

—No North no South, no East, no West under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood.—Franklin Pierce.

October election, Tuesday, October 12. November election, Tuesday, November 24.

FRAUDULENT TICKETS.

We again caution our friends to look out for fraudulent tickets. The ticket is long, and you may be cheated. Read every name, and see that you are not deceived.

SEND US THE RETURNS.

Will our Democratic friends send us the election returns as soon as they are received? Don't neglect this.

Democratic Rally at Lewisville, Henry Clay.
There will be a Democratic rally at the County of Henry and adjoining counties at LEWISVILLE on SATURDAY THE 9TH OF OCTOBER. Hon. T. D. WALTON and other speakers will be present and address the people.

Sale of the National Road.

The National road—so much of it as belonged to the State—and the materials belonging to it, were on Friday sold to the highest bidder, by the Auditor of State, in pursuance of an act of the last Legislature.

The stone on the line of the road was sold to the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company, for \$2,000. The line of the road between the West line of Putnam county and Terre Haute was sold to Curtis Gilbert and Ralph Wilson for \$225; and the line of the road from Terre Haute to the State line was sold to Curtis Gilbert for \$5, making \$230 dollars for the whole line—about 27 miles.

Terms of sale, one-fourth cash; balance in six and twelve months, with approved security. This closes the connection of the State with all works of internal improvement.

Contemptible.

Never before have the religious prejudices of the people been appealed to in a political contest. Now every Catholic in the State will be appealed to, to vote against Gov. Wright. The Governor sometimes attends Sabbath Schools. Should this be any objection to him?

The last contemptible thing which we have seen, is the following, which we clip from the Howard Tribune: "His excellency, the Governor, favored the Methodist Sabbath School with a lecture, on Sunday last. We were not present, and consequently cannot state whether he told the children anything about the economy of 'my administration' or not."

The party must be hard run when they will resort to such things.

Don't like their own Medicine.

The Whigs commenced the canvass by raising a furious howl about extravagance, large appropriations for clerks, door-keepers, and wood-choppers—these laborers were paid too much by the Democratic Legislature. Now, when the Democrats show, by authentic documents, that their great idol, General Scott, had drawn from the treasury the immense sum of \$200,000, of which sum \$7,575 was withheld without authority of law, and \$12,573 are unaccounted for, they are disgusted at such modes of electioneering. They have never been guilty of such electioneering. Oh, no, they are above it. It is "bitter truth," Whigs, but you've got to swallow it.

The editor of the Journal at Lafayette reviews the speeches made at the Democratic meeting with his accustomed severity. He was pained and mortified at the effort of Mr. Robinson. True, no doubt. Whigs are apt to feel pain under severe castigation. This is but natural. Colonel Weller, of California, he pronounces an "overlaid" personage. This is severe, and would sensibly affect the Colonel's standing with his constituents in the golden State, but for the fact that the learned critic spells his name "Wellaah." Col. Gorman's anecdotes would have made the grave editor laugh, but he was not in a laughing humor. The whole notice of the Convention shows that the editor felt bad.

The Democratic papers are objecting to the pay which Gen. Scott received for his services, although they are fixed by law, and are just what Gen. Jackson received for similar services.—Indiana Journal.

Was the eighteen thousand dollars extra compensation "fixed by law"? Was the three and a half per cent. on gamblers license and tobacco money, which he retained, "fixed by law"? This last sum amounted to over seven thousand dollars, and so far from being "fixed by law," the Attorney General, Mr. Crittenden, decided that it was retained without "authority of law." Quite a difference.

Levin and his Native friends in Philadelphia are gradually coming out for Scott. They have the promise of an equal share in the offices if Scott is elected.—Sentinel.

Peter Sken Smith, one of the Native leaders in Philadelphia, is already out for Pierce. Can the Sentinel tell what office he has been promised by the Democracy?—Journal.

The last Philadelphia papers contain the denial of Mr. Smith. He is opposed to Pierce, and seems astonished how any such an impression should have obtained currency.

