question will be one of the *first class*. Arriving at Logansport in the vicinity of noon, the Excusionists were received with open arms by the citizens and escorted in carriages through the principle streets, giving the strangers in the number an opportunity to witness the signs of prosperity and progress which are there apparent at every hand.

Logansport has at this time a population of about five thousand souls. Her situation is one of the most beautiful in the State.—With the Wabash and Eel Rivers at her sides, and her high and delightfully undulating ground on which to build, she presents a constant *natural* stimulant to those improvements which add as well to the elegancies as to the comforts of life. There are, perhaps, a larger number of splendid private mansions, with beautifully decorated grounds, in Logansport than in any other town of a similar population in Indiana. By means of the Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Wabash Valley Road, giving her a transportorial *out* and *in-let*, North and South, and East and West, she will soon have commercial facilities which will contribute a fresh impetus to her substantial improvements, and give an acceleration to her business greatly exceeding anything before experienced by the denizens of the place.

After partaking of a sumptuous dinner, spread for the guests of the city at BARNETT'S HOTEL, the visitors and citizens, to the number of several hundred, assembled at the Court House, and listened to some very pertinent and appropriate speeches from RICHARD M. CORWINE, of Cincinnati, (one of the Directors of C. & C. R. R.) Gov. WRIGHT, and Mr. WILLIAM SHEETS, of this city, and Judge WRIGHT, of Logansport. The remarks of the different speakers were devoted to Railroads and their importance to the country in general, and of the importance to Logansport of the completion of the one under consideration, in particular, and were fraught with much that was instructive, and with wit, sentiment and anecdote. At the conclusion of the proceedings, a resolution of thanks to the speakers and visitors was unanimously adopted—after which with many "good-byes" we retraced our steps to this city, in good cheer and highly pleased with everything that had occurred.

DENUNCIATION OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS BY THE STRINGPULLOW PARTY IN KANSAS.—While the Black Republican papers are falsely charging that the Democratic party in the free States is in favor of the extension of slavery, the Atchison and Stringfellow Know Nothings in Kansas and Missouri denounce it as no better than Abolition. Hear the squatter sovereignty paper edited by the Know Nothing Stringfellow, who says:

"Every *National Democrat is an Abolitionist in disguise*. Such a one might not steal a nigger himself, but he would pat on the back those who do. * * * * * He did not know the new Governor, but *Pierce was a coward, and had not the nerve to appoint a man who would do the South justice*. For instance, he had appointed a Southern man to govern Nebraska, where slavery could not naturally go, while in Kansas, which is of the South, he has given us a Northern man. Men who come here from the Northern States, professing to stand on the principles of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, were asking to make the Territory a den of thieves and a harbor of Abolitionism."

Reader, there are papers so devoid of truth and fair dealing, so notoriously dishonest, as to hold the Democracy responsible for the acts of partisans, who thus bitterly denounce it, and who are leagued with its enemies in seeking its overthrow. In this class we include the *Gazette* and the *Commercial*; the latter of which still, in the face of truth, asserts that Governor Shannon made the declaration that he was for slavery in Kansas.

CARE OF THE TEETH.—If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night.

☞ The question of the Danish Sound Dues is exciting some interest. Denmark contends that she has the high authority of VATTEL in favor of the exaction; and the text of his work contains the qualified admission of her right. But the reason assigned is that Denmark is put to expense and inconvenience in maintaining light-houses, sea-marks, and other things of that sort for the safety of mariners. The general principle is, however, distinctly stated, that a Strait, which connects two seas, the navigation of which is common to all, should itself be open to all.

We might pay Denmark a reasonable sum in consideration of her expenses, but further than that we ought not to go. WHEATON, in his Elements of International Law, expresses the true doctrine. "Straits are passages communicating from one sea to another. If the navigation of the two seas thus connected is free, the navigation of the channel by which they are connected ought also to be free.—Even if such strait be bounded on both sides by the territory of the same sovereign, and is at the same time so narrow as to be commanded by cannon shot from both shores, the exclusive territorial jurisdiction of that sovereign over such strait is controlled by the right of other nations to communicate with the seas thus connected."

