Weekly Sentinel.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16, 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. HAMMOND, 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 B. BEACH, of Boone.

For Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court,
GORDON TANNER, of Jackson.

ELECTORAL TICKET.
GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Cass.
SAMUEL H. BUSKIRK, of Monroe.
I—W. F. Parrott, of Warrick.
II—S. K. Wolf, of Harrison,
III—S. W. Short, of Lawrence.
IV—D. Jones, of Franklin.
V—Edmund Johnson, of Henry,
VI—Martin M. Ray, of Shelby,
VII—James M. Hanna, of Vigo,
VIII—J. S. McClelland of Clinton,
IX—Orpheus Everts, of Laporte,
X—F. P. Randall, of Allen,
XI—S. S. Mickle, of Adams.

Very Sly—Know-Nothingism Still at Work.

It is really amusing to notice the swaggering confidence, the winking and blinking, and the extraordinary sly look which the Black Republican leaders assume and manifest when talking of the result of the coming elections. They use every means to convey the impression that by some hocus pocus arrangement, some thimble-rig operation, some clap-trap fixings, they intend to secure success. In fact, they have become quite oriental in their imaginings, and like the wizards of old, they expect that the door of office and spoils, at which they have been so long knocking in vain, will now, at the first bidding of "open sesame," suddenly spring back and display its hidden treasures to them.

They expect that Democrats, whom these Black Republican leaders have long and bitterly denounced, will now look upon them as patterns of political virtue and integrity; that the "lop-ear dutchmen," as they called them, will forget the vindictive hostility with which they have pursued them under the guise of Know-Nothingism, demanding twenty-one years probation before they could exercise political privileges, and the "red neck Irish," whom they would have made "hewers of wood and drawers of water," if the power had been given them to have done it, would, on their simple command of presto, change, face about and take a position exactly contrary to the one for which they have been contending, and vote against a party which has ever maintained their rights.

Sometimes these Black Republican gentry bluster and brag about the wonderful things they intend to accomplish, boasting that they will turn the world upside down, or down-side up, we forget exactly which—and then they go on the other extreme of great slyness. Oh, yes! say they, "we've got them—we have pulled the wool over these devilish "furriners," and we are going to use them, make them build the very gallows on which we intend to hang them." *Perhaps* these fellows can deceive men just as smart as they are, for a while; they may enjoy a rogue laugh, rejoicing over what they conceive to be well laid and successful secret plans, but *after* the election, we *guess* their joy will be turned into mourning and their wonderful plans to wheedle and cajole our naturalized citizens, will prove a very grand fizzle.

Now, the Democracy believe, and act upon that presumption, that all men have some self-respect and dignity, and not like the Black Republicans do, they do not think that they can be bought like cattle in the shambles. Nor do the Democracy have any particular or general respect for that Shanghai or Codfish aristocratic element in society, which the Black Republican leaders worship as a golden calf, and rely upon for "aid and comfort." On the other hand, the Democracy respects the laboring man, whatever may be his profession—the producers, who are the backbone of the country—the honest yeomanry, which must ever be not only the strength, but the pride of the nation, no matter what may have been the accident of their birth—and to them, as it has ever done, they will rely for strength and support, and to them commit the keeping of the great interests of this government.

The Black Republican leaders are sly and secret, we know and admit it, but Democracy is as open as the day and has no secret councils. We leave all chicanery to that party who go up dark alleys at midnight to their secret chambers, or lay in dog fennel to hide themselves from honest men. Such associations and such councils are the legitimate part of Black Republican principles.

It is hardly necessary for us to add that secret political associations or secret political action are anti-Republican not only, but will prove, if permitted to continue, the curse of the nation. Beside this it is an admission, as clear as the noon-day sun, that the designs and objects of secret political societies will not stand the test of public scrutiny, and, therefore, good men, those who desire the success of sound principles, cannot affiliate with them. The subtile influences of Know Nothingism is yet at work—is as active as ever and is attempting to control the elections now near at hand. We say this much to put all honest men on their guard, and not only to watch but counteract its movements.

Black Republicanism Sectional.

