State Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 13, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

For Governor,
ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of White.
For Lieut. Governor,
ABRAM A. ALMOND, of Vigo.
For Secretary of State,
DANIEL McCLURE, of Morgan.
For Auditor of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.
For Treasurer of State,
AQUILLA JONES, of Bartholomew.
For Attorney General,
JOS. E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
WILLIAM C. LARRABEE, of Putnam.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM H. BEACH, of Boone.
For Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court,
GORDON TANNER, of Jackson.

FOR CONGRESS—6th DISTRICT.
JAMES M. GREGG,
OF HENDRICKS.

Appointments for Congressional Candidates.

JAMES M. GREGG and JOHN COBURN, candidates for Congress, will address their fellow-citizens of Morgan county, at the following times and places. Let all turn out and hear:

Hall, Aug. 14, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Oak Grove, Aug. 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Wigel's Mill, Aug. 15, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Paragon, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Jeff. Parr's, Aug. 16, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Shultz's School House, Aug. 16, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Martinsville, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Morgantown, Aug. 19, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Cross Roads, (Green township,) Aug. 19, at 3, P. M.
Waverly, Aug. 20, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

GRAND FREE BARBECUE
AND
DEMOCRATIC RALLY
AT BROAD RIPPLE, AUGUST 15, 1856.

THE CANDIDATES WILL BE PRESENT! and also some of the most prominent speakers of the State will address the citizens upon the leading political topics of the day. A grand

FISH DINNER AND BARBECUE

will be set for FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS! The fish to consist of Bass, from our own noble White River.

Come on, come all, with your wives and children, bring your Banners, Flags and Music, and let harmony and Union be the order of the day.

Willard and Morton.

For several weeks past, the Abolition presses and their brood of street-echoes, have been engaged in stating that Governor WILLARD was afraid to meet MORTON in the discussion of the political questions before the people. Even MORTON himself, on several occasions, said that WILLARD had been invited to meet him, but failed to do so, because he, WILLARD, was unable to defend his position and his principles before the people. MORTON well knew, as do his emissaries, that he and they were guilty of the most unblushing and impudent mendacity when they made these statements, but they persisted in their course until the friends of Gov. WILLARD thought it best that he should again propose to MORTON to meet at the same appointments. Accordingly WILLARD went to Greencastle, and proffered a joint discussion. MORTON declined and failed to fulfill his appointment there, rather than meet WILLARD face to face. WILLARD still followed MORTON, until after several days, he was able to meet him at Bloomington, where he again renewed the proposition of joint discussion, as shown by the published notes which were given in the *Sentinel* of Saturday last.

These notes show, conclusively, that MORTON had no desire to face his opponent, but screened himself behind a committee, in whose hands he pretended to place himself. It was the intention of WILLARD to drive this vain boaster to the wall, and to pin upon him the fact that he had falsely charged that WILLARD was unwilling to meet him, or to make him back out, either directly or indirectly; and when MORTON found himself cornered, he endeavored, by stratagem, to extricate himself by using Mr. HENDRICKS as a kind of cat's paw, to deliver him from the dilemma.

The people of Monroe county had assembled at Bloomington, under the impression that both sides of questions were to be discussed, and that both MORTON and WILLARD would speak. Handbills had been posted, for several days, that such would be the case. The following is a copy of one of those bills, and shows the real state of the facts, and what the people had a right to expect:

"Both Parties present.
HON. ASHBEL P. WILLARD,
Democratic candidate for Governor,
HON. JAMES HUGHES,
Democratic candidate for Congress,
Will be present at the appointment of Messrs. Morton and Hendricks, in Bloomington, Thursday, August 7th, at to participate in the discussion, if agreeable to Messrs. Morton and Hendricks. Turn out and hear both sides."

Upon this notice, large numbers of Democrats attended to hear the rival candidates for Governor and Congress; but when the time come to measure arms, *it was not agreeable to Messrs. Morton and Hendricks*, and they declined the conflict. This action shows how extremely anxious MORTON is to meet WILLARD face to face in debate.

The time for the commencement of speaking was advertised at 1 o'clock, but MORTON held back until a few minutes before 2 o'clock, evidently with the intention of occupying all the time, by himself and HENDRICKS, until dark, so that the people would be compelled to go home without hearing WILLARD and HUGHES.

