COMMUNICATIONS.

The Central Canal and John Carlisle.

The public have been addressed in the name of John Carlisle, in a communication which was published in the Sentinel dated the 23d of Sept. The object of that publication is to cast censure upon the officers of State, whose duty it is to take care of the State interests connected with that work. The Canal Agent is most roughly abused, and charged with neglect and incapacity. To those unacquainted with the state of facts, these charges may seem true, and therefore require some correction.

John Carlisle is a miller, and owns a mill at Indianapolis, which mill is supplied with water from the Canal. He leases his water power from the State, and I am informed that he leases only enough of water power for four run of stones, for which he pays one hundred and fifty dollars per year per run. Notwithstanding Mr. Carlisle pays for only for four run of stones, he is and has been in the habit of using water for from five to six run of stones, and refuses to account or pay for this excess. It is true that the water in the Canal is much impeded by a peculiar grass or moss, which grows from its bottoms, and which the ingenuity and power of no man has been adequate to remove.

This, in a dry time, makes the supply of water uncertain, and somewhat deficient; but Mr. Carlisle seems to act upon the principle that he must have a full supply for as many run of stones as he chooses to use, let the consequences be what they may to others. When his water gauges have been set by the State Engineer, he has not hesitated to change and enlarge them, and thus appropriate more of the water than his lease called for.

Carlisle has been always quarrelling with other water renters, and complaining of State officers and agents, because they objected to his plundering the State at his pleasure, and frequently do them damage. Carlisle lately prevailed upon the State officers to let him make an improvement upon the Canal at the aqueduct over Fall Creek, and he now presents a bill for three hundred dollars, for doing the work which others offered to perform for one hundred dollars, which account is suspended, and therefore Carlisle feels very wrathy, and brings charges against the State officers. Perhaps he would like to be Canal Agent himself, or to have some one appointed who would be subject to his wishes. If he should succeed in either case, no doubt, from his former practices, the public interests would be attended to with a vengeance. From long indulgence, he has grown impudent, and I now recommend to the next legislature, the enactment of such laws as will make such men as Carlisle feel that they must conform to the stipulations of their leases. If I could or would be the supple instrument of Carlisle in the discharge of my duties, perhaps he would not rail so much at my incompetence. I have hitherto treated him as a gentleman, although I well knew that he was continually attempting to impose upon the State and the people.

As to the contract with Mr. Earl for cutting the grass, that contract was let to the lowest bidder by the officers of State, with which contract I had no connexion.

I have kept and can exhibit a proper account for every cent of money which I have ever received or paid out, and an account which will probably be fully as acceptable to the public as Carlisle's accounts with his customers generally are. My accounts, toll dishes, measures and weights are seldom disputed or complained of, although my scholarship may not be as thorough as Carlisle's.

I shall make no further remarks at present, but content myself by appending the following certificates from gentlemen who are above the reach of Mr. Carlisle's malice, and whose testimony he cannot successfully impeach.

The two first certificates, Nos. 1 and 2, are from two gentlemen who were millers for Carlisle at the time of which they speak.

The certificate numbered 3 is from Messrs. West and Perham, who are manufacturers, and are well acquainted with the labor done by me, and the management of work on the Canal.

Certificate No. 4 is from the State engineer, a gentleman so well known that his word is conclusive testimony as far as he certifies. Certificate No. 5 is from Wm. Sheets well known as an honorable man. There is also on file in the Auditor's office, a certificate of Mr. Bork, late Agent of the Canal, which bears ample testimony to my exertions, and which compliments me for the manner in which I have managed the works. Take this mass of testimony against the ill-natured remarks of Mr. Carlisle, and if more is required, I can produce the certificates of every water renter as to the fidelity with which I have discharged my duties as Canal Agent on the Central Canal.

BAZIL BROWN.

(Certificate No. 1.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3, 1845.

This is to certify that John Carlisle was in the habit of running five run of stones when there was water, from the latter part of the summer of 1844, until January 1845, to my knowledge; then I left, and can't say further.

JESSE BRIDGES.

(Certificate No. 2.)

I can say that the above certificate is true, and that it continued so until I left, in the spring of 1845.

A. ATHERTON.

(Certificate No. 3.)

Understanding that there is a petition to the State officers for the removal of Mr. Bazil Brown, the present agent of the Central Canal, and that my name is attached to said petition, I would state that this is not the fact, and further, that in my opinion, no blame whatever can be attached to Mr. Brown as Agent on said Canal. He has to my personal knowledge been faithful and attentive in the discharge of his duties; and *no person* could, under the circumstances, have given more satisfaction to all concerned than he has. I for one protest against his removal—knowing that it would not be possible to find any person more capable, than he has proved himself to be. I opposed Mr. Brown's appointment to said situation (and merely from his want of experience and energy as I thought,) and am now happy to be able to add my name to a certificate of his industry and care used in the discharge of his duties, and confess that I have been much deceived in my judgment of his qualifications.

