State Sentinel.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12, 1856.

Who is to Blame?

About one short month ago, the citizens of Kansas were quiet, peaceable and at work in improving their farms and cultivating their fields and their farms. Col. SUMNER, under the orders of government had constrained all bodies of armed men and disturbers of the peace, to leave the Territory or to submit to good order and to abstain from violence, without shedding a drop of blood and without injury to a single citzen or other person. All indulged the hope that the people of Kansas were to be permitted to regulate their own affairs in their own way, without any interference from outsiders or marauders.—But when all was peace, repose and happiness, the calm was broken by the appearance of JIM LANE and his worse than vandal horde of vagabonds, thieves, robbers and murderers, who, at one fell swoop, precipitated themselves upon that devoted Territory and the people, and committed all kinds of crimes, villainy and rapine which their low character and sunken depravity could invent and execute, a recitation of which in detail would freeze and curdle the blood of any man of proper christian or humane feelings. These outrages again provoked the resistance of the Missourians, and the collection of large forces of pro-slavery men who have rallied to protect the lives and property of their friends and relatives who have settled in Kansas. The reckless and diabolical conduct of LANE's brigands have led to outrages on the other side and now the territory is again drenched in blood and the mad cry and desolating howl of civil war accurses the fair plains of devoted Kansas.

These are the natural consequences of this renewed career of outrage by LANE, backed by his Abolition leaders and advisers, who thought they had destroyed the army of the United States, and who expected that LANE's band of outlaws would go, undisturbed to such lengths as would convulse the whole Union with the utmost agony at the scenes of desolation and of terror which he is so well calculated to execute and perform. Now, who is to blame for the present condition of things in Kansas? Is it not the Abolition, disunion, rule or ruin party who have again brought this calamity upon our country and who are drying up the life blood of the people of Kansas?

Rule or Ruin.

We charge that the Abolitionists are determined to rule or ruin this country and this government. In proof of this charge, we point to their systematic attempts to oppose the execution of the laws of Congress by force, and by the employment of mercenary bands of armed men to effect their purposes. Also, to the fact that they attempted to revolutionize the government, by refusing to vote supplies for its defense and protection. Also, by their acts in reference to the Fugitive Slave Law at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and elsewhere. They are determined, if possible, to bring on a collision between the citizens of the Southern and the Northern States, in the hope that the people will take sides in the conflict as Northern or as Southern men, and embroil the whole country in a bloody civil war. In their eyes, murder, rapine and desolation of the country are all right, if the effect tends to strengthen their political party, and to help them to rule.—They would upturn and destroy our blessed institutions under which we have lived, grown and prospered, as no other nation upon the earth ever flourished and prospered, for the last eighty years; and all this they would do because they desire a change in some measures of government, for the most sinister purposes. The Democracy are content to let well enough alone, and to continue, without change, that system which has poured so many blessings and so much prosperity upon our country, and which has made our land the great and happy home of the friends of human liberty throughout the world. Can the people of this glorious land lend their aid to the carrying out of the designs of these infuriated disunionists, and to permit them to rule or ruin the country?

The Plot Revealed.

There are a few, very few, persons who imagine that the Black Republicans will limit their ambition to the single object of excluding slavery from Kansas and from all new territory. To such we recommend a perusal of the following as the plan of their operations, which we published some months ago, and which is a part of a speech delivered in New York, at a meeting of the Black Republicans. THEODORE PARKER, with HORACE GREELEY, HENRY WARD BEECHER, G. W. JULIAN, J. P. HALE, S. P. CHASE and W. H. SEWARD are the leaders and chiefs of the FREMONT party, and any person who doubts that they all concur in this scheme, so clearly set forth by PARKER, would not believe, though one should rise from the grave. Mr. PARKER said:

"But, rather than one more fugitive slave should be sent back, I would let the Union be broken into fragments no larger than the space upon which this building stands; and then I would place myself upon a little piece of free soil which was not contaminated with my brother's blood. But it seems to me that the dissolution of the Union is unnecessary. Let us see what we can do without disturbing it: The free States can choose for their officers men who are men; men made by nature and not by nature's journeymen. Then let New York pass a personal liberty bill refusing to give up a fugitive slave, and that every slave shall be free when he steps on our soil; then to pass a law to punish kidnappers by imprisonment in the State Prison; then punish those who are in the American slave-trade the same as you do those who are in the African slave-trade.

