

Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
INTERNAL VIOLENCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.
INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 1, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.
For Governor,
JAMES WITCOMB.
For Lieutenant Governor,
PARIS C. DUNNING.
Our Terms.
The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the *Weekly Indiana State Sentinel*:
One copy, one year, \$2.00
Three copies, one year, 5.00
Five copies, one year, 8.00
Ten copies, one year, 15.00
Twenty copies, one year, directed to one person, 30.00

(Published three times a week during the session.)
One copy, \$1.00 (Three copies, \$3.00)
James M. Dohill is authorized to receive subscriptions for the State Sentinel until further notice. Messrs. Dohill and Tyler are now our only authorized travelling agents.

To Correspondents.
J. Fisher—Your paper has been mailed regularly to *Madison, Wis.* first order. We have now changed to *Conan's Creek P. O.*
T. M. Carleton—Your request shall be attended to, but nothing can be done in less than a week or so.

The following is the letter which we proposed last week to publish:
ANNA, PAINE COUNTY, JULY 25, 1846.
MEMORANDUM: Many of us having been subscribers to your valuable paper, and in the least measure desiring to appreciate your worth as conductors of a public journal, we take this method of expressing to you our entire appreciation of the manner in which you have endeavored to set the affairs of our State in their proper order, and in the opinion of some of the best styled Democracy of the country.

The Last Word!
To the mass of the Democratic party it is not necessary to say a word, at this late period, to induce a general attendance at the polls. But there may be a few, who through apathy or carelessness, may need to be reminded of their duty. To incite all such to a performance of duty should be the special business of every man of zeal. Let every man then, not only attend the polls early himself; but let him after voting himself, see to it that his neighbors vote also.

Look out for Fraud!
We have been told that General Hanna, has procured tickets to be printed, containing the names of all the Democratic candidates, except Stewart, for the Senate, for which his own is substituted. Democrats should be on the look-out against this kind of trickery. If the General is afraid to trust his chances to the Whigs, it is good evidence that he ought to be and will be defeated. He is fearful of defeat himself, or he would never resort to such a course in order to obtain votes.

Senator Haywood Resigned.
It has been stated, and not a doubt exists of its truth, that \$30,000 and from that to \$50,000 of money was given by the northern manufacturers for a vote in the Senate, against the new tariff. But one has been found as yet, whom it is thought has accepted the bribe, and rendered himself infamous. That is Senator Haywood, from North Carolina,—the same thing that Hannegan so unmercifully scored. He thinks, perhaps, the above amount sufficient to *relieve* upon, and consequently resigns his seat. We shall notice this matter hereafter.

CONFIRMATORY.—The N. York Evening Post says: "There are Whigs in this city who boastfully declare that sufficient money has been sent on to Washington to defeat the new tariff bill. This assertion is generally believed here. How this money is to be used or in what way expended is neither stated nor known. The opinion prevails here that a sum of money has been raised and is at present in Washington, in the hands of those anxious to defeat the new bill, and continue the operation of the law of 1812. This money is to be used by them in such way as will best accomplish their object."

Senator Morehead (city he hadn't more brains) in a recent speech in the Senate, characterized "free trade" as "a theory that never existed in practice, and never will." What then is the use of quarrelling about it! The new bill proposes no such thing, but only equalizes the duties and attempts to lay them for the purposes of revenue to the government instead of manufacturing capitalists. But this approximation towards equality and justice is really what is so intensely hated by the Lords of the Loom and their hirelings, in the Senate.

The "Salem News," noticing the low price of flour, asks us—
"Are those the glorious and prosperous times which you and your party promised the farmers if they would elect Folk? How thankful they must feel to you and your principles!"

We promised the people "glorious and prosperous times" only on condition that the rascally whig tariff of 1812, should, among other unjust measures, be reformed. This has not yet been done, because all the Whigs and a few Democrats who profit by its iniquitous provisions, have resisted it. The Whigs and the "News" especially swore that that tariff alone would make "glorious and prosperous times," let who would be in power. How have their assertions turned out! The answer is plain.