NATH. WEST.

MARION FACTORY, 23d May, 1845.

Having been called upon this morning by Mr. B. Brown to express my opinion in regard to his management as Superintendent of the Central Canal for the past year, I do most cheerfully state, that so far as I am able to judge, that he has endeavored to perform his duty faithfully to the State by every necessary attention to the condition of the works at all times, and that his course of conduct towards the water-renters has been entirely impartial, and such as ought to be satisfactory to every individual concerned.

JAMES PERHAM.

(Certificate No. 4.)

MR. B. BROWN—*Sir:* At your request, I state, that some time during the summer I was requested by the officers of State to furnish to the lessees of water power at Indianapolis, such plans and specifications as I might deem suitable for a permanent regulating weir for their mills—and when such weirs should be constructed, I was directed to measure to each lessee the amount of water he was entitled to. I gave plans for Sheets's, Carlisle's, and West's mills. These weirs were erected, but the exact float of water never adjusted, owing to the difficulty of getting a sufficient head of water in the Canal.

Some four or five weeks since on my return from the railroad, I was informed that the weirs at Carlisle's mills had been partly torn down, so as to draw water from a lower level. This was done as I was informed, on the plea that there was a deficiency of water in the Canal, owing to obstructions by grass.

Believing it to be useless to make any measurement of the water until the weirs could be kept up as directed, I advised the Auditor of State to postpone the measurement until a law could be passed by the next Legislature, giving explicit authority to regulate the whole matter.

I have frequently examined repairs you have made on the Canal, and believe they were dictated by economy, and a proper regard to the permanent protection of the Canal. Respectfully, T. A. MORRIS.

MR. B. BROWN—*Sir:* At your request, I will give you the reasons that induced me to remove the weir, which had been erected by order of Mr. Morris, Engineer. The board directed that weirs of equal height should be erected at each of the mills, and that the width should be in proportion to the quantity of water to which each was entitled. When the water in the canal is 3½ feet, the fall at the paper-mill is 6½ feet, and at Mr. Carlisle's 16½ feet—the former having a breast wheel, and the latter an overshot, so that the water to which each is entitled is as 6½ to 16½, besides the difference in the kind of wheel, so that the width of the weir at the paper mill should be about three times as wide as that of Mr. Carlisle's, to afford the same amount of power. The weir at the paper mill was constructed about thirty-five feet wide, and at Mr. Carlisle's about the same width—perhaps five feet less. I called upon Mr. Morris to direct Mr. Carlisle to contract his to the proper dimensions; he informed me he had directed him to contract ten feet—this he failed to do. During Mr. Morris's absence, the water failed in the canal; the consequence was, that the paper mill was stopped, measurably, while Mr. C. had full power. During this state of the case, I called at Mr. Carlisle's mill and found *five* run of stones in full operation. I immediately called on Mr. Harris, Mr. Mayhew being absent, for their interference. He informed me that he doubted whether, under the law, they had any power to control him. I then asked him whether they thus would exercise control over me, in relation to the weir, and if they would not, I should remove one of the logs. He said I was free to act as I pleased. I accordingly removed the weir. Mr. Carlisle has leased water for four run of stones. He has six run in his mill, to my personal knowledge; he has run five pair at a time, and I am informed that he has run six, but of this I know nothing personally.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. SHEETS.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker.

