Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT. 10, 1845.

☞The overhauling of sundry dusty records, which has occupied some time this week, has delayed the continuation of the "mysteries." We shall soon have the matter adjusted for several very interesting chapters.

☞Two or three members of the Junto are now travelling over the State, some of them ostensibly on official business. They will have lots of *oily gammon* to peddle among the people. Look out for them!!

The Columbus Gazette, (a Whig paper,) of Aug. 30, has the following article relative to Indianapolis politicians:

"☞The Locofocos in this State, are getting into a tremendous snarl, about matters and things in general. Chapmans of the State Sentinel appear to be in a peck of trouble, because another democratic paper is shortly to be established at Indianapolis, and in the heat of passion, or the return of reason, we don't know which, they have commenced the publication of a series of articles under the head of "Political Mysteries of Indianapolis," in which they are likely to make some important disclosures. The political "Intriguers" at Indianapolis ought to be exposed, and their influence overturned, for so long as any party adheres to their dictation, so long they will never prosper. The whig "Junto" at Indianapolis, be it said to their shame, have done more injury to the whig cause in this State, and more especially in this Congressional District, than all the efforts of the opposition could possibly do. Their zeal in the whig cause goes just as far as their own individual interests. This fact has been clearly demonstrated time and again, and never more strikingly than in their course this summer, relative to the Congressional Election in this district. It was well understood, by this whig "junto" at Indianapolis, that none of their *clique* could succeed, this year, in this Democratic district, if brought out, hence they would rather sacrifice the interests of the party, by supporting a man who was calculated only to weaken the party strength and defeat the county tickets, than to go for one *out of the family*, with whom there might be a probability of succeeding. Unless a stop be put to the sway of this Indianapolis-candidate-making-junto, the Whig party never need expect to succeed in electing another Governor, or a member to Congress from the district to which they are attached. We are fully persuaded that the whigs of this county will never again consent to be governed by their exclusive dictation, nor induced to support their junto candidates. If we are compelled to remain in the minority, we will be found there fighting for *principle*.

"Whether the Sentinel men, in their expositions, have at heart the good of the party, or whether they are afraid of losing some of the *crumbs*, we know not, and care less, but this much we do know, they have been efficient spokes in the wheel of Locofocoism in this State, and are hard to head, any way."

Time perhaps will remove the doubts of the Gazette relative to ourselves. As to its remarks about the Whig Junto, it is partly right and partly wrong. We speak specially as to the *policy* which the Junto thought it best to adopt in the late Congressional canvass in this district. The *policy*, in theory, was adroit enough, though we agree with the Gazette that there is no policy as good as an honest avowal of *principle*. The policy, and it was that of the *new recruits* of the Whig Junto, was this: to run no whig candidate for Congress in the strong democratic districts; but letting the congressional question go by default, to endeavor to secure a majority in the Legislature and thereby a Whig U. S. Senator. But the difficulty exists in carrying any such scheme into effect. Even if the mass of a party is pliable enough to be moulded to such purposes, it is essential to keep the arrangement secret from the antagonistic party. This is impossible, because fortunately political parties are not exactly like military battalions; they don't always obey the orders of leaders without reasons; and when the reasons are given they will discuss them, and just as like as not disapprove. It so happened in the late contest; and that's the reason why the Whig Junto's policy was as unsuccessful as its principles would have been, if avowed.

We have this much to say in just *praise* of the Whig leaders here, in relation to the late contest. When a certain pretended democrat proposed to run against Wick, if the Whig leaders and the Journal would support him, *they rejected the proposition*; though perhaps more on account of his vulnerable character personally, than for any thing else. Whatever the cause, it is creditable to them that they bluffed him off, though we are sorry for some reasons that they did so.

Intriguers or Managers.

Intriguers are for the most part selfish and interested in all their motives and actions. But this remark is liable to exceptions. There are certain individuals who are truly patriotic, who are addicted to the habit of prosecuting their designs by a secret and artful management in preference to a frank and open course. But as all kinds of dissimulation are irksome to most minds, the majority are unwilling to practise it, except for the sake of promoting a selfish advantage. There are not many who will forego the pleasures of sincerity from patriotic or benevolent motives. Hence it is true that the majority of dissemblers are peculiarly selfish. The idea of selfishness is almost inseparably connected with that of intrigue and management, and so far as a benevolent or patriotic citizen allows himself to practise it, he exposes himself to the accusation of selfishness. It may be said, with truth, that the majority of politicians are intriguers. Without a certain degree of manœuvering, they would be obliged to sacrifice many points, which are essential to their advancement. They must affect to have been the advisers of successful measures which they really opposed, and the opposers of many unsuccessful measures which they really advocated. The whole political game, on all sides, is not more a game of skill than a game of deceit; and to meet with success, by a perfectly frank and honest course, requires so much more ability than to meet with success by an artful course, that men of ordinary abilities, like the majority of politicians, are most apt prudently to prefer the latter. When a man of inferior abilities, is prompted by ambition to enter the arena of politics, he finds it necessary to practice many artful expedients to place himself on a level with men of strong minds. The same may be said of men of feeble courage, who though possessed of good abilities, dare not risk their success by fair and open dealing. Hence the majority of intriguers are either men of feeble minds or of little courage. They dare not risk the loss of popularity by a bold avowal of their own opinions and designs—their ambition is greater than their enthusiasm. They have all that low cunning which fits them for partisans but none of that lofty daring which fits them for reformers.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last, a team driven by, it is understood, a Mr. Byers, when about a mile west of town, became somewhat refractory, owing to a led horse, and Mr. B. attempting to manage it, his lines brook, and he was thrown, the wagon passing over his head, through his mouth, completely crushing his lower jaw. On Monday morning, he was still alive, delirious, and but little hopes entertained of his surviving. Mr. Byers, if that is his correct name, was from Putnam county, and had been here with a load of lime. He was a stout young man, some 22 years of age.