After MORTON had occupied the stand for near an hour, he having indulged in every art and argument of the demagogue, of which he is capable, he remarked, that *"forty-five thousand of the people of Kansas had asked for the admission of Kansas into the Union, under her Topeka Constitution."* When he uttered this wholesale falsehood, Judge HUGHES politely asked him to say, whether he meant really to state that 45,000 of the people of Kansas had applied for admission under the Topeka Constitution? This question much frustrated and agitated MORTON, who whiningly apologised, and qualified his remark by saying, that *he meant to say*, they had done so, *through their Legislature.* Judge HUGHES stated that he understood that only about *eight hundred* of the citizens of Kansas had voted for the Topeka Constitution.—This vexed MORTON prodigiously, and he murmured about being interrupted. He again proceeded, and in a few minutes indulged in several other equally untrue and absurd assertions, when again Judge HUGHES asked him to explain, when he, MORTON, took high offence, and said he would not explain, nor suffer HUGHES to interrupt him. Judge HUGHES then called out to the Democrats present, to come out and away from a place where they could not be honorably and fairly treated. A large collection then left the Court House, and went over to a corner at a reasonable distance from the Court House, where they called on Judge HUGHES for a speech, to which call he answered in his usual able and forcible manner.

Quite late in the afternoon, Gov. WILLARD was sent for by his Democratic friends, and urged to speak to them. He ascended the stand, and in a short effort, elicited the strongest marks of their approbation, as expressed in plaudits of huzzas and cheers, the Democracy fully indorsing the conduct of HUGHES and WILLARD in their course towards MORTON and his committee of keepers.

So much for the "border ruffianism" of which the *Journal* so loudly complains.

With regard to the "get off" which DEFREES would put in to justify MORTON's failure to make a joint set of appointments, at the time he agreed to, we have only to say that Gov. WILLARD was not informed that DEFREES was MORTON's man-Friday, and his groom and keeper. It was plainly the duty of MORTON, after having agreed to make joint appointments, to have notified WILLARD to meet him and settle the same to suit the views of both, instead of allowing DEFREES to make single appointments for MORTON alone. We submit this whole case to the keen discernment of the people, believing that they will easily see through the flimsy subterfuges which MORTON resorts to, for the purpose of avoiding discussion with Gov. WILLARD.

☞ What party is in favor of a restoration of the Missouri Compromise? The Democrats are not, and the Abolitionists are not, notwithstanding they make its repeal the principal ground of attack upon the Democratic party and its nominees. In their platform, laid down at Philadelphia, they are as silent as death upon the subject of restoring the Compromise. A majority of their leaders—a majority of the rank and file of the party, are opposed to restoring it. They were always opposed to the Compromise. They denounced it while it was in force, and repeatedly violated one of its most important and imperative provisions, viz:—a restoration of fugitives from labor or service. Had they a majority in both branches of Congress, today, and a President to execute their bidding, the slaughtered Missouri Compromise, over which they so copiously shed their hypocritical tears, would lie quietly in its grave till doom's day, before they would lift a finger to bring it again to life. The recent move in that direction, in the House of Representatives, was all a sham—a mere feint to save appearances. Had there been the least particle of danger that their action would be seconded by the Senate and President, they would have been as mum as mice about restoring the line between freedom and slavery. Their votes in its favor would have been as scarce as Black Republican Presidents will be after the 4th day of November.

We did, however, suppose that the FILLMORE Know Nothings were really and honestly in favor of a restoration of the Compromise. We inferred this from the language of their papers, the resolutions of their Conventions, and more particularly from the course of their Representatives in Congress, headed by GEORGE G. DUNN, of this State. But in this, we were mistaken. From the following announcement in the N. Y. *Express*, the semi-official FILLMORE organ in the North, it appears that they, with all the rest of us, Democrats, Abolitionists and the whole of mankind generally, have no idea of restoring the Missouri Compromise.

A theoretical, that is, a restoration by law, of the Missouri Compromise act, it seems to us impossible, because of certain vested rights under the Nebraska act, which the Courts of Law would respect, even if Congress repealed—but for its *practical* restoration, in the enforcement of "fair play," "equal rights," free and open roads and routes, and in the protection of the rights and privileges of free settlers—what doubt can there be—that Mr. Fillmore would lend the whole power of the Administration? Didn't he do the like in California? Didn't he do the like in New Mexico?

Since, then, no one is in favor of restoring the Compromise, except now and then an "*odd* sheep," who seems to be governed more by the *oddity* of the thing than by any other motive, where is the necessity or propriety of "agitating" the subject? That's the question?