There is a portion of the federal prints throughout the Union, who have lately made this gentleman, and his official acts as Secretary of the Treasury, the subject of much animadversion. Why *he alone* from the entire Cabinet of the President, should have been singled out for a simultaneous attack by the leading whig papers throughout the country, has created not a little surprise in the minds of those who are unacquainted with the tactics of such papers as the National Intelligencer, the New York Tribune, the Courier and Inquirer, the Express, and others of the same kidney. To such a one the enquiry would be a natural one, why Robert J. Walker should particularly be made the subject of crimination! To those, however, who are acquainted with whig difficulties—with their mode of reasoning upon the subject of partizan warfare, it is not strange, that this gentleman, distinguished as he is in the foremost ranks of the democratic party, beloved and cherished as he is by that party—I say it is not strange that he should be calumniated and vilified, his private as well as public life, the daily theme of a whig editorial. It is a part of the policy of the whig press, in the utter destitution and despair to which the party is now driven, to *attack in detail*, sensible as they are that nothing can be made out of a general sortie upon the administration. They design to cut it up piece-meal—to kill off if possible by a sort of bush fighting, its prominent members, and to hold up to the public indignation if they can, by a series of unfounded calumnies, those who enjoy its highest confidence. Hence their late attacks upon Robert J. Walker. They cannot forget, for they know full well, that to him more than any other living man it was owing, that oil was thrown upon the waters in the Baltimore Convention, when that Convention was distracted and divided by the conflicting claims of the distinguished individuals who were in nomination before it. They cannot forget, for they know full well, that to his tact and perseverance it was mainly owing that the two-third rule was adopted by the same convention by which the unanimous nomination of Polk and Dallas, and the consequent success of the democratic party in the last November election was effected. They know full well, that to Robert J. Walker more than to any other individual in the Republic, is the country indebted for the peaceful annexation of Texas, thereby adding another glorious star to the confederacy. They cannot forgive, what they know full well, that to his action and management in the United States Senate, to his skill and tact, it was mainly owing, that the question of annexation, at one time deemed most doubtful on the final vote, was ultimately carried in the Senate by the union of the proposition from the House with that from the Senate in the same resolutions, thus securing the votes of two Senators, without whose votes the resolutions could not have been carried. They cannot forget, that as Secretary of the Treasury it is his duty—a duty which he owes to his party and his country, aside from all legislative enactment, to examine the details of the tariff act of 1842—to prune its federal excrepencies, and to report to Congress how and where its details, so unjust and oppressive as they now are, may be so amended, curtailed and reduced, as to bring it to the constitutional standard of a revenue tariff. This duty they know full well he will perform faithfully and ably, without fear, favor, or affection for any interest, save that of his country. So long therefore as "Mordecai sits at the Kings gate," it availeth them nothing to endeavor to bolster up the fallen fortunes of a bloated aristocracy. They can no longer spoil the people by act of parliament, or rob the community by an indirect taxation for the benefit of a few. What better reasons can a Whig editor give for his abuse of Robert J. Walker? Or what can more endear him to the democracy of the Union than an attack from such a quarter? L.

We feel obliged to the Indianapolis Sentinel, for the very handsome and complimentary terms in which it has been pleased to speak of this paper, but we beg leave to correct a mistake which the editor of that paper has made, (accidentally we suppose.) If he will be so good as to refer to the head of the Princeton Chronicle, he will find that it is devoted to *Agriculture, Literature, General News, and Amusement*, and not to any sect or party. Indeed, so far from the Princeton Chronicle being a *Democratic* paper, we would beg leave to state, that the Editor is as uncompromising a Whig as can be found in all the land. But he does not pretend to advocate either *Whiggery or Democracy*, and the Democrat is as welcome to the use of his columns, in any fair and honorable discussion of politics, as the Whig. The Chronicle is a strictly neutral paper, and is conducted on strictly neutral grounds. Although we feel indebted to the Editor of the Sentinel, for the recommendation which he has been good enough to give us, we hope he will have the kindness to correct this error, as it is calculated to mislead the public mind in reference to this paper, or its relative standing to the two parties.—*Princeton Chronicle.*

And what has been the result and consequence already, even in the present incipient and unconsummated stage of annexation? Why, not only rumors of wars, but preparations for extensive campaigns—summoning and collecting of troops, at an expense of thousands, yes hundreds of thousands of dollars. And for whom to pay? The citizens of the United States, in addition to the heavy taxes which will have to be imposed by some of the States, in order to raise the interest of their own debts.—*Wabash Courier.*

How benighted must the mind of this Whig be, compared with the illumination which shines upon his party generally. After all they have told him, he writes about the people paying. Don't he know that the Whigs just put on a Tariff and make England pay it. In case of war with England, we are going to employ the Whigs to break her up with high duties, and thereby get every dollar of her money, and spend it in whipping her. Nobody on earth could perform this feat, but this editor's party; and our Government will keep them just for this purpose. The editor must be blinded a little with Democracy.—*Louisville Dem.*

☞Mr. OWEN's eulogy on Gen. JACKSON, delivered at Terre Haute, on the 20th of September, is published at length in the Indiana State Sentinel. It is an eloquent and most beautiful production, and does honor to the head and heart of its most able and high-minded author, whose every act shows his worth, and points out his future elevation to the loftiest places within the gift of a people capable of appreciating excellence of the rarest kind.—*Ohio Statesman.*

TURPENTINE REGION.—We have great advantages in our country that almost every section is distinguished for some valuable production. Thus, the pine barrens of North Carolina are yielding a plentiful harvest of Rosin and Turpentine. Last year the Turpentine distilleries yielded 200,000 barrels valued at $400,000. In raw material 75,000 barrels were shipped. Tar 20,000 barrels valued at $613,000 from this region alone.

An interesting child, about three years old, died in Bangor, Maine, from the effects of poison. It was at play in one of the chambers of the house with other children, and, in rumaging a drawer, found a piece of opium, used by a member of the family for toothache. The child swallowed the opium and in a few hours was a corpse.