"All this they could do in Albany without violating the Constitution, for you are a sovereign State and have a right to interpret the Constitution for yourselves. Then, in a national point of view, repeal all fugitive slave bills. Then abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and all the Territories. Abolish the entire slave-trade and make it piracy. Then make slave-holding incapacitate a man from holding any office. Then reconstruct the United States Judiciary—they need not remove the Judge from office, but remove the office from the man. Then, in their places, I would take honest men who love God and love men, and then the Constitution would no longer be a pro-slavery document. There are things in that document that are bad things, which I would tread under my foot. But there are other things which are noble, and they preponderate. Then, at last, I would decree a day, fixed and certain, when each State should abolish slavery, and if they did not do it the Government should take possession of them and form a republican government. In the next six months we can place a Republican man in the Presidential chair, and, if that is accomplished, freedom will triumph."

☞ Operations on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, west of Seymour, are being vigorously prosecuted. The remotest period of completion of the entire road is fixed at the first of

Black Republicanism—The Cloven Foot.

The hollow heartedness of the Black Republican leaders is most strikingly exhibited in their recent legislation on the subject of slavery. In the whole history of our Government, another instance cannot be found where the attempt has been made to convert free territory into slave territory, and to establish slavery in the Territories by act of Congress, as was done by DUNN's bill, which these Black Republicans passed by a vote of 88 to 74.

Every Black Republican member of the House, present at the passage of that bill, with a single exception, voted for it. By their vote on that bill they declared themselves in favor of taking a portion of the free territory of New Mexico and adding it to Kansas, in which they legalized slavery, until the first of January, 1858. By that vote they also established the following propositions:

That slavery can exist in Territories.

That slaves can be born upon such soil.

That they can be taken from hence as slaves to eternal bondage.

That they may be taken to other Territories.

Another feature is:

That it sanctions the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, giving it fresh vitality and vigor.

It must be borne in mind that this bill applies to Nebraska as well as Kansas, thus legalizing slavery where it has not heretofore existed, and where there is no local law to protect or sustain it. Look at the practical doctrines established by that bill. To the clause restoring the Missouri compromise, is affixed the following proviso:

Provided, however, That any person lawfully held to service in either of said territories, shall not be discharged from such service by reason of such repeal, if such person shall be permanently removed from such territory or territories prior to the first day of January, 1858; and *any child or children born in either of said territories of any female lawfully held to service*, if in like manner removed without said territories before the expiration of said date, shall not be by reason of anything in this act emancipated from any service it might have owed had this act never been passed. *And provided, further*, that any person lawfully owing service in any other State *or territory* of the United States and escaping into either the territory of Kansas or Nebraska may be reclaimed and removed to the person or place where such service is due, under any *law of the United States* which shall be in force upon the subject.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER, of Ohio, was the only Black Republican in the House, who voted against this singular compound of infamy and folly. By his own showing, this bill makes greater concessions to slavery than any other proposition that ever received a majority in either branch of Congress. Under date of July 30th, he writes:

We passed Dunn's bill for Kansas yesterday in a very objectionable manner. It has many good provisions, but it extends the Fugitive Law over Kansas and Nebraska, and perpetuates slavery there until 1858, and makes all children born therein up to that time, of slave mothers, slaves. This was too much for me. I have always said—and now repeat my pledges—that I will never vote to recognize slavery. I will never vote to mak any human being a slave. I will never vote to extend slavery one single foot. I will never vote for the Fugitive Slave Law or its extension over any free territory. I therefore voted against Dunn's bill, solitary and alone of all our party.

If the testimony is not yet strong enough against these hypocritical "shriekers for freedom," let us bring up Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and see what he says. Referring to the same provisions which we have quoted, he says:

Now if those provisos do not constitute a political ipecac for the soul of an anti-slavery man, then I much mistake the basis of anti-slavery principles in him. Look at them for a moment. They acknowledge that slavery does and can exist in those territories; that slaves can be born upon that soil—that they can be taken from thence to interminable bondage and labor on the rice swamps and upon the Gehena's of cotton at the South. And furthermore, that they may be taken to other territories of the United States, thus impliedly admitting what every freedom and constitution loving man desires, i. e., that slavery can exist in the territories under the Constitution. It effectually ignores the old, true doctrine, that if slavery has any existence whatever, it has it by positive State law; and where that private code of *might* does not exist, every man leaps into life a freeman, his freeman's right being the gift of the God who gave him being. Another feature of these provisos is found in its sanctions of the infamous fugitive slave enactments of 1850—a code for the rendition of fugitives from slavery that is revolting to every Northern and Western nature."

All the infamies of this precious document are not yet fully stated. Not having gone quite far enough in their concessions to slavery, in the provisos above quoted, they introduce a couple of sections specially recognizing and continuing in force all those odious laws of the bogus Legislature, which the Senate in their bill declared to be null and void, and which the House refused to act upon.