Revival of the Indiana Democrat.

☞The following is from the Logansport "Democratic Pharos," of Sept. 3. Its tone is as manly as it is truly Democratic. In regard to the last paragraph we will observe, that if those displeased with our course can procure the condemnation of it either in a county, Congressional District, or State Convention, or in any meeting of the people, of our Party, after a hearing of both sides, we will *douse* our flag at once and immediately yield our place to any body else desirous of taking it. Till this *is* done, we feel that we owe it as a duty to the party to defend the position we occupy against all assailants, and we shall do so, as long as there is "a shot in the locker."

We have received a circular containing proposals for establishing a new Democratic paper at Indianapolis. This movement we think is wholly uncalled for by the good of the Democratic party. On the contrary, it must inevitably result in evil. It is perfectly evident, from certain signs in the political horizon, that the paper is to be under the control of a selfish clique. Its editor—as his course heretofore proves—is capable of doing *any thing* to carry out the ends of his friends, regardless of the effect which his course may have upon the harmony of the Democratic party. There is a Democratic paper at Indianapolis—one that meets the approbation of almost the whole party in the State. Why, then, under these circumstances, is the attempt made to break it down, and build up another? The main spring is too much exposed to be mistaken. A few men, who have the money—who are, in their own estimation, very important spokes in the Democratic wheel, and are of the opinion that every editor should labor more especially for their advancement, and not so much for that of the principles of the party—are at the bottom of the matter. No exertions will be spared by them to effect their object, namely; to compel the editors of the Sentinel to withdraw, and leave the field clear for the hireling press of a "rule or ruin" faction, or divide the party.

The good of the Democratic party is the *proclaimed* object of this movement—the success of certain men, though the means which effect it cause its overthrow, is the *real* one. There are always men who care for the organization of the party to which they are attached only so far as it helps them to rise to posts of honor and emolument. Such men care not for principle. *Self* is the beginning and the end of their political principle. Of this character we believe those instrumental in starting the new press to be.

We have no personal feeling in the matter, as we are unacquainted with the editors of either paper. The union of the Democracy is our desire. If the Sentinel is controlled by a clique—if it is not conducted with an eye single to the prosperity of the whole Democratic party, and is striving to elevate this or that man, regardless of the wishes of the mass of Democrats—we say, put it down. If not, let it be sustained.

We have the following amusing paragraphs in the Fort Wayne Times, (Whig,) of Aug. 30. Does the Editor "*drink?*"

"INDIANA DEMOCRAT."—This old paper is to be revived, or a new one started under the same title, under the control of A. F. Morrison. At this, Chapman, of the Sentinel, is perfectly furious. He "raves and pitches like a mad bull." It is amusing to witness his antics. He shakes his fist in the face of the whole party, "swears terribly" that the party is indebted for its ascendancy to his efforts, and has commenced a development of the "Political Mysteries of Indianapolis," in which he threatens an exposition of "the accumulating intrigues and villanies," (of the Locofoco party, remember,) "not only of the present era, but of the last sixteen years." He has a Herculean task before him. Will not the public distrust his motives when they remember that he has remained *mum* in regard to these "intrigues and villanies," for several years, and would so have remained until doom's day, only that the "spoils" are in danger! He has been part and parcel of these corruptions, and it is too late for him to cry "thief" when he is kicked out.

Chapman says that there is no room for two democratic papers at Indianapolis, and that he or Morrison "must go to the wall." If Morrison is made of the "right kind of stuff," there will be a terrible contest. There is no doubt of an extensive and growing disaffection in the party towards Chapman. Some of the leaders here openly declare that he has not sufficient "talent" to conduct the central organ of the party—that the leading articles of his paper are written by another hand—that he writes nothing but "small electioneering squibs," &c. Of all this we know nothing, and only give it as we hear it. He is a great sinner, and whether he has talent or not, he has energy which is better, and will die hard. In our humble opinion it will be easier to *buy him* than to *kill him*. The only interest the Whigs can feel in the contest is the benefit which is said to inure to honest men "when rogues fall out."