☞ If proof were wanting that the spirit of Black Republicanism is running over the country like "wild-fire," we have it, in the paragraph below. The FREMONT organ who so graciously "lays down and dies," is the "*College Venture*," started a few months ago at Hudson, Ohio. It will be borne in mind that the Buck-Eye State is regarded by our opponents as the very hot bed of Black Republicanism; the State which they *talk* of carrying, by 75,000 to 100,000 majority for the "Mustang Colt." The tale told by the editor of the *Venture*, renders it quite probable that all these stupendous predictions will be more than verified, and that right speedily. So much certainty is there of it, that we deem it quite unnecessary for our enthusiastic friends, the Abolition Know-Nothings, to await the slow process of a trial at the ballot-box, to test the matter. The shortest and easiest way to get rid of the whole thing would be to lump off the Fusion majority at 100,000, and let it go at that. Let all who doubt this, read and be convinced.

"Some several months ago we began our course as the organ of the Republican party in this vicinity, and with the promise of an ample subscription list and an extensive advertising patronage. Well, we have labored untiringly (against the convictions of our better judgement) and to the hearty concurrence of the Republican party for more than three months we have canvassed earnestly for advertisements, and we find that we have now as the result of our exertion, just *fifty five subscribers and two advertisements*, from the enormous responsibilities of which we retire with a full knowledge that we deserve just what we have got. Our subscribers will receive this edition (the last) upon a half sheet, at which we hope they will not murmur, as we never intend to claim any pay for the entire circulation. The money due us for the two advertisements, which we took very low, and with a promise to discount 25 per cent., we hereby donate to the establishment of an asylum for the benefit of those who have ruined their throats with shrieks for human freedom, hoping they may derive as much pleasure in its enjoyment as we have contrition in our exertions for the promulgation of so unmitigated a humbug."

So down goes another flag.

"One by one they totter and they fall."

Commencement at the Indiana University.

They had, we hear, for we could not be present, a very interesting time at the late commencement at Bloomington. The performances of the students were excellent, and the orations before the Societies were of the highest order. We hear flattering accounts, especially of the oration of Hon. GEORGE G. WRIGHT, of Iowa.—His reception at Bloomington must have been deeply interesting to this gentleman. Seventeen years ago he and his brother separated to try their fortunes in the world. They were the sons of a widow, and were poor. One remained in Indiana, and the other went to Iowa.—Last week they met at the anniversary of the Institution at which they received their education. They met, not as they parted, poor and unknown, mere adventurers in the world, but they met with their brows wreathed with unfading laurels of victory over fortune. They met, one Governor of the great State of Indiana, and the other Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the young, and rapidly rising State of Iowa.

Tippecanoe Battle-Ground Convention.

The Convention of the Democracy of the Eighth and Ninth Congressional Districts, promises to be the largest and one of the most interesting ever convened in the West. Large delegations will be in attendance from Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, and there is every indication that there will be an avalanche of the masses in attendance from our own State.

The gifted and eloquent JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, our candidate for Vice President; JAMES B. CLAY, the son of "HARRY of the West;" Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS; GEO. MCCOMAS, of Virginia; Col. R. B. CARPENTER, of Illinois, and Hon. F. J. LITTLEJOHN, of Michigan, have already accepted invitations to be present and address the multitude on that occasion. In addition, other distinguished orators from various parts of the Union have been invited, and many of those of our own State will be present. The occasion promises to be a "feast of reason and flow of soul," and we hope that every Democrat who can, will attend. On the battle-field of Tippecanoe, the remains of some of Kentucky's most chivalrous sons lay side by side with those of the patriotic and hardy pioneers of the North-western Territory—a glorious memento of the brotherhood of those times. And we trust the patriotic sons of Indiana—those who believe that the Nation has a Union, a Constitution and destiny worthy of our highest regard and most hopeful anticipations—will turn out on this occasion and make a demonstration which, in numbers, in zeal and in enthusiasm, will strike terror into the camp of the enemy, and which will tell in the important elections near at hand. Go with your wives and children—your neighbors and friends—with your banners and music—with your hickory wagons, and with the determined, patriotic spirit of OLD HICKORY, which will prove an augury of the success of Democratic principles and the men who represent them.

Arrangements have been made with the various Railroads to run Excursion trains at *half fare*. Excursion trains from Lafayette to the battle-ground (six miles) will be run constantly during the sitting of the Convention.

A Political Portrait.