A portion of the Black Republicans are honest enough to admit that their party is sectional. They glory in making the confession, and regard its sectionalism as the chief virtue of the party. Of this class is Geo. W. Julian of this State. At a public meeting, in Greenville, Darke county, O., on the 10th inst, Mr. Julian used the following language:

It is no use to deny it any longer, our Republican party is a sectional party, because the South has forced us into it. The stampers of this old line horse stealing Democracy, not having the fear of God before their eyes, charge us with being sectional. I tell you we are a sectional party. It is not alone a fight between the North and the South, it is a fight between freedom and slavery, between God and the Devil, between Heaven and Hell.—(Loud applause.)

The language of Mr. Julian when rightly interpretted means that the contest is between Abolitionism on the one hand, and State Rights, as guaranted by the Constitution, on the other.

The Last Resort of a Trickster.

The *Journal* of Saturday, in its last labored effort to maintain its position in reference to the Kansas laws, the destruction of the Free State Hotel and Printing Offices at Lawrence, and the arrest of Robinson and others, for treason, exhibits a consciousness of having undertaken a task which it is not competent to accomplish.

When a man abandons argument and resorts to personal abuse, and the mouthing of unsavory epithets, he unwittingly advertises to the world that he has nothing better to offer. Upon a controversy of this kind we have no sort of ambition to enter. Whatever laurels are to be won by the editor of the *Journal*, in that department of newspaper discussion, he can wear, without the slightest twinge of envy or jealousy on our part. If he is satisfied with the victory he has achieved, we hope he will quietly hang his sword up to dry, like herrings in a fisherman's hut.

The charge that we "neither understand what we read, nor how to make others understand what we write," may be true as between the editor of the *Journal* and himself. Many a smarter man than we are might find it most difficult to understand the senseless jargon of a blockhead, who has no clear comprehension of what he himself is prating about, and equally difficult to make that blockhead understand what he might write, though it were nothing more intricate and incomprehensible than the simple proposition that two and two make four.

As big a blockhead, however, as the editor would write himself down to be, he understands perfectly well what laws we referred to when we stated that the "obnoxious laws" passed by the Kansas Legislature, and which the Senate proposed to repeal, had never been enforced or sought to be enforced. Upon that statement the *Journal* took issue, stating that they had been enforced in the destruction of the Hotel and Printing offices at Lawrence, and in the arrest of Robinson, Brown and Deitzler, for treason, and asking us to prove that it was *not* upon a violation of those laws that those proceedings were based. And yet, forsooth, this very manly, high-minded editor has not asked us to prove a negative, and, moreover, very indignantly styles us an "*intense fool*," for suspecting such a thing. Now, too, he carries out the artful dodge, to which we, in a former article, alluded.

Speaking of the destruction of the Hotel and Printing offices, he asks:—"If it was not done under *the territorial laws*, what laws did authorize it?" There is a *slight* difference, we apprehend, between this general term—"territorial laws"—and the particular term, "obnoxious laws," which, in all that we have heretofore written, have been so clearly specified that no one could be misled, and about the enforcement of which this whole controversy originated. Though we have not, heretofore, denied that these proceedings were enforced under authority of laws passed by the Territorial Legislature, yet we might have successfully done so.

The indictments against Robinson, Brown and Dietzler, are for treason against the United States, and were found we suppose, under authority conferred upon the District Courts of Kansas by the organic act itself, which grants to those courts "the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the laws and constitution of the United States, as is vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States."

The destruction of the Hotel and Printing offices at Lawrence, were not authorized by any order or writ issued by any court for that purpose, nor, so far as we have ever learned, by any legal authority whatever.—Judge Lecompte, some time ago, denied ever having issued such writ, and more recently, in a communication to Hon. James A. Stewart, of Maryland, he reiterates this denial, and shows, furthermore that the act was committed without the least shadow of Territorial authority. His language is as follows:—

The Grand Jury sitting at the time made presentment of the presses and of the hotel in Lawrence as nuisances, and that presentment still lies in Court. No time for action on it existed—none has been had—no order passed—no decree made—nothing done, and nothing ever dreamed of being done, because nothing could be rightly done but upon the finding of a petit jury.

The letter of Judge Lecompte is in reply to the speech of Mr. Colfax, in the House of Representatives, and is a full and complete vindication of his official conduct against the false charges showered down upon his devoted head, like hail stones, in the electioneering speech of the member of Congress from Indiana.