An Epigram.
A friend sends us the following, the original copy of which was picked up on the floor of Congress; by the handwriting supposed to belong to Bedinger of Virginia.
There's Brinkerhoff,
The jeer and scoff
Of Whig and Democrat,
He makes a speech,
His views to teach,
Then votes against it, flat,
And rattles on,
What does he do,
But scowl and make wry faces?
But Billy Wick
Gives him a kick,
And whips him in the traces.

The Circus.
The Circus which visited this place last week, under the management of Mr. Spaulding, was one of the best that has been here for years. Every department is well maintained, and the entertainments are conducted magnificently and chastely. The performers, each and all, deserve high praise. Mr. Carroll we must mention as performing one of the most difficult and daring feats of horsemanship on record. We hope to see them here again.

A blacksmith, living in Franklin county, Pa., has just come into possession of an estate, left him by a deceased uncle in London, valued at one million of dollars. Wish we could have such luck; don't you read!

The Tariff.
Up to the 23d inst. the Whigs and Tariff Democrats, in the U. S. Senate were specifying against the reform tariff bill. This is done in the hope of killing time, and thus endeavoring to give the measure the "go by,"—for of course they cannot expect to change the well-matured opinion of the country by their speeches at this time of day. On this subject, the Journal of Commerce has the following appropriate remarks:

THE IRON-MEN AGAINST THE COUNTRY.—The question seems to be fairly at issue, whether one interest shall rule the country, and that an interest more staid on protection than any other. Men who have (some of them at least) been clearing their whole investments in a year, are thronging the Senate, and besieging every member with all the arguments, allurements and intimidations, which immense wealth can present. What a monstrous exhibition it is! How it makes every patriot anxious for the purity of legislation, when he knows that an influence more corrupting than that of the U. S. Bank, is thus striving to destroy the freedom of elections! If the Tariff bill should pass, can the most painful suspicions be confined to the Tariff bill? How great a calamity it is, that there should be an interest, or a combination of interests, in our country, who can afford to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars to corrupt the elections when they are pending, and corrupt the men who are chosen, after the election! This is a combination, not of interests common to the country at large, but against the country. A combination of men, not to establish liberty and security, but monopoly, excessive profits, at the expense of the labor of the country. How has Mr. Niles been turned about from the principles of the men who elected him; and, as is common with apostates, bearing with ten-fold hatred the men and the principles whom he has just deserted. He denounces a Tariff because the officers of the customs are appointed by the President, and the Treasury preparatory to framing a bill. These officers were the fittest persons in the world to consult on such an occasion. They are the men whom every financial Minister of every government, the world over, would consult. They are disinterested, and acquainted with the subjects in all their details; and their time is at the command of the government.

How remarkably more so in the making of a Tariff are these officers of the Customs, than the swarms who made the Tariff of 1812, each crying "Protect me!" "Protect me!" That Tariff, if we may believe the declaration of one likely to know, was actually framed and agreed upon in a grand log-cabin assembly held in this city. Now how is it? The proper representatives of the people, by their committees, have, with great labor, prepared a bill; and if the representatives of the people were left to their own discretion, the bill would unquestionably pass. What patriots are they who now interfere to prevent it! They are the men who impudently insist that every farmer who uses a dollar's worth of iron, shall not only pay a dollar and a half for it, for this the new bill ensures, but some greater sum; two dollars at least. They demand that iron shall never be cheap,—that however much it may decline elsewhere, it shall never decline here. Who can set bounds to the corrupting influence of protection, and its means of corruption. It has corrupted one whole section of our country from its avowed, well-considered opinions, and brought it round individually and collectively to disavow and repudiate those opinions. What a melancholy species of contemplation is here! But we feel confident that the bill before the Senate, under the circumstances, is most excellent bill, will pass. It is a measure demanded by a vast majority of the country; by the purity of our political institutions; by the example of the world; by our position among the nations. Our honor, our interests, every consideration demands the passage of this bill. If Senators who were elected by free and equal votes, turn their backs upon it, they find that it has made a disgraceful mark upon them, which will not be easily effaced. If the iron interest, which has been treated with such great liberality by the framers of this bill, and whose position under it would be most prosperous,—if they by any means are able to defeat the bill, we can say with great propriety that they will have no claim to consideration hereafter. If we have no such luck, their course is not only of great injustice, but of monstrous folly; and must react with vengeance upon their own heads. The great agricultural interest, all the interests oppressed by protection, who are as ten to one of their oppressors, cannot always be as ten to one of their oppressors. If such a bill as this will not satisfy the enormous cravings of manufacturers, then the effort should be abandoned as hopeless, and the different policy adopted.