The N. O. Courier mentions the accession of one of the compositors upon that paper to a fortune of $10,000—announced to him by letter while at work at the case. He coolly completed his work and left for Missouri, where the property lies. The Courier bids him God speed, as being "a worthy man a good Democrat."

A "HARMONIOUS" JURY.—A jury which had been locked up at the Globe Hotel Philadelphia, from Saturday to Monday, being unable to harmonize their opinions commenced singing glees, which were remarkable it is said for the compass and energy of the chorus.

Suicide.

Dr. JOSHUA WILSON, living four miles south of this place, died on Wednesday of last week from the effects of poison administered to himself with a view of producing death. The circumstances that led the deceased to the commission of this awful deed, as they have been related to us, are about as follows: Some three months since a respectable married lady of this county, on whom deceased had attended during part of a protracted illness, made affidavit before a Justice of the Peace, that while Wilson was attending her, on one or two occasions he attempted forcibly to violate her person, and at one time when the husband and other members of the family were absent from home, was nearly succeeding in his design, having been prevented only by the timely arrival of a servant girl who had been at a neighbors on an errand. The full particulars of the examination before the Justice are unfit for publication; suffice it that the accused was recognized to Court, and required to give security in a bond of $1200 for his appearance. After some difficulty deceased procured bail, and the case so remained until Monday of last week, when the individual who stood security, becoming alarmed from some cause, went to deceased and told him that he was unwilling to stand bail longer for him, and unless he could find other security he must go to jail. Deceased then commenced getting ready to come to this place in order to be surrendered into the hands of the Sheriff, but was suddenly taken ill, when a messenger was despatched to this place for Dr. Reed, who on arriving found that deceased had taken a large quantity of laudanum and was rapidly sinking under its effects. The usual antidotes were resorted to, and by close attention and care, his life was saved. On Wednesday the security again went to deceased and expressed his determination to deliver him up to the Sheriff, but while they were making preparations to start to town, he was again taken suddenly ill. He told the friends that it was useless to send for a physician—that he had rather die than go to jail, and had taken sufficient *corrosive sublimate* to kill two men. In two hours he was dead.

We understand deceased has a wife living in Madison county, from whom he has been separated for some time. He was about 40 years of age.—*Newcastle Ia. Courier, Oct. 4.*

IMMENSE ROBBERY—$28,000 STOLEN.—A gentleman named Reuben Rowley, of Wrentham, Mass., who came passenger in the steamboat Massachusetts, this morning from Boston, was robbed of his valise and pocket-book, containing $27,800.

The money consisted of ten $500 notes, four on the Suffolk Bank, Mass., four on the Merchant's Bank, Mass., and two on the Shawmut Bank, Mass.—$6000 on the Wrentham Bank in 100's and 50's; $1000 in New York City and State money in tens and fives. The money was contained in five packages of $5000 each, and one of $2,800.

His statement is, that when the boat was near Hurl Gate he was accosted by a young man who invited him to take part of a peach which he had divided for that purpose. Mr. Rowley took the fruit and in a few minutes after eating it, he was seized with a sudden sickness and was obliged to receive the assistance of his new acquaintance to get down stairs where he fell asleep and so remained until the boat arrived at the wharf in this city, and all the passengers had left.

From this time he lost sight of his quandom friend, who it appears had not only picked his pocket during his attentions, but had likewise obtained and made off with his valise which he obtained from the luggage car, upon arrival at the dock.

The supposed thief is a slim well made young man about 5 feet 8½ inches high, dark hair and eyes, short black whiskers, genteelly dressed in a black dress coat, satin vest, dark drab pants—check or plaid. He is about 30 years of age, speaks quick and glib in his conversation.

The rogue had first accosted Mr. Rowley as he was stepping on board the cars at Boston, and introduced himself as Mr. Southgate.

Mr. Rowley offers a reward of $3,000 for the arrest of the rogue and recovery of the property.

Mr. Rowley is a man of wealth, and the money was his own property.—*N. Y. Police Gazette, Extra, Sept. 27.*

THE STOLEN LETTERS.—An investigation is going on in New York in relation to this criminal proceeding. Certain important facts have been arrived at. In the first place, *there is no such publishing company as Cook & Co., Boston*, and other persons, therefore, were the publishers. It has been established, also, that two individuals of this city, *one an extensive publisher of bibles and prayer-books, and a member of the church*, the other a prominent politician—made the original contract with Wm. Taylor, bookseller, under the Astor House, for the sale of the work, which was described in advance, by the first of these two parties, as "a political publication, which would have as great a run as the bishop's book." The work arrived here *Sunday* morning, in three cases, by Harnden & Co's. express, and was, as every body knows, soon circulated all over the city. The House of *Burgess, Stringer & Co.*, also obtained, though at a subsequent date, an interest on the sale of the work, and both of these houses (B. S. & Co. and Wm. Taylor) have been served with an injunction from the chancellor to restrain them from paying over the proceeds of the sales. This will prevent the perpetrators from reaping the pecuniary fruits of such a transaction. The first edition (5000 copies) having been exhausted, a second edition was printed in this city. The two parties who made the original contract with *Taylor* have been notified to attend before the chief of police, and more developments will be made in the course of a day or two.—*N. Y. Eve. Gazette.*

