INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

BANKRUPT LAW.

To the editors of the Mercury.

The following FACTS and arguments are submitted for the consideration of the opponents and advocates of a Bankrupt Law.

It has been asserted, and by very respectable authority that a Bankrupt law will be productive of great immorality; if the law be *properly framed* the effect might be the very reverse.

Having had some experience in Commercial affairs on both sides of the Atlantic, my firm conviction is, that much greater injustice and immoralities prevail in cases of insolvency amongst the mercantile classes here in the United States, where there is no Bankrupt law, than in England, where there is a well regulated court for the special adjudication of cases of Bankruptcy.

The English Bankrupt law, permits no preference of creditors, *under any circumstances*. The *principle* of the law being, that capital howsoever it may be obtained, *must be responsible for the credit it creates*, and not be used as a bait and a trap for the public. So that every payment made confidentially, by an insolvent, *in contemplation of his becoming Bankrupt*, within six months (I think) prior thereto, would be recoverable by his assignees,—*here is one barrier to immorality.*

The punishment for fraud or concealment of property, on the part of the Bankrupt, is very severe: the crime is felony and was some years ago liable to the penalty of Death. I recollect a case some 25 years ago, of a Bankrupt being tried and convicted for fraudulent concealment of his effects; sentence of death was passed upon him, *and he was left for execution*, but his punishment was subsequently commuted for transportation, or imprisonment, (whether this extreme penalty of death is part of the new Bankrupt law I cannot say). *Here is another barrier to immorality.* If on examination of the bankrupt's affairs and transactions, it should appear that he has lost his property, by wilful extravagance, or by gambling, his discharge by "Certificate" would be denied. *Here is another barrier against immorality.*

An officer of the Court called "a Messenger," upon the issuing a Commission of Bankruptcy, takes possession of the Bankrupt's effects, and makes a complete inventory of the same, including, every item of personal property, and household furniture, —and upon an appointed day, the Bankrupt attends in court and makes a formal delivery of all his property under oath, even to the money he may have in his pocket,—*his watch and the rings on his fingers*, if he wears any. All these have I seen deposited upon the table in open court, although they are immediately, as a matter of course, returned to the bankrupt, unless he be already deemed *criminal*. This *form* is necessary to comply with the *letter* of the law, which is, that a Bankrupt shall give up *all* his property. *Here again is a barrier against immorality.*

These are some of the provisions on the creditor's side, of which the *honest* unfortunate man will not complain, as the price of LIBERTY and character.—Now, the humanity of the law steps in, to prevent extortion, cruelty and slavery to the unfortunate.

In the first place, it allows, the Bankrupt a reasonable sum for the maintenance of himself and family, out of his assets, until a final adjudication of his case, and also exempts him from arrest, (say from 30 to 40 days; the time, I believe, which is usually occupied.)

Next, that he may have every incentive to promote an advantageous realization of his assets, and consequently, to make the best dividend possible for his creditors, he is allowed a certain per centage, *increasing in a ratio* with the amount of dividend. *Here is another incitement to morality.*

The law then provides, that if he has conformed in all things, to the statute, viz. he has made a full and complete disclosure of his affairs and his assets, and has not been guilty of wanton waste, or *criminal* recklessness in producing his insolvency, that upon presenting *a certificate of such conformity*, signed by a certain number of his creditors, (three fifths I think,) the Court will grant him a full and final discharge in person and property, whether any dividend or none be realized. If the wreck be total no matter, if *all* be given up.

The law humanely perceived, that one creditor's name might *in some* cases be wanted to complete the requisite number, and that consequently a door might be left open for oppression, and that the last signer might endeavor to make a market of his signature, by extorting some obligation from the bankrupt, payable at a future time, as the price of his signature. In such a case, the Court has the discretion of allowing the certificate without the stated number of creditors' signatures.