We hope that something will bring about a real and true division on the subject. Here are the miserable politicians of Pennsylvania, crying "Talk, talk, talk, and Free Trade," and not hesitating to add the fraud in the face of the nation, and by that means shifting the real free trade opinion of their State. They make votes, turn their backs upon it, they will find that it has made a disgraceful mark upon them, which will not be easily effaced. If the iron interest, which has been treated with such great liberality by the framers of this bill, and whose position under it would be most prosperous,—if they by any means are able to defeat the bill, we can say with great propriety that they will have no claim to consideration hereafter. If we have no such luck, their course is not only of great injustice, but of monstrous folly; and must react with vengeance upon their own heads. The great agricultural interest, all the interests oppressed by protection, who are as ten to one of their oppressors, cannot always be as ten to one of their oppressors. If such a bill as this will not satisfy the enormous cravings of manufacturers, then the effort should be abandoned as hopeless, and the different policy adopted.

NEW WAR ENGINE.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce states that Mr. H. Brown, an ingenious engineer from Illinois, and formerly of Massachusetts, has laid before the Board of naval officers, and also the President, a plan for the construction of a steam ship of war, that will be perfectly secure against shot of any kind or weight. Several very scientific officers here, having examined the plan, pronounce the opinion that it will be entirely efficient for its object. The vessel may be armed in the usual manner, or as the inventor proposes, with a new and patent element of destruction—liquid fire—which, by steam power, is to be discharged from the vessel, and thrown to the point, and to a considerable distance. Mr. Brown wishes to be laid along side the Castle of San Juan, with one of his vessels. He is confident of taking the Castle without much trouble, and will, at all events, risk his life in the attempt. The President has directed a further examination into this novel plan of naval warfare.

EXECUTION OF AN ANTI-RENTER.—John Barnett was executed at Schenectady on the 14th inst., afternoon. For the murder of Senberger, in Schoharie county, sometime last winter. He died a dreadful death, life not being extinct until twenty minutes after the bolt was drawn from the drop.

THEY DID A SIMILAR THING UP IN BETTER STYLE, on the 20th inst., at New Haven, in the execution of Andrew Putter. In thirteen and a half minutes, he was pronounced by two physicians present, to be dead. No indication of emotion was seen when the drop fell, except a slight gasp. Andrew repented of his sins, and became a good christian before his death; nevertheless they hanged him, for fear of a relapse, we suppose.

FROM HAVANA.—By the way of Mobile, advices from Havana two days later have been received. A letter by this arrival, corroborates the intelligence by Capt. Howard at New Orleans, that Santa Anna would leave on board the British steamer for Vera Cruz, on the 10th, in order to prosecute the war against the United States.

LOUIS McLEAN, Esq.—The Union says, we understand by the Cambria that our distinguished minister in London is preparing to return home, and will embark for the United States as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made for his successor.

IT IS ASSERTED that the Board of Naval Officers has not convened at Washington with any reference to the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa.

FROM THE ARMY.
Sketches in the Camp—No. 2.
BY AN EX-REPORTER OF THE STATE SENTINEL.
We had a very pleasant trip from Camp Whitcomb to the Battle Ground, though we were not altogether exempt from misfortunes. Sickness and death preyed upon our ranks. On the night of the 7th, Dennis Keyton, of the Wayne Guards, died after a very short illness. He was a native of Scotland, but had adopted America for his home. He was a warm hearted associate, a true patriot, and a brave soldier. On the 8th we stopped at Memphis to bury our fellow soldier, and I am informed he was refused a burial place in the grave yard. After the sun had set and it began to grow dark, we stopped five miles above Helena, and buried him. He deserved a better interment, but it was not in our power to do better.

We stopped a few minutes at Vicksburg on the 9th. The Mississippi Troops were encamped at that place. Some of the soldiers came down to the wharf as the boat was pushing off, and congratulated us. They told us that they would follow us soon. They said that some of the boys had been sick, but nearly all had recovered, after hearing that they would leave for the Rio Grande in a few days.