"Tell us not that a man may forget his native land. Therefore he cannot, under any circumstances, make an honest voter, and never ought to be entrusted with the power of making laws, or of administering them, anywhere but in the land of his birth.—*Shiffler Banner.*

The above quotations afford us a good opportunity of noticing a very common but glaring blunder into which Native party orators and writers often fall. When they assert that no man, however degraded, can think without emotion of the land of his birth, they assert a fact. But what is the inference they deduce from it? Why, that men loving the place of their birth so well, must love those tyrannical, oppressive forms of government that forced them to leave those much loved homes of their childhood, and that made them exiles in a foreign and strange land. Strange that these men do not see that so much more as the emigrant loves his native land, he curses the despotism that drove him from it; and this fact will be accreited by our readers when they recollect, what their consciences will tell them is true, that three-fourths of all emigrants are decided enemies of monarchical forms of government, and display their antipathy to those systems and governments under which they were born, by their generally favorable liberal principles. Think again, gentlemen. May not your logic be a trifle wrong, when it attempts to prove that men must ever love a government, because it drove them from what they loved best, and made them strangers to those green spots which cling to memory for life!—*N. Y. Globe.*

☞The "anti-inflamable wash," just discovered in the city of brotherly love, for covering roofs and all other combustible matters and henceforth vetoing all undue acts of the "angry element," may also be in the same order of business.

A successful attempt has been made in Virginia to cultivate the Chinese tea plant. Mr. N. Puckett, who has given considerable attention to the subject, is to have specimens of his tea in the Henrico agricultural fair in November.

BISHOP SOULE, who was summarily disposed of by the Ohio conference, took his final departure from Lebanon, Ohio, last week, for his newly selected home at Nashville, Tenn.

BELIEF CANNOT BE FORCED.—Human violence may make men counterfeit, but cannot make them believe, and is therefore fit for nothing but to breed form without and atheism within.

WOMEN.—Douglas Jerrold says—"Women are all alike. When they're maids, they're mild as milk. Once make 'em wives, and they lean their backs against their marriage certificates and defy you."

UNION PERPETUATED.—Stephen S. Foster and Abby Kelley, the disunion anti-slavery lecturers, were married in Ohio on the 18th of last month.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The WORLD'S CONVENTION will be held in Clinton Hall, and commence its proceedings at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, 1st October, when all who are interested in the improvement of the condition of society, irrespective of any of the existing divisions which prevent Union, and destroy the germs of charity, are invited to attend, to assist in the adoption of measuies that will enable the public in a short time to apply its abundant materials and powers to ensure permanent prosperity and progressive happiness to the entire population of these States. It is full time that the inhabitants of America should be no longer deceived, and held in mental bondage by mere words, forms and ceremonies, meaning nothing that is substantial, or that can ever improve the condition of the millions, or even of those who are trained to use the words, and practise forms and ceremonies. To secure permanent progressive prosperity and happiness for all, will now, by one bold and Godlike effort, be speedily effected. To accomplish this object, a full supply of wealth and a superior character for all are alone required. The means to attain both universally have been discovered through the late progress of inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences, and these means may be united into one grand practical science, as fixed and certain in its operations as any of the fixed sciences.

Of this statement let none doubt, until they have honestly applied their minds to the investigation of the principles and plans to be proposed; and as such result will be most advantageous for all, let no one intrude his more ignorant local prejudices as an obstacle to the attainment of this great permanent good for all; but let every one endeavor to repress on this occasion his own prejudices of locality and the prejudices of others; for it is these early imbibed prejudices alone, that now stand between men and a high degree of physical and mental excellence, and happiness in proportion as this excellence shall be attained. But let none suppose that they are not prejudiced. The people of all nations over the world are locally prejudiced, in their sectarian dissensions, in their government and customs, in their classifications and partisan notions. The Jews, the Chinese, the Hindoos, the Mahomedans, the Pagans and the Christians, through their endless sectarian divisions, are one and all strongly locally prejudiced. Each nation is locally prejudiced against all other nations, each race against all other races, each class against every other class, and to some extent, each one against every other, even in the same locality.