The following from the New York *Economist*, an independent, but not a partizan paper, will do. Its daguerreotype of Massachusetts fanaticism and of the Black Republican candidate for President, both on the same plate, is about as good as can be "got up" during the heat of "dog days," and with such a "nasty stir" among outsiders. The sitting must have been a patient one, else the portrait could not have been so striking and life-like. Any one, with half an eye, who looks at it, will have no need to ask "who's hit." The "type" is "taken," and all will recognize it:

"Mr. Van Buren has been known in the political history of the country as the 'Northern man with Southern principles,' and Mr. Fremont, if he should ever come to be known to political history at all, might reverse the position, since he, an ultra Southern man, now stands before the party as the exponent of extreme Northern principles; nor does that position limit his antithetical character, since it is eminently paradoxical. Massachusetts and South Carolina have during more than a quarter of a century maintained a sort of political duel, which has waxed fiercer since the failure of Mr. Hoar's mission many years since. The affair of Sumner and Brooks is but a phase in that duel. Mr. Sumner indulged in that vituperation of South Carolina which has been popular in Massachusetts since the repulse of Mr. Hoar; this Mr. Brooks resented, on behalf of his State, in his own manner. The excitement of this strife has aided in developing a fanatical Massachusetts party in the North, which curiously enough has chosen a South Carolina man for its leader! The Massachusetts party are mostly Presbyterians in religious belief, with great abhorrence of Romanism, yet their candidate is a Catholic! The same party are abolitionists, yet all the votes of their candidate have been ultra pro-slavery! It embraces the leading protectionists of the North, yet supports a free trade *protege* of Calhoun! The party is composed mostly of ardent Whigs, yet their voices are for a radical Democrat! They profess horror of corruption, yet they adhere to the most gigantic speculator in public lands with public money the world has ever known! They avow a desire for a man of energy and decision, yet they rally around the supple instrument of Palmer, Cook & Co., in the perfection of claims, of which they retain the profit and leave him the shell! They desire a leader of men in times of emergency, and they take up the humble follower of Kit Carson through the wilderness. They seek a statesman and they only take up the son-in-law of a statesman.—They honor a military leader, and rally upon a cashiered insubordinate. They demand a skillful financier, and take up a public defaulter.—They admire the man of steadily developed character, and put forth a naval officer transformed from a pedagogue into a surveyor, thence into the army to be cashiered into a land speculator, to become a politician with protested paper. There seems to be no end to the paradox which the case presents, yet, nevertheless, it marks the progress of disunion, since the sole bond between this man of contradictions and his antithetical party is sectionalism."

[For the Indiana State Sentinel.]

EDITORS SENTINEL:—During a Fourth of July Celebration at the village of Southport, the Rev. Mr. BROWNLEE used the following language:

I had heard that this was a land of freedom but when I came here, behold, I found it to be a land of slavery. * * * * Slavery and freedom can no longer exist together in this country.

It appears to have become a common thing for Disunionists and Negro-worshippers to take advantage of such occasions to instill into the minds of the children their nefarious doctrines. In former years, children were brought up to love and respect the Union; now, they are taught to hate and condemn it, "as a reproach and league with to phet." We have indeed fallen upon evil times. A few years ago, and the author of the above treasonable remarks would have been shunned by almost every American citizen; but now he is taken by the hand and welcomed as a brother, by a large number of our citizens, who love the black race more than the white.

There once was a time when the *professed* Minister of the Gospel was revered and respected by all men; but that time has passed. When a Minister forsakes the Gospel for the purpose of preaching Disunion, he should be abhorred and shunned as though he were a venomous reptile. Those *true* Ministers, however, who have withstood the ordeal, and still "preach Christ and him crucified," are beloved and reverenced as in days gone by. Alas! that their number is so small.

DAUDEE.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

A VICTIM OF THE SAN FRANCISCO VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—Mr. J. R. MALONEY publishes a long card in a New York paper in relation to his treatment by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. It will be remembered that it was in resisting his arrest by an officer of the committee, that Judge TERRY became seriously involved. Mr. M. says that no charge whatever was preferred against him by his accusers, and that his only offense was volunteering in defence of the laws. For this he was seized and imprisoned in the dungeon of the committee for fourteen days, then conducted by armed men to the wharf and shipped on board the steamer for New York, without a word of explanation, and without an opportunity of settling up his business beyond executing a power of attorney after reaching the steamer.

[For the Sentinel.]

TO MISS M. W. A.

Maiden, with thy brow of white,
Meekly lifted to the light,
With thy soft and hazel eye
Where unutter'd volumes lie.
With thy fair and sunny face,
Form of wild and witching grace,
And thy step of girlish ease,
Thou hast beauty more than these.

In thy heart, unknown to guile,
All unskilled in worldly wile,
Nestling like a household dove,
Sits the blessed angel Love:
It is *this*, that 'round thee throws
Beauty's bright *couleur de rose*—
It is *this*, than in my dream,
Lingers like a sunset beam.

