WEEKLY INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

J. C. WALKER & T. B. HOLCOMBE, EDITORS.] PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. [C. W. COTTOM, PUBLISHER

VOL. XV. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1855. NO. 5.

STATE SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING ON A MAMMOTH SHEET, AT

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

☞ Address, Post-paid, WALKER & COTTOM, Indianapolis, Ind.

J. C. WALKER, Proprietor.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to free our National Territory from the curse of Slavery, and that we will never consent, under any circumstances, to the admission of another slave State to this Union.—*Resolution of the Know Nothing Council of Maine.*

Resolved, That with the domestic institutions of the several States of the Union, we claim to have no right to meddle. Whatever is peculiar to the people of each State now in existence, is of their own creation and subject to their own immediate control; and while we deprecate the existence of human bondage in any portion of this confederacy, as a national party we leave it, as we find it, under its own local restrictions, to be regulated by the enactments of those responsible for its continuance, but while disavowing thus explicitly any and all intention of interfering with it as it is, we must in duty to our sense of right; to our consciences and to our country, declare and demand that the general government has the power and right to act and exclude slavery outside of the State limits, the spirit of the Constitution, which is that of freedom, shall be regarded, and the influence thereof shall be so used that there shall henceforth and forever be no more slave territory and no more slave States.—*Resolution of the Ohio State Council at Cleveland.*

"No more slave States!" These words indicate the great struggle which is bound to come.

Kansas, we hope, will come into the Union a free State. We look with interest and anxiety to its condition. Every act which has been done by violence or even threats of violence, should be set aside. But the voice of the people, when fairly expressed, must be obeyed. Whatever may have been the temporary effect of the Missouri Compromise in quieting dissension, it was a great error; it surrendered for temporary purposes the principles of the Constitution. It was passed in an hour of infatuation.

But the Compromise is a thing of the past, and the Freesoil party, we apprehend care nothing about it. Its repeal has been used as a means of throwing odium on the Democracy; but as it has become a fixed fact, they take bolder grounds and express their policy in the words, *"No more Slave States."*—Now, unless the African race cease to increase or the earth to turn on its axis, one of three things must happen. There will be, in the Union, or out of the Union, more slave States; or the South will relapse into total barbarism; or the African, like the Indian race, will be exterminated in America.

We anticipate a state of things like that in St. Domingo, insurrections, bloodshed, and a relapse into barbarism. The North may accomplish its diabolical purposes, it may girdle the South with a circle of free States; surround it by a wall of fire, within which all its fair civilization must perish amid social convulsions; and yet the Union *in name* may still exist. But it will be a Union of force; it will be subjugation.

The phœnix may rise from its ashes, but the South can never recover from the compulsory liberation of the African race in its midst. It may bid a long farewell to all its greatness. The land which now blooms as the rose, will be converted into a dreary waste, "where the dead and sickening uniformity of the scene will be broken at intervals by volcanic irruptions of anarchy and crime.

The cold-blooded cruelty of Abolition, cruelty to the slave as well as the master, is one of its remarkable features. It proposes no beneficent scheme of amelioration; no wise and cautious policy of colonization and gradual emancipation combined; offers no assistance to the South which has the wolf by the ears; but encloses the combatants within narrow and yet narrowing limits, and exults in the prospect of the bloody fight and mutual destruction of both.

☞ A correspondent of the *Journal* calls us, among other bad names, "the doughfaced editors." In reply, we say that we have always advocated the Democratic faith in a straight-forward, independent way.—There is no insincerity about Democracy, or about us. Its principles are as clear as the noon-day sun. It makes no compromises or unworthy concessions to the spirit of the hour, but proclaims its doctrines so that all may know them, and sticks to them through evil as well as good report. It may be defeated, but it cannot be dishonored.

When the Kingdom of Granada, that land of romance and song, was invaded by the armies of Spain, her towers leveled and her rich and verdant plains despoiled, her disconsolate monarch was ready to resign his throne in order to preserve his life. His high spirited mother checked his groveling purpose, and said, "A throne or a grave; for a king there is no honorable medium."

The spirit of the Moorish Queen is that of Democracy. Our opponents are the true doughfaces, for, as they have no political principles, they assume any countenance which expediency may dictate. The face of Democracy is always the same.

New Post Offices.