Such is the picture which Black Republicanism has drawn of itself, and now presents to the gaze of the American people.

Reader, how do you like it?

Hollow Hearted Friendship.

How do the pretended friends of HENRY CLAY, those who affect to cherish his honor and his reputation as they would guard the apple of their eye, display their high regard for his memory? Answer: By calumniating and traducing the character of his son, JAS. B. CLAY. This is a poor way of manifesting friendship and regard for the memory of the father, by villifying and endeavoring to disgrace and malign the son. JAMES B. CLAY was the favorite of his father during his life time; and he left with this son the archives of his long and glorious existence, the home of his life which he so devoutly loved, and bequeathed to him the protection of his history. Now, a few miserable things, whom Mr. CLAY never deigned to notice while he lived, set themselves up to condemn and abuse his son because he will not desecrate the name of CLAY by becoming a disunionist and a supporter of FREMONT for President.

Mass Meeting at Greencastle.

The Democrats had another fine meeting at Greencastle, in Putnam county, on Wednesday. About fifteen thousand people were in attendance.

The speakers for the occasion were, Gov. WRIGHT, Gov. WILLARD, Judge FRANKLIN, J. C. TURK, S. H. BUSKIRK, and J. G. DAVIS.

The proceedings were all of a cheering and harmonious character, and such as to inspire our friends with the utmost confidence of success in the seventh district.

Mr. Davis' election to Congress is put down as certain, and that too, by a very large majority.

Putnam county is good for a handsome Democratic majority.

In the evening, a meeting was held at the Court House. The speakers were Messrs. WILLARD, WRIGHT and DAVIS.

Boone County.

Democrats, remember the mass meeting, at Thorntown, Boone County, on Tuesday next! The Democracy of Boone are expecting a large delegation from Marion, on that occasion. An excursion train will leave this city in the morning, so as to enable passengers to reach the place of meeting at about 10 o'clock, A. M., and return the same evening.

Every Democrat who can leave home must pay his respects to "Old Boone," on Tuesday.

Fremont and Robinson.

The California papers by the last arrival comment in pretty plain terms upon the letter of FREMONT published some months since endorsing the bogus Governor ROBINSON of Kansas. As a specimen of their comments upon that letter we present to our readers with an extract from the San Francisco *Globe*, of the 26th ult., which, it will be perceived, substantiates to the letter all we said when the missive in question saw the light concerning the California history of ROBINSON, his digraceful connection with FREMONT's election to the United States Senate, F.'s political career in California, &c., &c. The extract is as follows:

Let us examine their relative positions at that time. In our judgment no two persons were so wide apart in feeling, in interest and in sentiment, as these two gentlemen. Colonel Fremont was considered then, by all classes, at the head of the large Mexican Land Grant holders, while, on the other hand, Dr. Robison was at the head of the Squatters or Settlers.—Every person then supposed they hated each other cordially, and it was considered that they could as readily unite as oil and water. Never did two fractions become more embittered towards one another than the factions which these two gentlemen represented. Indeed they resorted to bloody war to maintain their power. Dr. Robinson, it was well known, was the chief of the Squatters forces in what was called the Squatter riot or war of 1850, in Sacramento.

"In that bloody contest he was badly wounded, and for the part he had taken in it, he was arrested, imprisoned and indicted. Several of the best citizens in that city were killed during the progress of the fight. In the midst of the confusion which this event created in political parties, he was, while a prisoner, elected to the Legislature. When the time came for the assembling of the members of that body, the friends of the numerous candidates for the United States Senate, as well as those who were anxious to carry through the Vallejo Capital and other measures, succeeded in having him bailed out that he might be able to take his seat in the Assembly. There he played his card admirably until the indictment against him was squashed. But it was a notorious fact that he refused every open overture made him by Colonel Fremont's friends to vote for that gentleman. Indeed, he could not vote for him, without incurring the deepest indignation of the settlers.

He soon, however, became thoroughly corrupt and for some reason unknown to us, finally voted for Colonel Fremont for United States Senator several times. No sooner was this fact known, than the settlers or squatters of Sacramento, and everywhere else in the State, disowned and denounced him. They branded him as a traitor—charged him with corruption. So great was the indignation of this class of our people that Robinson felt that his life was not altogether safe as long as he lived among those whom he had so greatly wronged and outraged, by voting for Colonel Fremont. He therefore surreptiously left the State, never more to return to it. In proof of this fact we refer to Gov. Bigler, Governor Johnson, Major Hardenburg, H. E. Robinson, Esq., E. J. C. Kewen, Esq., Judge Ralston, and others who can testify that Robinson did bring down on himself the indignation of the squatters, for voting for Colonel Fremont, and did not leave the State because he had lost the confidence of his constituents, for this act. In the face of these facts—in the face of Colonel Fremont's expressed pro slavery opinions in California, we find these two gentlemen on the Atlantic side of the Continent, congratulating each other that while in this State they harmonized and co-operated together—together opposed the nullifiers and Nebraska men, and for so doing they were proscribed—that for these and other reasons they are perfectly consistent in being now members and leaders of the Republican party. It is impossible for these gentlemen to thus impose on the public."