We subjoin from an exchange the following sketch:

"The 'Sound' is a narrow strait lying between the Island of Zetland, belonging to the Danes, and the Sweedish coast, and gives entrance to the Baltic sea. The fortress of Cronburg Castle commands the passage and extracts a payment from all vessels entering the Baltic; the ships of Denmark herself have to pay, as well as foreign tunnage.

"The origin of this exaction is, that in ancient times Denmark undertook to build and sustain certain light-houses along the coast, for which the Hanseatowns agreed to pay toll. "England, France, Holland and Sweeden pay a duty of one per cent on every cargo entering the Baltic. Other countries, including the United States, pay one and a quarter per cent; even Danish ships are taxed to this rate. In the year 1826 a treaty recognizing this duty, was concluded between the United States and Denmark. This treaty, however, according to one of its stipulations, may be dissolved by either of the parties, provided they give one year's notice of their intention. "During the Presidency of John Tyler our Government determined to put a forcible end to the imposition. Mr. Upshur, then Secretary of State, fitted out a fleet of merchantmen and vessels of war, under Commodore Stewart, which he designed should force its way into the Baltic and thus at once rid the United States of the Sound duties. Mr. Upshur's sudden death, however, by the explosion of a cannon, just as the fleet was ready to start, delayed the expedition and it was finally abandoned. Other attempts were made to abolish this tax. While Demark was at war with Schles-wig-Holstein, Mr. Flenniken, the United States Minister, offered, on the part of his Government, to pay Denmark $250,000 for a year's suspension of the dues; his death prevented the proposal coming to a head. Finally, on the 12th of April last, the United States notified the Danish Government of their intention to cease paying the Sound duties, and the stipulation of the treaty will accordingly expire next spring. Should no amicable arrangement of the question be arrived at in the meanwhile, we may then expect to see our vessels passing the Sound under a like convoy. A serious conflict will then most probably arise.

"The Danes are much alarmed on this subject, and fear the United States will seize on their West India possessions, the Island of St. Thomas and St. Croix. They are believed to be soliciting the good offices of the French Government."

"Sabbath" and "Sunday,"

A correspondent of the *Notes and Queries*, says the only words in the English for the first day of the week, before the existence of Puritanism, were Sunday and Lord's Day. The former of these expressions were used by our Saxon ancestors, with all other Teutonic nations. The latter was adopted from the Christian form of Southern Europe. Sunday in Italian, still retains the Hebrew name of Sabbato. The word for Sunday in Russian, means resurrection; "identifying the day, as the Southern nations do, though more significantly, with the great triumph of the Christian faith."

Disraeli, in his Commentaries on the Life of Charles I, fixes the reign of Elizebeth and the year 1551 as the period when Sunday was first called Saturday (dies Sabbati). He says:

"It was in the reign of Elizabeth, during the unsettled state of the national religion, that a sect arose among those reformers of the reformed who were known by the name of *Sabbatarians*."

Also, that "John Knox, the great reformer of Scotland, was the true father of this new doctrine in England, although Knox was the bosom friend of Calvin. (Vol. ii, ch. 16, p. 353.)

Calvin was opposed, as were indeed Luther and other great reformers of the day, to Knox's views of Sunday; Knox himself was behind some of the present day professors, if a tradition at Geneva is true. "That when John Knox visited Calvin on a Sunday, he found his austere coadjutor bowling on a green. At this day and in that place, (continues Disraeli) a Calvinist preacher, after his sermon, will take his place at the card table."