Love for those who light thy way
With affection's holy ray,
Love for all in earth and air—
Pure as thyself, and fair,—
Love for those whose lot is laid
Less in sunshine than in shade,
Love for Virtue, love for Truth,
Bright companions of thy Youth.

Thou and I may meet no more,
Earthward of the "silent shore,"
But adown the coming years,
Fraught with melody and tears,
I shall hold thee in my prayer,
Gladsome, gleesome maiden fair,
And my heart, to thee unknown,
Waft its blessings to thy own.

MUNCIE, INDIANA, August 11, 1856.

EDITORS SENTINEL:—Our party, in this District, is rapidly gaining from the Black Republican and FILLMORE ranks. This is, as you and your readers know, considered one of the "Burnt Districts" of the State. But we have the best evidence that it will redeem itself this coming Fall—final and universal *fall* of Black Republicanism.

Three weeks ago a BUCHANAN Club, gotten up in this town, numbered only fifty-five members; at its last meeting, on the evening of the 9th, it enrolled sixty new members, and counted in all two hundred and sixty—showing since its organization, or during a three weeks' existence, an accession of over two hundred. And this is only a single case of the success we are having.

On the 13th proximo, we are to have a Grand Mass Meeting, of which, in due time, full and proper notice will be circulated. In the meanwhile prepare your readers for it, so that no other meetings may be arranged to conflict with it.

Yours, YORRICK.

A SLAUGHTER OF THE INFANTS.—Chicago is no place to raise babies. During the month of July, *one hundred and seventy-three* children under *two years of age* were interred in the public burying grounds! This is alarming. What is the matter with the city and with the infants?

☞ It is now said that JENNY LIND has netted £80,000 during her farewell to London and provincial season, and that the public, in consequence of the system of buying up tickets by the music-sellers, must have paid at least £200,000 for the privilege of hearing her.

IN A QUANDARY.—An Old Line Whig writes to the Boston *Times* that he has a nephew who wants to acquire a military education, and wishes to know which would be the best—sending him to West Point or the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher!

☞ B. F. DALTON, one of the heroes of the SUMNER fatal flirtation case, was released from prison, in Boston, on Tuesday, his term of sentence having expired. The fine of $200, which was imposed as part of his sentence, was remitted by the Governor.

☞ Lucy Stone recently made a speech, insisting that the election of women as well as men to Congress would improve the character of that body. We suspect that the habit of "pairing off" would be even more common than it is now.

☞ Miss DAVENPORT, the actress, is just now sojourning in Boston, having returned with her mother in the Arabia, from Liverpool. She is about to re-appear at the Boston Theater.

☞ It is stated that the N. Orleans *Picayune* divided ninety thousand dollars profits last year, or eighteen thousand dollars to each of the five partners.

☞ It is said that there is, at the present time, at Saratoga, a fine looking Indian girl, only fourteen years of age, who has a child three years old.

☞ A white man was hauled up to the whipping post in Norfolk, Virginia, the other day, and received fifteen lashes for petit larceny.

Telegraphic Falsehoods.

It has been reported for the last four or five days, that Van Buren county, Iowa, has given 200 to 300 majority for the Republican ticket. We saw a letter to Gov. WRIGHT, yesterday, from a Republican candidate in that county, which says that the entire Democratic ticket was carried in Van Buren Co., with but one exception.

☞ One of the Abolition Know Nothing Republican writers from Lawrence, Kansas, to the New York *Times*, says to the editors:

You must keep up the Kansas excitement. It is the ONLY element of success for the Republican party in the coming Presidential election.

The country may, therefore, look out for a fresh batch of Kansas lies.

How TRUE.—An innocent friend of ours the other day inquired of another gentleman, the standing and moral character of a certain gentleman. He replied, with the greatest *sang froid*, $80,000 cash and A 1 in any of the banks.

Dollars measure the character of a great many men.—*N. O. Crea., July 31.*

Mr. Marcy on Privateering.

WASHINGTON, August 11.

The following is the substance of Mr. Marcy's reply to the declaration concerning maratime law, adopted by the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers and submitted to the President by Count Sartege.

The President declines acceptance, and Mr. Marcy presents the most urgent reasons for so doing, and also argues that it was unwise for nations to surrender the dominion of the ocean to those having powerful navies. The President proposes to add to the first proposition in the declaration of the Congress at Paris the following words: "And that the private property of citizens or subjects of a billigerent on the high seas of the other billigerent, except it be contraband." Thus amended, the Government of the United States will adopt, together with the other three powers, the principles contained in that declaration.