List of offices established since April 1, 1854, in the State of Indiana:

Prowsville, Washington co.; Brandywine, Shelby co.; Mad Lick, Jefferson c.; Wadesville, Posey co.; Martin's Corners, Shelby co; Stamper's Creek, Orange co; Exeter, Kosciusko co; Wea View, Tippecanoe co; Belden, Wabash co; Stilwell, Jackson co; Mifflin, Crawford co; Curryesville, Sullivan co; Retreat, Jackson co; Ascension, Sullivan co; West Newton, Marion co; Pimento, Vigo co; Saltillo ville, Washington co; Oakdale, Jennings co; Warwick, Clark co; Centre Point, Clay co; Lovely Dale, Knox co; Northern Depot, Boone co; Grandview, Spencer co; McCordsville, Hancock co; Cave Spring, Decatur co; Hawthorn's Mill, Pike co; Crisp's Cross Roads, Harrison co; Baker's Mills, Jackson co; Wooster, Kosciusko co; Rosewood, Harrison co; Bovine, Gibson co; Goldsborough, Bartholomew co; North Galveston, Kosciusko co; Leatherwood, Lawrence co; Alligator, Owen co; Atkinsonville, Owen co; Pierceville, Ripley co; Patricksburg, Owen co; New Boston, Spencer co; Beck's Corner, Montgomery co; Little River, Allen co; Indiana Furnace, Vermillion co; Waynesburg, Decatur co; Northwest, Elkhart co; Adams, Decatur co; Mudge Station, White co; Pilot Grove, Jasper co; Martz, Clay co; Silos, Sullivan co; Westboro, Grant co; Richardson, St. Joseph's co; Ripley, Ripley co; Tippecanoetown, Marshall co; Tipton, Jennings co; Oakford, Howard co; Natchez, Martin co; Centre, Howard co; Westchester, Jay co; Centerton, Morgan co; Mt. Gilboa, Benton co; Jordan Village, Owen co; Holmesville, Laporte co; Dundee, Blackford co; Silver Lake, Kosciusko co; Barber's Mills, Wellcox; Iycurgus, Marshall co; New Elizabeth, Hendricks co; Duck Creek, Madison co; Poplar Grove, Marion co; Victor, De Kalb co; Walkersville, Jasper co; Elizaville, Boone co; Eddy, Jasper co; Wright's Corners, Dearborn co; Rice's Creek, Clay co; Orchard Grove, Lake co; Clark's Cross Roads, Warren co; Quincy, Owen co; Wright's Mills, Park co; Stockton, Owen co; Richville, Elkhart co; Flat Creek, Wells co; Nash Depot, Vanderburg co; Campbell, Orange co; Scaffold Prairie, Greene co; Morrilville, Morgan co; Eagle Creek, Lake co; Somerville, Gibson co; Mahalasville, Morgan co; Millwood, Kosciusko co; Otter Creek, Ripley co; Ibn, De Kalb co; Xenia, Miami co; Holten, Ripley co; Lossntville, Randolph co; Hall, Morgan co; Crossport, Fountain co; Point Pleasant, Randolph co; Morocco, Jasper co; Reifsburg, Wells co; Onward, Cass co; Maples, Cass co.

☞ There was a case before the New York Police Court last week of a young German emigrant girl, who had been inveigled by a runner into a disreputable house, and there kept and forcibly prostituted. This sort of iniquity is extensively practiced there, and ought to be put to an end.

For the State Sentinel.

"Their own Daguerreotype."

We really have all along supposed that the *Journal* was the organ of the Whig party, but it seems from an article headed as above, that we have been wofully mistaken, for it has taken up cudgels in defense of the Freesoil party.

The *Journal* says that an article in Saturday's *Sentinel*, "under the inappropriate head, Fresoilism—is a tissue of misrepresentations from beginning to end." The *Journal* has not attempted to prove that fact, but simply contented itself with a mere statement that such was the case.

We presume the *Journal* will not attempt to deny that slavery was forced upon the United States when they were colonies, by Great Britain, that the colonies protested against its introduction, that ships from Massachusetts were engaged in the slave trade, and that they were among the first to be so engaged, that slavery was unprofitable at the North, that it was there abolished, that it is not unprofitable at the South, and that it there exists.

We presume that the *Journal* is aware of the existence of the colonization society, and that Mr. CLAY was a member and an officer of that society, and that Mr. EVERETT is now a member, and, we believe, an officer, that the Abolitionists are antagonists of that society, that Freesoilism is now a political organization.

Did not General JACKSON coerce South Carolina into submission when she attempted to nullify? Have not Wisconsin and Massachusetts in fact nullified? have they not set at naught the laws of the United States?

Have not GARRISON, WENDALL PHILLIPS, THEODORE PARKER, and FRED. DOUGLASS denounced the Constitution as a damnable fraud—and that too in Faneuil Hall? Was not DANIEL WEBSTER prohibited from speaking in that same Hall, because he acted as a National man? Are not GARRISON, PHILLIPS, and other men of that stamp the leaders of the Freesoil party? Have they not again and again denounced the Bible as a tissue of lies? Are they not the worst sort of infidels? Did not Freesoilism ally itself to Know Nothingism? and has it not now come out from that body in a measure—because the Know Nothings of the South could not swallow the anti-slavery platform. Has not Freesolism attempted to use the Whig and Democratic parties for its own vile purposes.—Will the *Journal* deny that Samuel has been most soundly thrashed, of late, in Virginia?