He says that only three or four murders on each side, have occurred, only as they have taken place in consequence of, or in connection with, the revolutionary movements that have caused all such outrages. In all these instances, except in the case of McCrea, the circumstances have been such as to render it impossible to reach the perpetrators.

The President in his reply to the National Kansas Committee who called on him a few days since, to ascertain his policy in reference to Kansas, confirms the statement of Judge Lecompte, as to the destruction of the Hotel and Printing Offices at Lawrence.

According to the report published by that Committee, the President informed them that "the outrages at Lawrence were committed without any authority."

Having abandoned its first position, and now finding itself attacked in its second, will the *Journal* bring forward some kind of argument to sustain itself, or will it continue to resort to an alternative which seems to be more congenial to its tastes, and better suited to its capacities, and crawl off under a cloud of personal abuse and blackguardism, and thus escape further notice. Let him remember that calling us *"Noah's Gourd"*—*"Most veritable Solon"*—*"intense fool,"* &c., &c.—does not make good his assertion that the "obnoxious laws" of Kansas are answerable for the destruction of property at Lawrence, and the arrest of Robinson, Brown and Deitzler, for treason.

Another Victim Wanted.

Not content with having kept Kansas in a state of discord and commotion, from the time that the first emigrant set foot in the Territory to the present, the agitators have turned their eyes upon Nebraska, and marked her as a victim to their lust for violence and bloodshed. If these moral and political *hyenas* could have full scope for the display of their brutal propensities, the entire country would be enveloped in the flame of civil war. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, after speaking of the blissful state of prosperity and peace which Nebraska now enjoys, as if such a state were a perfect eyesore to his pious, patriotic soul, adds: "But we have some encouragement. During the past summer, many good men and true have come into the Territory, and *agitation* begins to be felt, and some are organizing for the conflict, and stand up manfully for the right."

Upon this cool, calculating and heartless rejoicing at the prospect of seeing a second edition of the Kansas scenes enacted, in Nebraska, the Philadelphia *Ledger* most aptly says:

The writer evidently envies the citizens of Nebraska their prosperity. He is so much of a philanthropist that he cannot bear to see one community enjoying more happiness than its neighbors. He would therefore like to introduce into Nebraska the Kansas customs and amusements, some of the wild sports of that Territory, where men hunt each other at nights as the boys do raccoons, burning them out of their retreats and taking their scalps as trophies. War is a delightful repast at best, but when between brothers, it is joyfully exhilarating and entirely humane and christianlike.—Hurrah, then, for Sharp's rifles and revolvers! Let the ploughshare rust in the furrow, and brutal ferocity see how much murder and rapine it can spread over the land. Let this be done in the name of religion and humanity, otherwise, when the land is made desolate, and the ground is red with the blood of the inhabitants, the voice of posterity might call it furious fanaticism, and discord bred of evil passions.

"Lane's Army."

The New York *Tribune* gives the following statement of facts:

Lane's "Army," the approach of which towards Kansas, through Iowa, produced such an excitement among the Border Ruffians, who had closed the entrance into Kansas through Missouri, was nothing but a party of emigrants attempting to make their way into Kansas, with the intention of establishing themselves there as bona fide settlers. They were made up partly of families from Indiana and partly of three companies—two from Massachusetts and one from Chicago—which had been stopped and robbed in an attempt to pass through Missouri, and compelled to retrace their steps.

This specimen of the *Tribune's* recklessness and audacity is copied by the Black Republican Press, just as though they themselves believed it, and expected their readers to believe it. Since the statement was first coined by the *Tribune*, scores of letters from Abolitionists in Kansas have been published in its own columns, showing that it was without the least shadow or particle of truth. No letter written to the Abolition press pretends to deny that Lane entered Kansas with a body of armed men, who signalized their introduction into the Territory, by the attack upon the Town of Franklin, upon the Camp of Georgia emigrants under Captain Treadwell, and upon the house of Col. Titus, in all of which they did credit to the reputation given them by the people of Illinois and Iowa, wherever they stopped long enough to make themselves known.

Pretty "women and children," those vagabonds of Lane must be, if such deeds of barbarism and cruelty are to be taken as an index by which to judge!

A Good Time Among Our German Citizens.