The Presidential Election.

The most abstruse and complex points of controversy are sometimes solvable by the plain principles of common sense. We would apply this to the great, debatable issue involved in the pending presidential campaign.

The President, as the head of the government, has to represent the great body of the people in taking charge of their business and protecting their interests. He is the responsible person to whom all the people look, and he is held amenable as such. To show the practical relations between the people and President, the consequences involved, and the proprieties that should govern the people in their choice of a President, we will illustrate by asking the following plain, common-sense question:

Suppose a firm engaged in a very large, extended and complicated business, and it was made indispensably necessary to intrust it to the control and management of some one man, who was to take their place and represent their interests; who is it most likely the firm would select? Would it be a person wholly inexperienced in the peculiar character of the business, without any of the appropriate training to qualify him for the task, whose habits and pursuits had been altogether alien to all the wants of that especial class of business, with no security against the hazards of a novice? Would it be a person whose testimonials of character and recommendation were from speculators, office-brokers, and political lottery-dealers, who were to share the fortunes of their endorser? Or would it be a stable and reliable person, qualified by long training, long experience, profound wisdom, careful habits, laborious industry, and substantial fidelity; whose schooling and training had been to take him through all the degrees of preparation; whose diploma was qualification, and whose character was stainless? Which of the *two* persons would the intelligent, prudent, and careful firm select for the high trust and safe reliance in conducting their business honorably, honestly, safely, sagaciously, and prosperously? There ought to be but one answer; and there would be but one, if the people would not make the Presidential election exclusively political, to be influenced by a thousand extraneous considerations, as potential as the actual merits of the case.—If they would reduce this tumultuous controversy to the rules that govern business, it would simplify the vexed question, and lead to the harmony and safety of the counting-house and factory in decisions of business. In this Presidential matter, the people are the business firm, and the President is their agent or representative. Strip the question of its extraneous political vestments, and it is business, in the acceptation of the term.—To this simple standard we wish to see the matter brought.

If sound, common-sense rules govern business in the private and ordinary relations of life as the best guarantee for success, why should they not apply to the popular will bearing upon the great concerns of a nation? The greater the consequences involved, the greater the obligation to pursue the best defined path of safety and success.—*Washington Union.*

OUTRAGE ON THE SISTERS OF CHARITY IN GLASGOW.—Whilst we are told that Miss Nightingale who has just returned from the East, "to her home in Derbyshire, will be accompanied in her future career, by honor, love, obedience, and troops of friends," the Sisters of Charity, in Glasgow, have been mobbed in broad noonday in the public streets of that prosperous city! Men and women, says the *Free Press*, joine l in this wanton and disgraceful outrage, without provocation. What provocation have these saintly women ever given—what provocation could they give? With out the slightest cause for violence and brutality, that would disgrace the savage, the mild and unobtrusive Sisters were waylaid, the veils which shrouded their features, torn from their countenances, on which humility had impressed its heavenly features, their persons elbowed, jostled an profaned by the rude hands of the lawless multitude—their ears shocked and their hearts rent with language to which modesty could not listen with out horror and disgust, while every insult and indignity was offered to them that could wound, afflict, and alarm their pure hearts. Why, or wherefore, this disgraceful part was played, no one can tell, unless it be that—

The devil was piqued such sainship to behold.

☞ One of the most charming actresses of Paris, Miss EUDOXIE LAURENT, has just been engaged to visit the Russian capital. She is the most lovely female, it is said, of all Paris, and great lamentations are made at her departure. Her wardrobe, containing all that was most beautiful in the way of jewelry, &c., filled 60 trunks.

The Republican Platform.

