

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire,
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM B. KING, of Alabama.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Senatorial Electors,
John Pettit of Tippecanoe, James H. Lane of Dearborn,
Contingent Electors,
Wm. F. Sherrod of Orange, John W. Dodd of Grant,
District Electors,
1st district—Benjamin R. Edwards of Dubois,
2d " James S. Armon of Clark,
3d " John A. Henderson of Jefferson,
4th " Emerson Dugmont of Dearborn,
5th " William Groves of Henry,
6th " W. J. Brown of Marion,
7th " O. P. Davis of Vermillion,
8th " L. C. Dougherty of Boone,
9th " Samuel A. Hall of Cass,
10th " Rufus J. Dawson of DeKalb,
11th " James L. McDowell of Grant.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Parke.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
A. P. WILLARD, of Floyd.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NEHEMIAH HAYDEN, of Rush.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOHN L. DUNK, of Warrick.
FOR CLERK OF STATE,
ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington.
FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
1st Dist.—WILLIAM H. STUART, of Cass,
2d " ANDREW DAVENPORT, of Dearborn,
3d " SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion,
4th " ADDISON L. ROACHE, of Parke.
FOR REPORTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HORACE E. CARTER, of Montgomery.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
W. C. LARRABEE, of Putnam.
FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN G. DAVIS, of Parke.
FOR STATE SENATE,
G. F. COOKERLY, of Vigo.
FOR JUDGE OF THE CIVIL CIRCUIT,
DELANA R. BECKEL, of Putnam.
FOR JUDGE OF THE CRIMINAL CIRCUIT,
WM. E. McLEAN, of Vigo.

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION

Meets To-Morrow (Saturday) Evening, at Temperance Hall. Address may be expected from STEPHEN G. DODGE and others.

Mr. J. A. DONHAM is announced in this paper, as a candidate for the Legislature. All the other candidates are Whigs. We commend Mr. DONHAM to the consideration of our Democratic friends; also, to those Whigs, who are willing that the Democrats should have one of the three members to be elected to the Legislature.

The Presidential Campaign.

Stronger and more distinctly defined as the election approaches, the popular sentiment of the country is manifesting itself in favor of the Nominations of the Democratic National Convention. Louder and more decided as the comparative merits of the two candidates for the Presidency are justly presented to view, is the declaration of Public opinion in favor of that tried and true patriot and statesman, Franklin Pierce. The people of the United States are emphatically a reading and reflecting people, and a people of generous and patriotic impulses. In the language of Junius "they are seldom wrong in their opinions, in their sentiments they never are." Though misrepresentations and falsehood may at times delude them still they will finally awake to a sense of their duty as citizens, and as members of a great Confederation of States. In the two great Presidential contests which resulted favorably for our Whig opponents, the people were deluded by a false enthusiasm for military renown, and there is no doubt that the Scott leaders calculated largely upon getting up an excitement in favor of their candidate by a similar resort. They would never have selected him as their "availability," for his civil qualifications, nor would Seward and his abolition allies have chosen him as the best representative of their principles, but they calculated that his military achievements would produce an excitement, in which his incapacity as a statesman would be overlooked, and at the same time the principles of his chief supporters and advocates would be forgotten. Their whole gun-powder-plot has so far been a total failure, and proved as bad a speculation as did that of Guy Fawkes. Seward and his clique, like Guy and his confederates, have laid in their combustible to blow the government up, but the secret has leaked out, and the ideas of November next will "tell a tale," not welcome to their ears.