So far as the *buying* is concerned, it must be a recommendation to the whigs to do so, *of course*. *That* has been tried, Mr. Wood, and *by one you voted for*; but his offer was *too small*, being not over two thousand dollars per annum. Do you propose that they should make a larger offer? And you say, Mr. Wood, that "some of the leaders here openly declare * * * * that the leading articles of his paper are written by another hand," &c. Now, sir, we dare you to name *one* of those *leaders*, who make the assertion; and if you do not, we must necessarily conclude that you are a *liar*. This seems to us the legitimate result; but if *you*, or any one who makes the assertion, is in any way disposed to test that question, they can be accommodated to their hearts' content.

There are some other falsehoods in the article, but we do not feel disposed to waste time on them.

NEW PAPER AT INDIANAPOLIS.—A. F. Morrison and S. F. Covington have issued proposals for publishing at Indianapolis a paper to be entitled the Indiana Democrat, to advocate the claims of Gen. Cass for the next Presidency. We cannot say that we much approve the proposed measure. One good democratic paper is as much as can be sustained at Indianapolis; and if the establishment of the Indiana Democrat is intended to break down the Indiana State Sentinel, and as a natural consequence create broils and dissentions in our ranks, as is charged by the State Sentinel, it ought to be at once frowned down by every good democrat. We see no good that could result to the party by such a change. Mr. Morrison published a paper for years at Indianapolis, and none can be found who will venture to assert that it was in any way superior to the paper now published by Chapman.

The State Sentinel also intimates that the democracy of Mr. Morrison, is a little questionable; that he ridiculed the nomination of Mr. Polk, and only came into his support at the eleventh hour, when his election was considered certain. If this be the fact, he would certainly be a very unfit person to be entrusted with the direction of the democratic organ at the seat of goverment; for the county press must to a certain extent take their tone from that of the leading paper at the Capital.

Another and more weighty objection with us is the fatal stab which the publication of a paper with the name of Gen. Cass at the head would necessarily inflict upon the prospect of that gentleman for the next presidency. He is, we believe, the choice of the democracy of Indiana for the next candidate; but this premature agitation of the question, and the circumstances under which it would be made, would estrange many from his support and probably defeat his nomination. From such ill-judging friends the General may well pray to be saved.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel, August* 30.

A New Plan to pay Debts.

We propose to the Bondholders and other creditors of those States which are at present unable to pay, to employ a few *danseuses, vocalists, mountebanks*, &c., and send them to this country, agreeing to share the receipts. In this way, provided their moustaches are black and long enough, and the petticoats short enough, and a sufficient foreign *tout ensemble*, something could be done, and *flats* made to be of service.

☞The "Wabash Times" is the name of a new paper spoken of as about being established at Vincennes, by R. N. Carnan and H. Fauntleroy, Esqs.

It will probably advocate the claims of John Ewing and R. N. Carnan to all the offices in the gift of the people of Knox county, and make severe punches in the ribs of Sam. Judah and the Vincennes Gazette, which said a poor man ought not to be entitled to vote with a man worth $100,000. Never mind, Cad., they can't hurt you.

United States Senator.

According to a rule adopted by us, of giving publicity to public sentiment as expressed through the local presses, instead of attempting to "dictate," we republish all articles of interest to the Democratic party at large. While doing so, it must not be supposed that we endorse them all or disapprove any, except so stated at the time. In the following, we do certainly take exceptions to the "*distinguished ability and unflinching (political) integrity*" of either Mr. Peaslee or Mr. Morrison; and we believe that, while we dispute not the argument nor directly approve it without modification, that our views will eventually be acknowledged correct by the great body of the party, even if they are not now so understood.

The democratic party, by the result of the recent State elections, are entitled to have a Senator in Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of office of the Hon. A. S. White; and hence the necessity of making the selection of a suitable person, from among the highly gifted and eminently qualified members of the party, whose names are mentioned in connection with that office. That we have so long a list of *worthy names* from which to make it, is to all, a matter of pride and cause of congratulation. The pretensions of the one ought not, and we hope will not be, disparagingly compared with those of others. The party wants no *personal party* factions. They should encourage no strife about men, but guided by principles having for their object the public good and general welfare, they should make a selection.

For the distinguished ability and unflinching integrity of a Whitcomb, a Bright, an Owen, a Peaslee, a Morrison, &c. &c., they have each been taken by the people and placed high in office and power for a given period, which has not expired. Have the party others qualified for the Senate, whose services are not *now* thus employed by the party? If they have, might it not be well to make such a selection, in preference to disturbing the present subsisting relations between others and the people? If a practice of making one office in the State a stepping stone to another and higher one under the General Government should be permitted to grow up in the State, and be persisted in, might it not in process of time (for we do not believe that such evils now exist,) tend to consolidation; by frittering away, *little by little*, the vigilance and fidelity of the State authorities, to guard the reserved rights of the State, against encroachments of the federal government?