Here is one barrier to extortion, on the part of mercenary and unfeeling creditors; the HUMANITY of the law does not stop here; it interposes by *a special enactment*, and prevents creditors from collecting the amount of any obligation, payable at a future time, which they might have extorted from the hopes or fears of the bankrupt. It is as follows:

"Every bankrupt who shall have duly surrendered, and in all things conformed himself to the laws in force concerning bankrupts, at the time of issuing the commission against him, shall be discharged from all debts due by him when he became bankrupt, and from all claims and demands hereby made proveable, under the commission, in case he shall obtain a certificate of such conformity, &c. Any contract or security made or given by any bankrupt or other person, unto, or in trust for any creditor, or for securing the payment of any money due by such bankrupt, as a consideration, or with intent to persuade such creditor to sign such certificate, shall be void, and the money thereby secured, *shall not be recoverable*, and the party sued on such contract or security may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence."

These provisions seem to be alike just to the victims of honest misfortune and to creditors. The bankrupt cannot waste his property or defraud his creditors without incurring the severest penalties. On the other hand, creditors cannot oppress *honest misfortune*, by driving a bargain according to the estimate they may individually make of a man's abilities, enterprise, or industry, and lay in wait in future for an opportunity to pounce upon the rising energies of the prostrate merchant.

The loss of *property* in a mercantile community, is frequently as much beyond the power of the merchant to control, as the loss of *life*. A man by the act of God loses a beloved wife or a child, and his neighbors condole and sympathize with him. He loses his property, and with it his liberty: he feels himself debased, and the same *Christian neighbors*, if they knew it, look cool upon him, if they do not shun him.

I will state a few of the "*immoralities*" which out of the present system of State laws, which have come under my own observation, and which could not have happened under a *just* bankrupt law—namely:

A—, a merchant of small capital, makes an arrangement with B. a merchant of reputed wealth and undoubted credit, to accept the Drafts of A. for certain purchases of merchandize, and which the seller parts with upon *B's credit*, which A.'s capital or credit cannot embrace: and to secure B. for the amount of his acceptances, said merchandize is delivered to him, to hold as a lien, until reimbursed by a sale or otherwise. Before the maturity of the drafts, B. becomes embarrassed, and fails, and assigns the whole of his property, *including the merchandize placed in his hands by A.*, to persons in another State,-first, *as usual*, to pay certain debts called "confidential" or preferred, and afterwards to pay other creditors pro rata. B.'s property proves to be insufficient to pay his "confidentials" even; the Drafts of A. are protested, when due. B. has applied the assets stated, and A. is left without a cent to meet his liabilities *as drawer* of the Drafts. B.'s capital was borrowed and his credit fictitious, and thus innocent parties were made the sufferers. *Is there no immorality here!* Further; the holder of some of these protested acceptances of B. finding them worthless, sells them at auction for 2 cents on the dollar. A *respectable*, aye, a respectable merchant, of another place, a member of a firm of high standing, becomes the purchaser of the lottery ticket, (which can only be the drawer of a prize by sheer dint of grinding the life blood of the unfortunate, *if any can be made to flow*, by the hydraulic pressure of the law or the tortures of the INQUISITION.) and *fifteen years after the maturity of the Drafts*, sues the unfortunate *drawer* A., for the full amount, doubled by accruing interest, or say for $7000 for what cost the *speculator upon misfortune* $200! Yet this man, *this speculator upon misfortune*, holds up his head in a christian community as a respectable merchant! *Is there no immorality here!*

Another Case.—A. sells to B—, a substantial man, in good credit, and of known property, merchandize to the amount $20,000. A sudden "pinch" comes over the money market, which peculiarly affects the business of B. He comes into town on a Saturday, as customary, and goes to his Factors for his usual advances and facilities, to meet his payments. They tell him "times are awkward; they cannot go any further;" *in short they make him fail before he leaves the office.* The attachment law is applied to his property; forced sales are made; the result is, that B. is stripped of all he possessed; A. and other business creditors *never receive a cent* of dividend in any shape; the factors become the purchasers of the property at a period of unusual depression, for about one sixth of the value it would have realized within 6 months. Poor B. is now a broken down man, stripped of an estate worth half a million that would have paid his creditors 2 or 3 dollars for one, while the latter lost the *whole of their debts*, and amongst them; A. who was interested to the amount of $20,000.

Is there no immorality here!

This could not have happened under a wise bankrupt law.

Again; A. residing in another State, purchases merchandize of B. As soon as it arrives within the reach of *the attachment laws*, A.'s friends, and relations, or creditors, *as the case may be*, attach it for alleged claims they have against A. This is the last that B. hears of his property. The note given for it is of course protested at maturity.