The American people are excitable it is true—they may vote for Taylor and hurra for him because he was successful in battle against the enemies of his country. This they could do immediately after the battles were fought—while the smoke of the battles was yet visible, and the clangor of arms was yet to be heard. But in their cooler moments they have not failed to realize the fact, that they committed a fatal error when they elected Zachary Taylor, the brave and gallant soldier, and tried veteran, but utterly inexperienced Statesman to the Chief Magistracy of this mighty Republic. The excitement could not last, Palo Alto, Resaca de La Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista are now forgotten by the anti-war peace Whig Party, but they were fresh once, and served the purpose of those who nominated their chief commander in those battles for the Presidency. Will the people of this country repeat the experiments? Do they desire such a repetition? They elected Taylor, who was utterly unfit for the Presidency of the United States, simply because his army of brave American officers and men had whipped General Santa Anna and his cowardly horde of Mexicans. Gen Scott in this same way had the command of a gallant army of American Soldiers and he won some splendid battles with just the same ease as did "Old Rough and Ready." The victories achieved by the American Troops under the command of Taylor together with the treachery of Martin Van Buren made him President of the United States. But will similar victories now by Gen. Scott make him President? We think the signs of the times do not indicate such a result. Seward & Co., cannot get up the confidently expected enthusiasm. The millions of the Picture Books which have been circulated through the land have failed utterly to produce this desired result. Can they account for it? It is simply because they are accounted for by their enthusiasm upon Taylor, and they are besides all this convinced that the nomination of Scott was procured by Abolition influences. We will not attempt to inquire into the real causes of the want of enthusiasm in favor of Scott, but that there is none whatever, must be a conceded fact. Not an effort has been made to get up a grand and imposing demonstration in his favor, but has proved a total failure. The Niagara effort was a most lamentable failure as has been confessed upon all hands, and so of all the great Scott meetings which have fallen under our observation. The great Democratic demonstrations have, upon the other hand, been some of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the country, as the great Hillsborough, and Harrisburg efforts for instance. Democratic Mass Meetings have thus greatly surpassed the Whig Meetings both in point of numbers and enthusiasm. Hence it is evident that the gunpowder candidate has not the availability which it was fondly hoped he would possess from the effects of his recent Mexican laurels.—The truth is that the public stomach has been soured with mere military display, and wants something more substantial and reliable. But the evil associations of Gen. Scott with suchmen as Seward, Greeley, Johnson and the "higher law" men of the country, who keep up a continual war upon the institutions and constitutional rights of the sovereign States, and denounce the constitution and laws of the land, this is one of his most objectionable features. GEN POWDER therefore we think can't save the "hero of an hundred battles" from a most woeful defeat. This is as true almost as any moral truth in there can be the least dependence placed in the signs of the times.

Gen. Scott and Naturalization.

It is claimed by the apologists of Gen. Scott that however indefensible his opinions on naturalization were in 1841, he has changed those opinions and has abandoned the policy he then advocated. Let us see in what respect he has changed his position and whether the change is for the better.—In 1841 he declared that he hesitated between extending the period of residence before naturalization, and the repeal of all laws on the subject, and that he inclined to the latter; that is to say, he was inclined not permit any person of foreign birth to vote at all. Now for the change. In his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, he adds to the whig platform the proposition of a single modification of the naturalization laws, by which persons of foreign birth after serving one year in the army, in time of war, may be admitted to the right of citizenship. The whig orators say that this means that foreigners would still be permitted to become citizens upon five years residence, as at present, without serving as soldiers one year.—Is this so? Section 8 of the constitution grants to congress the power "To establish a uniform rule of naturalization: not several rules but one rule of naturalization, one uniform rule. Upon every principle of legal construction, if Gen. Scott's modification of the naturalization law should be adopted, it would operate as a repeal of the existing law; it would supercede and take place; Not only so; it is easy to show that Gen. Scott so understood it when he wrote the letter. In the "Americus" communication, his draft of a bill and accompanying explanations provide for and contemplate that the former law should be abrogated and cease, for he specially provides that persons already arrived in the country, and those who should arrive within six months after its passage, might be naturalized under the former law which provision, by necessary implication, as well as the repealing clause in the bill itself, demonstrate that the new act was to operate as a repeal of the old so far as related to the terms of naturalization. It is said that Gen. Scott is a lawyer. If he is, he must be aware that his proposition, if adopted, would repeal the present conditions of naturalization, and leave all persons of foreign birth no chance of becoming citizens except the contingency that our country might be at some time engaged in a war, and that they might be able to leave their families and occupations and serve one year in time of actual war. The "Americus" bill provided for two years service or during the war. Is not this an inviting picture? This is what Gen. Scott with unparelled audacity calls only "a single modification" of the law when he knew, or ought to know, it was a radical change; involving the very principal avowed in his letter of 1841! a practical denial of the privilege of citizenship to every person of foreign birth. Will our country be at war within the next hundred years? In all human probability there will be no necessity that she should be and if not, we shall all pray that she keep the peace. Gen. Scott has not, then, changed his opinion but only, by a piece of duplicity, probably "suggested by his military experience," he has executed a maneuver by which he has changed front and hopes to draw his victims into an ambush. This is another of his military rules which he, doubtless, wishes to carry into the administration of our civil government.