How is this!

The Washington Union says: "The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner (Whig) asserts that Lewis C. Levin, the Native American leader in Philadelphia, is supporting Pierce and King. This is entirely unfounded. His feelings are for Scott and King, and the organ of the Natives in Philadelphia (the Sun) is daily out for Scott; and so will all the Natives that Mr. Levin can control."

A letter to the Ohio Statesman, from that former stronghold of Whiggery, the Western Reserve, says: "Colonel, the fate of the own party on the Western Reserve is sealed. You may set down the Free-soil vote, \$50,000 this fall. I will arbitrate with you if you dare on that. There is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, among the Old Hunker Whigs, over the Free-soil movement on the Reserve."

Judge McFarlane, one of the editors of the Pennsylvania Keystone, was killed at Hollidaysburg on the 27th ult., by the falling of a large piece of castings in his own foundry. He was an able writer and an upright man.

Our thanks are due to Hon. Truman Smith, and Samuel W. Parker, of the National Whig Committee, for certain important Whig documents. We shall make good use of them.

The great Democratic mass meeting at Chicago, on the 20th ult., was a rouser. It was addressed by Gen. Cass, Col. Weller, and Judge Douglas. The best spirit prevailed.

Love of Foreigners.

It has been charged upon General Scott frequently since his Mexican campaign that he was opposed to enlisting foreigners for the army service in Mexico, and he has not to this day, as we have seen, denied it. The following was contained in his instructions to his recruiting officers in 1847:

"You are instructed NOT TO ENLIST FOREIGNERS for the Battalion of St. Patrick has taught us that FOREIGNERS CANNOT BE TRUSTED."

This has been a proud day for the Democracy of the Upper Wabash. The prizes are on fire, so great is the enthusiasm of the people. Not the wild phrensy that characterized the Whigs of 1840, but the calm determination of American freemen to stand by their principles. I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Robinson, last evening deliver an able and argumentative speech at the Court House, as I before informed you. The old Free Press, on introducing him to the crowded audience, said that this was to open the ball. But little did I anticipate, although the Court House was thus early crowded to overflowing, that there was such an extraordinary display of the Whig banner today, by admiring thousands. The bright beams of the morning sun seemed to potent a glorious result. It was as the sun of Ansteritz to the hearts of the faithful.

At eleven o'clock the thronging faithful, and persons untroubled, were formed in procession by Gen. Weller, as Chief Marshal, and his numerous assistants. This procession was about two miles in length. The wagon, the carriage, the stately company of the country, their wives and daughters, and the army of Whigs, American flags without number. This procession commenced ascending the hill, on its march to Stockton's Grove, adjoining the city, where it was met by another procession from Clinton and other sources, of almost equal length. In this last procession were some of the best arranged I ever beheld. The Clinton delegation was headed by a fine Hickory wagon from Ross, containing thirty-one beautiful young ladies in uniform, with pink ribbons and flags, with the name of the particular State each one represented. This was the Democratic Choir, and they sang delightfully. A like wagon, and a like number of young ladies, represented Dayton. There were brass bands in attendance, and martial music in abundance. The procession, descending the hill, turned into a cross street and joined the other in the rear, thus constituting a procession of wagons of between four and five miles in length. In the last procession were some four or five wagons of carpenters, shoemakers, coopers, flax-breakers, &c., &c., at work at their trades, planing boards, making shoes and barrels, breaking flax, &c. The grove where the stand was erected was of a gentle hill, and the thousands present stood in a compact mass, of several acres. The ladies in the wagons opened with a song, when Mr. Pettit introduced Col. Weller to the audience. Several hundreds of his old Ohio acquaintances were there. No man in the State was better known now to speak to the masses than Col. Weller. He was listened to with the most profound attention. It is impossible to do justice to his speech. He was speaking to the farmers and mechanics, to the Whigs, and his remarks will be long remembered. He was succeeded by Col. Gorman, in one of his happiest efforts. Never were speeches better received, or more enthusiastically cheered.