These local prejudices prevent union and destroy charity, and without union and charity there can be no permanent prosperity, excellence or happiness. All local prejudices emanate alone from ignorance; to remove this ignorance there must be an entire change in the circumstances by which it is hourly perpetrated. The causes of all local prejudices are known, and under the guidance of this spirit of charity and kindness may now be removed, and all of them, without violence or ill-will, abandoned. Those, therefore, who attend the "World's Convention" will be of little use to it unless they come prepared to abandon all that can there be proved to be injurious local prejudices and now formidable obstacles to the introduction of universal charity, mental liberty and kindness. And without these virtues, it will be forever useless and vain to expect prosperity, excellence and happine s in society, in this, or in any other part of the world.

These virtues can be attained and secured in practice only by—first, absence of local prejudices; second, a universal good, practical education, freed from local prejudices, to ensure a superior character; third, regular systematic beneficial employment, to ensure a surplus of wealth for all; fourth, a scientific arrangement of external circumstances to compose societies which shall exclude local prejudices, and include superior education and employment; fifth, local government, without force or fraud, which shall be so constructed that each one under its direction shall be cared for and justly treated. All this may now be accomplished by the World's Convention. Education, employment, no local prejudices, and a government that will care for all, and act justly to each, on the principle of universal charity and kindness. With these, the future happiness of the world will be permanently secured. A friend to all,

ROBERT OWEN,

No 11 Fifth avenue, New York.

From the Brooklyn Advertiser.

A FAITHFUL DOG.—Some years since, a family residing in one of the Southern States possessed a Newfoundland dog, which conceived a strong friendship for the little daughter of its owner. This child he used to escort regularly to school, carrying her satchel in his mouth, and was generally at the door when the hours of her penance were over, to trot along by her side homeward.

One day, the girl, having strayed away without the knowledge of her parents, sauntered along to the water, and was amusing herself by walking upon the string pieces of pier. The dog, as usual, her only attendant, and seemed to watch her pranks with much attention and considerable uneasiness. Frequently warned by various persons upon the wharf, to keep further from the edge, she nevertheless, with juvenile waywardness, continued her dangerous pastime, until finally missing her footing, she fell into the water. Instantly the neighborhood was in an uproar; some ran to loosen a boat, others flung boards into the stream, and sailor present stripped off his jacket and shoes for a plunge after the little castaway.

But Towser fully comprehended the matter at a glance, and before it was fairly known that she was in peril, was by the side of his young mistress, had seized her by her floating dress, and was paddling back with his precious burden to the wharf. The generous Jack tar had now only to leap into a ship's yawl hard by, and pull both of the dripping creatures into it, and deposit them upon the dock in safety.

Towser, of course, became more than ever a favorite with the family, and held a very enviable rank above others of his species. As his mistress increased in strength and stature she was never allowed to forget the debt of gratitude due her canine companion, although she had outgrown the necessity of calling upon him for further services, so that he slept and grew fat upon his laurels, like some old soldier, whose youthful privations and evidences of valor have procured him a pension for the remainder of his pilgrimage.

Some five years after this occurrence, the family had resolved upon changing their place of residence for the city of St. Augustine. The morning of their departure had arrived; the schooner which was to convey them to their new home was casting off from the pier, the very one which had been the scene of Towser's exploit, but he was no where to be found. They whistled and called, but no dog appeared; the Captain became restive swore he would wait no longer, gave the order, and the craft swept along the waters with a spanking breeze, and was soon a quarter of a mile from the shore.

The girl and her father were standing at the stern of the vessel, looking back upon the city which they had probably left forever, when suddenly Towser was seen running down to the edge of the wharf with something in his mouth. With a glass they discovered that it was his master's pocket handkerchief, which had been dropped somewhere upon the road down to the vessel, and which he recollected, with some compunctions of conscience, that he had sent his shaggy servant back to look after.

The dog looked piteously around upon the bystanders, then to the retreating vessel, ane leaped boldly into the water. His master immediately pointed out the noble brute to the Captain, and requested him to throw his vessel into the wind until the animal could near them; he also offered a large sum if he would drop his boat and pick him up, told him of the manner in which he had preserved the life of his daughter, and again offered him the price of a passage if he would save the faithful creature. The girl joined her entreaties with those of her father, went and implored that her early friend might be rescued; but the Captain was a savage; he was deaf to every appeal of humanity—kept obstinately on his course, and the better animal of the two followed the vessel, until his strength exhausted, and his generous heart chilled by despair, he sank among the more merciful billows.

By heaven! we would have thrown the Captain overboard!

[We cannot go quite as far as that. To be sure, the fellow was not fit to live—but then he was much more unfit to die.]—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

MEDICINES.

