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DAILY SENTINEL.
THURSDAY.....AUGUST 4

The Gubernatorial Contest.
We find the following well timed remarks upon the Gubernatorial contest in the New Albany *Ledger*, which we take pleasure in reproducing. There is no necessity for any unpleasant feeling among the friends of either of the prominent candidates spoken for the next nomination for Governor, and none should be permitted. The strongest man for the position should be nominated, whichever it may be, and the nomination should be made under such circumstances as to combine the entire strength of the party. The *Ledger* says:

"The contest for the Gubernatorial nomination before the Democratic State Convention, is 'assuming proportions' (as the Emperor Napoleon would say), which we fear are scarcely to the 'interests' of the Democratic party. The principal competitors for Governor, as our readers are aware, are Hon. C. L. Dunham, at present Secretary of State, and Hon. Thomas J. Hendricks, the successor of the General Land Office, Dr. James S. Atchon, formerly of Clark county, and now Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, has also many friends who, knowing his sterling integrity, would be highly gratified to see him receive the nomination, but whether he intends to present his name to the Convention we cannot say."

Messrs. Dunham and Hendricks, however, are savoried in the field, and, by themselves, their friends, are actually seeking the nomination. The position of Governor of such a State as Indiana is a honorable one, and one worthy the ambition of honorable men, and, therefore, it would be unreasonable to object to the use of honorable means to secure a nomination which will very probably be but the prelude to an election. We think we see the symptoms, however, of a more animated contest for this nomination than are consistent with the harmony and efficiency of the Democratic organization, and a division of the party for the time being, which, we suppose, will result in allowing their feelings for their favorite candidate to betray them into harsh expressions against the other, which they may have occasion to regret, that we write these lines. For ourselves we think the principles of the Democratic party would find an able defender in either of them, on the stump, and that either is capable of upholding the honor and dignity which should reside in the Chief Executive of the State."

Yours, Hendricks and Dunham are not unknown to the people of Indiana. The former was for one term a member of Congress from the central district, but was defeated, like Mr. Dunham, for re-election during the Know-Nothing, anti-Nebraska furor of 1854. During his brief term of service, however, Mr. Hendricks won for himself a reputation for ability and attention to business of which any new member might feel proud. His retirement from Congress Mr. Dunham has occupied in the right and honorable position of Commissioner of the General Land Office, and has given general satisfaction in the discharge of its duties. Since he has held the office, the lands of Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota have been brought into market, and to manage, successfully, the vast interests which the Government and the people have in that property is, of itself, evidence of superior administrative ability.

Dunham represented the second district for twenty years for four years. His history is familiar to the Democracy of this portion of Indiana, he having resided in Washington and Jackson counties ever since he came to Indiana, and it is unnecessary to speak of it at length. It is sufficient to say, that as a member of Congress he was confessedly one of the ablest ever sent from Indiana, and his speeches are second in eloquence to those of any member of the House. Under the resignation of Col. McClellan, Mr. Dunham was appointed by Gov. Willard Secretary of State, which position he now holds. As a popular orator, convincing and logical, without attempting at rhetorical display, Mr. Dunham has few superiors.

We hear much in the Republican papers about one of these gentlemen—Mr. Dunham—being the candidate of the "Bright faction," while the other—Mr. Hendricks—is the candidate of the "Dull faction." We know not on what grounds these assertions are based. We apprehend, however, they are more imaginary than real. During the LeCompton controversy both, we regret to say, were supporters of that measure, and to that extent neither can have the sympathies of the Anti-LeCompton Democrats. But this is a measure of the past and not of the present, and should not, we think, be made an issue in this contest. If it is, the Anti-LeCompton Democracy must look beyond the gentlemen now in the field for a leader. We trust that both Dunham and Hendricks now stand upon the broad platform of Popular Sovereignty, so ably set forth and advocated by Judge Douglas—a doctrine to which nineteen-twentieths of the Democrats of Indiana fully and unreservedly subscribe.