We have a torch-light procession to-night, and Dr. Fitch and Mr. McDonald are to make speeches. Major Mace will beat his competitor, Gregory, by at least eight thousand majority in this district.

The lowest estimate of the crowd who attended the speeches today is ten thousand.

FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 1, 1852.

The torch-light procession, last night, was a grand affair. The whole length of one of the principal streets was filled with persons, bearing torches. After their march through the city, they formed in solid mass, to the number of several thousands, and were addressed by Hon. Graham N. Fitch, one of Indiana's noblest spirits. His speech was characterized by strong arguments, and was enthusiastically received.

Mr. McDonald, late member of Congress from this district, wound up the ceremonies with an amusing speech, which set everyone in a good humor. Mr. McDonald is an honor to the Democratic party, and excels in the power of a high order. His Democracy is of the right stamp.

The people of Indiana are about to perform a very grave and important act, within a very few days. On Tuesday, the 12th day of this month, will be held our first election under our new constitution. On that day you will decide who shall be your Governor, Auditor, Secretary, and Treasurer of State. At the same time you will make your Legislature, judicial, and other State officers, as well as your county and town township officers. It is the most important election ever held in Indiana. Its consequences are to affect you in your lives, characters, property, and happiness for many years to come. It therefore is your solemn duty to go to the polls with reason, coolness, candor, and prudence in casting your votes. An exciting political canvass has taken place. Politicians have used all of their arguments and their arts to influence your action, and to bias your vote, and the decision in your hands, and you are responsible for all the results.

I shall briefly allude to the election of our next Governor, and refrain from all allusion to the candidates for other offices. The question is, who shall be our next Governor? Joseph A. Wright or Nicholas McCarty?

Joseph A. Wright has been Governor for the last term of nearly three years. You have tried him, you know him, you know his qualifications, his habits, his mode of ruling, and his course of policy.

Governor Wright is a plain, industrious, attentive officer, carefully and promptly attending to every duty connected with his station.

He was reared and educated in the severe school of poverty and hard labor, and is the architect and builder of his own fortune.

The writer of these remarks has known Gov. Wright as a youth, while working in the brick yard, and driving a cart, as a clerk, as a merchant's clerk, as a student at college, as a student at law, and as a member of his office, as a member of the Legislature, as a member of Congress, and as Governor of Indiana.

Joseph A. Wright has always shown himself competent and worthy to fill every position and station in life, in which he has been placed, and has honorably acquitted his trusts in every capacity.

Indiana may well be proud of him as one of her most honored and honorable sons—as one who has largely contributed to the glory of her State, and who has done more for her than any other man in her history.

His habits are industrious, energy and attention to business mark his course, and promptness and decision are his peculiar characteristics.

As a private citizen, as a member of social society, liberal and kind, he is no superior; and as a polite and hospitable gentleman and officer, every Indianian may be proud of him, and should feel that he has been fortunate in the selection of such a man for so high an office.

As Governor of Indiana, Joseph A. Wright has shown his care for the interests of the State on all occasions. He has pursued a rigid system of economy, a strict accountability for every cent of public money over which he has had control, and has saved many thousands to the people by his care and sagacity, in the prompt and proper management of the State.

His love of agriculture, his knowledge of the business of farming, his industry and unceasing efforts in getting up a proper feeling in favor of Fairs and Agricultural Societies, show and prove that he is deserving of the high consideration of the farmers of Indiana for his labors for their interest.

No State of this Union has had a better Governor, and it would seem strange if Indiana should not feel sufficiently grateful to Governor Wright to re-elect him.

This is the last time that Joseph A. Wright will be presented for this high office, and it is the only opportunity the people can have to express their approval or disapproval of the man and of his measures. Why will they not gain give him their confidence?