This question is so much involved with the death of Charles I and the rise of the Commonwealth, that Disraeli has treated it very largely in the fifteenth and sixteenth chapters of his second volume, and with great erudition, judgment and taste.—*Boston Transcript.*

PURCHASES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—The following statements appear in a speech recently made by Lord Arthur Paget in the British House of Commons:

"In the Life Guards a lieutenant colonel's commission and outfit cost $48,250, which would purchase an annuity of $2,475 for his life. His pay is $2,315. A captain's commission and outfit cost $19,500, which would purchase an annuity of $1,045, while his pay is $1,135. In other cavalry regiments a lieutenant colonel's commission and outfit cost $32,875, which would buy an annuity of $2,100, and his pay is but $1,725. In the Foot Guards a commission and outfit for the same grade cost $46,000, and equivalent to an annuity of $3,000, and the pay is $2,440. And these are said to be fair examples of the operation of the system in all arms of the service. The sum total of the annuities which might be purchased by the amount given for the commissions and outfits of eight officers of various grades and ages, indiscriminately taken, is stated to be $12,800; while the amount of their pay is only $12,300. In these instances officers not only serve for nothing, but they pay something for the privilege.

"It is stated that in 1853, out of 30 lieutenant colonels, 13 were promoted without purchase: of 51 majors, 22; of 266 captains, 120. In 1854, after the war began, of 795 original commissions granted, only 358, less than half, were purchased.

"The enormous money cost of abolishing the practice of selling commissions is indicated by the following return lately made public:

216	commissions of lieut. colonel,	valued at	£1,028,925
261	" major,	"	917,225
1,762	" captain,	"	3,669,300
2,320	" lieutenant,	"	1,891,995
993	" ensign and cornet,	"	561,090
5,553			£8,068,535

"There is an implied property in military commissions valued at about $40,000,000, which, though based upon a most pernicious regulation, it is assumed the government must purchase before they can correct the abuse of which it is the cause."

☞ A coal company has been organized in Michigan, and thirteen hundred acres of land, comprising the beds have been secured. One of the beds is upon the Central Rail Road, another on the Detroit and Milwankie Rail Road, and the third on the Detroit and Lancaster Plank Road.

From the Washington Union.

The Position of the North.

We have had many occasions to admire and to applaud the fearless courage and matchless ability with which the Boston *Post* stands up in the very midst of fanaticism and treason, and not merely defies, but boldly charges home upon both. The following article from that journal is of that independent, liberal, and national character which has given the *Post* so high a standing throughout the Union. The South cannot but be gratified to know that she has friends even in Massachusetts who dare to defend her just rights, and to tell the North to its face that the North is not right in waging this eternal warfare of agitation upon the South.—We commend the article especially to the calm consideration of the men of substance at the North, as well as to those Southern men who believe, or pretend to believe, that there is no truly sound national men at the North:

"THE POSITION OF THE NORTH.—On Tuesday the Boston *Atlas* put a question which it is earnestly hoped every citizen will thoroughly consider before he lends himself to a movement so conspicuous and alarming as that journal advocates, to wit: the formation of a great northern sectional party. The question is this:

"'*The great question is not, is the South pleased, but is the North right?*'

"We agree to this form of putting the issue. Is THE NORTH RIGHT? Is it is right in its present defiant attitude? Is it right in forming a party for national purposes in which the citizens of fifteen States in the Union cannot enrol themselves? Is it right in making the basis of this party to be an attack on one of the great interests—the slavery interest—which, by the constitution, was left to be dealt with in the States where it exists? It is a fact that these slave States refused to go into a union with the free States on the basis of the international law, that a slave reaching a free country became free; but stipulated that the fugitive should be returned; and this was, prior to the constitution, put into the Northwestern ordinance. With this in view, is it right for the North to say that no slave shall be reclaimed from its soil? Is it any more right that this interest—a minority interest—should be attacked, in spite of the State-rights limitation, than it would be if the navigation interest, or the manufacturing interest—both minority interests—should be attacked? In a word, is the North right in trying to sever the fraternal ties that connect the South and the North in the grand old common bond of country? We earnestly hope that each patriotic citizen will, in the feeling of a Washington patriotism—at least as near as he can get—put the question, *Is* the North right in all this?