"I am directed," continues Mr. Marcy, "to communicate the approval of the President to the second, third and fourth propositions, independently of the first, should the amendment prove unacceptable. The amendment is recommended by so many powerful considerations, and the principle which calls for it has so long had the emphatic sanction of all enlightened nations in military operations, that the President is reluctant to believe that it will meet with any serious opposition. Without the proposed modification of the first principle, he cannot convince himself that it would be wise or safe to change the existing law in regard to the right of privateering.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

It is not true that Judge McLean has issued writs of habeas corpus in the cases of persons charged with treason in Kansas. The application was made to him, but he refused on the ground of its not appearing on the face of the papers that their detention was without law; but, on the contrary, that the warrants against them were issued by a court of competent jurisdiction.

North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 11.

Returns from fifty counties show a Democratic gain of about five thousand on the vote for Bragg, the candidate for Governor.

The Democrats have also gained about twenty members of the Legislature.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7—11 P. M.

As near as can be determined from complete and incomplete returns from sixty-eight counties, the American majority is two thousand four hundred and thirty. The Democratic gain, seven thousand four hundred and forty-six.

☞ J. E. McDONALD, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, will address his fellow-citizens, at the following times and places:

Indianapolis, Monday, Aug. 18, at 7, P. M.
Franklin, Johnson co., Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 1 P. M.
Columbus, Bartholemew co., Aug. 20, at 1 P. M.
Vernon, Jennings co., Aug. 21, at 1 P. M.
Madison, Jefferson co., Aug. 22, at 7 P. M.

He will also fill night appointments in Johnson county, on the 19th; in Bartholemew county, on the 20th, and Jennings county on the 21st, at such places as may be selected by the friends in the respective counties, and will speak in Jefferson county on Friday the 22nd, at 1 P. M., at such place as may be appointed by our friends in Jefferson.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

(SPECIAL AND PRIVATE DISPATCHES.)

Missouri Election—Polk's Election Certain.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.

The returns received to day make it quite certain that Polk and the whole Democratic ticket for State officers is elected. Benton will not get 25,000 votes.

Caruthers, (Whig,) Anderson, (K. N.,) Craig, (Dem.,) Blair, (Bentonite,) Green, (Dem.,) and Phelps, (Dem.,) are the Representatives elected to the next Congress.

SECOND DISPATCH.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11. P. M.

We have received returns from seventy-three counties, giving the following result: Polk, Dem., 31,167; Ewing, K. N., 29,387; Benton, B. D., 9,330.

Polk's majority over Ewing, 1,580; majority over Benton, 11,837.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Monday, August 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Mason submitted a resolution which was adopted, calling on the President for information as to what measures have been taken by this Government in regard to the proposition adopted in the Congress of the Allied Powers of Europe, recently held at Paris, respecting the abolition of privateering, and the doctrine that free ships make free goods.

Mr. Mason said it was somewhat remarkable that those powers should have presented their propositions as a new question, when it was well known that the United States had contended for their adoption ever since the foundation of this Government.

Mr. Pearce reported a joint resolution transferring from the State to the Interior Department the duty of distributing to public libraries and colleges the documents printed for that purpose; also, to authorize the giving of documents to boards of trade and chambers of commerce throughout the country.

Mr. Pearce reported the House bill for the purchase of Dr. Kane's work on the exploration of the Arctic seas.

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the House bill to reorganize the Territory of Kansas, with a written report, which takes the ground that the Senate bill now before the House is the best plan for the pacification of Kansas that the Senators can devise, and recommends that the bill be laid on the table as a test vote on its rejection.

Mr. Collamer read the minority report of the same committee, recommending the enactment of the House bill.

Mr. Bigler's resolution offered Saturday, relative to the accounts of Colonel Fremont was adopted.

Mr. Weller moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill. Disagreed to. He said he had yielded to the river and harbor bills, and now the friends of these measures failed to assist him in considering that bill.

Mr. Seward said he was always willing.

Mr. Weller did Mr. Seward the justice to say that there was no member of the Senate who had rendered more uniform and efficient service in behalf, not only of the Pacific Railroad bill, but all measures for the benefit of California, than the Senator from New York.

The Senate struck out from the House bill appropriating for executive, judicial and legislative expenses, the provisions relative to Kansas—30 against 12.

HOUSE—The House tabled by 29 majority the bill to enable the owners of land warrants to locate the same on any of the public domain, subject to entry, whether the maximum price be $1 25 per acre or otherwise.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill reducing the duties on imports and for other purposes, the consideration of which was postponed until the third Monday in December.