We have had a glorious and an enthusiastic time among us since the arrival of Francis J. Grund, Esq., in our city. Mr. Grund is a gentleman of fine literary attainments, is a well informed and correct politician, and speaks with great force and eloquence. He made a most excellent and argumentative speech at Washington Hall, on Saturday night, to a very large and intelligent audience, who seemed perfectly captivated with his discourse. So cheering and exciting was the style and matter of his speech, that it frequently drew forth the most prolonged and rapturous applause.—The large German audience in attendance were so well pleased that they insisted on his delivering another speech on Monday evening, to which he consented.

On Monday he made a most noble and patriotic speech at Palestine, in Hancock County, to a large and gratified meeting of the people, comprising hundreds of the German citizens of that vicinity. They were also highly pleased with his visit, and with his eloquent and convincing remarks.

On Monday night Mr. Grund again appeared in Indianapolis, and met an anxious and extremely large assemblage at Union Hall. Nearly every German of Indianapolis, and of the neighborhood were in attendance, as were also many of our American born citizens, all of whom seemed particularly interested, and pleased with his many sound arguments, his eloquent language, and his exciting oratory. This short visit of Mr. Grund was well timed and well used to disabuse the minds of our German fellow citizens of the sophistry and misrepresentations which the Abolitionists had been endeavoring to palm upon them.

We commend Mr. Grund to the kind attention of the people of Indiana wherever he may honor them with a call, for he is a worthy gentleman, an accomplished scholar, an eloquent speaker, and a sound Democrat.

Late Kansas News.

Private advices from Kansas give hope of a peaceful settlement of the troubles which have hung as a dark cloud upon that Territory. Governor Geary visited Lawrence with an escort of Dragoons and was well received. A Governor's salute was fired upon the occasion and he made a happy speech.—It was expected that an arrangement would be effected that would disband all the private forces in the Territory, and the prospect of which was hailed with general rejoicing.—These reports we hope will receive a satisfactory confirmation. We have every confidence that Governor Geary can and will give peace to Kansas.

Good Idea.—So many of the Boston clergy have shouldered the rifle and girded on the sword of political warfare, that their flocks are in danger of straying into evil paths. The secular press have, in consequence, stepped into the vacant fields of Christianity, and now try their hand at preaching sermons, merely to keep the flocks from wandering away, seduced by the bad example of their shepherd. The Boston *Traveler*, on Saturday, preached a sermon on the Season, which was as eloquent as it was suggestive. The fact proves, that however poor a politician a preacher makes, when he converts his pulpit into a political forum, an editor of an independent press may become an excellent preacher without being educated to the ministry. We do not know but the public will be benefitted by the change.

Nebraska.—A census of this territory has just been taken by the United States marshals. The returns were to be made by the first of September, and would, it was thought, show a population of between fifteen and twenty thousand civilized white inhabitants.

To the Public.

The following appointments heretofore made by Gov. Willard and Judge Morton—Petersburgh, August 25, Washington, August 26, Devon Hill, August 27, Paoli, August 28, Spencer, August 29, Bloomfield, August 30, Sullivan, Sept. 1, Bowling Green, Sept. 2, Terre Haute, Sept. 3, are mutually withdrawn, and they have mutually made the following appointments:

Spencer, Owen co., Sept. 18, at 1 p. m.
Bloomfield, Greene co., Sept. 19, at 1 p. m.
Washington, Daviess co., Sept. 20, at 1 p. m.
Petersburgh, Pike co., Sept. 22, at 1 p. m.
Jasper, Dubois co., Sept. 23, at 1 p. m.
Mt. Pleasant, Martin co. Sept. 24, at 1 p. m.
Paoli, Orange co., Sept. 25, at 1 p. m.
Winamac, Pulaski co., Oct. 4, at 1 p. m.
Rochester, Fulton co., Oct. 6, at 1 p. m.
Plymouth, Marshall co., Oct. 7, at 1 p. m.
Warsaw, Kosciusko co. Oct. 8, at 1 p. m.