"To show more clearly in what position the North has been, let us go back a little, and state a question with scrupulous historical exactness. Bearing in mind that the North-western ordinance prohibiting slavery was passed before the adoption of the present constitution, we remark that, from 1789 up to 1820, *no law was passed by Congress in relation to a prohibition of slavery in the Territories of the United States, and no State was excluded from the Union on account of slavery.* It is true, discussions arose on this subject in Congress. Thus, Illinois and Indiana, when Territories, passed slavery laws—we *mean laws recognizing and protecting slavery*—notwithstanding the Northwestern ordinance; and when Illinois, in 1818, came in as a State, objection was raised to her admission on this ground, but it was not sustained. We state *facts* that cannot be successfully controverted; and repeat that, from 1789 to 1820, no prohibitory law was passed relative to slavery, and no State was excluded on account of slavery.

"In 1819-'20 the North took the position that Missouri should not be admitted into the Union without having a restriction put upon her, prohibiting her from allowing slavery to exist within her limits, and the North announced this determination in resolutions passed by, we think, nearly every northern legislature. And in this manner the united North stood upon the position that Congress had the power to enact a perpetual prohibition on a sovereign State.

"Was the North minor in taking this position? To answer this fully would require elaborate argument, for the considerations bearing on it were so weighty as to involve the issue whether there should be a continuance of the old union of co-EQUAL States, or whether a new union should be commenced of *superior and inferior* States. We shall go no further to argue, but prefer to state that statesmen as illustrious as the country has produced went into the argument, and have left on record answers to the question, was the North minor in the position it took—i. e., that of insisting on a prohibition on a sovereign State. These answers were given by Presidents Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson and Harrison: by a host of statesmen, from Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun to those far inferior to them in talents and reputation; and the result was, to the point that *the North was not right!* We challenge contradiction on this point. We affirm that the opinions of ALL the great men whose names we have given are directly opposed to the doctrine that *Congress has power to impose a restriction* on a sovereign State. They pronounce such restriction to be UNCONSTITUTIONAL! If the judgments of these patriots and statesmen have weight, they show that in 1819-'20 the whole North stood upon ground that was not tenable. It was ground marked out by clamor, passion, demagogueism, and not by reason, judgment, and a regard to the obligations to a common country.

The True Spirit of Christian Charity—A Beautiful Prayer.

We extract the following passages from a prayer to be found in any of the larger editions of Roman Catholic Prayer Books. This beautiful prayer was composed by the late venerable Archbishop Carroll, and breathes the true spirit of Christian piety. It is recited by the priest from the pulpit, and responded to by the congregation, each successive Sunday in the year, in every Roman Catholic Church in the country. We quote it as one of the many evidences to show how groundless is the charge which the enemies of civil and religious liberty bring against that Church—viz: that it is inimical to republican institutions. We cannot believe that a clergy who inculcate, and a religious community who cherish, such benevolent and patriotic sentiments as these, would ever prove recreant to the high duties and responsibilities of American citizenship. Here are the passages referred to, and we commend them to the especial consideration of those who affect to be frightened at the growth and extension of the Roman Catholic Church in this republican land:

"We pray Thee, O God of night, wisdom, and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted, and judgment decreed, assist, with Thy holy spirit of counsel and fortitude, the President of these United States, that his administration may be conducted in righteousness, and be eminently useful to Thy people over whom he presides, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion; by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy; and by restraining vice and immorality. Let the light of Thy divine wisdom direct the deliberations of Congress, and shine forth in all their proceedings and laws framed for our rule and government; so that they may tend to the preservation of peace, the promotion of national happiness, the increase of industry, sobriety, and useful knowledge, and may perpetuate to us the blessings of equal liberty.