This rule once adopted, if the citizens of this country should approve of a pacific policy, no person of foreign birth could be admitted to the rights of citizenship; and of consequence, the favorite policy of Gen. Scott, of excluding them from all participation in civil rights, would prevail. On the other hand, such a rule would operate as an incentive to demagogical politicians to involve our country in war, for the sake of obtaining the friendship and support of those whose desire to become citizens will lead them to favor a war policy, as the only one which can afford them the prospect of obtaining the object they desire. Will the enlightened voters of this country, by their votes, countenance this detestable policy, which offers a premium upon bloodshed—which invites men, as the price for which they can obtain the precious right of citizenship, to engage in the occupation of cut-throats? Lovers of "peace and good will," ponder well the question! and let your response be given at the ballot-box, in a manner not to be misunderstood.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

JUDGE KINNEY, it will be seen by notice in another column, is a candidate for the Judgeship of this newly established Court. The high reputation of Judge Kinney as a lawyer of experience and ability pre-eminently qualify him for the duties of this station. A communication recommending him to the favorable consideration of the voters of this county will be found in another column.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!
WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

White River a National Stream!
Andy Johnson's Homestead Bill, an Abolition Measure!

In times past discoveries have been made, which have resulted in benefit to the Human Race, and have perpetuated the names and fame of their Authors to after generations. The Laws of Gravitation discovered by Newton; the discovery of a New World, by Columbus, were instances of this sort, and in more modern times Daguerre, and Morse, have attained some celebrity as discoverers, but all their glory pales before the astonishing discoveries announced above, and our townsman Cromwell Woolsey Barbour, is the man, around whose brow cluster the glory of the discoveries aforesaid. We do not wish to do any man injustice, therefore we will say, that is certain our friend Barbour discovered White River to be a National stream, for he so announced in his speeches to the inhabitants along its margin, and pledged himself to procure an appropriation from Congress to make it navigable the year round; it is not so certain respecting the second discovery; that honor will have to be divided between him, and his friend Lawyer—the scintillations of whose graceful style, sparkle through the announcement which has been made to the world, through the medium of cart loads of Circulars, and through the columns of the Daily Courier, and Weekly Wabash Express.

That discovery, so astounding, so pregnant with interests to the Race, could hardly have been made even by our worthy friend Barbour, without assistance, and we think the honor must be shared between him and the promising genius aforesaid.—We are more impressed with the fact, when we consider that Mr. Davis had been traveling with Mr. Barbour, and making speeches with him more or less for three weeks, and had never, up to the time of his arrival here, last Tuesday, heard a lip of the Homestead Bill being an Abolition measure. It will pain our friend Andy Johnson of Tennessee, to find out that his favorite measure, one for which he had labored with so much zeal for the last six years, pronounced "an Abolition measure" a hobby horse stolen from an Abolition Stable! and his like choice epithets. Our friend Andy was a poor boy once, without property and without education; he learned the trade of a Tailor, and earned money enough with his needle and scissors, to educate himself thoroughly; he afterwards studied law, and was so well thought of by his fellow citizens, that they sent him to Congress. We had the pleasure of making his acquaintance in the spring of 1844, and recollect hearing him speak in favor of "granting the public lands, in limited quantities, to actual settlers." From that time to the present, Andy has been regarded as the champion of this, wise and beneficent measure. In this last Congress he succeeded in getting it through the House of Representatives by a vote of one hundred and seven in its favor, to fifty six against it. John G. Davis voting in the affirmative; of those voting in its favor, seventy-two were Northern, and thirty-five, Southern men; forty Whigs, and sixty-seven Democrats. Now if this is an abolition measure, it is plain that abolition is very popular with the North and South, among whigs as well as democrats. But it is not an abolition measure any more than the Declaration of Independence would be abolition because they have passed resolutions from time to time in favor of its principles.