For what party or country does Freesoilism care but itself? Is it not a sectional party? Does it not hate the South? Did not some of its leaders declare in the city of London about the time of the Mexican War, that the government of the United States was a Slaveocracy and a tyranny, and rotten to the core? Did not Freesoil members of Congress wish that the American army might find hospitable graves in Mexico? and did the party not rejoice when they fondly imagined that TAYLOR and his army had been cut off by ARISTA between Point Isabel and Fort Brown?

Have not the leaders of the Freesoil party denounced WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON as slaveholders? Have not *ex post facto* laws been passed in Massachusetts—as the case of Judge LORING will bear testimony to? Have not ladies of questionable character been carried about by Massachusetts Legislators, and fed and provided with wine at the expense of the State?—witness Mrs. PATTERSON. Have not the houses of defenseless women been ransacked, and their wardrobes tumbled over, and even the sanctity of a sick room desecrated by a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature? Have not GREELEY and others declared they would spill the last drop of blood in their veins and dissolve the Union if any more slave States were admitted?—Such is the tissue of misrepresentation from beginning to end, according to the *Journal's* account. It did not attempt to point out a single misrepresentation, but contented itself with an attempt at recrimination.

The *Journal* says that ministers of the Gospel were denounced as itinerant vagabonds—it is mistaken. Men who stole the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil and the Know Nothing party, were denounced as itinerant vagabonds; but let the *Journal* point to a single minister of the Gospel who preached Christ and him crucified, who did not make the pulpit a political rostrum to abuse his fellow-men who did not agree with him, who was denounced by the Old Line press. Because a man wears a white cravat and has Reverend prefixed to his name, he is not, as a matter of course, a saint. Let the *Journal* prove that the Democracy has ever sold itself to the North or South. Let the *Journal* prove that WASHINGTON could not be elected to the office of constable.

The *Journal* harps upon compacts. Is not the Fugitive Slave Law part of a compact? part of the Constitution of the United States? When have the rights of a freeman been trampled upon and Democracy was silent?—The *Journal* charges the Democracy with being fillibusters; but, as in the rest of its statements, does not prove the charge.

The Democratic party, by its consistent course, has proved itself to be the only national party. For the old Whig party we had a decided respect; it was an honorable national party; though we did not approve of its principles, we could not help respecting it for its open and honorable course of warfare; but such a miserable bush-fighting thing as the olla podrida called the People's party, of which Freesoilism is the principal ingredient, we have no respect, and as we have said before, may Heaven preserve the good State of Indiana from its polluting influence.

MAN MISSING.—A man named Reuben P. Harper, engaged in the shoe business at Boonville, left home last week to buy leather, &c., at Evansville. He purchased some goods here, which he shipped home, but has not been heard from since. He has perhaps gone off on a spree, to which he seems somewhat addicted. His wife was in our office yesterday, very much distressed at his absence, fearing some accident has happened him. Any information relative to him sent to her at Boonville, will be thankfully received.—*Evansville Journal.*

☞ Week before last, the editor of the Bloomington *News-Letter* published a list of the Know-Nothings in that place. This exposition created a prodigious sensation among the dark lantern gentry, and threats of whipping the editor, killing him, mobbing his office, &c., were numerous. One young gentleman undertook to whip the editor, but got decently thrashed himself. "Sam" doesn't like to be seen in daylight or in the papers. *Terre Haute Journal.*

☞ Captain C. B. PRATT, with a gang of skillful and experienced divers, left Worcester on Monday for New York, to renew the effort to recover a portion of the $1,000,000 of treasure known to have been on board the *Huzzar*, sunk at Hurlgate during the Revolutionary War.

The Portland Tragedy.

We extract from the Providence *Post* a calm and dispassionate commentary on the recent homicide in Portland. Candor requires us to say that the conduct of Mayor Dow has nothing to do with the merits or demerits of the Prohibitory Law. The opponents of that law should not raise a hue and cry against the Mayor in order to cast odium on Prohibition; nor should its friends attempt, in their injudicious zeal, to defend conduct which was certainly hasty and perhaps criminal:

The events of last Saturday have an interest not confined to the people of Portland, in whose midst they occurred. Everywhere they will be viewed with regret. It must be considered peculiarly unfortunate that at a time when efforts are being made in so many places to enforce a law violently opposed by a large minority, it should have led to such a result. For it is not to be questioned that this was a Maine law riot. The mob, if there was a mob, gathered in consequence of what they deemed a violation of that law. Its object, no doubt, was to destroy liquors believed to be unlawfully kept. This much appears from the published accounts, although no combination is shown, and there is no pretence that any one acted as leader, or that any attack was made which could not be easily repelled, while no actual violence was committed beyond throwing a few stones and breaking a few windows. But the assemblage was an illegal one, and the Mayor was justified in his determination to disperse it and protect his property until a court should order its destruction. Nobody denies that this was his right and his duty. It was equally his right in case of necessity, to call for military aid, and to shoot the rioters, if other means of defeating their object failed. The preservation of the public peace is ever of paramount importance. No punishment, however summary, can be too severe for those who seek to disturb it.