"We pray for his excellency the Governor of this State, for the members of assembly, for all judges, magistrates, and other officers who are appointed to guard our political welfare; that they may be enabled, by Thy powerful protection, to discharge the duties of their respective stations with honesty and ability.

"We recommend likewise to Thy unbounded mercy all our brethren and fellow-citizens throughout the United States; that they may be blessed in the knowledge and sanctified in the observance of Thy most holy law; that they may be preserved in union, and in that peace which the world cannot give; and, after enjoying the blessings of this life, be admitted to those which are eternal."

SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Night before last, William Williamson, residing on Water street between Walnut and Vine, was shot in the jaw by a young man named Joseph Cassiday. The latter was passing along the street very much intoxicated, and was breaking the windows of the different houses as he passed along. Williamson remonstrated with him, when Cassiday drew a pistol and shot him as above stated. He was arrested, but as Williamson was unable to appear in Court yesterday morning, in consequence of his wound, the case was continued for a future hearing.

☞ A man committed suicide in Feather river, California, when a coroner's jury was empanneled, heard thee vidence, and brought in a verdict that the man was a "——fool." Sensible jury.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1855.

News from the Seat of War.

By reference to our telegraph columns, it will be seen that we are in receipt of important news from the Seat of War. The steamer Washington arrived at New York at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The dates at Liverpool come down to the 12th inst.

Telegraphic reports from the seat of war, at that date, announce the final capture of Sebastopol, with a loss of life to the Allies of TWENTY THOUSAND, and to the Russians of THIRTY THOUSAND men. The destruction of Sebastopol is said to be complete—the Russians themselves having blown up their fortifications, burnt their stores, and sunk their ships of war. Measures have been taken to intercept the Russian forces on their retreat, and the intention is declared on the part of the Allies to demand an unconditional surrender of the whole.

We shall look for details with great interest.

In addition to the above, the telegraph announces another attempt at the life of Napoleon by a maniac. When maniacs meet they naturally become beligerent.

Democratic Gathering.

The Democracy of Montgomery will give a grand barbecue at Crawfordsville, on Saturday, the 6th of October, to which the lovers of the Union and the enemies of midnight orders and religious proscription are invited without any reference to old political distinctions. Distinguished speakers expected from abroad.

Democratic County Convention at Charleston.

SPEECH BY SENATOR BRIGHT.

The Democracy of Clark County held a Mass Convention at Charlston, on Saturday last, which was one of the largest and most enthusiastic outpourings of the honest masses of the people ever convened in that section of the State. The speech delivered on the occasion, by Hon. J. D. BRIGHT, our present able and efficient United States Senator, was one of his happiest efforts. The powerfully impressive language of this gentleman tells with wonderful effect upon an audience.—The principles of our party vindicated by a man as fearless and independent as Mr. BRIGHT, cannot but strike conviction to the honest mind. We are very happy to hear of the enthusiasm which pervades the ranks of the Democracy throughout the State. The election is nigh at hand; an election, which, though of no vital political importance, in the consequence of the offices to be filled, is destined, still, in its moral effects, to have an important bearing on the future. Its influence will be great, because the questions of the coming contest are the issues involved in the present. Let the Democracy stand firm and battle vigorously for the right—for the right of conscience and the good of the country, and the victory will be theirs—the victory of the strong in heart and of the correct in principle.

Notice to Correspondents.

Our tables are crowded from day to day with communications of every character and discription of which the human imagination could form a conception. It is utterly and absolutely impossible for us to give publication to everything we receive. When we say this it is not to be understood that communications of a proper character are not always acceptable. We are ever ready to welcome to our columns a well written account of a public transaction, occurring in any section of our country:—a political essay of respectable composition, or a literary production, whether of travel or of abstract thought, elegantly couched, is gladly received.—Those, however, who do not feel themselves qualified to *write well* and with perfect *finish*, need put themselves to no trouble to furnish us with reading matter.