210 ounces Sulphate Quinine		1 Barrel Gum Camphor	
00 do	Sulphate Morphia	1 do	Cream Tartar
6 do	Acetate Morphia	1 do	Sup. Carb. Soda
24 do	Piperine	1 do	India Senna
30 do	Iodine	1 do	Alexandria Senna
30 do	Hydriodate Potas	1 do	Flowers Sulphur

Just received and for sale D. CRAIGHEAD. 5

INDIANAPOLIS WHOLESALE PRICES

Corrected for the Indiana State Sentinel by J. & D. CARLISLE & CO. Millers and Merchants.

BEEF—net	3 00 a 3 50	NAILS—cut	
BACON—pr lb		Eights	5½ a —
Hog round	5½ a 6½	Sixes	5½ a —
Shoulders	5 a 5½	Fours	6½ a —
Sides clear	5½ a 6½	LEATHER—sole lb	20 a 22
Hams	6 a 7	Calf pr doz	22 a 28
COTTON YARN—lb	15 a 16	OILS—per gal	
CANDLES—per lb		Linseed	75 a 1 00
Stearine	10 a 15	Lard	75 a —
Tallow mould	8 a 9	PROVISIONS—	
COFFEE—per lb		Beans white	62 a 75
Rio	8 a 9	Potatoes	20 a 25
St. Domingo	8 a —	Onions	37 a 50
CASTINGS—	4 a 4½	Cheese	6 a 7
Plough moulds	4½	Butter	10 a 12
FLOUR AND MEAL—		Lard	6 a 7
City mills pr bbl	2 25 a 2 50	SALT—pr bush	45 a 50
Country brands	2 00 a 2 25	SUGAR—pr lb	7 a 8
Corn meal pr bush	25 a 00	SEEDS—pr bush	
FRUIT—per bushel		Clover	3 00 a 4 00
Apples dried	88 a 1 00	Flax	75 a 80
Do green	37 a 50	Timothy	1 00 a 1 25
Peaches dried	1 00 a 1 12	SUNDRIES—	
GLASS—		Feathers	22 a 25
8 by 10	2 25 a 2 50	Beeswax	25 a —
10 by 12	3 25 a 3 50	Ginseng	25 a —
GRAIN—per bushel		Tallow	5 a 6
Wheat	37½ a 42	Soap bar No 1	4 a 4½
Corn	20 a 25	Do No 2	3 a 3½
Oats	10 a 12½	TEAS—gunpowder	62 a 88
HAY—per ton		Imperial	62 a 88
Timothy	4 50 a 5 00	Young hyson	30 a 50
Clover	4 00 a 4 50	TOBACCO—leaf	1 a 2
IRON—per lb	4½ a 6½	WHISKY—pr gal	25 a —
MOLASSES—pr gal	45 a 50		

Cincinnati Prices Current.

Corrected from the Chronicle of October 7.

Flour, city mills, bl	$3.10a3.20	*Oil*, linseed, gall	0.63a0.65
Canal & wagons,	3 05 3 12	*Salt* Kanawha, bush	0.22a0 25
Grain, wheat, bush	0 55a0.00	*Seeds*, flax, bush	0 87a0.00
Corn,	0 25a0.31	Timothy,	4 00a4.25
Oats,	25a0 28	Clover,	4.50a5 00
Hay, loose, ton,	12.00a15.00	*Whisky* gall	0 18½a19

Travelling Agents

For the Weekly and Semi-Weekly State Sentinel, E. S. Tyler, Benjamin Drum, S. W. Frye.

Volney B. Palmer is our agent for obtaining subscribers and advertisements for the Weekly and Semi-Weekly State Sentinel in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. His offices are southeast corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore; northwest corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia; Tribune buildings, opposite the City Hall, N. York; No. 12 State street, Boston. tf.

Notice.

☞We desire our subscribers to understand that we invariably discontinue all papers mailed, as soon as their subscriptions expire. This is our *rule* and none should be offended at it.

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

☞Will some of our subscribers bring us a load or two of Pumpkins!

GRAND CONCERT
Of Vocal and Instrumental Music!
WITH THE SPANISH GUITAR, VIOLIN, SHEPHERD FLUTE AND VOICE!

CARL FRIEDRICH TESCHEMACHER, (a native of Prusssia,) assisted by his Father, his Sister and Signor Antonio Lagorio of Italy, assures the Ladies and Gentlemen that they will pass an evening very pleasantly if they would attend their much admired CONCERT, which will be opened at the Court House in this place, on Wednesday evening next.

They will sing a variety of Sentimental and Comic Songs and play some splendid pieces on the Spanish Guitar, Violin, and Shepherd Flute.

The whole will be combined with a Lecture on Animal Sagacity, in which the wonderful Young Russian Poodle Dog DON CARLO will show what mys erious and astonishing feats can be taught to his race.

Programma.

PART FIRST.