Every day brings the tidings of the good feelings of the people in all parts of the State towards Governor Wright, and his friends doubt remain of his triumphant re-election to this important trust, and no man should be a member that in voting for Joseph A. Wright, he votes for one well deserving his support, for every reason that can be urged in favor of a talented, good, and faithful public servant.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

Indiana State Fair—Central Plain Road.
We are authorized to say, by the President of the Plain Road through the counties of Hancock, Marion, and Hendricks, that on the occasion of the State Fair, the lot holders will be instructed to let pass, free of toll, all Cattle, Horses, Sheep, or animals, and all implements of Husbandry, or other Machinery intended expressly for exhibition at the State Fair on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of October next, and also the owners of said animals, implements, or machinery accompanying the same, later on homestead or otherwise.

This is liberal, and we trust the public will duly appreciate the liberality of the company.—Richmond Pall.

Won't Bet.—The last Nashville (Tenn.) Union has the following: "The great Democratic mass meeting at Chicago, on the 20th ult., was a rouser. It was addressed by Gen. Cass, Col. Weller, and Judge Douglas. The best spirit prevailed."

It has been charged upon General Scott frequently since his Mexican campaign that he was opposed to enlisting foreigners for the army service in Mexico, and he has not to this day, as we have seen, denied it. The following was contained in his instructions to his recruiting officers in 1847:

"You are instructed NOT TO ENLIST FOREIGNERS for the Battalion of St. Patrick has taught us that FOREIGNERS CANNOT BE TRUSTED."

Democrats, are you ready? Next Tuesday the great contest comes off. Close up the columns, and prepare for the shock. Indiana expects every man to do his duty. This is the first election under the new Constitution. It is the most important election which has occurred since the organization of the State Government.

Shall the State Government and the State administration be committed to the hands of the friends of the enemies of that Constitution? That is the question; and the result of its decision will be felt for years to come.

We present you a good ticket. Vote it as it stands. Don't scratch a name. Sprinkle every effort to swap your trade. Remember that union is success—division is defeat.

Lying in Dutch.

John H. Bradley has got tired of lying in English, and has commenced lying in Dutch. He has issued a pamphlet, over his own signature, in German. We are informed, by those who have read it, that it is a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end. Our German Democrats are not to be deceived by such traps. Johnny, you can't pull the honest people.

Elections.

The State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana take place on Tuesday next, the 12th day of October, inst. In Pennsylvania a Canal Commissioner, a Judge of the Supreme Court, members of the Legislature, and members of Congress are to be elected. In Ohio the people elect a Canal Commissioner, a Judge of the Supreme Court, and members of Congress. In Indiana we elect members of Congress, Governor and Lieutenant Governor, State officers, and members of the Legislature. The result of these elections will have an important bearing on the Presidential election, which takes place three weeks afterwards. The Whigs confidently expect to carry both Pennsylvania and Ohio. If they do so it will justly be regarded as a favorable omen of the success of Gen. Scott in those States. We should regard it as settling the contest in Pennsylvania—not so clearly, however, in Ohio. In 1848, Ford, Whig, was elected Governor by the aid of the Free Soil vote, yet in three weeks afterwards Gen. Cass carried the State by 16,427 plurality. Many of the Whigs, in the present State contest, will vote for the Whig candidates. It is understood that Chase, who is at heart for Scott, desires such a result, as a favorable omen for the success of the Whig party. If the Democrats should carry both Pennsylvania and Ohio, as we believe they will, it will settle the contest. The result will therefore be looked for with deep solicitude.

Gen. Scott and his political friends know no reason why we should leave our own to fight upon a foreign soil. Gen. Scott and his political friends have no desire for the conquest and addition of further territory to our present wide domain—particularly if that territory is peculiarly adapted to negro slavery. Should Gen. Pierce unfortunately be elected, the conquest and annexation of Cuba—the further conquest of Mexico and the annexation of Texas—would be his policy.

Gov. Wright is the avowed advocate of a "military crusade" against the world, to re-establish Kossuth in power in Hungary.—Richmond Palladium.