The next evening we stopped at Baton Rouge, and received our arms. While lying in port, some of the soldiers observed a little Frenchman in possession of a coat belonging to the Mad Anthony Guards. It appears that the little scamp-god had been in the habit of travelling the river, working his passage, and stealing. He pretended to be crazy, but this was doubtless a scheme to deceive. Money had been stolen from soldiers in nearly every company, and there can be little doubt that he was the thief. The coat was found, but none of the lost money. He was kicked about considerably, and by some means got ashore.

The soldiers generally enjoyed good health, taking every thing into consideration. However, the Lieutenant of the Walsh Rangers, who was stabbed at Camp Whitcomb, grew worse, so we left him with a friend at St. Francisville, some distance above Baton Rouge. The man that stabbed him was kept on the boat in irons. I know not what his fate will be, but the probability is that the sentence of death is already passed upon him, and that it is only known by the Court Martial. I have a strong hope that the Lieutenant will recover, but it is extremely doubtful whether he will be as well and as athletic as he was before.

On the morning of the 11th, we arrived on General Jackson's Battle Ground, and there pitched our tents. The Battle Ground is a large and extensive plain, with a few scattering trees, and several dwelling houses. The scenery around is beautiful, and even were it otherwise, it could not but light up the fire of patriotism within the heart of every American that could behold it, and call forth admiration for the gallant defender of the Mississippi Valley (Gen. Jackson).—The Hero that never feared to face the cannon's mouth, nor ever sustained a defeat—a patriot and warrior who will be held in grateful remembrance, by the friends of popular rights so long as the world exists. There is enough here that is not enclosed for several regiments to encamp upon. When we first arrived here, the first and third regiments from Ohio were encamped on the ground. The first regiment left at night for the Rio Grande. The Grace Darling arrived here after sun-down, bringing the other four companies of our regiment, and it was with deep regret that we learned that Mr. Hart, of the Hendricks County Volunteers, had died on the boat, and was buried at Baton Rouge. There was some sickness on the Grace Darling, but all appeared to be on mend.

On the 12th, the third regiment of the Ohio Volunteers left for the seat of war, and we expect to follow them in a few days, and bid adieu to this delightful spot.

The following proclamation has been issued by Gen. Taylor, and is published in the English and Spanish languages in the Matamoros papers:
A Proclamation.
By the General commanding the Army of the U. S. States of America.
To the People of Mexico:—After many years of patient endurance, the United States are constrained to acknowledge that a war now exists between our government and Mexico. For many years our citizens have been subjected to repeated insults and injuries, our vessels and cargoes seized and confiscated, our merchants have been plundered, named, imprisoned, and our commerce and navigation interrupted. Your government has acknowledged the justice of our claims, and agreed by treaty to make satisfaction, by payment of several millions of dollars; but this treaty has been violated by your rulers, and the stipulated payments have been withheld. Our late effort to terminate the difficulties by peaceful negotiation has been rejected by the Dictator, Paredes, and our peaceable course, when your rulers had agreed to receive has been refused a hearing. He has been treated with indignity and insult, and Paredes has announced that war exists between us. This war, thus first proclaimed by him, has been acknowledged by an existing fact by our President and Congress, with perfect unanimity, and will be prosecuted with vigor and energy against your army and rulers; but those of the Mexican people who remain neutral will not be molested.

Your government is in the hands of tyrants and usurpers. They have abolished your State governments—they have overthrown your Federal constitution—they have deprived you of the right of suffrage, destroyed the liberty of the press, despoiled you of your arms, and reduced you to a state of absolute dependence upon the power of a Dictator. Your property is being seized from you by the people by grievous taxation, by forced loans, and military seizures, the very money which sustains the usurpers in power. Being disarmed, you were left defenceless, an easy prey to the Cananches, who not only destroy your lives and property, but drive into captivity, more horrible than death itself, your wives and children. It is these tyrants and their corrupt and cruel satellites, who have robbed you of your property, by whom you are taxed, oppressed and impoverished, some of whom have boldly advocated a non-republican government, and would place a European prince upon the throne of Mexico. We come to obtain reparation for repeated injury; we come to obtain indemnity for the past, and security for the future; we come to overthrow the tyrants who have destroyed your liberties, but we come to make no war upon the people of Mexico, nor upon any form of free government they may choose to select for themselves.