With two such candidates—whose antecedents so closely resemble and whose present position is so nearly identical—there is no room for any hope that we may not result in violent contention or unjust discriminations and discriminations on the part of their friends. There is no occasion for engendering any such feeling, and the interests of the Democratic party require that there shall be none such.

The Laws of 1850 in Force.

The laws of the last Legislature, probably went into force on the 2d inst. It was not a fault of the Secretary of State that they did not go into operation on the 1st of July, as the Statutes were sent to all the counties in the State, at the law prescribes, in ample time, if they had been promptly delivered by the agents employed for that purpose, for them to have taken effect at that date. The great delay has been occasioned by the non-delivery or loss of the box sent to Vermillion county, by the Express Company, receipts having been received some time ago from all the other counties. The loss of this box was attributed by the Secretary of State last

Saturday, another was sent to this county, and measures taken for its prompt delivery, so that the law will probably take effect from the 2d inst. The proclamation will be issued as soon as the official notification is received from the Clerk of Vermillion county, that the laws have been received by him for distribution, which is expected to-day.

Popular.

The Detroit Free Press says the Black Republican doctrine of intervention by Congress in the affairs of the Territories, is exceedingly popular among the Opposition at the South. The Opposition State Convention in Georgia lately resolved that Congress can legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories—precisely what the Philadelphia platform resolved—but only in one way, for its protection; while the Black Republicans insist that the legislation must be for its exclusion—the same principle exactly, with only a difference of application. The Georgia Black Republicans have infinite faith in the virtues of intervention.

The BALLOON ASCENSION.—Arrangements were completed yesterday with Professor Wise for an ascension on the 16th inst. The voyage will be a trans-continental one, the object being to reach, if possible, the Atlantic shore. Mr. Wise will probably be accompanied by a citizen of Lafayette.

The ascension will take place at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, from the Court-house square. The balloon "Spider," in which the ascension is to be made, arrived yesterday, and will be immediately re-coated and outlined for a long voyage. Arrangements will be made to run special trains on all the lines of railroad leading to the city for the accommodation of persons from abroad who may desire to witness the ascension.—*Lafayette Journal*, August 3.

KOSENTH'S FAMILY AND HIS MOURNERS.—The Birmingham Journal has learned from private information that M. Kozenth's family were preparing to proceed to Italy, and were to have departed on Saturday, but the news of the peace arrested their preparations. On Thursday eve they received a telegram from M. Kozenth, announcing his safe arrival in Switzerland. He thus seems to have lost no time in leaving Italy immediately on the news of the peace, and so opened a conference with the Emperor.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The total vote of Louisville, at the election on Monday, was 5,674 less than it was seven years before.

If you make love to a widow who has a daughter 20 years younger than herself, begin by declaring that you thought they were sisters.

It has cost the city of New York, in the case of the analysis of the stomachs of three poisoned persons, \$4,415 for such analysis—that is, \$1,471 76 per stomach.

A firm of builders at Springfield, Massachusetts, has just received an order from the Pasha of Egypt for \$50,000 worth of passenger cars, two of which are to be furnished in Oriental style for the Pasha himself.

The Charleston News says that instead of that city being unhealthy during the months of May and June, as intimated by the Richmond *Esquadr*, it is, during those months, the healthiest city in the United States for any person from any section.

The curious effects of a sprain are related by the Springfield *Republican*, which says, "a young domestic in a family at this city complained a few nights since of having sprained her ankle, and said the injury had struck to her stomach. An external application to the limb so far relieved her that she went to bed; in the course of the night, however, she was so bad that the physician was called, but could do nothing for her, then after a pair of little ankles had appeared to the astonished family of the family with whom the girl lived."

At the time of the union of the Provinces, the debt of Canada amounted to only \$5,000,000; now it is about \$60,000,000. The expenditure was last year \$1,320,000; last year it was \$11,500,000. The expenses for the general purposes of Government were last year \$5,021,246, being an increase of \$3,500,000 in five years. The interest on the public debt (not including sinking fund) was in 1853, \$909,535; in 1858 it amounted to \$3,689,335. The result is that the expenditure originated to conciliate localities and to assuage speculators, has imposed so intolerable a burden upon the people that they begin to talk of re-pudiation—that is, of revolution and of annexation to the States.