Is there no immorality here!

A bankrupt law would have reached that property, and sifted the claims upon which it was seized.

Again;—A. resides in another State, but is a partner in a respectable firm in this city; which fasts *adds* to an already established credit. He buys merchandize of B. and C. to the amount of $20,000 each, *on the strength of such credit, and such mercantile connexion.* Before the maturity of the notes, A. fails, and being indebted to his partner, *as he alleges*, in New York, he hands over, very coolly, the merchandize or its proceeds, purchased of B. and C., to his said partner, for a confidential debt, and B. and C. never receive one cent for their debts of $20,000! His name is painted out of the sign in New York and there's the end!

Is there no immorality here?

This again could not have happened under a *proper* bankrupt law.

Once more;—A. a tanner, for example, buys hides of B.,—a legitimate object of traffic for him,—to the amount of $5000. He pays the first note of 4 into which the sum is divided; the others he informs the holders he cannot pay: because—why!—have the Leather Factors failed in his debt!—because he has been buying largely of *morus-multicaulis*, and has not been able to effect sales!

Is there no immorality here? The English bankrupt law would probably bring such a transaction on the part of a Tanner—under the head of "gambling," and consequently refuse him his certificate. A man has no right to use or risk the property of others in wild speculation, *out of his legitimate business, and for which alone he obtained the credit.* A seller of hides to a Tanner is not to take the risks of the morus-multicaulis *speculation* in addition to the legitimate hazards of the leather trade.

Let all such gambling be checked and credit will be sound as it ought to be.

There is a great outcry for the "restoration of confidence." If it is meant to restore such a state of things as led to the forgoing transactions, all honest men of business are better without it.

Let us have a bankrupt law that will prevent a fictitious credit being given to a man, to enable him to obtain goods which he may hand over to his friends, to cover *them*, the moment any difficulty assails him. Under the English bankrupt law, *a man cannot pay back borrowed capital to his own father*, in contemplation even, of bankruptcy; much less, after that event; as every merchant knows is done here every day! All payments so made are recoverable by the assignees.

Such a law is as necessary for the creditor, as for the *honest* debtor. No man ought to hold power over the liberty and happiness of another for the fair casualties of Commerce. Few men would wilfully lose their property in their business, sooner than they would wilfully lose a beloved wife or child. In many cases each is "the act of God." No doubt many Debtors have become such, because their rights *as Creditors of others* were not protected by a sound and wholesome bankrupt law; which to be efficient, must of course wholly supercede all State attachment laws, under which *the neighbors of a failing man* often secure the whole of their debts, whilst distant creditors get nothing, but the poor privilege of holding the debtor in bondage for ever, in nine cases in ten useless to them but ruinous to him.

All merchants are more or less exposed to risks of various kinds, and consequently to frightful vicissitudes of Fortune, which no sagacity or prudence can at all times avert. It therefore behooves every humane and benevolent man, however high his *actual standing* may be, to contemplate the *possibility* of his being overtaken by reverses at some period of his life. A striking instance of this came under my observation.

In the year 18—, a merchant in the prime of life, who had been blessed with all the success he desired, having accumulated a fortune of £50,000 sterling, and brought up a large family in respectability, prepared to retire and enjoy the fruit of his industry. He invited his friends and relatives to celebrate his birth-day by a festivity, and received the congratulations of all upon his success. One particularly intimate and confidential friend, rose at the table and made a feeling speech, in which he reviewed the whole career of the successful merchant, lavished due praises upon his industry and talent, honored him for his social qualities, which he possessed in an eminent degree, and held him up as a model for imitation, "as a merchant, as a man, and as a Father." In short, his auditors were well nigh moved to tears. On the next anniversary of that birth day, where was our wealthy and independent merchant! Attending a meeting of his creditors in the Court of Bankruptcy, and there delivering the watch out of his pocket and all he possessed. His eloquent friend and feeling eulogist was then his principal creditor and assignee. This change was brought about by one of those sudden hurricanes in commerce of which we have had some experience of late years here. Who will say that *HE* is beyond the reach of danger! How many men of undoubted wealth, would a war of 12 months reduce to poverty! Imagine the bombardment, capture and sacking of a single city of eminence: a Moscow for example. Were the owners of "real estate" beyond the reach of vicissitude! Bonds and mortgages were good property there, on the 1st of September, 1812; what were they worth on the 30th of the same month! Or take Canton for example; the contingencies pending at the last accounts from there, namely, the probable sacking and burning of the city by *its own population*, or its bombardment and destruction by the British, should the Chinese attack them in their position, what would have been the market value of houses and stores, of bonds and mortgages, in Canton at that period! Might not a Chinese J. J. Astor, in 24 hours have found his property reduced to a few acres of smoking ruins in possession of a foreign enemy, the fee simple of which might not command the price of a dinner to its owner! For like Babylon and Nineveh it might never be rebuilt.