One word more—*Personalities* should be dealt in as little as possible in all contributions to the press. We will publish no communication whatever attacking or reflecting on individuals—unless a review of the course of a candidate, except where the name of author shall be attached. The *reasonableness* of this demand will be apparent to any person on a moment's reflection. No man has a right to ask an editor to shoulder the burthen of an onslaught upon a neighbor which he himself is not willing to carry. We shall never shrink from the responsibility of anything we ourselves may utter, but it is not right that we should be made to carry for the quarrels of every person who seeks, whilst he is behind a maseed battery, to use our columns for the promotion of his own ends.

ASTOUNDING FRAUD.—A most astounding fraud has been discovered, which has been perpetrated in the transmission of $50,000 from the Land Office at Dubuque to New York. The boxes containing, as was supposed, $50,000 in gold, when opened in New York were found to contain nothing but lead. They wer sent by the American Express Company from Dubuque, and were two in number, and should have contained $25,000 each in American gold. One of them had some appearance hf being broken on the way; the other, to all, seeming untouched by violence, and both packed and fastened in the usual way. It is not known, or even surmised yet, whether the robbery was committed on the way, or in the Land Office before the packages were committed to the charge of the express messenger. The upper layer of metal, inside, was of sheet lead, under which there was nothing but bullets. The practice of the Express Company is not to suffer gold packages to be out of sight of the messenger on the route, if possible. The messenger who brought down the $50,000 in gold from Chicago was in the train which met with the accident at West Albany, and had his face and head seriously injued by the falling of one of the gold boxes upon him at the moment of the collision.

CANADIAN REGIMENT FOR THE CRIMEA.—The London *Morning Post* says, the British Goverment has "cordially responded to the loyal offers" of the Canadian people, and that two Canadian battalions will be immediately raised, consisting of two thousand eight hundred men. The regiment will bear the name of the "Royal British North American," and will be under the emgmand of the Duke of Cambridge. The subordinate commissions will be conferred upon Canadians, and officers already settled in the Province, of both English and Erench origin.

CHOLERA IN KANSAS.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 20th says;—"This malignant disease has appeared in Kansas, opposite St. Joseph, in its most aggravated form. It has proved fatal to all those who have been attacked by it. Messrs. John Fee, Newton K. Carter, and two ot her gentlemen died within twenty-four hours from the time they first were attacked."

Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, O.

The regular course of lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, 15th October; but a preliminary course will be given beginning on the first of the month.

It should be remembered that this is the best medical school West of the Allegheny mountains; and also that the fees are so moderate and the expense of living in Cincinnati so reasonable as to place its facilities within reach of all.

Clinical Instruction can be had at the Commercial Hospital, St. John's Hotel, for invalids, and the City Dispensary. The last named charity has been greatly extended, so that from two to three thousand patients are annually prescribed for, and many operations performed. Advanced students can take charge of cases at the homes of patients if they wish to do so, and watch their daily progress under the supervision of Professors of the College.

The facilities for instruction are of the first class; but, in addition to these, the medical student will find what he most needs, viz: a set of Professors who will take a *personal* interest in his improvement, and whose pride and delight will consist in educating their pupils in a manner worthy of the noble science of medicine. They are themselves ornaments of their profession, thoroughly accomplished in its respective branches, and wedded as by a vow to its advancement.—To all the young men of Indiana we earnestly recommend this school. Even if they intend to prosecute their studies in the East or in Europe, they should *begin* with the Miami Medical College. The gentlemen who have charge of it have had all the advantages of European culture and are *up with the times* in every particular.