"A Greek" sends a communication to the New York *Post*, denying the generally believed assertion that the Emperor of Russia is the head of the Greek church. He says:

"The Greek church is entirely independent, and does not recognize any supreme head like what the Pope is for the Catholic religion. The ecclesiastical affairs of the Kingdom of Greece are conducted by a Synod composed of five bishops, who change every year. Its president is the Metropolitan of Athens, who has not any spiritual authority, but merely that for managing the Church affairs.

The Rev. Dr. Osgood of this city, in a published letter dated from his Summer home at Fairfield, Ct., thus pleasantly describes a late meeting with his distinguished colleague, the pastor of All Souls Church:

"Yesterday (July 24) was my first quiet day of vacation, and I worshipped with the members of the congregation at the morning service, and in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock we held a service of our own in the hospitable and spacious rooms of one of Dr. Bell's parishioners near by. The Doctor, by the by, has been to see us here, and we fed him on our own pease and beans, and got him into the water of the Sound, very much after the manner of the natives. In his red flannel suit, he looked as much like St. Peter in his full canonicals."

A rustic groomsman thus took passage on board of a steamer with his bride, and going up to the cabin, and addressing the polite clerk, said, "I am looking for 'accommodations'." "Looking for a berth?" hastily inquired the clerk, passing tickets out to another passenger. "A 'hur' thunder and lightning! no," gasped the astonished man, "we 'ain't but just got married; we want a place to stay all night you know, and—a bed."

A lone lion in a menagerie! The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* tells of a foolish affair that recently occurred in Van Amburgh's menagerie. Some of the new keepers commenced to torment the lion. Wishing to hear him roar, the brutes spit tobacco juice in his eyes. This thoroughly maddened him and his frenzy was terrific. The lion made a tremendous dash against the cage bars—they gave way—cleared the cage with a bound—and sprang for the affrighted wretch on the pole. In the blindness of his rage, the lion missed the man, striking his own head again, and soon had the appearance of a great umber, with the water oozing through it, but more copiously at and round about its protuberant center. It was an interesting phenomenon, and it seemed as though Nature was subconsuming her mumm to give the thirsty earth some sustenance. I have noticed these keepers and water spouts before, and the watchful eye one more minute."

After this rain there was a layer of diffused stratus clouds, with fair weather preceding and warming the balloons, and causing her to rise from expansion of the gas, and this took us till the barometer fell to 23, and we were sailing east-south-east. This was the highest point we attained, and the thermometer fell to 53, having stood at 82 when we started. Here we uncorked a bottle of water and it smoked profusely.

Finding now reached an altitude in which we could see the land and with the clouds before us that Lafayette could not be reached by that current. Our next voyage being posted to take place from that city, we had determined before starting to make a point near to it as we could. We lowered again, but we plainly saw that the south-east wind below, which drove us a little to the north-west at starting, had now supped the atmosphere with moisture enough to make a growing rain cloud, but interest was still maintained by a milk-white sun, which it assumed the appearance of a vascular cloud; then it spread out and bulged down in the middle, and soon had the appearance of a great umber, with the water oozing through it, but more copiously at and round about its protuberant center. It was an interesting phenomenon, and it seemed as though Nature was subconsuming her mumm to give the thirsty earth some sustenance. I have noticed these keepers and water spouts before, and the watchful eye one more minute."

Price, Van Amburgh to the spot. The uproar brought Mr. Van Amburgh to the spot. The lion made a tremendous dash against the cage bars—they gave way—cleared the cage with a bound—and sprang for the affrighted wretch on the pole. In the blindness of his rage, the lion missed the man, striking his own head again, and soon had the appearance of a great umber, with the water oozing through it, but more copiously at and round about its protuberant center. It was an interesting phenomenon, and it seemed as though Nature was subconsuming her mumm to give the thirsty earth some sustenance. I have noticed these keepers and water spouts before, and the watchful eye one more minute."

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