The striking similarity of the leading article in the Black Republican creed, to the old Tory doctrine contended for, under the reign of George the Third, is not, perhaps, so generally known as it ought to be. Certain it is, that the broad assumption that Congress has sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, is not one that will bear the test of investigation, or one that will soon receive the sanction of the American people. It was the assumption of that principle that drove the colonies to a separation from the British Government. It was resisted by the colonies, and has since been virtually repudiated by the American people whenever it has been attempted to be enforced. As proof of the fact, we call attention to the following record which we find in the Dayton *Empire:*

The British Parliament contended for the absolute power (or, in the words of the Republican platform, its "sovereign power") over the inhabitants of the British Territories—and in March, 1766, the following declaratory resolution passed the House of Commons, the House of Lords, and received the royal signature:

"*Resolved*, That the King's Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of lords spiritual and lords temporal, and commons of Great Britain, in parliament assembled, had, hath and of right ought to have full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, subjects of the crown of Great Britain, in all cases whatsoever."

This was the English Tory doctrine directly antagonistic to the principles laid down by our ancestors. Now compare this doctrine with the third resolution of the Republican platform, the chief plank in it. It reads:

"*Resolved*, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and imperative duty of Congress to prohibit in the territories those twin relics of barbarism, poligamy and slavery."

The resolution contains, in substance, the precise doctrine of the English Tory resolution just quoted. Let any one make the comparison. He has only to change the names to make it identically the same. The Tory ministry of George III claimed in 1776 for the British Congress, sovereign power over our ancestors, the inhabitants of the British territories. The Republican party of 1856 claims the same power for an American Congress over our brethren in the American territories.

But let us search history further. After a multitude of contentions upon the respective rights of the mother country and the colonies, a Congress was called "to state their rights."—It assembled in Philadelphia. And on the 14th of October, 1774, the members of this general Congress declared with unexampled unanimity:

1. "That they are entitled to life, liberty and prosperity; and they never ceded to any foreign power whatever a right to dispose of either without their consent."

2. "That our ancestors, who first settled these colonies, were, at the time of their emigration from the mother country, entitled to all the rights, liberties, and immunities of free and natural born subjects, within the realm of England."

3. "That by such emigration, they have by no means forfeited, surrendered, or lost any of those rights, but that they were, and their descendants now are, entitled to the exercise and enjoyment of all such of them, as their local circumstances, enabled them to exercise and enjoy."

4. "That the foundation of English liberty and of all free governments, is a right in the people to participate in their legislative council; and, as the English colonists are not represented, and from their local and other circumstances, cannot properly be represented in the British Parliament, they are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation, in their several provincial legislatures, where their right of representation can alone be preserved in all cases of taxation and internal policy, subject only to the negative of their sovereign in such a manner as has been heretofore used and accustomed."—*Pitkin's U. S. Vol.* 1285.

Now we adopt this declaration of rights by our ancestors, as our argument in favor of the Democratic policy in the question of territorial governments. It is our argument in favor of the doctrine of non-intervention. We will adopt it as our platform.

We say that our brethren who emigrate to Kansas or our other Territories, lose none of their rights, privileges or franchises by so doing; that if they possess the powers as republicans of regulating their own domestic affairs in the States, they possess it in the Territories; that if they make their own laws in the States, they can make them in the Territories; and if they have a right to decide upon the question of slavery in the States, they can pass upon it in the Territories. And we say, in addition, (in almost the identical words of our ancestors,) that it is the foundation of American liberty and of all free governments that the people have a right to participate in their legislative council; and that if they are not represented in Congress or in the Federal Government, the people of the Territories are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation, in their several Territories legislatures, where they are represented, in all cases of internal and domestic policy. Let us pause here to inquire if the people of Kansas and of our national Territories are represented in the Federal Government.—The people of the States vote for the members of the Senate, and for the President. But the people of the Territories have no such privileges. They have no United States Senator; their delegate to Congress has no vote; they have no vote for President, who signs the laws passed by both Houses. Is it not monarchial and anti-republican to claim that the people of these Territories shall be under the "sovereign power of Congress," when they have no voice in electing their Congress? Is it not erecting a depotism in our very midst? Is it not placing the lives, liberty and property of our fellow-citizens in the hands of irresponsible and frequently designing demagogues? And is not the Democratic doctrine of "leaving the people free to regulate their own domestic institutions," the only true doctrine, the doctrine of our forefathers, for which they did battle and achieved our independence. And, on the contrary, is not the Republican doctrine the very identical one put forth by George III and his ministry, adopted by the House of Commons, and endorsed in the House of Lords.

The comparison cannot be denied. We have a Tory Party in our midst. We need not be surprised, then, that that party should receive the caresses and helping hand of our aristocrat to brethren across the waters.

[From the Portland Argus.]

"The Democrats wish to Extend Slavery."