Persons wishing for information should address GEO. MENDENHALL, No. 197, Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The following is the list of Professors, any of whom may be addressed:

R. D. MUSSEY, M. D., Professor of Descriptive and Operative Surgery.
J. P. JUDKINS, M. D., Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Surgical Pathology.
JOHN DAVIS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
JOHN F. WHITE, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
GEORGE MENDENHALL, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
JOHN A. MURPHY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence.
C. G. CAMERON, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.
H. E. FOOTE, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
WILLIAM CLENDENIN, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
J. T. WEBB, M. D., Proseclor to the Professor of Anatomy.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If it is agreeable, I will give your readers and the Democracy in general, an account of the Fusion meeting at Castleton yesterday, the 25th. I placed myself in a commanding position where I had full view of the *people* as they arrived in *overwhelming masses* to hear our friend Wallace and wire-working Taffe discourse eloquent philippicks against Democracy in general, and the *Sentinel* in particular. The weather was propitious and at two o'clock the iron horse came snorting up as if frightened at the *tremendous gathering* of the faithful, and then gracefully delivered itself of its precious load consisting of the mortality of William Wallace, *ee-squire*, who with all the politeness, affability, condescension and urbanity of the renowned Fred. Douglass, whose cause, *they do say*, he advocates, stood with "uncovered mien" in joyful and grateful acceptance of the cheering which *was to be* spontaneously given on his arrival.

Coming a way down the railroad with rapid strides, sped Taffe who, in order more fully to impress his country friends with his poverty, was riding, as he expressed it, shanks horse, though for the life of us we could see no horse and he left us ignorant also as to who *Mr. Shank* was.

Taffe came up with dignified pace and made a pretty fair imitation of his leader's grace and condescension, still watching Wallace to see if he was doing it right, who gave him an approving nod as much as to say, "Pretty well done, Johny."

Now all this would have been wondrous fine drawn up in their economical imaginations if it had only been sustained by a *bona fide* good gathering of the people. Wallace emerged from the car and instead of the MASS which he advertised to greet him, one solitary con-fusionist was the "all told" of the gathering. As you may imagine Messrs. Editors his curses were not loud but deep; he walked "to and fro" in discouragement and despair. He looked wan, glimmering and melancholy, gloomy and peculiar, and in a most *withering* and *sarcastic* manner declared that Castleton *had not* a thousand inhabitants, without the fleas, and in pity for his desperate condition we failed to inform him that a Fusion speech had no longer interest enough to call out the former from his plow, or the mechanic from his tools, that the principles of Fusion had been "weighed in the balance and found wanting." Taffe came up, and with wonder and consternation *looked* for the people, for it was evident that no people had responded to their agonizing appeals. By this time one or two more made their appearance and soon the meeting consisted of two Democrats and four Fusionists, and no more. "Cyrus" of *Rye*-publican letter memory, was there from a distance and in such haste must he have started that he forgot to weather-board his horse for he rode nothing but the frame, a living skeleton, a live illustration of "death on the pale horse." After *writhing* an hour or two in *feeling suspense* the awful silence was broken by "Cyrus" who intimated that some meddlesome Democrat might come along and just be *mean enough* (oh cracky) to give the *Sentinel* a hint as to the size of their meeting. It had the effect to start them immediately and they went trooping down the railroad, one after the other, ever and anon looking back at inhospitable Castleton thinking, no doubt, that "distance lent enchantment to the view." Respect'y,

A. B. SHAW.

INCIDENT OF THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PARIS.—At the ball at the Hotell de Ville an incident occurred to the Queen which, notwithstanding her well known self-possession, was near disconcerting her. After the quadrille, in which her Majesty took part, she resumed her seat in the chair of state, when the Emperor availed himself of the opportunity to dispatch an aid-de-camp for one of the Arab chiefs who was present on this occasion. On his approach his Majesty took him by the hand and formally presented him to the Queen of England, when occurred a really graphic scene. The chief immediately prostrated himself on the floor, and embraced the knees of her Majesty. The act was so instantaneous that there was no possibility of preventing it, and all that can be said is, that it was lucky the Queen of England and the Moor were not found in such a position behind a curtain instead of before such a blaze of lights. The chief dressed in his burnoose, his extraordinary corded cap, buried his face in her Majesty's lap, and spread his arms and hands on either side of her knees. The Queen bore it with great dignity, though when the ceremony was over she turned upon the Emperor a meaning smile, which a fterwards broke out into a good humored laugh. Another chief was afterwards presented, but his Majesty took the precaution of saying a few words to the dark son of the desert previously, and it was observed that he simply bowed after the European fashion.—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

Facts for the People.