Ought we not also to fear, that the fate of the *lamented Howard* in 1840, might again visit the party, if we again call a chosen servant of the people, from one station to fill another, before the expiration of their present terms?

We respectfully, and with due deference to the wishes and opinions of others, throw out these suggestions for the reflection of our friends. We hope they may be received and considered by them, with the disposition and determination, with which they are written, to sacrifice on our part these opinions, if it becomes necessary to secure success and carry out the expressed wish of the people.—*Indiana Patriot, Sept.* 2.

From the Logansport Pharos, Sept. 3.

WHO'S TO BE SENATOR?—WHITCOMB.—Strange that there should be any difference of opinion among the democracy on *that* subject. So far as we know the feelings of the party in the North, there is no one *dreamt* of for *that* station, but Governor WHITCOMB. All the other aspirants put together have not *half* the claims on the party that WHITCOMB has. No true-hearted democrat should listen a moment to those silly demagogues and two year-old converts from whiggery, who would sacrifice WHITCOMB as they did HOWARD. We go for justice and moral honesty in conferring honors. Let those who have won the laurels, wear them. WHITCOMB'S tariff pamphlet, and his zeal, assiduity, skill, and signal ability in the campaign of 1843, placed the democracy in the ascendant in Indiana.

Let the party now do justice to so distinguished a leader. He will be an honor to the democracy in the Senate—an honor to the State anywhere.

From the Fort Wayne Sentinel, Aug. 30.

The State Sentinel gives the names of the following gentlemen as spoken of in connection with the office of United States Senator from this State: Lt. Gov. Bright, Robert Dale Owen, James Morrison President of State Bank, W. J. Peaslee president judge of the 5th circuit, Gov. Whitcomb, and Hon. Jos. A. Wright.

Of these gentlemen we are free to confess that, individually, Mr. Owen would be our first choice. We look upon him as one of the first men in our State, and having few superiors in the Union—a statesman admirably calculated by his talents, his business habits, and calm deliberative turn of mind, for a seat in the Senate. Indiana could not be better represented in that august body than by Mr. Owen.

We think, however, that it is due to Northern Indiana that the next Senator should be taken from that hitherto neglected portion of the State. The Wabash and Southern part of the State have so far furnished all our Senators, and as an act of simple justice to the North we hope her claims will not be overlooked in the selection of a candidate. We would suggest the name of the Hon. E. M. CHAMBERLAIN, of Elkhart county, as a gentleman every way qualified for the distinguished honor of a seat in the U. S. Senate, and one whose election would give general satisfaction to the democracy of the North. What say the Goshen Democrat, Lima Independent Democrat, and Indiana Tocsin to the nomination of Mr. Chamberlain?

The Muncietown Democrat thinks that eastern Indiana ought to have the next Senator, and suggests that Samuel E. Perkins of Wayne county would be a suitable man. If the claims of eastern Indiana are stronger than those of the North, we should have no objections to the selection of Mr. Perkins; but as a matter of compromise, would it not be better to take up our able and indefatigable Representative to Congress, the Hon. Andrew Kennedy? Next to Mr. Chamberlain, we know no man in our ranks whose election would be more acceptable to the North than Mr. Kennedy's.

From the same paper.

We do hope that the election of U. S. Senator may be conduced fairly and without any resort to the tricking and chicanery by which on former occasions our legislature has been disgraced, and the will of the majority overruled by the obstinacy or dishonesty of a few. We hope next winter to see this vicious system discountenanced, and a man elected to the Senate who will be a credit to the State, and the choice of a majority of his party. This may be effected by holding a caucus and nominating a suitable candidate, and at the same time pledging every democratic Legislator to support and abide by the nomination. They may individually have their preferences, and may rightfully strive in convention to secure the nomination of their respective favorites; but when the nomination is made it is the duty of every democrat cheerfully to support the nominee. We also hope that no notice may be taken of the manœuvres of any cliques or cabals at the Capitol, who may seek to control the action of the Legislature on this important question. The members are fully competent to manage this business themselves; they are fresh from the people, and able to make a nomination more generally acceptable to their constituents, than any which could be forced on them by the would-be wire-workers at Indianapolis. When the nomination is made we trust there may be no bolting in our ranks; but if unfortunately some should be lost to all feelings of honor, and so recreant to their duty, as to vote against the regular nominee, let them be treated with the contempt they deserve, and no bargains or compromise made with them. It would be better to have a whig elected at once, than to suffer a few refractory or designing men longer to control our elections. If the majority only will be true to themselves, and leave the minority the alternative of either returning to their duty or of joining the whigs, they would be compelled to come over, or would be branded as traitors to their cause, whom no honest man could hereafter trust or repose confidence in. A firm and decided course of conduct by the supporters of the regular candidate would show those who might be disposed to be refractory that any factious opposition on their part could only result in their overthrow;—it would be equivalent to the signing of their own political death-warrant.