Whenever you hear a man say that the only distinguished characteristic of the Democratic party, at the present time, is that it favors the extension of slavery, you may be certain that the man who utters it, either knowingly states that which is false, or else that he is so much blinded by his prejudices that he is unable to state the truth. It is an assertion entirely destitute of foundation.—Where is the proof? Is it in the Nebraska bill, or in the Cincinnati platform? Not a word of it. Not a syllable or line, in any law of Congress, carries the institution of slavery into any one of the Territories.—More than all this, even the Southern Democracy have never asked of Congress the enactment of any such laws.

B. F. Hallett, Esq., in his oration at Keene, N. H., July 4th, fairly meets the question, as follows:

The Democratic party takes no position in favor of slavery. It does not propose, nor does the South ask for any legislation from Congress to establish or extend slavery. The Democratic party mean to take care of the best interests of these twenty-five millions of white men at home, and keep the country open as an asylum for the oppressed of other lands. They leave the slave population just where God and the Constitution placed them, in the hands of the people of the States, who have the whole responsibility of the evil or good that results from the institution, and must answer at the day of judgment for that great responsibility. There the Democracy, with an abiding trust in Providence to work out the destiny of the race, leave slavery with non-intervention by Congress, pro or con in the matter—while on the other hand "fools" (in political economy and fanatics in party politics) undertake to "rush in where angels" (and statesmen) "fear to tread," and break up the whole Union by sectional agitation, without even the probable chance, or semblance of a practical plan or policy by which they can free a single slave in this broad land. They have not done it by twenty-five years of bitter clamor and vituperation of the South, and they will not do it if God should permit them to go on in their "railing accusations" for another twenty five years."

From Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.

Letters from Liverpool say that the steamship Cambria would take the place of the Arabia on Saturday, the 30th, and that the Arabia would be despatched as an extra steamer.

"The Fires of '40 Rekindled."

Early in the campaign in Ohio in exaggerated accounts of Black Republican meetings, in Black Republican journals, we saw often used the expression at the head of this article. It is true "the fires of '40 are rekindled;" not, however, by the party who has, properly, administered upon the few effects of the "late Whig party," but by the Democracy. Never since '40 have such meetings been held in Ohio. Never was the Democracy more alive. Look at some of them—Cincinnati, Hamilton, Springfield, Georgetown, Columbus, Piqua, Bellefontaine, Gallion, Salem, Zanesville, Mt. Vernon, Urbana, Marion, Chillicothe, Cleveland, Dayton, and others not now remembered, have had meetings, numbering from five to thirty thousand, and yet the campaign is but fairly begun. The true friends of the Constitution and the Union will leave no stone unturned in their efforts to redeem Ohio from the blight that for two years has fastened upon her people. We say, Democrats, go on; put forth, as you have been doing, every effort, and success will be yours.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Profession and Practice.

The Albany *Evening Journal* reminds us of the hero of one of Moliere's plays, who offers the most frantic opposition at every attempt which is made to relieve him of his real or fancied complaints. The *Journal*, after furnishing its readers with a sort of "shriek-for-freedom" abstract of the territorial laws of Kansas, exclaims:

"These are what the Republicans of the House voted not to enforce; and what Messrs. Haven, Whitney, and Mr. Marshall, Mr. Fillmore's closest friends, voted to enforce by the use of United States troops; and their votes carried it. Without their help the Buchanan men would have been powerless."

The *Journal* prudently omits to state that the Black Republicans refused to touch the pacification bill of Senator Toombs, and that immediately after the passage of the army bill, Mr. Whitney, of New York, offered a resolution repealing the territorial laws of Kansas, which resolution our Black Republican Congress refused to consider. "They might, correctly states the *Day Book*, "have passed it in twenty minutes had they chosen to do so; but no, they de not want these laws repealed; they afford them half their electioneering stock and capital, and without listening to Mr. Whitney's motion, the friends of "nigger freedom" adjourned Congress *sine die!*" So much for profession *vs.* practice.—*Wash. Union.*

A GOOD CUSTOMER.—Wm. Goodwin, Esq., of this city commenced insuring his life in the "Amicable Society," in London, in the year 1822, paying $30 per annum for a $1000 insurance, and continued to do so until he arrived in the United States, which was in 1832, and three years longer. After his arrival here, he had to pay $15 per year extra *for the risk of living in this short-lived country.* This was the rule of the directors of that institution in the Old World.

In 1836, he declined paying the extra tax, and commenced insuring with the New York Trust Company, at New York, Charles Robinson, Esq., of this city, agent, to which company he annually pays $17 15. Since '36 he has continued so to insure, to the present time, which makes 37 years of insurance.—It will thus be conceded that he is truly, not only a long liver, but an extraordinarily good customer.—*New Haven Palladium.*

Benton County Swamp Land Sale.