Now does not Mr. Holloway know that Gen. Scott stands on record in favor of the annexation of Canada? If he is the friend of slavery, and all his relatives and friends are slave holders, as is represented at the South, why should he oppose the annexation of Cuba? This doctrine, however, is only intended for the meridian of Wayne county. Mr. Holloway, like all the federal party, is alarmed at the annexation of more territory.

They manifested this alarm when Louisiana and Florida were purchased. They thought the country would be ruined when Texas was annexed and California acquired. They are alarmed at the extension of the area of Democracy. As to the doctrines of Kossuth and European intervention, Gov. Wright has never went half the length which Mr. Holloway has. When it was thought that Whig votes were to be made by advocating the doctrines of Kossuth, it was a struggle with our Whig friends in Wayne as to who should go farthest in support of the Kossuth doctrine. At a meeting held in Centerville on the 27th day of December last, at which David P. Holloway presided, the following resolutions were submitted by John S. Newman and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, in the name of the American people, sought and obtained the liberation of Louis Kossuth, formerly Governor of Hungary, and lately an exile in Asia Minor, and have by the vessels of the Nation conveyed him to our land;

AND WHEREAS, Governor Kossuth has been invited by the Legislature of Indiana to visit the Capital as the guest of our State; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we invite Governor Kossuth to visit "Old Wayne," and assure him that his visit from here to the Capital shall be a "Triumphal March."

Resolved further, That this meeting concert in, and approve the noble and magnanimous motives which induced the invitation of the distinguished patriot to our shores, and that it is the duty of our public authorities to receive him as our Nation's Guest.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with down-trodden Hungary, and will give such countenance to her cause as shall comport with the duty of American citizens.

Resolved, That it is the right of every Nation to regulate its own domestic affairs, and, in the exercise of such right, any third power shall interfere, for the purpose of crushing the onward march of liberal principles, it is the right of every Nation to protest against such interference by all the proper means within their power.

Now the chairman of the meeting which adopted these resolutions charges that "Gov. Wright is the avowed advocate of a military crusade against the world, to re-establish Kossuth in power in Hungary." Oht consistency. Thy name is not Whiggery.

A Card.

Mr. Editor: I have been informed that it is reported in Marion county, to my prejudice, that during the Senatorial contest last winter between Messrs. Todd and Coburn, "I came to your county and made speeches against Mr. Todd." This report is incorrect; and, just to myself and all concerned, seems to require an explanation of the only speech made by myself in Marion county on any subject during that canvass.

On my return from the Hamilton Circuit Court, by railroad and stage, while at Indianapolis I was met by a Temperance Society, and a large number of friends, who were produced, that the answers to interrogatories propounded by the Social Order to these gentlemen, would be read that evening; nor did I know, until I heard next day, that those interrogatories and answers were read, and several persons had spoken at some length disagreeing very much as to the meaning of those answers. I was called upon, and responded from my seat near the middle of the western aisle, and made nearly as I can now recollect, the following remarks:

"The most ultra temperance men of Hancock county, where I reside, would be very well satisfied with the pledges contained in either answer. I have not the answers before me, but I have heard the honest answers were read, and several persons had spoken at some length disagreeing very much as to the meaning of those answers. I was called upon, and responded from my seat near the middle of the western aisle, and made nearly as I can now recollect, the following remarks:

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We have just had an agreeable interview with an editorial friend who has been on a tour through Kentucky, at Louisville at the Barbours of the 14th and 15th ult., and again on the 29th, on the occasion of Mr. Cliftenden's oration on Henry Clay, and, in the interval, visited some ten or twelve of the south-western counties, embracing the district of the late Sen. Harding, who, as the eloquent haranguer of the masses, under the banner of Henry Clay, was wont to carry the field without scarcely any opposition. Our friend, therefore, has a fitting occasion and an important field before him, for accurate and essential observations in regard to the progress of the present contest in Kentucky, in the exercise of which, from his long experience in election canvasses, and his perfect familiarity with all the actions and sub-divisions having a bearing upon the present organization of the Whig and the Democratic parties, he is, we are well assured, well qualified to come to conclusions as near correct as it is possible to arrive at in estimating matters of this kind.