Keep it before the people, that a vote for Salmon P. Chase and the Black Republican ticket is a vote that negroes shall be allowed the right of suffrage, the right of sitting on Juries, of being eligible to office, of being admitted to the public schools, and to all the rights of citizens.

Keep it before the people, that a vote for Salmon P. Chase and the Black Republican ticket is a vote that all white persons not born in the United States shall be prohibited from voting and holding office; and that they shall be placed in the same position whe e the negro is now, and be considered an inferior caste in our midst—that they shall be *degraded* while the negro is *elevated* in the scale of social and political condition, as has been done in Massachusetts.

Keep it before the people, that Salmon P. Chase condemns our whole policy in reference to the colored population; thinks all legal distinctions should be done away—that a general amalgation of color should take place.

Keep it before the people, that if Chase and his ticket succeed, a law will be passed forbidding the State Courts from naturalizing foreigners, and throwing the duty entirely upon the United States Courts at Cleveland and Cincinnati, a measure which would practically nullify the naturalization law in this State.

Keep it before the people, that Chase and his Black Republican ticket are in favor of the passage of a law called the "Personal Liberty Bill," the provisions of which are intended and calculated to prevent the execution in this State of the Fugitive Slave Law, founded upon an express provision of the Constitution, and to embroil Ohio and the General Government in a forcible collission, leading, perhaps, to civil war and anarchy.

Keep it before the people, that Chase and the Black Republican leaders are in favor of such ultra, extreme and unconstitutional legislation upon the subject of slavery as to lead directly to a dissolution of the Union; that they have formed a sectional party in the Northern States alone contrary to the counsels of Washington and other revered Revolutionary patriots, and that they are doing everything in their power to shatter this glorious Constitution, which cannot be destroyed without leading to the most terrible civil commotions and the utter destruction of our prosperity as a nation.

Keep it before the people, that the interests of Cincinnati, especially in its trade and manufactures, would receive a severe blow in the election of Salmon P. Chase and the Black Republican ticket, who are in favor of making a war upon the institutions and the rights of that section of the country where the merchants and manufacturers of Cincinnati find their best and most profitable customers.

Keep it before the people, that a vote for Chase and the Black Republicans is a vote for the passage of that odious measure known as the "Maine Liquor Law," with its confiscation of property, its invasion of private dwellings, its severe and extraordinary penalties for slight offenses, and the whole scheme of legal coercion to carry out the ideas and notions of moral reformers.

Keep it before the people, that Salmon P. Chase, the great champion of the rights of the negro, has written two different letters in the campaign upon the subject of Know Nothingism, in one of which he does not condemn that dark conspiracy, but in the other he professes to be very hostile to its principles. One letter was written to deceive and hoodwink the Know Nothings, and the other to deceive the Germans.

Keep it before the people, that Salmon P. Chase is guilty of the most shameful duplicity upon the subject of State policy; that while in his speech accepting the nomination for Governor he declared that he adhered to his former opinions upon that subject—which were hard money, free trade and anti-bank—he, in other addresses, represents himself as entertaining views the most opposite upon these questions.

Keep it before the people, that, in consequence of these heretical and censurable views of public policy advocated by Salmon P. Chase and his crew of Black Republicans, and in view of his puplicity and dishonesty, he should receive the greatest popular rebuke ever administered to a man aspiring to the honorable position of Governor of