For the sake of Mayor Dow, we could have wished that the circumstances in which he was placed were such as to render necessary the measures he resorted to. It is better that lawless men should lose their lives than that reverence for the law should in any way be diminished. We have looked to all the reports of his conduct in this fatal affair, with a desire to find some justification for it, but without success. The fact is plain that the mob was not large, that it was not armed, that it hesitated to attack a building wholly unprotected, and that no disposition was shown to do any act of personal violence. Not a single spectator seems to entertain a doubt that the crowd might at any moment have been dispersed by a small body of police, acting with prudence and determination. It does not appear that any obstacle was presented to the arrest of the rioters, or even that any attempt was made to arrest them. The Mayor had resolved to repress the outbreak by force, and to the military alone he accordingly looked. In the orders given to the soldiers he was singularly indiscreet. The company first ordered out was sufficient to protect the property attacked. The mob did not molest them—certainly did them no harm. There was, therefore, no occasion for assailing the rioters. Defeated in their design by the presence of a guard, they would soon have dispersed. A single charge of the bayonet would have driven them from the spot, if that was thought necessary.

The Mayor chose a different course. He meant that his authority should be felt, and commanded the soldiers to fire. They refused, to their honor be it said. They felt that it was cowardly and murderous thus to shoot down their fellow-citizens. Displeased at this disobedience, the Mayor dismisses them and forcibly takes possession of their arms and delivers them to another company which proves more submissive to his will. During all this time, the property was left unprotected save by a few policemen, and no demonstrations of attack made which might not have been defeated by a dozen resolute men. The second military force then arrives, is marched secretly into the building, and almost immediately, without a word of warning, commences firing directly into the crowd. In a very few minutes, the ground is cleared, and police proceed to make the arrests which might have been made with equal ease an hour or two before, without violence or bloodshed.

It is difficult to conceive that an intelligent magistrate, however zealous, however infuriated by the conduct of his opponents upon the liquor question, could have so entirely misconceived his obvious duty in such an emergency. Patience and long forbearance are virtues which in his position could not be dispensed with. Neither public opinion, the law, or, it might be hoped, his own conscience would justify him in shooting men who had done nothing more criminal than throwing stones or breaking windows. Still less would they uphold him in any forcible demonstration whatever before a resolute effort had been made a break up the mob and arrest his right to shoot a criminal whom he thinks it would be unsafe to arrest. No man vested with power to quell a mob, however violent or even bloodthirsty, would use the bullet instead of the bayonet. No magistrate fit to govern American citizens, would dare to fire upon them from an ambuscade without notice and without affording an opportunity for the innocent to escape.

This Mayor Dow has done, and done it solely for the protection of a little rum. How strange that he, of all men, should be so engaged! How could he feel that the destruction of such an article was a crime to be visited by instant death? Surely there must have come to him recollections of his many denunciations of the poison, under all its disguises. And to others, if not to him, the reflection will come that a human life is of more value than all the property he sought to defend. In fact, it may be doubted if a more ignominious position could be found than that of an officer whose chief claim to public esteem has been his abhorrence of the liquor traffic, sacrificing the lives of his fellow citizens to protect liquors bought and kept by him in open violation of the law he is so vigilant in enforcing against others.

MORE OF "THE WAY."—The Bloomington (Ind.) *News Letter*, a few weeks ago, published a complete list of the *Cayennes* of Monroe County, in return for which they commenced a series of petty annoyances to injure the paper, threatening to thrash the editor and to mob the office. The subscription list has increased. One young fellow who assailed the editor got decidedly licked, and the mobbing has, perhaps, been indefinitely postponed.

☞ Three drafts of $8,500, drawn by J. ROBB & Co., of New Orleans, on W. HOOE & Co., of New York, payable to the order of ROBERT PARK, were fraudulently obtained on Saturday from Mr. P., at Chicago. He offers a reward of $1,500 for the apprehension of the rogues and the recovery of the drafts, and cautions all persons against purchasing them.

ANOTHER DUEL AT THE EAST.—A duel was fought at Roxbury, Massachusetts, on the 9th, between two French sailors. Pistols were used, but failing to kill, one of the parties rushed upon the other and stabbed him, out did not succeed. Both were arrested and are now in jail.

☞ The farmers of Michigan are paying large wages. Good help demands from fourteen to eighteen dollars per month for the season. Sheep shearers are paid two dollars per day. Haying will be heavy, and wages range from ten to twelve shillings a day.

☞ Mr. JOSEPH WILD, a dealer in confectionary at Lawrance, Mass., has been sentenced to pay a fine of $80 and the costs of Court, and imprisoned in the House of Correction one hundred and forty days, for selling three glasses of brandy.