The gentleman is more especially familiar with the action and the position of parties in Illinois and Missouri, both of whose electoral votes, no one doubts, will be cast for Pierce and King, yet he says that the indications that Gen. Scott cannot rally the old Whig strength of Kentucky, are so overwhelming as to leave scarcely room to doubt that the State is almost as certain for Pierce and King, as either Missouri or Illinois.

We have not space to repeat here the several reasons which tend to make up this pleasing conclusion in regard to the result which is thus promising to crown the hopes and the labors of as noble a Democratic phalanx as exists in any State of the Union. To our mind they are not only plausible but decidedly conclusive. From the facts detailed to us we are led to believe, that there is about as little disposition on the part of the true and warm friends of the late Mr. Clay, to aid in halting the repulse of being placed "second best" prevented that eminent Whig Statesman from being elected to that office, as there is of indisposition on the part of the friends of Mr. Webster and of Mr. Fillmore, to place their haughty rival in that chair which they regard theirs by pre-emption right. Welcome Old Kentucky, to the Democratic ranks!

Mr. Hon. William Sheets, the Whig candidate for Senator in Marion county, made a speech on Thursday evening at Terre Haute. He told his audience that his subject would be "the corruptions of the Locofoco party." He first clearly demonstrated that Governor Wright was a "humbug." This being established to his satisfaction, he then declared that the money expended by the Legislature last winter was an outrage on the tax payers of Indiana. Wonder if he told them how much money he had drawn from the treasury himself! These Democrats, in the estimation of Mr. Sheets, are a corrupt set of fellows. So he talks at Terre Haute. Not quite so strong in Marion county about these days.

"It can't be done." The leaders of the Democratic party in this State are making the most desperate efforts to transfer that entire party to the support of a man of whom they knew nothing until nominated for the Presidency. "It can't be done," as the rapidly approaching election will show.—Ind. Journal.

Transfer is not the word. We only ask that every Democrat will remain where he is—a Democrat, and to vote the Democratic ticket. That needs no transfer. It is the Whigs that want to transfer honest Democrats to the Whig party, and make them vote for Gen. Scott. "It can't be done."

George K. Steele, the Journal's witness against Gov. Wright, was the Whig candidate for the Senate in Park and Vermilion counties, that gave a Whig majority for Gen. Taylor, yet he was defeated by O. P. Davis, Democrat, nearly four hundred votes. This shows the standing of the Journal's witness with his own party, in the district of country where he is known. Better bring on a few more.

Hon. Benjamin Thompson, a member of Congress from the Cambridge District Massachusetts, died on the 24th ult. This is the third member from that State, that has died during the present Congress.

(For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.)

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Mr. Editor: I have been informed that it is reported in Marion county, to my prejudice, that during the Senatorial contest last winter between Messrs. Todd and Coburn, "I came to your county and made speeches against Mr. Todd." This report is incorrect; and, just to myself and all concerned, seems to require an explanation of the only speech made by myself in Marion county on any subject during that canvass.

On my return from the Hamilton Circuit Court, by railroad and stage, while at Indianapolis I was met by a Temperance Society, and a large number of friends, who were produced, that the answers to interrogatories propounded by the Social Order to these gentlemen, would be read that evening; nor did I know, until I heard next day, that those interrogatories and answers were read, and several persons had spoken at some length disagreeing very much as to the meaning of those answers. I was called upon, and responded from my seat near the middle of the western aisle, and made nearly as I can now recollect, the following remarks:

"The most ultra temperance men of Hancock county, where I reside, would be very well satisfied with the pledges contained in either answer. I have not the answers before me, but I have heard the honest answers were read, and several persons had spoken at some length disagreeing very much as to the meaning of those answers. I was called upon, and responded from my seat near the middle of the western aisle, and made nearly as I can now recollect, the following remarks:

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