The Pittsburgh Convention did not meet until months after the Homestead Bill had passed the House of Representatives; with what truth then can Mr. Barbour charge Mr. Davis with having adopted an Abolition measure? The facts are directly the reverse, and Mr. Barbour, and his man Friday, must be hardly pressed when they think it necessary to resort to such means to sustain their sinking cause. This trick can deceive no one; it is too transparent, too silly, to excite anything but contempt and derision among the people.

Up to last Monday, the Congressional election had excited but little interest; by common consent, both parties appeared willing to leave the contest to the two candidates: all at once there seemed to be an awakening among Mr. Barbour's friends, an alarm: the Daily Courier of Monday came out with three and a half mortal columns devoted to Mr. Barbour and his cause; two Circulars from Mr. Barbour himself, and a column and a half of hishy hash purporting to be editorial, but which really was only the reflection of a third Circular from Mr. Barbour, which had been clandestinely sent into the country that day, but did not appear in Town until the ensuing day. Why was it that the Daily Courier did not appear until dark Tuesday? Was it intended to prevent Mr. Davis from seeing the foul and disreputable charges which it contains, until it would be too late to examine it and reply? Fortunately a stray copy was procured in time, and a simple analysis of the vote on the passage of the Homestead Bill, was sufficient of itself to refute and utterly to destroy the false and infamous calumny, that Mr. Davis in voting for that Bill, had been acting in concert with abolitionists, or had in any way adopted their platform. Desperate indeed must be that cause, that requires such means to support it. The fact concerning this matter is, that Mr. Barbour had thoughtlessly mounted opposition to the Homestead Bill as a hobby on which, with a few others, he hoped to ride into Congress; one of his hobbies, the nationality of White River, gave out somewhere along the margin of that stream, and his second hobby, opposition to the Homestead, was rode to death in Putnam county before the canvass had fairly begun there, and left poor Barbour wandering about in Mr. Davis' rear, without even a hobby to ride, during which time he lost several days as he, himself expresses it, in the heart of the canvass. He returned here last Saturday, dispirited and hobbyless; the case was really alarming, something had to be done; a new hobby had to be invented; hence the spasmodic and ridiculous attempt by means of Circulars, sent out by wagon loads through the district one week only before the election, to create the impression that the Homestead, was an abolition measure.

The Iron Duke Dead.

The Duke of Wellington, the "conqueror of Napoleon," is no more. The greatest Captain of the age has finally been conquered, by the fell destroyer—DEATH.

A Portrait.

In the address delivered by Professor Reed before the members of the last legislature, and which they caused to be published at the expense of the State, the learned professor gives the following description of what the State Superintendent of Public Instruction should be.

"We want a man for this office glowing with enthusiasm on the great subject of popular education; capable of awakening in the breasts of others the same feelings which are fervid in his own; a man wise in council and efficient in action, of whose circulars and addresses to school officers and teachers, and whose educational tracts for the people, shall, as was said of those of Guyot, late Minister of Public Instruction in France, carry with them to every part of the State, the power of a constant personal presence and influence; a man who shall know all that has elsewhere been done, or is doing, on the subject of education, but who shall possess that sound discriminating judgment which will point out what is best adapted to Indiana. Such a man we want for our Superintendent, and one, too, of a character too lofty for mere party or sectarian influences. Were such a man found, we may find twenty men who would make good Governors, or Supreme Judges, or Senators, where we could not find one suited to this office."

Words could hardly be employed more fit to describe the qualities of Professor Wm. C. Larrabee, one of the candidates for the office of Superintendent, than those quoted above. Not with any view to detract from the merits of the worthy competitor of Pro. Larrabee but only to render justice to his exalted merit, it is but an act of duty in one who has known him ever since he came to Indiana, to say, that he is a man whose life has been devoted to education; one whose acquaintance with the subject is enlarged and varied, far beyond that of scholars in general that he is an admirable writer, an author of rapidly increasing celebrity, and a Christian, in a far higher and better sense than the creed or name of any sect imports: in a word, that Philanthropy is the very soul and essence of both his religion and his politics. He holds that "to do good and to communicate" is worth more than all the imposing professions, of all the Pharisees, from the time of Herod to the present; and perhaps his greatest fault is the impolitic contempt with which he spurns and denounces all kinds of cant and hypocrisy. He is one who does not hesitate to rebuke the impious spirit, now too prevalent, which would wrest religion from its sacred purpose to the promotion of partisan objects or personal aggrandizement. When it is added that he is an exceedingly agreeable and companionable man and that his industry and activity are untiring, it would seem that the picture of a first rate Superintendent is complete.