The Right Sort of a W[illegible]

During the late dreadful torna[illegible] which passed over Mississippi, tearing up trees, blowing down houses, and killing cattle, an incident occurred near Paulding in that State, which is worthy of record:

"A young married couple were alone in the forest, occupants of a new home, and distant two miles from the nearest neighbor. They had retired to rest and were absorbed in slumber, when the roar of the hurricane came like a sonorous wailing through the primeval trees, and fierce winds struck their house, tumbling the logs around and about them. The lady, after much effort, succeeded in extricating herself, but found, to her momentary dismay, that her husband was entombed in the wreck of their dwelling, and that it would be impossible for her to relieve him alone.

She reflected but a moment, when turning to her husband, she uttered some cheering words, and announced her determination to go in quest of assistance. Forth she went in the midst of the howling storm, the winds sighing a requium over the ruin they had caused, and the stately trees crashing in their fall before the omnipotence of the tempest.—But she heeded not the danger; buoyed by a strong affection she moved onward, an incarnation of heroism and self-sacrificing love, through the hurricane's track, and reached unharmed the residence of her neighbor. Assistance was procured, and her husband restored to as true a wife as ever hallowed with felicities the life of man."

Gen. J. Lane.

The Oregon *Statesman* comments on the General as follows:

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?—Two names are before the people of Oregon for their suffrages for the office of Delegate to Congress—Jo. Lane, "*I*, John P. Gaines." Both are known to the people of Oregon: the first honorably known, for his willing obedience to the people's will, his honest devotion to the people's interests, his republican simplicity, and inborn sympathy for the masses. The other for his stubborn opposition to the people's will, his reckless disregard of the people's laws, and his haughty contempt for the common classes.

Gen. Lane has served the people of Oregon as Governor, as Delegate, and in her Indian wars. In every capacity he has served them ably, faithfully, and satisfactorily. He has shown himself equal to every position in which he has been placed, and every emergency which has met him. In every position he has studied the wants and wishes of the *people*, and exerted his utmost efforts to promote and give them effect. He has come up from humble life, and his every predilection and sympathy are with the toiling million.—He has learned from a lifetime of experience and fellowship with the working man, that

"As good hearts beat 'neath a fustian vest,
As under a silken gown."

He has served in Congress with unexpected success, accomplishing all that was asked of him, and much that it was feared he could not obtain. He has accomplished more for Oregon in the way of unusual appropriations, than all the delegates from the other six territories of the Union combined. And he has laid the foundation for still greater usefulness and influence in the future, in his extended acquaintance and unbounded popularity with members of Congress, the President, heads of Departments and Bureaus. We question if any man was ever so widely known and and highly esteemed at the national capital than Gen. Lane. His general urbanity and high-souled honor make him a favorite in every circle, and give him favor in every branch of the government. And those who are familiar with the moving springs at Washington know what advantage flows therefrom.

THE CROPS.—From GILMORE & BROTHERTON's Cincinnati Circular of 13th inst., we take the following:

"Our accounts from all parts of the country—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky—(and we have taken some pains to inquire), represent the growing crops as very promising, and the prospect is that the west will have more produce to send east than ever before. Exchange will probably rule lower after harvest, and we should not be surprised if gold were imported from New York in consequence of the scarcity of currency."

The above is perfectly reliable, as Messrs. GILMORE & BROTHERTON have prosecuted their enquiries by personal correspondence with the most intelligent and well posted agriculturists of the West.

☞ On the last Wednesday of this month, the Rev. THORNTON A. MILLS, of this city, will deliver the eulogy on Dr. BISHOP, before the Alumni Society at Oxford, Ohio, upon their invitation. The attendance is expected to be large; and all the Alumni and the friends of Miami University, over which the lamented and distinguished deceased so long presided, are cordially invited to be present. Further steps will be taken to perpetuate the memory and services of the late ex-President to the cause of Education in the West.

☞ The foolish Know Nothing story that three hundred illegal votes were cast for WISE and FAULKNER in Page county, Virginia, is disproved by an examination of the poll, which shows that there were but *two* Irish votes cast in the county of Page, to-wit: Col. MCPHERSON, who has been in the United States upward of fifty years, and who has often represented that county in the Legislature; and a stone-mason, a worthy and industrious man, who has been naturalized upward of fifteen years.

☞ St. Louis is now infested by a gang of bold and desperate burglars, who are nightly engaged in their nefarious work. The *Mirror* says that recently the store of Messrs. KREIMER & HACKMETYER was entered by some of them, who lighted a candle and picked out of the store some pocket handkerchiefs, neck-ties, &c. They passed out through the front door, and were noticed by some persons up stairs, who did not suspect them as robbers, to whom they wished a good morning.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.—We learn that the motion praying for an injunction to prevent the Rock Island Railroad Company from building a bridge across the Mississippi, at Rock Island, has been over ruled by Judge MCLEAN, of the United States Supreme Court. The Company contemplates proceeding at once with the work, and put Chicago in an unbroken connection with the interior of Iowa.