☞ Samuel H. Buskirk, Democratic candidate for State Elector, will address his fellow-citizens at the following places:

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Franklin, Johnson co., Sept. 17th, at 1 p. m.
Kokomo, Howard co., Sept. 18th, at 1 p. m.
" Tipton co., Sept. 20th, at 1 p. m.
Tipton, Tipton co., Sept. 22d, at 1 p. m.
Seipio, Jennings co., Sept. 23d, at 2 p. m.
Vernon, Jennings co., Sept. 24th, at 1 p. m.
Madison, Jefferson co., Sept. 25th, at 7 p. m.
Dupont, do co., Sept. 26th, at 1 p. m.
North Madison, Jefferson co. Sept. 27th, at 7 p. m.
Lexington, do do Sept. 27th, at 1 p. m.
Vevay Switzerland co., Sept. 29th, at 1 p. m.
Rising Sun, Ohio co., Sept. 30th, at 1 p. m.
Aurora, Dearborn co., Oct. 1, at 1 p. m.

☞ Hon. Graham N. Fitch, candidate for Elector for the State at large, will address his fellow-citizens at the following places:

Rensselaer, Jasper co., Sept. 13th, at 1 p. m.
Otterbein, Benton co., Sept. 15th, at 1 p. m.
Monticello, White co., Sept. 16th, at 1 p. m.
Franklin, Johnson co., Sept. 17th, at 1 p. m.
Camden, Carroll co., Sept. 18th, at 1 p. m.
Frankfort, Clinton co., Sept. 20th, at 1 p. m.
Warren, Kosciusko, co., Sept. 22d, at 1 p. m.
Goshen, Elkhart co., Sept. 23d, at 1 p. m.
South Bend, St. Joseph co., Sept. 24th, at 1 p. m.
Plymouth, Marshall co., Sept. 25th, at 1 p. m.
Laporte, Laporte co., Sept. 26th, at 1 p. m.
Valparaiso, Porter co., Sept. 27th, at 1 p. m.
Crown Point, Lake co., Sept. 29th, at 1 p. m.

☞ A. A. Hammond, Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor, will address his fellow-citizens at the following places:

Bloomington, Monroe co., Sept. 16th, at 7 p. m.
Mitchell, Lawrence co., Sept. 17th, at 1 p. m.
Salem, Washington co., Sept. 18th, at 1 p. m.
Kokomo, Howard co., Sept. 23d, at 7 p. m.
New London, Howard co., Sept. 24th, at 1 p. m.
Green Town, Howard co., Sept. 25th, at 1 p. m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Important to Females—Dr. Cheesman'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 nature 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 sickly 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. L. Cheesman, No. 267 Bleeker 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

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Charles Good, late of Marion county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned; and all persons, owing said estate, are required to speedily liquidate the same, and all persons having demands against said estate, will present them for adjustment. The estate is supposed to be solvent.
POWELL HOWLAND,
sept17w3w Administrator.

WOOLLEN PLAIDS—
200 pieces Woollen Plaids;
50 cases Muslin Delaines, new styles;
Just received and for sale by JAMES LOW & CO.,
sept 12-d&w 418 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

State Mass Meeting at Indianapolis.

Another State Mass Meeting of the Democracy will be held in this city, on the SEVENTH OF OCTOBER, one week previous to the State election. Atrangements will be made, and published when made, commensurate with the requirements of the occasion.

It is designed to make this meeting one of the monster gatherings of the season, and one that shall place the party in full battle array preparatory to the hotly contested struggle that is to follow.

The Democratic Press throughout the State are requested to aid in giving publicity to all notices that may be issued in reference to this meeting, and also to aid in getting up such an interest among the people, as shall secure a general attendance from all parts of the State.

DEMOCRATIC GRAND RALLY AND NATIONAL PIC-NIC!

Near Madison, Indiana.

The Democracy of Jefferson county, Ind., will have a Grand Rally, at a Grove near Madison, on the 3d day of October, 1856. Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Wm. Preston, J. C. Breckinridge, Jas. B. Clay and R. W. Woolley, of Kentucky, Hon. A. Hammond, W. B. Beach, Martin M. Ray, and many other distinguished speakers will be present. The people are requested to rally *en masse*. The Democracy of Jefferson county will open their doors and receive the people from abroad, it matters not from what section of our glorious Union they may come.

Grand Mass Meeting at Rushville, Rush Co., ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1st.

DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS

Will be present, and address the citizens upon the leading political topics of the day.

TURN OUT, Democrats, ONE AND ALL, and bring your wives and daughters with you. Only half the usual fare will be charged.

Francis J. Grund.