WE the undersigned Auditor and Treasurer of Benton County, in the State of Indiana, do hereby give notice, that on the 5th day of September, A. D., 1856, there will be offered for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the the Court House door in the town of Oxford in said County, and from day to day, until all of the following described Swamp Lands have been offered for sale, to wit:

	SECTION.	TOWNSHIP.	RANGE.
s h f s e q r			
s h f s w q r			
n w q r s w q r	33	26	6
s e q r	32	26	6
n f s w q r	25	26	6
s e q r n e	30	26	7
s w q r n e	2	24	8
n e q r n w q r	2	24	8
s w q r n w q r	4	24	8
w h f s e q r	4	24	8
n e q r s e q r	4	24	8
n e q r n e q r	5	24	8
n h s w q r	5	24	8
n e q r s w q r	5	24	8
s w q r n w q r	5	24	8
n f s e q r	6	24	8
n w q r n e q r	6	24	8
c h f n w q r	6	24	8
n e q r s w q r	35	25	8
n f s e q r	35	25	8
s w q r s e q r	35	25	8
s e q r s w q r	35	25	8
s w q r n w q r	25	25	8
n w q r s w q r	29	25	8
s w q r s e q r	15	25	8
s w q r s w q r	15	25	8
n h n w q r	8	25	8
n w q r n e q r	8	25	8
s e q r n e q r	6	25	8
n h s w q r	27	26	8
n f n e q r	27	26	8
s w q r s w q r	27	26	8
s w q r s e q r	22	26	8
n e q r s e q r	22	26	8
n h q r	22	26	8
n f n w q r	22	26	8
n e q r n e q r	20	26	8
n f n w q r	20	26	8
s h f s e q r	18	26	8
s h f s w	29	26	8
w h f s e q r	29	26	8
s w q r n w q r	33	26	8
s w q r s w q r	31	26	8
n w q r s e q r	22	24	9
o h f w q r	22	24	9
w h f n e q r	22	24	9
c h f n w q r	22	24	9
n w q r n e q r	21	24	9
n f s e q r	15	24	9
s h f s w q r	15	24	9
s h f n e q r	15	24	9
s e q r n w q r	15	24	9
s w q r	15	24	9
s w q r n e q r	30	25	9
n h f n w q r	30	25	9
s w q r s w q r	19	25	9
c h f n e q r	5	25	9
s w q r s e q r	5	25	9
s e q r n w q r	8	25	9
s e q r n w q r	18	25	9
s w q r	7	25	9
n h f s e q r	7	25	9
s w q r s e q r	7	25	9
w h f n e q r	7	25	9
c h f n w q r	7	25	9
w h f n w q r	7	25	9
s w q r s e q r	34	26	9
w h s w q r	33	26	9
c h f s e q r	29	26	9
n f s w q r	29	26	9
n e q r s w q r	29	26	9
s w q r n w q r	29	26	9
n e q r s e q r	36	24	10
n w q r s e q r	36	24	10
n e q r n e q r	36	24	10
c h f n w q r	36	24	10
n w q r n w q r	36	24	10
n e q r s w q r	36	24	10
w h f	35	24	10
n h n e q r	35	24	10
n f s e q r	35	24	10
s w q r s e q r	35	24	10
s w q r n e q r	35	24	10
h f s w q r	24	24	10
s e q r n w q r	24	24	10
c h f n d n w q r	26	24	10
s e q r	23	24	10
n h s w q r	23	24	10
s e q r n e q r	23	24	10
n w q r s w q r	36	25	10
w h f n w q r	36	25	10
s h f s w q r	26	25	10
n w q r s w q r	26	25	10
n e q r n e q r	26	25	10
s e q r s e q r	24	25	10
n h f n e q r	13	25	10
w h f s e q r	12	25	10
n e q r s e q r	12	25	10
n e q r	12	25	10
c h f s w q r	12	25	10
c h f n w q r	12	25	10
n e q r s e q r	11	25	10
s w q r s w q r	23	26	10
Attest, HARTLEY T. HOWARD, Auditor.			
THOS. STENGEL, Treasurer,			[July 3.

STATE OF INDIANA, } May Term, A. D., 1856.
Supreme Court.
William Odell, } Appeal from the Johnson Circuit
vs. } Court.
Thomas Stephens.

NOW come the Appellant by his Attorney, and proves to the satisfaction of the Court that the Appelee is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Whereupon it is ordered that the Appellee be and appear before this Court at the State House, in the city of Indianapolis, on the Fourth Monday of November next, to answer the Appellant's errors filed herein, or else they will be proceeded upon in his absence.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published for three weeks, successively, in the Indiana State *Sentinel*, a newspaper printed weekly in the city of Indianapolis, and State of Indiana.