CANAL FREIGHTS AND MONEY.—We learn that many of the boats on the canal have refused to receive free bank money for freights. They are driven to this course from the fact that but few, if any, of the collectors will receive this class of currency for tolls. The collectors are compelled to refuse it because the old State Bank, where they are generally authorized to deposit, will not receive it from them.—*Covington Friend.*

☞ Mr. Dow was hung in effigy in Charlestown, Massachusetts, on Tuesday night, 5th instant, on the telegraph wires opposite the Russel House, on Main street. On the back of the figure was a placard with the words, "*Neal Dow, the Murderer.*" The right hand held a jug, while the left held a copy of the Maine Law.

☞ The duel between the French sailors in Roxbury, Mass., on Saturday last, proved fatal to ROBISSON, the party stabbed, who died a day or two after. MARIMAN, his opponent, is in custody. A Coroner's jury is investigating the matter.

The Present Condition of Turkey.

It was supposed that such a sight as tens of thousands of the bravest troops of England and France, assembled from such vast distances to defend her coasts, would have aroused a spirit of martial enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of the Turkish Empire. It was believed that Abdul Medjid would emulate the valor of his ancestors, gird on the war harness, and as Father of the Faithful, preach a crusade against his ancient enemies and oppressors, in which he would himself take the chief and boldest part. All honor to the heroes of Silistria and to the bravery of the valiant renegade who inspires with a spirit kindred to his own, the defenders of Eupatoria; but he stands alone with his army, the solitary spark of patriotism and life between the Adriatic and Persia.

The Sultan has passively yielded to the encroachments of Allies whom he fears and hates; has flattered the Cabinets who have served him, and presented Arabian horses to the monarchs of England, France and Sardinia; but he has not adopted a single independent measure, nor displayed any desire to participate in the responsibilities and dangers which others have undertaken in his behalf. In the midst of military movements and diplomatic negotiations, the seraglio has continued, as in days of yore, to be the scene of palace intrigue, and while thousands were dying for his throne in the Crimea, he was recalling by his wantonsness, the darkest days of the most unscrupulous Pashaliks.

At the commencement of the present war, the Turkish force, with its Egyptian contingent, numbered 240,000 men. Of this number, nearly one-half have been lost by the fevers of the Danube and Balaklava, and the reverses of the Asiatic generals; but while England and France have trebly replaced their troops who had been destroyed by disease and war, the Turkish conscriptions have produced only 30,000 raw, undisciplined youths, to patch out the remnants of their army. The short-lived enthusiasm of 1853 has altogether vanished, and the aggregate of effective Turkish, Egyptian and Tunisian forces, amounts to only 150,000 men. Of this number, 47,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry and artillery have been transported from Varna and Bourgas to Eupatoria, under the command of Omar Pasha. These troops, too, are élite of the whole Turkish army, and while they add an imposing number to the Allied forces in the Crimea, their absence leaves the rest of the Empire nearly deprived of defense. Ismail Pasha is computed to have from 25,000 to 30,000 troops along the line of the Danube and in the Bulgarian towns, but they could offer no resistance whatever if the Principalities were invaded.

The occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by the Austrians, is the only real bulwark of the Porte beyond the Balkan, and whatever may be the value of the Austrian alliance in other respects, the declarations of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone are true, that without their interposition, England and France could scarcely have waged an aggressive war. A third division of the Ottoman army guards the vicinity of Constantinople. It is said to be composed of good soldiers, and probably numbers about 25,000 men, but the regiments are continually shifted, and some of them will probably be taken, though against their own consent, to form a part of the contingent under General Vivian. The Turkish force in Asia is estimated at about 30,000—a sufficient number to accomplish something, if it were fitly commanded. Of late, many boasts have been made that it would assume the offensive and attack the Russian stronghold of Gumri; but until it has redeemed itself from the odium acquired by its cowardice, want of discipline and subordination last year, little good will be credited to it.—*Journal of Commerce.*

WHY THERE IS NO RAIN IN PERU.—In Peru, South America, rain is unknown. The coast of Peru is within the region of perpetual south-east trade winds. Though the Peruvian shores are on the verge of the great South Sea Boiler, yet it never rains there.—The reason is plain. The south-east trade winds in the Atlantic ocean first strike the water on the coast of Africa. Traveling to the north-west, they blow obliquely across the ocean until they reach the coast of Brazil. By this time they are heavily laden with vapor, which they continue to bear along across the continent, depositing it as they go, and supplying with it the sources of the Rio de la Plata and the southern tributaries of the Amazon. Finally they reach the snow-capped Andes' and here is wrung from them the last particle of moisture that that very low temperature can extract. Reaching the summit of that range, they now tumble down as cool and dry winds on the Pacific slopes beyond. Meeting with no evaporating surface, and with no temperature colder than that to which they were subjected to on the mountain tops, they reach the ocean before they become charged with fresh vapor, and before, therefore, they have any which the Peruvian climate can extract. Thus we see how the top of the Andes becomes the reservoir from which are supplied the rivers of Chili and Peru.—*Lieut. Maury's Geography of the Sea.*