From the Jeffersonian, Sept. 3.

We copy the above articles as we find them in the Semi Weekly Sentinel of the 27th ult.; and as the editor of the Democrat has called on us for our opinion, we will candidly give it. We concur with the Democrat in opinion that the U. S. Senator ought to be selected from the Eastern part of the State; and we know of no person who is better qualified and more entitled to it at the hands of the democracy than Mr. Perkins. He has battled Whiggery in its strong holds, under the most discouraging circumstances. Every effort was made by the federalists of this county to put him down; but in spite of all their efforts, by his industry and perseverance, he has gained a reputation which places him beyond the reach of his petty political enemies. His friends in this section of the State would be highly gratified to see him honored with a seat in the Senate of the United States.

In regard to the Supreme Judgeship, we have only to say, that if, on the meeting of the Legislature, it should be deemed expedient by the democratic members to select some other gentleman as Senator, and it should please Governor Whitcomb to nominate Mr. Perkins to that important station, his friends would be satisfied. He has the talent, industry and legal attainments to do honor to the State and credit to himself as one of the Supreme Judges of Indiana; and such an appointment would, perhaps, be more acceptable to him than a seat in the Senate.

We can assure the democracy of the State, from our knowledge of Mr. Perkins, that no fears need be entertained of any division in the party by the urging of his claims. He is not a politician for the sake of the spoils; and though very unjustly treated by a professed democratic Legislature two years ago, the traitorous members of which have been consigned to political obscurity by honest constituencies, he has never wavered in support of the principles he believed to be right. He will cheerfully acquiesce in the decisions of his party friends. J. E.

U. S. SENATOR.—As the question as to who is most likely to represent the Democracy of Indiana in the Senate of the United States is now pretty generally agitating the public mind, we shall take the responsibility of speaking for the Democracy in this section. We know of no one that would give more general satisfaction, and at the same time fill that exalted station with more dignity to himself, and honor to his party, and security to the people of Indiana, than our own distinguished townsman THOMAS L. SMITH, Esq.

He is an able writer—a bold and fearless Democrat—has often been weighed in the great political balance, and has never yet been found wanting. He is talented and industrious, and would, if honored with the high trust, be an ornament to his party and an honor to the State. We shall have more to say upon this subject, by and by.—*New Albany Dem. Aug.* 29.

That Exposure.

The last "Beacon" asks "Does the Governor know a man named M. Willet?" and then intimates that neither the "Chapmans" or the "Governor" dare impeach his veracity or question his democracy.

We presume Dunn has reference to Col. Marinus Willet, of Rush county. If this be the gentleman, neither the Chapmans or the Governor have any disposition to impeach his veracity or question his democracy, especially as Mr. Willet, so far as we are informed, has neither said or written any thing in relation to Gov. Whitcomb or his democracy; and from the high character which he sustains in Indiana, as a gentleman and a democrat, we are satisfied he will not be found a co-laborer with John P. Dunn in the work of sowing the seeds of disunion or discord in our party. *Major*, you will have to find some other witness; you can't use Mr. Willett.

A Damper.

The Indiana Patriot, an out-and-out Cass paper, throws the following cold dash on Morrison & Co., and evinces some considerable foresight. Perhaps it is becoming a little jealous, as well as having learned something from experience. Whatever may be the cause, we commend the article following, from the Patriot, as sound in every particular.

THE PRESIDENCY.—Some of our exchanges begin already to talk of the Presidency in 1848. This may do to talk about, but nothing more at present certainly. When we shall have joyfully returned with the laurels of another Gubernatorial victory, then will be time enough to open the campaign of '48. It is a matter of far greater importance to Indiana's favorite that his friends should be prudent, than that this or that one should be in the lead. Let the friends of Gen. Cass rather vie with one another, as to who shall do most to secure the permanency of correct principles in Indiana. No man dies so hard a death in politics as he who falls by the imprudence of his friends.

Very Hard.

A *Coon* editor, and a *Skunk* editor,—the one at Corydon and the other at Lawrenceburgh, are quite wrathy because we did not get the Post Office here. They each act *naturally*, and we find no fault with them on that account. But they will allow us to say, that we think the President knows what he is about, and requires none of their advice. We are satisfied also; and neither the President or ourselves are badly scared at their *orful* wrath. ☞We shall not commit forgery either to get or retain an office.

Ho! for Music!