This gentleman, who has rendered yeoman service in the Democratic cause for years past, both as a speaker and writer for several leading journals of the country, has made a list of appointments for this State, which will be found below. Mr. Grund is a resident of Pennsylvania, and was formerly a Professor in Harvard University. He speaks fluently in five different languages. For force and brilliancy he has few superiors. His speeches, for which appointments are announced in this State, will be made in German, with the exception of the one at Vincennes, which will be in French.

Our friends of the press will aid the Democratic cause by publishing these appointments, and using all proper efforts to secure as large audiences as possible.

Let the German voters every where turn out and hear Mr. Grund, in the language of their own "Father-land."

Mr. G. will speak at the times and places here specified, viz:

Indianapolis, Marion co., Sept. 13th, at 7 p. m.
Palestine, Hancock co., Sept. 15th, at 1 p. m.
Madison, Jefferson co., Sept. 16th, at 7 p. m.
Lawrenceburgh, Dearborn co., Sept. 17th, at 7 p. m.
Pennsylvania, Ripley co., Sept. 18th, at 1 p. m.
Brookville, Franklin co., Sept. 19th, at 1 p. m.
Richmond, Wayne co., Sept. 22d, at 7 p. m.
New Albany, Sept. 23d, at 7 p. m.
Terre Haute, Sept. 24th, at 7 p. m.
Vincennes, Sept. 25th, at 7 p. m.
Evansville, Sept. 26th, at 7 p. m.
Lafayette, Sept. 29th, at 7 p. m.
Logansport, Sept. 30th.
Huntington, October 1st.
Ft. Wayne, Oct. 7th, at 1 p. m.

☞ Gov. Wright has agreed to attend the following political meetings, between now and the October election. We hope our friends will see that notice is given:

Thornton, Boone co., Tuesday, Sept. 16th.
Franklin, Johnson co., Wednesday, Sept. 17th.
Madison, Jefferson co., (Evening,) Wednesday, Sept. 17th.
Kent, Jefferson co., Thursday, Sept. 18th.
Paris, Jennings co., Friday, Sept. 19th.
Lexington, Scott co., Saturday, Sept. 20th.
Pennsylvania, Ripley co., Monday, Sept. 22d.
Versailles, Ridley co., Tuesday, Sept. 23d.
Near Patriot, Mass Meeting of the counties of Ohio and Switzerland, Wednesday, Sept. 24th.
New Albany, Friday, Sept. 26th, Sept. 27th.
Mitchell, Lawrence co., Saturday, Sept. 27th.
Lewisville, Henry co., Tuesday, Sept. 30th.
Peru, Miami co., Monday night, Oct. 6th.
Lagro, Wabash co., Tuesday, Oct. 7th.
Decatur, Adams co., Wednesday, Oct. 8th.
Fort Wayne, Allen co., Thursday, Oct. 9th.
Auburn, DeKalb, co., Friday, Oct. 10th.
Angola, Steuben co., Saturday, Oct. 11th.

To the Public.

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Warren, Kosciusko, co., Sept. 22d, at 1 p. m.
Goshen, Elkhart co., Sept. 23d, at 1 p. m.
South Bend, St. Joseph co., Sept. 24th, at 1 p. m.
Plymouth, Marshall co., Sept. 25th, at 1 p. m.
Laporte, Laporte co., Sept. 26th, at 1 p. m.
Valparaiso, Porter co., Sept. 27th, at 1 p. m.
Crown Point, Lake co., Sept. 29th, at 1 p. m.

☞ A. A. Hammond, Democratic candidate for Lieut. Governor, will address his fellow-citizens at the following places:

Bloomington, Monroe co., Sept. 16th, at 7 p. m.
Mitchell, Lawrence co., Sept. 17th, at 1 p. m.
Salem, Washington co., Sept. 18th, at 1 p. m.
Kokomo, Howard co., Sept. 23d, at 7 p. m.
New London, Howard co., Sept. 24th, at 1 p. m.
Green Town, Howard co., Sept. 25th, at 1 p. m.

From California.

New York, Monday, Sept. 15.

The steamship *George Law* arrived yesterday, bringing San Francisco mails to the 20th ult.

She connected with the *John L. Stevens*, which brought to Panama nearly two millions of specie and five hundred passengers.