John G. Davis.

Addressed a large audience at the Court House Tuesday evening last. Although he had been making two speeches a day, and traveling constantly the last three weeks, he seemed to be as fresh and vigorous, as when he first set out on the canvass. He discussed the various subjects at issue between the parties, with a strength of mind and vigor of thought, seldom equaled. We have never seen a more attentive, or apparently better pleased audience. While Mr. Davis is known as a decided and uncompromising Democrat, there is no rancor or bitterness in his feelings; he never abuses his political opponents, but considers them members of one brotherhood, having common interests and common aspirations. No one can listen to Mr. Davis without being impressed with his manliness, his truth his sincerity; no special pleading, on his drawn distinction, no throwing dust into the eyes of his auditors, he is bold, fearless, resolute, determined; just the kind of a man to become popular among the people, just such a man as the people want, and just such a man as they will re-elect to represent them in congress.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Frank Pierce at Bowdoin College.

At the late commencement at Bowdoin College, there was observed among his class mates, for the first time since he graduated, FRANKLIN PIERCE, who, after an absence of twenty-eight years had returned to the scenes of his early hopes and aspirations. He met there the surviving members of his class, with a goodly delegation from all the classes, that had graduated since the foundation of the College, a half century ago. He was received among his old associates, with enthusiastic demonstrations of respect. Being called out by a toast complimentary to New Hampshire, from Hon. George Evans, he arose, and made a most beautiful and affecting speech, alluding to his early associations with the sons of Bowdoin, and particularly to his room mate, a most estimable man, who made on his heart an ineffaceable impression of moral and religious influence, but who for a quarter of a century has been sleeping the wakeless sleep of the grave, in a rural cemetery, on the banks of the Androscoggin. He made a very modest and appropriate reference to his position before the American People, in answer to an allusion of Mr. Evans to the Presidency. After the services of the day were over, he visited the College Cemetery, and stood in the calm twilight, deeply meditating over the grave of the learned and venerable Appleton, the most distinguished of the Presidents of Bowdoin, and father of the gentle and lovely being, who in youth gave the generous PIERCE, her heart and her hand, and who is destined to sit by his side in the Presidential Mansion, and by her grace, her affability, and accomplishments, to add new interest to the social and domestic circle of the White House.

To the observer the scene must have been one of deep interest. I would that I might have stood near him, in that forest cemetery, where the evergreen pines, with tones inimitable, play a requiem over the memory of my own early associates, and class mates, and looked at him, who came, a youthful stranger, long ago, among us, in Bowdoin's Halls; who, while he remained, won by his fine talents, his generosity, and his magnanimity the respect, admiration and love of us all, whose history we have traced, with deep interest, and high expectation, through the changes of a quarter of a century, and who now occupies a position, than which, none on this terrestrial sphere is prouder and higher, except the one position to which his present will surely lead. Immortal honor to the men who founded the glorious institutions of American Republicanism, under which the sons of penury and orphanage may aspire to the highest stations in the civilized world.

Mr. Thompson's Speech.