We are informed that the celebrated vocal twin sisters, Misses MACOMBER, will shortly be here, with the intention of treating our music loving community with some of their best efforts. Mr. Friend, (and we pronounce him a *friend* of the ladies,) accompanies the sisters, and is not *slow* in the line himself. Now all prejudice aside, let us *all* hear these fine vocalists, and for once banish *dull care* by listening to that which is social, instructive and amusing. Did our limits permit, we would publish *in extenso*, some of their pieces. But when "Pilgrim Fathers," "Flow gently sweet Avon," "Cape Ann," "I cannot dance to-night," and the Temperance Song—

"Oh Jane, I'm sure I don't deserve punishment like this—"

are among the "*hul lot*," who so cool as not to go—and try to get—sat—no—a musical—tr—wife!!—Bachelors attend! You need not marry but *one*, if they are twins!

New Law Library.

We have received the 3d number, completing the first volume of this valuable publication. It contains, 1. the conclusion of Legal Maxims, a most excellent compilation to the practical lawyer; and 2. Of Pleading the General Issue under the New Rules of the Courts of Westminster; and of the Evidence Applicable to Issues Obtained by Pleading Specially under those Rules, by Henry Roscoe, Esq., of the Inner Tempple, Barrister at Law. McKinley & Lescure, publishers, Harrisburgh Pa.

NEW BELL.—A beautiful bell, weighing some 1260 pounds, was safely raised to the belfrey of the 1st Presbyterian church on Saturday last. It is an excellent toned one, and will make itself like the voice of the eloquent Preacher of that church, *heard*. Now, can we not, have a public clock?

☞The "Experiment and Weekly Advertiser," is the title of a new paper, published at Vernon, by Amos Frost, Esq. We hope the *experiment* will be successful.

Stultz, the celebrated London tailor, has contributed £4,000 towards the Tailors' Benevolent Society, says an exchange. What an awful sight of *cabbage* Stultz must have *saved!*

We hail the result in Indiana with no common pleasure, as indicative of the strength of the Administration as well as of Democratic measures in the heart of the Great West, whose influence on the politics of the nation must increase from year to year, and whose support, time will show to be vital to the success of any administration.—*Albany, N. Y., Argus, Aug.* 27.

The Washington News of the 7th, says intelligence has been received at the War Department that no reinforcements have been added to the Mexican troops on the Rio Grande.

☞A young lady, daughter of George Cheek, Esq., of Dearborn County, Indiana, committed suicide on Sunday, the 10th instant, by drowning herself in a large cistern of water on her father's premises. No cause can be assigned for the commission of the rash act.

☞Some of the coiners in this country are very adroit. A number have been arrested in western New York, but they usually counterfeited American half dollars, which bear date 1838, and are of the old stamp. As the die was changed that year, there is no genuine half dollars of that date and stamp. As no existing United States coin was imitated, no offence was committed. The mysteries of law are great.

LABORERS WANTED.—The contractors on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, advertise in the Ottawa Constitutionalist for 3000 laborers.

☞In Dauphin county, Pa., last week, Henry M. Todd was convicted, under the new act of the Legislature, of seducing Eliza Early, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the county prison, and to pay a fine of $100, and costs of prosecution.

☞According to a printed statement of the journeymen confectioners of Scotland, "mineral white," which in plain words, is stucco, or plaster of Paris, is largely used in the manufacture of lozenges, in the following proportions: Plaster of Paris 12 lbs; starch 12 lbs, and sugar 12 lbs.

The Democrat when he contends for the adoption of his principles, knows that he labors, not merely for the physical welfare of his fellows, not merely for the melioration of their outward condition, not merely for the commercial advantages of just laws, but for a constitution of political society that will promote the elevation and improvement of individual character. A government, organized according to the strictest rules of the democratic theory, we believe to be the best adapted to develop both the external prosperity of a state; and the moral and intellectual worth of its citizens.

The secret of its superior moral influence is in its superior freedom. Under a strict administration of it there can arise few causes of popular discontent. It commits none of those acts of practical injustice, which embitter classes against each other, and which growing into monstrous abuses, depress the industry and wither the spirit of a people. It throws men upon their own strength, accustoms them to the practice of the first of duties, self-reliance, removes the obstructions that might otherwise destroy their ambition, and gives free scope to the exercise of the highest energies of the intellect, and the best traits of the heart. In a word, it treats the human being, as his whole history and nature prove he deserves to be treated, as a creature designed to make free use of his reason, and to enjoy without molestation, the common blessings of existence.