Mr. Campbell then introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a large mass of information affecting the interests of the different sections of the country in connection with the tariff, looking to the enlargement of the free list, the growth of the raw material, the formation of manufactures of the finer materials, the extension of our export trade, and asking various suggestions from the Treasury relative to the revenue laws, &c.

A message was received from the President of the United States returning, with his objections, the bill for the improvement of the Desmoines Rapids. He says it is liable to the same objections as other similar bills, and refers to his previous message for his views on that subject. The bill was then laid on the table—yeas 35, nays 12.

The message having been read, the question was put on the passage of the bill under the operation of the previous question, when it was passed over the veto—ayes 130, noes 54.

The House passed, without debate, the bill making appropriations for the support of the Post-office Department.

Mr. Harrison, rising to a personal explanation, read an extract from Mr. Burlingame's speech at Dayton, Ohio, in which Harrison was designated as a doughface," with the remark that there would be no doughfaces if northern constituents were not behind them.

Mr. Harrison could hardly believe that Burlingame went out of his way to indorse vague charges of irresponsible persons, and trusted it might yet be found that the reporter was mistaken; but if the language attributed to Burlingame was intended, directly or indirectly, to charge him, or any portion of his constituents, with truckling subserviency to any portion of the country, or to any party in the House, he pronounced the charge infamous and an unmitigated calumny.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the Army bill, returned from the Senate without the Sherman proviso, was taken up. He simply asked the Clerk to read a clause from the Constitution.

Mr. Giddings—I object.

Mr. Letcher—It's out of order to read the Constitution here.

The second article of the amendments to the Constitution was subsequently read.

Mr. Campbell said that having sworn to support the Constitution, he should vote against Mr. Sherman's Proviso.

Mr. Pennington suggested a substitute, to avoid constitutional scruples, viz: Declaring that no part of the military force, for the support of which the appropriations are made by this act, be employed to aid the enforcement of any enactment of the body claiming to be the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, until such enactments shall be confirmed and approved by Congress; but this proviso shall not be so constructed as to prevent the President from employing adequate military force, but it shall be his duty to employ such force to prevent the invasion of the Territory by armed bands of non-residents, or any other body of non-residents, acting as a *posse comitatus* of any officer in the Territory in the enforcement of any such enactment, and to protect persons and property therein.

The Yellow Fever at Havana.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

Advices from Havana state the yellow fever to be prevalent there, and that many American shipmasters have died of the disease.

Trade and freight are very dull.

The brig Frank Horton has been wrecked on Bahia Honda.

NO DOUBT OF IT.—People dispute about politics, religion, business, and even trifles light as air, but there is one fact on which all are unanimous, and that is—Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the only reliable and honest preparation before the public. It is almost indispensable at this season of the year, and will be found the best remedial agent for scrofula, general debility, various chronic diseases, and all cutaneous eruptions originating from an impure condition of the blood. Try a bottle.—*Kansas Herald.*

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE more effectually to keep in repair the streets in the city.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Indianapolis, that hereafter any side alley or side-walk (other than intersections,) shall need to be repaired, or when holes or other obstructions to the common health or passage of travel thereon shall exist, it shall be lawful for the owner, occupant or agent, (of the lot or land bounding thereon) to cause the same to be repaired, or obstructions removed or abated, at any time, at his or her own expense, with the consent and under the superintendence of the Street Commissioner.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner, in case of the failure or neglect of such owner or owners, to make such repairs, or remove such obstructions, so far as the middle of the street or alley, in front of his or her property, to notify such owners to cause the same to be done, within ten days from such notice, and in case of failure of such owner to make the repairs entitled to be made, the Street Commissioner shall proceed to make the necessary repairs, and to commence suit, in the name of the city, for the expense or cost thereof, before the Mayor, who shall, on proof thereof, render judgment against such delinquent, for the amount of such outlay, with twenty per cent. damages thereon.

SEC. 3. This ordinance to be in force from and after its passage.

Ordained and established July 21, 1856.

Attest: HENRY F. WEST, Mayor.
ALFRED STEPHENS, City Clerk.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD.—Passengers going East to New York, by securing tickets by NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD, will save time and go with more ease and comfort than by any other route. The train from this city at 7.30, A. M., Railroad, is one hour and twenty minutes in advance of the Albany route, and by taking the Steamboat from Cleveland to Buffalo, and *New York & Erie Railroad* from there, you save Six Hours, and Friday's 11.15 P. M., train, you arrive in New York City Nineteen Hours in advance of the Albany route.

Passengers going to New York and Boston, should not *fail to secure* Tickets by NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD, as it is the *shortest, quickest, safest* and *cheapest* route East. B. F. SMITH,
General Agent, N. Y. & E. R. R.