Hon. Richard W. Thompson, the Whig Elector for this district, addressed the Scott Fraternity of Saturday evening last. Being the first distinguished champion of Whiggery who had spoken in the city this campaign, a large audience, including a coterie of Ladies, were present upon the occasion. The speech, we are pleased to say, was upon the whole, the most gentlemanly and respectable whig effort we have heard during this canvass. The low flung and contemptible allusions to the Democratic Nominee, and the utter recklessness of assertion which have so pre-eminently characterized whig orators, and the lower class of Whig Newspapers, since Gen. Pierce's nomination for the Presidency, Mr. Thompson was gentlemanly enough not to rehearse. The speaker commenced by remarking that the Democratic party entertaining their false notions of progression, had obliterated the last vestige of the policy of Washington and the Revolutionary sages, the protective policy and the United States Bank. All those measures sanctified by the Father of his country and his illustrious compeers, had been thrown aside as measures too antiquated for the Progressive Democracy. Would Mr. Thompson now desire to advocate his favorite Protective Policy, and the United States Bank? Does he want to ring those old issues into the present campaign? If so, no democrat can interpose the least objection. Upon the platform of those principles, the Whig Party has twice suffered defeat, and we can see no reason why they should now be successful.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Thompson said that Abolitionism was but one form of Democracy, and attempted to prove that it was through the intervention of the Democratic party that Abolitionism got its first foothold in Indiana. Surely a statement of this kind could not fail to stagger a man of ordinary nerve. If the gentleman's remark be true, then Sewardism, and Greeleyism are also "but other forms of Democracy." Is not, we may ask, the entire Abolition and Free Soil Party of the North closely allied with the Whig party. We do not the nomination of Gen. Scott effected with a view to secure that "wing of the Party."

A variety of other things more intimately connected with the canvass, precludes us from paying any more than a passing notice to this speech. We will say, however, and all must bear us out in the assertion, that Mr. T.'s speech, although one of his best, utterly failed to elicit a particle of enthusiasm in behalf of their candidates. In fact, that commodity is not an element in their party just at this time. The applause was more the result of rhetorical flourish, than the manifestation of feeling and enthusiasm for Gen. Scott. That feeling is latent, and Mr. Thompson was unequal to the task of awakening it.

Gen. Scott Stumping it.

The last resort has at length been taken. The telegraphic news shows that Gen. Scott's trip through the Western States, instead of being an official visit, is a regular electioneering tour. How humiliating! He addressed regular Whig Mass Meetings at Pittsburgh, Columbus, Paris, Ky., and various other places, and is expected soon at Madison and Indianapolis.

How humiliating it must be, to be compelled to bring the General into the field, personally, in order to stir up the enthusiasm of his friends. If this don't look like a sinking cause, we don't know what does. What Presidential candidate ever before exhibited himself in this way. None, and it is left to Gen. Scott to descend to the business of electioneering for himself like a sheriff or any other petty county officer.

Hon. James Whitcomb.

We regret to learn that this distinguished Senator from Indiana is most exceedingly low, in New York City. The operation of lithotomy was recently performed upon him, and it was supposed with entire success, but a telegraphic despatch of the 6th inst. reports him as dangerous. This will be much regretted by a host of friends.

Since writing the above a telegraphic despatch has reached this place announcing his death.

Mr. Thompson in his speech, in giving some of the evidences of Gen. Scott's civil qualifications, said that Madison offered him a seat in his Cabinet as Secretary of War. This statement has been repeatedly denied, and no proof of his appointment has ever yet been produced from the official records. It is stated, however, that Scott once gave President Madison a call at the Presidential Mansion while Cabinet was in session, and as he walked in the President very politely requested him to take a seat, which Scott as politely declined. This we understand, is the only offer of a seat in Cabinet which Scott ever received.

The Star Clothing Store has just received a large and most beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing. Mr. BRUEL, the gentlemanly proprietor, has spared no pains or expense to make his assortment complete in every particular. Gentlemen desiring a good outfit can be accommodated upon the most favorable terms.

MESSRS. STONER & COREY have opened a Daguerrean Gallery in Farrington's Block, third story. They have some fine specimens of Daguerreotypes, exhibiting a high degree of artistic taste. See their card in another column.

See advertisement of ISAAC STRAUB & Co.'s Mill Factory, in Cincinnati. The double geared "Queen of the South" Corn Mill, of their manufacture, is the mill.

Rev. M. Combs the whig candidate for the Senate, has published a card in the Express, stating that he will be unable, from sickness in his family, to visit the various portions of the district, or otherwise prosecute the canvass.

Col. A. W. Russell Postmaster at Indianapolis, died on the 1st instant.

Five deaths from cholera occurred in Harrodsburg, Moore county Indiana, and vicinity last week.

The Shaker Sisters prepared by Dr. S. D. Howe, of No. 1 College Hall, is the best purifier of the blood of any article of the kind now in use. We speak from experience, and advise our friends to give it a fair trial, as it will most assuredly cleanse and purify the system. For diseases arising from impurities of the blood it has no equal.—*Gen. Daily Times.* See ad. in another column.