In short any man of experience and reflection can cite cases of great and sudden vicissitude of fortune, which he must have heard of, or witnessed, or felt. Therefore, never let him lose sight of the essential *spirit* of Christianity, while he rigidly observes its *form*,—namely, "to do unto others as he would they should do unto him." A law based upon this principle will be just and satisfactory to all; and *such a law* is wanted, as well for the protection of creditors as for honest debtors; both of whom suffer under the present system, while rogues may revel in plunder with impunity, and set all law at defiance.

BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION and BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC.

HERE COMES YOUR REFORM!

Ewing wants to create a NATIONAL DEBT, so he asks Congress to increase the Expenditures of the Government

$16,000,000!

He wants U. S. Bank stock, to the amount of

$6,000,000!

He wants to buy Bank stock for the use of the States.

$9,000,000!

In all, only,

$31,000,000!

So the first SIX MONTHS of federal "Reform" is to entail on the people a debt of

☞ THIRTY ONE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

Hurrah for Reform! Hurrah for a decrease of the expenses of the Government!—*Balt. Repub.*

The Federalists say that the Banks had no trouble until the *war* was made upon them by General Jackson. Read the following:

165 BANKS BROKE BETWEEN THE YEARS 1811 AND 1830!—Here is food for reflection. These are the institutions which are pronounced great public blessings, and to which the Whigs are anxious to entrust the revenues of the nation. These are the institutions which receive favors and indulgences at the hands of the legislative authority of the States which are withheld from the individual citizen. Daily and almost hourly are they falling to pieces around us, and the public sense is shocked and disgusted at the scenes of rottenness and rascality which their failures bring to light. Bad as the best has been, the future will yet be worse. The public have not seen half as yet. Let them prepare for the worst.—*Valley Star.*

Here is an average of about nine banks annually, breaking and robbing the people for 19 years. But with all the losses the *people* were subjected to, no one ever heard of a bank officer losing any thing—they, somehow or other, are sure of coming out rich. The people are saddled with the loss.

STRONG REASONS FOR SUPPORTING A NATIONAL BANK.—The Branch of the United States Bank in this city, has been assigned over to the Mother Bank in Philadelphia, the whole of their suspended or past dues, and unpaid notes, and among them we find the following. The reader can draw his own inference from this development:

One note of Daniel Webster, for	$12,750 00
" " " J. Watson Webb, for	3,090 00
" " " Joe Hoxie & Co. for	6,229 41
" " " Seth Geer, for	607 25
" " " Joe Hoxie & Co. (again) for	3,501 50
" " " Joe Hoxie & Co. (again) for	5,000 75
Four notes of George W. Tyson & Co., (absquatulated,) for	10,954 00
One note of Daniel Webster, (again) for	5,000 75

New Era.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—J. B. Norris, president of the bank of Mobile, has absconded to Texas, taking with him a number of negroes and $120,000 in specie belonging to the bank. It would seem from this that the officers of the non-specie paying banks have been reserving the "humbugs" for their own use, while they have been humbugging a confiding people with irredeemable shin-plasters. Norris is not only a banker, but a large dealer in cotton. If the citizens of Texas unwisely determine to establish a bank with the five millions borrowed from Lafitte, they will find among the immigrants of the present season, a great abundance of financial skill, and will not be under the necessity of making application to Mr. Biddle or the Buffalo Rathbone, as suggested in a Texas paper.—*Albany Argus.*

HORRIBLE.—A murderous affair by a man named Hondorf, took place one day last week, at Georgetown, Kane Co., the details of which are as follows: Hondorf a week before, had a quarrel and beat his wife with a club, but was prevented from killing her which he declared was his purpose.