And this cause is continued till the next term.

W. B. BEACH, C. S. C.
per JOS. S. KENTNEY, Deputy.

aug26-w3w

SOLID BLACK PRINTS—
5 cases received and for sale by
JAMES LOW & CO.,
410 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

jy18

Something that Interests every Man

West's Patent Galvanic Cement FOR ROOFING!

THE subscribers are now prepared to cover roofs of buildings with a new and better article than ever before known.

The public are aware that our Government has had scientific men experimenting, and that it has been the study of Architects and Builders for years, to discover an article for roofing purposes that would stand the sudden changes of the weather, and be impervious to fire and water, and remain a permanent fixture. As yet, nothing has been obtained without costing more than the people wish. The contraction, expansion and rusting of metal roofs, are so great in this changeable climate, that they become useless, unless being repaired at a great expense yearly. Shingles are not fire proof, and cannot be used on flat roofs,—and the various compositions and cements that have been brought into use for roofing, do not stand the action of the weather, but run when it is warm, and crack when it is frosty; and after one or two years become crumbly and worthless. Whereas, the Inventor of the Galvanic Cement has labored 20 years to combine article to obviate those difficulties, and can testify from his long experience and numerous testimonials from reliable persons who have had his combination applied to their buildings, that his Cement is the cheapest and best articles ever before known, and is also admirably adapted to Cars, Steamboats, &c. The combination of this Cement is such, that is calculated for entire new roofs, flat or steep, covering over old shingles without removing them, lining eve troughs, seeming around battlements, chimneys and sky-lights. Two coats of the Cement applied to tin roofs, will prevent them from rusting, and leaking, and remain a permanent fixture, at one-quarter the expense a new roof would cost. See testimonials.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. April 5, 1855.

Mr. S. C. Hill solicited the job of covering with his Cement, a new brick building which I erected last season. Wishing to prove the article in every particular, I told him if he could make an old roof tight in a difficult place where two roofs came together, upon which I expended several hundred dollars, I might give him the new building to cover. He done it to my entire satisfaction, and I can recommend his Cement as the cheapest and best covering now in use, to the public for all roofing purposes, and is a permanent fixture against fire and water. H. E. BREWSTER.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. June 12, 1855.

MR. S. C. HILL.—*Sir:* The facts within my knowledge of the durability, &c., of West's Galvanic Cement, are these: Fourteen years ago last July, I had Mr. West to repair the roof of my brick house with his Galvanic Cement. I had for a long time been troubled with its leaking about the chimney and scuttle, and had tried various ways to remedy it, but without success. Mr. West applied his Cement and completely remedied the defects, so that it has never leaked since, and to all appearances, the work is as perfect to-day as the day it was put on. After Mr. West got through with the job, there was a small quantity of the Cement left in a dish which I threw out on the water-stone which conveys the water from the spout across the side-walk: I have lately examined it with a hammer and find it as hard as the stone itself. It is there now and any person can see it who has the desire to do so. I have no hesitation in saying, that I deem the Galvanic Cement perfectly fire and water-proof. C. H. URENBENTZ.

We concur with the above certificates, believing West's Galvanic Cement Roofing to be the most economical and best roof of the age.

S. V. MATTHEWS,
BARNARD SLOCUM,
E. R. WICKS,
STEPHEN BASTABLE.

SYRACUSE, June 16, 1855.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICES FOR ACADEMICAL YEAR, 185.

EXAMINATION of the Classes will take place on the 1st, 2d and 4th of August.

The Board of Trustees will meet on the 2d of August, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Baccalaureate address will be delivered to the Senior Class by President DAILY, on the 3d of August, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Annual Address before the Athenian Society, will be delivered on the evening of the 4th of August, by Rev. J. D. BUTLER, A. M., Prof of Wabash College.

The Annual Address before the Society of the Alumni, will be delivered on the 5th of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Hon. GEORGE G. WRIGHT, A. M., of Iowa, an Alumnus of the University.

The Annual Address before the Philomathean Society, will be delivered on the evening of the 5th of August, by Prof. D. READ, L. L. D.

Wednesday, 6th of August, is Commencement day. The exercises will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The next term of the University, thereafter, will begin on the 25th of September.

WM. K. EDWARDS,
Prest. Board of Trust'ees.

July2w4w

DOROTHEA BEARD, } STATE OF INDIANA,
vs. } Marion County, SS.
JOHN BEARD.

IN MARION CIRCUIT COURT of Marion Co., in the State of Indiana. OCTOBER Term, A. D., 1856.

Be it Known, that on this first day of July, in the year 1856