The *George Law* left Aspinwall on the 3d and arrived at Havana on the 8th inst. She sent a boat into port at that place to ask leave to land the mails for New Orleans, which was refused. She then sailed for Key West and landed the New Orleans mails.

A steamer would call there to receive them. The *Law* brings $1,600,000 freight. There was no sickness among her passengers.

The *Independence*, from Callao, arrived at Panama, August 31. All were well on board.

The *St. Marys* was still at Panama, and the *Saratoga* at Aspinwall. The crews were well.

The New York and New Orleans packet-ship *Alberton* was wrecked on the Florida Reefs August 28. Also, an unknown French ship with a cargo of Havanna sugar, all total loss, together with several lives.

The Vigilance Committee unconditionally released Judge Terry on the 7th of August.

On the 18th of August the committee had a grand review and parade.

The whole forces numbered from four to five thousand well-appointed troops. The committee had not officially disbanded, but it was understood that its functions ceased for the present, with the demonstration of the 18th.

The several companies retain their arms and organization, and it was reported that the committee would re-assemble in case of necessity.

The committee for the King testimonial report the receipt of $30,000 to be conveyed to trustees for the benefit of the widow and children of the late editor of the Bulletin.

Peaches, melons, &c., of fine quality, and cheap, are abundant in San Francisco. The crops generally are fine.

A very destructive fire had taken place at Diamond Springs, causing the loss of property to the amount of $500,000.

Murders and robberies were numerous in the interior.

On the 12th of August the stage from Comptonville to Marysville, full of passengers, and having on board $100,000 in treasure was attacked by six mounted robbers. The passengers defended themselves bravely. Forty shots were exchanged. The coach was riddled with bullets, and one woman killed. Several others were severely wounded. The robbers were finally obliged to retreat without booty.

The markets at San Francisco were generally dull, and without material change. Provisions are firm. Pork has slightly advanced.—Breadstuffs are firm at full prices. Large shipments continue to Australia.

COMMERCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS BOARD OF TRADE.

OFFICERS:
President—JAMES BLAKE.
Vice Presidents—D. Maguire and S. W. Pierce.
Treasurer and Collector—James H. McKernan.
Secretary—T. B. Elliott.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
William Robson, James M. Ray, R. J. Gatling,
W. R. Stearns, Wm. Y. Wiley.

INDIANAPOLIS WHOLESALE MARKET.

Office of the State Sentinel,
Indianapolis, Sept. 16, 1856.

BEESWAX, ₱ ℔.....20@22
BROOMS, ₱ dl $1.50@2.25
FLOUR, ₱ bbl. $5.50@6.00
FISH—
White,.....6¼@
Mackerel,.....7@7½@
HAY, ₱ Ton,.....$15.00
FRUITS—
Dried Apples, bush. $1.60@1.75
Dried Peaches, $2.50@2.75
FEATHERS.....40@42
GRAIN—
Wheat, bush.....90@1.05
Corn,.....45@50
Oats, bush.....30c
Barley, bush.....$1.20
Rye, bush.....60c
Beans,.....
COFFEE—
Rio, ℔.....12@12½
Java, ℔.....16@18
Laguayra, ℔.....13@13½
CANDLES—
Sterine, ℔.....13¼
Star, ℔.....20c
MOLASSES—
N. O., ₱ gall.....58@60c
SUGAR—
N. O., ℔.....10¼@10½c
Crushed, ℔.....13c
Pulverized, ℔.....13c
Loaf, ℔.....14@15c
SPICES—
Pepper, ℔.....13½c
Alspice, ℔.....15@16c
TEAS—
Y. Hyson, ₱.....40@50c
Imperial, ℔.....50@60c
Gunpowder, ℔.....50@70c
TOBACCO—
Fine Lump, ℔.....23@28c
Virginia, ℔.....25@45c
RICE, ℔.....3¼c
SOAP—
Common, ℔.....6¼c
Castile, ℔.....
Chemical, ₱.....
STARCH, ℔.....8c
SHOT, per bag,.....$2.30
BACON—
Sides ℔.....10@10½c
Shoulders, ℔.....8@10c
Hams, canvassed,.....
BUTTER, ℔.....11¼@12½c
EGGS, doz.....8c
CHEESE, ℔.....10@11c
LARD, ℔.....10c
SALT—
Lake, bbl.....$2.40
Kanawha, bush.....45c
SEEDS—
Clover, bush.....
Timothy, bush.....$3.50
Blue Grass, bush.....$1.00
Flax, bush.....$1.35
TALLOW—
Rendered, ℔.....9½@10c
Rough, ℔.....6c
WOOL—
Tub washed, ℔.....25@28
Pulled,.....25@28
Fleece,.....24@30
Unwashed, ℔.....16@25

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, Sept. 16.