1. Song, The Swiss Boy.
2. Bugle Solo on the Violin, in which Mr. T. will imitate the Bugle, and one of Strauss' celebrated Waltzes with variations.
3. Duet—Fanny Gray.
4. Song, The Doctor Practicus.
5. Song, The Charming Woman.
6. Song, The Lords of Creation

PART SECOND.

1. Solo on the Violin in imitation of the Bird Cuckoo.
2. Song—The Doctor Nickelpot.
3. Duet—The Indiana Hough Boy.
4. Irish Air—The Sprig of Shillelah with variations, on one string on the Violin.
5. Song—Not Married Yet.
6. Song—Lucy Neal.
7. Trio—The Schoolmaster.
8. A Yankee Serenade, as sung by a love-sick swain, (accompanying himself on the fiddle) under his mistress's bedroom window.

PART THIRD.

1. The celebrated dog Don Carlo will appear in a grand dance, (a la Fanny Ellsler,) he will be dressed up and go through the whole dance on his hind legs, without resting on his fore legs.
2. Don Carlo will show feats of activity, by leaping through the hoop, over a stick, chair, roll over, &c.
3. Don Carlo will do some mysterious tricks with money and cards, and convince the audience that he can read.
4. Don Carlo will catch balls and bring them to his master by walking on two legs in the style of the New York ladies and gentlemen.
5. Don Carlo will be Mesmerized by his master.
6. Don Carlo will articulate words.
7. Don Carlo will appear in a Grand Waltz.
8. Concluding Song—The Watchman.

Proposals for American Water-rotted Hemp.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, &c.
4th October, 1845.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for hemp," will be received at this bureau until the 15th December next, for delivering one hundred and fifty tons of *American water-rotted hemp*, at such storehouse in each of the cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and St. Louis, in Missouri, as may be designated by the United States hemp agent at those places; the deliveries to be made between the first day of March and the first day of July, 1846, and accompanied by satisfactory evidence that it has been *water-rotted* in the usual manner.

The hemp must be thoroughly dressed, cleaned, free from shivers, and must not lose more than sixteen per cent of tow and waste when hatchelled, to the satisfaction of the inspectors, ready for spinning. Its strength must be such, that a rope of one and three-fourths of an inch in circumference, made from twenty one yarns, as prepared and tested by the inspectors, or by their direction, will bear at least four thousand two hundred pounds; and its length, color, and other properties, must be entirely satisfactory to the inspectors, or the chief of this bureau, or it will not be received. It will be inspected and tested at the respective places of delivery.

For the hemp which may pass inspection and be received by the agent, he and the inspector will certify bills (for not less than one thousand dollars, the last bill accepted,) according to the provisions of the contract; ninety per cent of which to be payable within thirty days after the presentation of the bills to such navy agent as may be agreed upon by the chief of this bureau and the contractors.

Persons offering, must offer for at least thirty tons, and must state the price (written in words at length) asked per ton of 2,240 pounds when delivered, inspected, tested, approved, and received by the agent and inspector, and payable as above specified, and must forward with their offer an obligation, duly executed by two persons of known responsibility, binding themselves for the performance of the offers, if they should be accepted.

Bonds to one-half the amount of the contracts which may be made, with two good and sufficient sureties, will be required for their faithful execution, in addition to a deduction of ten per cent. from all bills which may be approved and paid before the completion of the contracts which will be retained until they are fully completed, in all respects, according to their terms.

Offers must be made in strict conformity with the terms of this advertisement.

If contracts are not executed within five days after they have been received by the persons whose offers have been accepted, the bureau will consider itself at liberty to offer it to the next lowest responsible bidder. 38-t Dec 1

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

THIS Institution during the month of September, issued seventy-eight new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders,	27	To Clergymen,	3
To Clerks,	5	To Physicians,	3
To Manufacturers,	2	To Lawyers,	9
To Booksellers,	2	To Mechanics,	9
To Teacher,	1	To Farmers,	3
To Grocers,	2	To Students,	5
To Bank tellers,	2	To Gentlemen,	2
To Bank clerk,	1	To Ladies,	1
To Druggist,	1		
	43		35
			43
Lives Insured,			78

New Policies issued from 1st Feb. to 1st Oct. in 1844.				New Policies issued from 1st Feb. to 1st Oct. in 1845.			
Feb.	45—premiums	$1,937	Feb.	82—premiums	$5,045		
March	43	do	3,824	March	88	do	6,706
April	41	do	2,765	April	77	do	5,604
May	28	do	3,036	May	89	do	8,362
June	51	do	3,745	June	91	do	8,175
July	61	do	5,369	July	102	do	7,893
August	46	do	4,098	August	80	do	4,696
Sept.	45	do	3,172	Sept.	73	do	6,048
Total,	370	Total pr.	$29,945	Total,	687	Total pr.	$51,555

Wh