MARRIED.

In this place, on Thursday the 30th of September, Mr. ROBERT S. McCABE, Esq., to Mrs. BROWN, sister of the late Joe. Brown.

Another Scientific Wonder.
IMPORTANT TO DIETETICS.—Dr. J. S. HOOVER'S Preparation.—The true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the ox, after Baron LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by S. H. HOOVER, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

FOR
EMBOSSING CARDS,
ADVERTISING ENVELOPES,
SEALING PAPERS, & ALL PRESSSES,
GENERAL ENGRAVING,
And Stationery.
GO TO
H. H. SHIPLEY & BROS.,
22 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WABASH RAILROAD MEETING.
There will be a Railroad Meeting held at WABASH, Montgomery county, on the 16th October, 1852, at which all are invited to attend. City papers please copy.

PHOTOGENIC.

MESSRS. STONER & COREY'S NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY, in the City of Terre Haute, Ind., is now open. Rooms are thronged with visitors and customers, who are eager to procure one of those fine Daguerreotypes taken in their unique style, for which they are so justly distinguished. They have the knack of transferring the images from the person equal to life itself. Persons who have not yet had their pictures taken should avail themselves of this rare opportunity. Instruction given in the Art and an outfit in business furnished on reasonable terms. Daguerreotype Apparatus and Stock for sale. ROOMS, OVER "LOUISVILLE CLOTHING STORE," THIRD STORY, Entrance on Market Street. Don't forget the place. Terre-Haute, October 8, 1852-2d

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Collector and Treasurer of Clay County, Indiana, in conformity with the laws of said State, hereby notifies the taxable inhabitants of said County, that he will attend at the usual places for paying their Taxes on each Township, in said county, the days following, to-wit: Number 1. Cass, Wednesday, the 3rd November, 1852. " 2. Jackson, Thursday, 4th " " 3. Van Buren, Friday, 5th " " 4. Dick Johnson, Saturday, 6th " " 5. Posey, Monday, 8th " " 6. Perry, Tuesday, 9th " " 7. Caribee, Wednesday, 10th " " 8. Lewis, Thursday, 11th " " 9. Washington, Friday, 12th " " And from the 12th of November until the first day of January, 1853, at the Office of the Treasurer and Collector in Bowling Green. The Tax levied for the Year 1852, is as follows: For State purposes, on each \$100, 20 cents. For County purposes, on each " " " " 10 " " For School purposes, on each " " " " 10 " " Poll Tax for State purposes, 50 cents. Poll Tax for County purposes, 25 cents. Poll Tax for School purposes, 25 cents. The undersigned is desirous to make prompt payment to the State and County, and in order to do so will be compelled to make punctual collections from the tax-payers, who are hereby notified to attend at the above named places for the payment of their Taxes, and pay their Taxes without cost. All persons failing to pay on or before the first day of January will, according to law, be liable to an addition of six per cent, and additional cost that may accrue in consequence of such delinquency, and all unpaid by the second Monday in February next, will have a further addition of ten per cent. added. JOHN PICKARD, Treasurer and Collector of Clay County. October 4th, 1852-2d

Metal and Plate Glass Mantles or CHIMNEY PIECES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
MIRROR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
These Mantles in style, finish and durability are unequalled by anything in market. They are rapidly coming into general favor, and are highly prized by those who have them in use. They cannot be soiled by oil, grease, or any other substance, therefore their beautiful lustre is very easily and permanently preserved. They are a perfect gem in their way, while their price is quite moderate. They are easily and safely repaired and made to suit them. Warranted Air Furnaces. For Dwellings, Churches and other Public Buildings, of a superior quality, at wholesale and retail. Prof. Emerson's system of Ventilation introduced in connection with warming, insuring at all times a pure and wholesome air. PROF. EMERSON'S VENTILATORS AND CHIMNEY TOPS of all sizes, at wholesale and retail. AIRNOTTS VENTILATING CHIMNEY VALVES. For sale at the Air Warming and Ventilating Warehouse of GEORGE WALKER, 89 1/2 LEONARD STREET, near Broadway, New York. Oct. 2, 1852-2d

ISAAC STRAUB & CO.'S MILL FACTORY.