Flour—There was a fair demand for Flour to day, but at lower rates. The sales comprised 200 brls. at $5; 560 brls at $5.88; 190 do choice at the same; 90 do. at $5.63; 100 do. at $5.50, and 180 do. extra, white wheat at $6.10. The receipts during the last 24 hours have been 3,335 brls.

Grain—Sales of 1,500 bush. Oats at 38c. and 500 do. Barley at $1.60.

Whisky—The demand is good and the market firm with sales of 400 brls. at 27½c, and 200 do. from wagons at 27¾c.

Cheese—The market is dull, and the supply rather in excess of the demand, owing to the want of shipping facilities.

Butter—Sales of 12 firkins prime packed at 15c.—The market is firm, with a good demand and light receipts.

Hay—The market is poorly supplied, and prime sells from wagons at $24.

Provisions—There is not much of interest transpiring. Mess Pork is scarce and is held at 19. Bacon is selling in small lots at our last quotations.

Sugar—The market is firm, with a fair demand; sales of hds. at 9¼, 9½ and 10c. for common low fair and good fair.

Coffee—The market is without change; the demand is fair at steady rates; sales of 100 bags at 11@ 11¼c.

Molasses—The market is firm at 58c, with a moderate demand.

Ashes—A sale of 11 casks at 5¼c.—a decline.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 16—P. M.

Flour is dull, with a declining tendency, and prices are irregular; sales to-day of 6,500 brls.

Wheat drooping; total sales only 31,000 bush. at $1.-57@1.58 for red Western, and $1.70@1.71 for white Western. Corn steady; sales of 30,000 bushels at prices merely nominal.

Pork firm; sales of 1,400 brls. Beef firm. Lard steady at 10¾@11¼c. Bacon quiet at 11@11¼c; Hams 9¼c. Shoulders 8¼c. Butter heavy.

Whisky dull.

Coffee quiet; sales of 1,500 bags of Rio; some lots of Java at 14@14½c. Sugar firm; small sales of Muscovado at 7¼@8¼c. Molasses firm.

Linseed Oil steady; sales of 4,000 gallons at $1.

Kentucky Tobacco steady at 9@14c.

Tallow firm; sales of 70,000 lbs at 12c.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

New York, Sept. 15.

For Beeves, at the Washington Drove Yard, corner of Forsyth Street and Forty-fourth street, and at Chas. Shelain's Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson street. For Beeves, Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs at Browning's, in Sixth street, Third avenue, and also at O'Brien's Central Park Head (for Cows, Calves and Beeves only), Sixth street.

AT ALLERTON'S.

The number of Beef Cattle at this market to-day fall short of last week's supply some 1,100 head, notwithstanding, with a good demand, previous prices are maintained, ranging from 9½ to 11c. The receipts for the week amounted to 2335 head, 2278 of which were offered today. From the appearance of things early in the afternoon, the supply would be exhausted. Cows and calves are rather more brisk, and bring prices as high as 70@ $80. Veal Calves continue very brisk, and sell at 6 to 7½c readily. Swine remain scarce, and desirable qualities command fancy price.

The sales for the week were as follows:

2335 Beef Cattle.....$8 50@11 00
47 Cows and Calves.....40 00@80 00
369 Veal Calves.....6@ 7¼
1888 Sheep and Lambs.....2 00@ 6 00

PRICES.

Beef cattle, extra quality, per 100 lbs.....$10.50@11.00
Do good quality.....$ 9.50@10.00
Do common.....$ 8.50@ 9.00
Do inferior.....$ 7.50@ 8.00
Cows and Calves, extra,.....$70.00@80.00
Do good.....$50.00@60.00
Do common.....$35.00@45.00
Do inferior.....25.00@30.00
Veals.....$ 5@ 6½ 6½
Sheep and lambs