Practical politics, by which we mean the success of certain measures, the rise or fall of individuals, the triumphs or defeats of parties, are important because they affect the moral and social condition of man. They were a miserable business, indeed, if they had no higher aim, than the aggrandizement of a few demagogues and charlatans. To engage in political wrangling with no other object than to sustain the claims of some wretched political hack, or to forward some petty partial interest, or to establish some correct scheme to gratify cupidity and selfishness, is a prostitution of the intellect alike degrading and disgraceful. It is only when the politician raises himself above considerations of expediency that he realizes the dignity of his vocation.—*Bryant.*

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—A man calling himself James Ross was arrested in this place late on Thursday evening last, attempting to pass a counterfeit $10 bill on the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati. After two or three ineffectual attempts to pass the bill he was questioned and finaly searched when lo! in his boot he had concealed *four hundred and seventy dollars* in 10's of the above Bank, and *eighteen dollars* in 3's on the Bank of Louisville. The bills are well executed; a little coarser than the plates of the genuine, but badly signed. The Louisville bill is so well done that but few persons would be able to detect it.

The man told different stories about the money, says he has a brother in Brookville of whom he received the $10 which he attempted to pass; but he at first said he got it of D. Kelso, Esq., of Switzerland County. He is undoubtedly a branch of the Warsaw gang, part of whom are now in jail. Look out for these gnetry—there are more of them yet at large.—*Lawrenceburgh Register.*

It will be remembered that an act was passed by the last Legislature, authorising the purchase of a site for the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum, which has so far been carried into effect, as the purchasing, by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, Messrs. John Evans, Livingston Dunlap, and J. Blake, the farm of N. Bolton, two miles west of Indianapolis, for the sum of $5,300. The said farm contains one hundred and sixty acres, and is considered a very suitable location. We hope this matter will be urged forward with all due celerity, as it is an important undertaking, and one which has been delayed only too long, and our coming Legislature should take it under consideration at an early date, so that a bill may be properly and efficiently matured for the full and speedy completion of suitable buildings, &c.—*Vincennes Gazette.*

WHEAT.—Scarcely any wheat is coming into this market at this time. Our streets, which were thronged with wagons a week or two ago, now look comparatively dull. The reason of this dulness is the low price offered for wheat by our millers—fifty cts. per bushel being the top of the market. The present price of flour will not admit of their paying more than this price.

We see by the Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday that the city millers of Cincinnati are only paying the same price paid in this city.—*Lawrenceburgh Register.*

A. Mr. AMOS, a wheelwright at Newport, Indiana, attempted suicide by cutting his throat on the 21st ult. Religious phrenzy is said to be the cause.—*Wabash Express.*

The Railroad from Cincimati (N. Easterly) to Xenia is in operation, and for the first time since the world was made, the distance between Cincinnati and Columbus was accomplished on the 20th ult. *by daylight.*

The camp meeting rioters, nine persons, have been committed to prison for trial in Baltimore, for disturbing the Bethel camp meeting. Five others were admitted to bail in $500 each.

The wife of Ex-Gov. Thomas, of Maryland, has filed and published a notice of her intention to apply to the Virginia legislature for a bill of divorce.

☞The Miller Tabernacle at Boston has become a theatre.

Business on the M. & I. Rail Road during the week ending Aug. 30, 1845.

Outward.	*Inward.*
123 Passengers.	147 Passengers.
74500 lbs Merchandise.	2538 bush Wheat.
109 bls Salt.	375 " Corn.
23 " Whiskey.	62 " Flaxseed.
9 " Molasses.	356 bls Flour.
6 " Oil.	30 cords Wood.
11 half bls Beer.	25500 ft Lumber.
6 kegs Powder.	67 empty Barrels.
	$400 lbs other freight.

Preaching.

The Rev. Mr. WORTH, of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, will preach in the SEMINARY on next Sabbath, Sept. 14, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Indiana State University.

The annual commencement of Indiana State University will take place, on Wednesday 24th inst. The examination of the classes will be during the previous week.

On Thursday evening, G. M. Overstreet, of Franklin, will deliver an Address before the Athenian Society, and confer diplomas on her graduates. It is also expected that the Rev. Alexander Campbell will address the same Society.

The exercises on commencement day will be orations from the members of the Senior class; an Address from John W. Cowan, of Frankfort to the law class, and the Baccalaureate Address by President WYLIE. On the evening of the same day the Rev. H. W. BEECHER, of Indianapolis, will address the Philomethean Society, and confer diplomas on her graduates.

The Alumni and all friends of the Institution and of literature are solicited to attend. The exercises will be such as will well reward them for their visit.

HUNTERS, ATTEND.

Marion Lodge of Brother Hunters, No. 1, will, by a resolution of the 28th August, start for a GRAND HUNT on the morning of September 19th. Supper will be served at 7 o'clock, P. M. Particulars learned by calling on either of the officers. By order of the G. M.

3t D. T. M., *Secretary.*

Notice.

☞Several of our Produce subscribers who desire to continue the paper must attend to it at once.

NOTICE.
Boone County Taxes for 1845.

THE Treasurer and Collector of Boone county hereby gives notice, that the Duplicate for the present year is now in his hands. The amount of Taxes charged for the year 1845, on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property, is, for State purposes, twenty one cents and seven mills; for County purposes, twenty cents; for Road purposes, ten cents; on each poll, for state purposes, fifty cents, for County purposes, fifty cents.