It is our wish to see you liberated from despots, to drive back the savage Cananches, to prevent the renewal of their avarice, and to compel them to restore to you your property, your long lost wives and children. Your religion, your laws and churches, the property of your churches and the citizens, the emblems of your faith and its ministers shall be protected, and remain inviolate. Hundreds of our army, and hundreds of thousands of our people, are members of the Catholic Church. In every State, and in nearly every city and village of our Union, Catholic Churches exist, and the Priests perform their holy functions, in peace and security, under the sacred guarantee of our Constitution. We come among the people of Mexico as friends and republican brethren, and all who receive us as such, shall be protected, whilst all who are seduced into the army of your Dictator, shall be treated as enemies. We shall want from you nothing but food for our army, and for this you shall always be paid in cash the full value. It is the settled policy of your tyrants to deceive you in regard to the policy and character of our government and people. These tyrants fear the example of our free institutions, and constantly endeavor to misrepresent our purposes, and inspire you with hatred for your republican brethren of the American Union. Give us but the opportunity to un deceive you, and you will soon learn that all the misrepresentations of your tyrants are false, and were only made to induce you to consent to the establishment of a despotic government.

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KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—During a squall, which passed over Ste. Marie, a short time since, two highly esteemed non-commissioned officers of the 2d Infantry, stationed at Fort Brady, were killed by a stroke of lightning. The names of the deceased were L. Comel, sergeant, and Clancy Walker, corporal. The latter leaves a family.

The sutlers in the American camps on the Rio Grande, appear to be unconscionable dogs, charging extravagant prices for the articles which they furnish to the men. They sell letter paper for twenty cents a sheet, and ink is so high, that some of the volunteers prefer to write with their own blood! At least so says the correspondent of one of our contemporaries.

REMOVED DUEL.—A rumor was in circulation in this city yesterday, says the Cincinnati Advertiser, that the 2d inst., that Capt. Miller shot Adj. Harrison in a duel at Camp Jackson, below New Orleans on the 11th inst.; the wound said to be mortal. Both are from this place, and what gives color to the rumor is the fact that they had a quarrel at the embarkation of the volunteers here, when one drew his sword and the matter ended. Harrison is a relation of the late General Harrison, and Miller is a captain of one of the City German companies.

A DUEL.—A duel was fought within nine miles of Weldon, near the Virginia line, on Thursday afternoon last, at 3 P. M. Dr. Tompkins and Mr. Dimmock, editor of the *North State Whig*, were the parties. They exchanged one shot at eight paces, when, by the interference of their friends, the difficulty was adjusted. The quarrel grew out of an article which appeared in the *North State Whig*, of which Mr. Dimmock is editor.

The provisional government of Oregon has been organized by choosing George Abernathy, formerly of New York, Governor; John E. Long, from Kentucky, Secretary; and Peter H. Burnett, from Missouri, Circuit Judge.

HEAT IN CANADA.—The intense heat experienced here last week seems to have been generally felt throughout the province—the thermometer having ranged as follows: Montreal, 92; Hamilton, 95 to 100; London, 92 to 95; and St. Thomas, 96 degrees.—*Toronto Herald*, July 16.

England.
The London Chronicle of July 6th, contains an address of Lord John Russell to his London constituency, in which he alludes to the probable policy which he shall pursue as Prime Minister of the new Whig Cabinet. The address concludes with the following paragraphs:
"I trust that the measures of commercial freedom which still remain to be accomplished, will not occasion the renewal of angry conflict. The government of this country ought to be held with an impartial eye—the various portions of the community engaged in agriculture, in manufactures, and in commerce. The feeling that any one of them is treated with injustice provokes ill will, disturbs legislation, and diverts attention from many useful and necessary reforms. Great social improvements are required; public education is lamentably imperfect; the treatment of criminals is a problem yet undecided; the sanitary condition of our towns and villages has been grossly neglected; the administration of our colonies deserves our earnest and deliberate attention. Our recent discussions have had but an impartial eye—the various portions of the community engaged in agriculture, in manufactures, and in commerce. 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