Corner of Front & John sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
THE above is a wood cut of a double geared "Queen of the South" Corn Mill.
We manufacture a Breaker of great strength and durability, and ease of operation.
We place this useful contrivance on all sizes of Mills, by which means we convert a Corn Mill into a Stock Feed Mill; with a few minutes work and steam will take it off. We manufacture portable Mills, single and double geared (best quality of French burrs) to grind Wheat, Corn and Stock Feed, calculated for steam, water or horse power. These Mills have been used in steam and horse power in competition against the other make of Mills of our city, at our State Fairs, and have never failed to carry off the first premium—on one occasion was awarded a beautiful silver medal. Our Mills, also, are the first premiums, as the best Mills, at two annual Fairs of our Mechanical Institute. ALSO—Portable Saw Mills, to be run by steam, water or horse power. This Mill was exhibited in operation by horse power, at the Ohio State Fair, in 1850, when it was awarded a premium and a splendid silver medal. ALSO—Different kinds of portable horse powers, and steam Engines. All our articles, for ease of operation, simplicity, usefulness, and durability, are surpassed by none now in use. All our articles are warranted as represented—or no sale—at our cost of transportation and the money refunded. For a full description and testimonials of merits and usefulness we refer those interested to our pamphlets to be had at our factory, where we take pleasure to explain each article.

ISAAC STRAUB & CO.
Note.—Mr. Kimball, the partner of J. H. Burrows, while exhibiting a Barrow Mill at our State Fair, last fall, was a boisterous about his Mill, and courageously entered into a verbal agreement with me to grind corn thus: whoever grinds the most, regarding quality and quantity, was to be the owner of both mills, and each mill to be run by the owner of the other. FIRST TRIAL. Straub to run a 15 inch Mill; Burrows & Co. to run a 20 inch Mill. SECOND TRIAL. Straub to run a 22 inch Mill; Burrows & Co. to run a 24 inch Mill. THIRD TRIAL. Straub to run a 26 inch Mill; Burrows & Co. to run a 30 inch Mill. When the pinch came, that boisterous courage stepped out. To the above I now append a challenge to grind corn feed out of whole ears of corn. I will run my 15 inch "Queen of the South," with a cob-breaker attachment, the same article that took the premium at the Ohio State Fair, last fall, against a 24 inch Burrows Mill and Wm. Stewart's Ohio and Kentucky Stock Feed Mills, both to be run at once; and let you be as appreciative of a risky business, you have my entire approbation to run Mr. Pomeroy's Corn Crusher as an auxiliary. Should my single article fail to grind equal in quality and quantity to the combined production of the two three mills (just as you please) then you can draw a few hundred dollars as stake put up. Come boys, don't be cowardly—there is nothing like walking straight into the merits of a thing. Oct. 5, 1852-2d

WAREHOUSE No. 19 Front St. between Main & Walnut
THE above is a wood cut of a double geared "Queen of the South" Corn Mill.
We manufacture a Breaker of great strength and durability, and ease of operation.
We place this useful contrivance on all sizes of Mills, by which means we convert a Corn Mill into a Stock Feed Mill; with a few minutes work and steam will take it off. We manufacture portable Mills, single and double geared (best quality of French burrs) to grind Wheat, Corn and Stock Feed, calculated for steam, water or horse power. These Mills have been used in steam and horse power in competition against the other make of Mills of our city, at our State Fairs, and have never failed to carry off the first premium—on one occasion was awarded a beautiful silver medal. Our Mills, also, are the first premiums, as the best Mills, at two annual Fairs of our Mechanical Institute. ALSO—Portable Saw Mills, to be run by steam, water or horse power. This Mill was exhibited in operation by horse power, at the Ohio State Fair, in 1850, when it was awarded a premium and a splendid silver medal. ALSO—Different kinds of portable horse powers, and steam Engines. All our articles, for ease of operation, simplicity, usefulness, and durability, are surpassed by none now in use. All our articles are warranted as represented—or no sale—at our cost of transportation and the money refunded. For a full description and testimonials of merits and usefulness we refer those interested to our pamphlets to be had at our factory, where we take pleasure to explain each article.

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