For the purpose of receiving taxes, he will attend at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships in said county, on the following days, to-wit:

In Marion Township, on Thursday, the 18th day of September, 1845.

Clinton,	"	Friday,	19th	" "
Centre,	"	Saturday,	20th	" "
Washington,	"	Monday,	22d	" "
Sugar Creek,	"	Tuesday,	23d	" "
Jefferson,	"	Wednesday,	24th	" "
Perry,	"	Thursday,	25th	" "
Eagle,	"	Friday,	26th	" "
Union,	"	Saturday,	27th	" "
Harrison,	"	Monday,	29th	" "
Jackson,	"	Tuesday,	30th	" "

He will attend at his office in Lebanon, except when absent in the several townships, until the first day of January next.

Each person owing road tax, must produce a receipt from the Supervisor, or pay the same in money, before they can get a receipt in full for State and County Taxes. J. T. McLAUGHLIN,

Treasurer and Collector of Boone County.

Lebanon, August 14, 1845. 33-6w

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, No. 156, Wall Street.

THIS Institution has issued, during the month of August, eighty new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders,	20	To Mechanics,	21
To Brokers,	2	To Lawyers,	6
To Clerks,	7	To Physicians,	2
To Manufacturers,	2	To Clergymen,	1
To Farmers,	2	To Teachers,	2
To Land Agents,	1	To Army Officers,	2
To Bankers,	1	To Professor in College,	1
To Government Officers,	1	To Gentlemen,	1
To Grocers,	2	To Ladies,	1
To Students,	3	To Tobacconist,	1
		Lives Insured,	80

M. ROBINSON, President.

SAMUEL HANNAY, Secretary.
MINTURN POST, Physician, 504 Broadway.
C. W. CADY, Agent at Indianapolis. 29-4f

Boots and Shoes of every Description.

WE would particularly call the attention of city and country dealers in the above named articles, to one of the largest and best selected stocks ever offered west of the mountains.

Now receiving at No. 18 Fifth street, north side, between Main and Walnut—also No. 217 Main street, west side, one door north of Fifth.

The above stock of goods having been selected with great care, (of the eastern manufacturers,) and purchased low for cash, we are enabled to sell at prices to suit the times.

Those wanting to purchase either of the above named articles, either at wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our very superior stock of both eastern and city made work, as we flatter ourselves we are prepared to suit them, both in price and quality. WILLIAM HART & CO.

Cincinnati, Sept. 1. 2-aw-2m

NOTICE.

OFFICE INDIANA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, *Indianapolis, Sept.* 4, 1845.

THE *Members* of said Company are hereby notified, that at a Meeting of Directors held this day, it was *Ordered*, That for the payment of Losses by Fire, Estimated Interest thereon to January 1, 1846, and other Liabilities sustained and incurred by the Company since September 9, 1844, amounting to the sum of twelve thousand six hundred dollars and thirty cents, the following assessment on the Premium Notes given to the Company be paid by the members thereof to the Treasurer, on or before the fifth day of November, next ensuing the date hereof, to wit:

ON NOTES IN FORCE.

On all notes dated on or before September 19, 1844, and not discharged at this date, being from No. 1842 to No. 2914, both inclusive, *thirteen per cent.*

On all Notes dated after September 19, 1844, and on or before October 18, 1844, being from No. 2915 to No. 2923, both inclusive, *twelve and three quarters per cent.*

On all Notes dated after October 18, 1844, and on or before November 25, 1845, being from No. 2924 to No. 2959, both inclusive, *twelve and one quarter per cent*

On all Notes dated after November 25, 1844, and on or before December 23, 1844, being from No. 2960 to No. 2994, both inclusive, *six and one half per cent.*

On all Notes dated after December 23, 1844, and on or before December 31, 1844, being from No. 2995 to No. 3014, both inclusive, *five and one quarter per cent.*

On all Notes dated after December 31, 1844, and on or before April 9, 1845, being from No. 3015 to No. 3100, both inclusive, *three and one half per cent.*

On all Notes dated after April 9, 1845, and on or before May 4, 1845, being from No. 3101 to No 3123, both inclusive, *two and one half per cent.*

ON EXPIRED AND DISCHARGED NOTES.

On all Notes expired or discharged on or after September 20, 1844, and on or before October 18, 1844, and not given up, *one and one quarter per cent.*

On Notes expired or discharged after October 18, 1844, and on or before November 25, 1844, and not given up, *one and three quarters per cent.*

On Notes expired or discharged after November 23, 1844, and on or before November 25, 1844, and not given up, *six and three quarters per cent.*

On Notes expired or discharged after November 25, 1844, and on or before December, 23, 1844, and not given up, *seven and one half per cent.*

On