I. S. LANSING, Agent, Indianapolis. [aug13-m2d

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of ingredients in these Pills, is the result of a long and extensive practice; they are mild in their operation, and certain of restoring natures to its proper channel. In every instance have the Pills proved successful. The Pills invariably open those obstructions to which females are liable, and bring nature into its proper channel, whereby health is restored, and the pale and death y countenance changed to a healthy one. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obstruction takes place, whether from exposure, cold, or any other cause, the general health immediately begins to decline, and the want of such a remedy has been the cause of so many consumptions among young females. Headache, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the Heart, Loathing of Food, and disturbed sleep, do most always arise from the interruption of nature; and whenever that is the case, the Pills will invariably remedy all these evils. Nor are they less efficacious in the cure of Leucorrhœa, commonly called the "Whites." These Pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause a miscarriage. Warranted purely Vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Full and explicit directions accompany each box.

These Pills are put up in square, flat boxes. Persons residing where there is no agency established, by enclosing One Dollar in a letter, prepaid, to Dr. C. J. CHESEMAN, No. 267 Bleecker st., New York City, can have them sent to their respective addresses by return of mail. W. W. ROBERTS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer for Indianapolis.
july17d&wly

☞ Pure, cold and sparkling Soda Water, Fresh Saratoga and Blue Lick waters, at
my30-d4m] BROWNING'S Drug Store.

Buchanan Flags.

BIDWELL & BROTHER have just completed a beautiful portrait engraving of JAMES BUCHANAN, and have printed a large number of flags containing "Old Buck's" likeness, which they will furnish at reasonable rates, to persons making early application.
BIDWELL & BROTHER,
83½ East Washington st.
jy26

CONDITION
OF THE
Ætna Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, JULY 1, 1856.
As presented to its Stockholders, and made out in compliance with the State Laws of Indiana.

STATEMENT.

THE name of the Corporation is ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Hartford, Conn.
The Capital is Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and is paid up.
The assets of the Company are:

Cash in hand, and in Phœnix Bank	$48,806 25
Cash in the hands of Agents	138,873 06
Cash on special deposit, drawing interest in Phœnix Bank, Hartford Bank, State Bank, & Farm. and Mech. Bank	150,000 00
Interest accrued on special deposits	4,491 00
Real Estate unincumbered	32,450 59
72 Mortgage Bonds, 6 and 7 per cent. semi-annually	72,900 00
5 Income Bonds 7 per cent. semi-annually	4,500 00
10 Jersey Mill Water Bonds 6 per cent. semi-annually	10,205 60
5 Milwaukee City Bonds 10 per cent semi-annually	5,250 00
10 Hartford City Bonds 6 per cent. semi-annually	10,300 00
Money due the Co. secured by Mortgage	6,941 06
Bills Receivable, payable at Bank	32,098 32
50 Shares Hartford and New Haven R. R. Stock	61,000 00
105 Shares Hartford & Providence Railroad Stock, preferred and guaranteed at 10 per cent	7,350 00
67 Shares Boston & Worcester R. R. Stk.	9,300 00
250 " Connecticut River R. R. Stock	12,500 00
50 " Conn. River Co. Stock	1,250 00
50 " Stafford Bank Stock	5,150 00
200 " Chicopee " Woburn	3,150 00
30 " Eagle " Providence	1,872 00
300 " Phœnix " Hartford	32,400 00
100 " Far. & Mech. " "	20,000 00
300 " Exchange " "	17,000 00
240 " State " "	31,200 00
100 " City " "	11,800 00
75 " B'k of H'rd Co. Bank Stock H'rd	7,875 00
150 " Conn. River " H'rd	9,787 50
259 " Hartford " H'rd	23,676 00
200 " Merchants' Ex. " N. Y.	11,000 00
200 " North River " "	10,000 00
800 " Mechanics' " "	24,000 00
500 " N'th North America " "	10,000 00
500 " Bank America " "	24,000 00
150 " Bank Republic " "	18,750 00
100 " B'k Com'wealth St'k " "	9,850 00
500 " Broadway B'k Stock " "	15,000 00
400 " People's " "	11,600 00
400 " Union " "	23,600 00
100 " Hanover " "	9,700 00
300 " Ocean " "	9,300 00
300 " Metropolitan " "	22,200 00
418 " Butchers & Drovers' " "	13,271 50
200 " Imp'ters & Traders' " "	20,000 00
250 " N. Y. Life Ins. & T. Co. St'k " "	23,250 00
150 " Ohio " " "	14,625 00