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.—This road is steadily progressing, in its business and equipments, and we are happy to state that its prospects were never more flattering to its friends. In addition to that, it is officered by whole-souled men and attaches—one important feature in the success of a road. We believe the day is not far distant when it will become one of the best paying roads in the Great West. This is evident to any person who will take a careful survey of the country through which it passes. We venture the assertion that there is no finer agricultural country in the world. We say, then, that the New Albany and Salem Railroad has a brilliant future before it.—*Michigan City Enterprise.*

True, every word of it. Like all other western railroads, this one has had to contend with pecuniary embarrassments incident to a depression in the money market; but we are glad to learn that the N. A. & S. Railroad is getting along swimmingly, and will, in a short time, unless unnecessarily annoyed by persons who ought to take an interest in its welfare, rather than seek its embarrassment, be able to pay off all its local liabilities; and with the addition of locomotives and cars, which are expected daily, be enabled to afford all the necessary accommodations in the way of transportation of goods, produce, &c., the wants of the community demand. Success to this and all other railroads.—*La Fayette Courier.*

☞ A man by the name of Ruort was drowned in the Wabash River, at "the Locks," on Monday last. He fell from the dam near Mt. Carmel, and was so much injured that he was unable to swim; the swift current took him rapidly away, and before assistance could be rendered from shore he was drowned *dead*, in about four feet water. He had previously followed the river, in boating season, and fished for a living when he was out of employment. He had no family.—*Evansville Journal.*

☞ It is now confidently believed that the O. & M. R. R. will have the cars running through from Vincennes to St. Louis, by the 1st of July; and our friend Mr. Gardner who never talks merely to be talking, says that if they will finish the Road, he will finish the bridge if he has to work from sunrise till sunset.—*Vincennes Courant.*

ACCIDENT.—We learn that Dr. G. B. Graff of this place, yesterday, while hunting had his right hand badly lacerated by the accidental discharge of his gun. The wound, though serious, it is thought by his Physicians that amputation will not be necessary.—*Princton Clarion.*

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS AND BEEF.—The recent bountiful rains and the prospects of abundant crops everywhere are beginning to tell upon prices. At New York, on Wednesday last, there was quite a panic in the flour market. Medium grades sold at a decline of fully two shillings per barrel. Wheat was dull and decidedly lower.

The Law of Equilibrium in Politics.

The United States are composed of two great classes, the planters of the South who, with their slaves, raise tobacco, cotton and sugar, and the farmers, manufacturers and merchants of the North. Between these two sections of our confederacy there may and must prevail great diversity of interests. The difference of productions, pursuits and climate renders such diversity almost inevitable.

A government which is the joint agent and representative of both sections, which holds its powers for the benefit of all, should do no act which is oppressive and unjust to one part because it may be acceptable to the other. There should be such checks and balances in the practical working of the system, that each great section or great interest should be saved from the encroachment of its rivals.

Situated as our confederacy is, this principle can only be carried into effect by preserving the equilibrium which formerly existed between the North and South. Altogether apart from the question of slavery, this equilibrium ought never to have been destroyed, though as an historical fact, it has ceased some time ago. Since the United States declared their independence, they have acquired more than two million square miles of territory, of which the free States have received nearly three-fourths, the South but a little over one-fourth. The Northern section has a preponderance in every department, a majority of States, and a majority of the population. But the equilibrium was, to a certain extent, practically maintained by the forbearance and sense of equity in Northern statesmen. Now, forbearance and equity are no longer virtues save with the unchanging Democracy.

The addition of a few more free States and a slight increase in the intensity of the anti-slavery feeling will convert our beautiful federative system into a despotism of the numerical majority.

Such a result will be dearly purchased by the emancipation of the African race in our midst. Better, far better than they should remain slaves through all revolving time.—Let their bondage be considered, if you please, a blot on our republican institutions, a stain on the fair face of humanity; but let that blot and that stain continue forever if its removal involves the destruction of the only wise fabric of government ever invented by the wit of man.

A government of the simple numerical majority, without checks or balances, must inevitably end in centralization, that rock on which the hopes of freedom have been so often wrecked. France for example can never be free, whatever may be the form or name of her institutions, until her policy of centralization is changed. Let her restore her Provincial Parliaments, and establish a capitol on the banks of the Loire, and she may become a genuine republic. Never before.

But what cares fanaticism for the preservation of the equilibrium of our federative system. What care the discordant screech-owls of the night for the music of the spheres? Centralization of power is an evil more to be dreaded than African slavery. There is no African slavery in France, and LOUIS NAPOLEON professes to regard it with great horror. But who would exchange the Federal Union of these States, though some of them have to sustain the odium attached to slavery, for the government of France, whether administered by LOUIS NAPOLEON or by LAMARTINE and CHANGARNIER?

Yet the whole tendency and drift of the Abolition movement is to annul that perfect equality which was designed by the Constitution to exist, and which once did exist between the different members of this great political partnership. The fanatics of the day think themselves wiser than the framers of the Constitution. A French atheist once said that if he had been consulted at the creation of the world, he could have suggested improvements. The spirit of the French atheist actuates the American abolitionist, for the man who would change the work of WASHINGTON and MADISON has no reverence in him.

FILLIBUSTERING—RICH DEVELOPMENTS.—Recent disclosures made in the New York *Sun* place Gen. QUITMAN in an unenviable light. He and certain retired officers of the United States army are said to have agreed to get up a military force to protect the landing of arms in Cuba, for which they received $10,000 in hand. Two steamers were chartered, for which $50,000 was paid down; in thirty days $50,000 more was advanced; and when the captain reported his readiness to sail, a third $50,000 followed suit. The money was paid in good faith, and was to be returned, if, after ready for sea, the vessels did not sail in thirty days. It is alleged that Government was informed, by the contracting parties, of the whole scheme, and the affair was crushed. But the treachery did not stop here: the Cuban authorities were also let into secret; and thus, says the *Sun*, $150,000 was swept away by one foul, atrocious piece of treachery. The *Sun* also makes allusion to a "dismissed chief," who was to receive $1,000,000 when he had established Cuban independence.

☞ The temperance law, so far, has been universally and faithfully observed in this city. We hear of no disposition to violate its provisions, and hope we may have no such cause to chronicle. The only case of drunkenness we have heard of since the 12th, was that of the individual who felt it incumbent upon him to *crape* several doors in mourning in "*memento mori Alcoholibus*," *ours* among the number. He was carried home on a litter on Wednesday, and his "light is likely to go out." The *health* of our city continues excellent; but so soon as some of *those* jugs and demi-johns are emptied, the city will get the name of a very *sickly* one, and the "agents" be kept very busy in filling orders for "a little more cider."

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The scholars of the Sabbath School which meets at the Poplar Grove School House, on the Madison State road, in Perry township, five miles south of this city, will celebrate the 4th of July by speeches, a festival and other entertainments. Good music will be provided, and a good time is anticipated. The Celebration is to be a Union one—nine schools having accepted an invitation to unite with the Poplar Grove school. A procession will be formed under the Marshalship of HENRY P. TODD, which will proceed to the grove and spring, where the speeches will be delivered. Those of our citizens who wish to pass a pleasant Fourth, should attend this celebration.

☞ There was a slight frost at Cleveland on Monday night.

Our Food and its Adulterations.

Dr. HASSALL of London, has, by aid of the microscope, been exposing grocers and other dealers in articles of consumption to the scrutiny of the public. Many interesting results of the Dr.'s labors are given in the last number of the London *Quarterly*, from which we condense a few points.

The manner in which food is adulterated is not only one of degree but of kind. The most simple of all sophistications, and that which is most harmless, is the mixture of inferior qualities of the same substance. Indeed, if the price charged were according to quality, it would be no fraud at all, but this adjustment rarely takes place. Secondly, the mixture of cheaper articles of another kind; Thirdly, the surreptitious introduction of materials which, taken in large quantities, are prejudicial to health; and Fourthly, the admixture of the most deadly poisons in order to improve the appearance of the article 'doctored.'

Mustard is adulterated by flour for bulk, and tumeric for color.

Vinegar suffers a double adulteration; it is first watered, and then pungency is given to it by the addition of sulphuric acid.

Cayenne pepper is mixed with red lead, *often in poisonous quantities.*

Meat, while it remains in the condition of joints, is exempt from the spirit of fraud; but all the diseased meat brought into the city of London is purchased by the sausage shops, pie shops, and sausage makers. One shop averaged twenty-five hundred dollars per week in the purchase of diseased meats.

Bread made of damaged wheat is adulterated by alum to destroy the sour taste. The alum also absorbs a quantity of water, which the baker sells for bread.

Green tea is mixed with Prussian blue and gypsum. In a hundred pounds of tea, the consumers drink more than half a pound of poison. The practice of re-drying used up leaves is also carried on extensively.

Coffee is adulterated with chicory.

Writing of milk, the reviewer observes, that the London milking-pail goes as often to the pump as the cow.

Poisons are extensively used in painting confectionary, especially the *arsenite of copper* and *chromate of lead.*

Medicine is adulturated more than food.—On this subject the reviewer says:

If we could possibly eliminate, from the mass of human disease, that occasioned by the constant use of deleterious food, we should find that it amounted to a very considerable per centage on the whole, and that one of the best friends of the doctor would prove to be the adulterator. But even our refuge fails us in our hour of need; the tools of the medical man, like those of the sappers and miners before Sebastopol