He was arrested Saturday, and on Monday was under examination before two justices of the peace, in the school house: his wife was giving evidence, he rose from his seat, walked up to her with a smile on his face, and whispered in her ear—"you shall never speak again;" attempted to stab her in the heart with a dirk knife, which he had concealed in his sleeve—he had some difficulty in getting the knife from his sleeve, she screamed and ran forward—when he, holding to her shawl with his left hand, stabbed her in the back, inflicting a wound four inches deep, which it is thought by her physician, would probably prove mortal *Peru.*—(*Ills.*) *Gazette.*

SEDUCTION.—Last Wednesday night, the Rev. Mr. Van Zandtz, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, was held to bail in $3000, to answer the complaints of the parents of a young lady, 16 years of age, on a charge of seduction. Mr. Van Zandt is Rector of Grace Church in Rochester, with an amiable wife and three or four lovely children, great wealth, a comfortable income, and has followed McLeod's example in this case, by denying all that can't be proved against him.—*Rochester Volunteer.* [Contradicted.]

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man employed in a grocery on Myrtle Avenue, was on Tuesday morning wounded in the stomach by the bursting of a pen-holder, which he was loading and discharging after the fashion of a pistol. The pen, which remained in the holder, inflicted the wound, and caused his death the next morning.

Brooklyn News.

DRAFTS OF THE BANK OF MICHIGAN.—Holders of the drafts now becoming due, have been told by the officers of the Bank, that there will be but 75 cents on the dollar paid upon them! What apology can the officers give for this.—*Detroit Adv.*

A SENTENCE.—A slave named Andrew, has been sentenced, at Savannah, to receive 30 lashes five times, on five different days, viz:—on the 6th, 10th, 14th, 19th, and 23d instant, and then to be transported 400 miles out of the limits of the State, for attempting to kill when about to be arrested, he being a runaway slave.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—One thousand five hundred and sixteen passengers arrived at New York from foreign ports, for the week ending on Saturday last, a number sufficient to throw all the Native American institutions into fits.

The "Great Western" (England) Railroad is now completely opened from London to Bristol and Bridgewater. The time occupied in travelling from the Great Metropolis to Bristol (120 miles) is four hours! The cost of the work, which is said to appear as if built for ages, is $25,000,000. There are several tunnels—one, three miles in length.

The White Water Canal is now open and in operation from Harrison, on the boundaries of Ohio and Indiana, to Dry Fork, about 4 miles beyond North Bend. The canal boat Native made a pleasure trip a few days since, with 300 passengers to Dry Fork. Boats are now running daily with stone and other heavy material. In a few months we hope to see this improvement in operation through to this city.—*Cin. Rep.*

GIVE AND TAKE.—The Madisonian, in speaking of Mr. Clay's bill for the charter of a Bank, says: "Those who desire the passage of any bill must give and take." This is the principle upon which the federalists act; they would *give* the people a worthless currency, and *take* from them the fruits of their hard labor, and the liberty for which their fathers fought.—*Bay State Dem.*

AGRICULTURAL.

LOCUST TREES IN THE WEST.

The Peoria, Ill., Democratic Press, in an interesting manner, shows the great profits of cultivating this tree. It is of advantage to cultivate it in any section of the United States: but here on our prairies, where so much is said of the scarcity of timber, it is worthy of much attention. Besides being of most rapid growth, it furnishes one of the most durable kinds of timber; and if rail-fences are to be used, (which we trust will not be generally,) the farmer will find it for his interest to give immediate attention to its culture. The Press makes the following estimate:

Prairie, 10 acres, at $3 per acre,	$30
Rails and putting up a fence round do.	65
Seed and attention to nursery,	20
Breaking up prairie, putting it in order, and setting out seeds,	40
Subsequent attention to same, fence, etc.	25
At 6 per cent. compound interest, this sum, $190—in ten years will nearly double, making	380
Deduct this from 6,400 trees, 15 years old, say at only 50 cents each	3,200
Leaves a net profit of	$2,280

If we remember right, on the old homestead in Conn., they used to get $1 per cubic foot for this tree for ship-building; so that the estimated value of the trees at 12 years old may be considered quite low.

The following are the instructions of the editor for its cultivation, who says he is qualified by experience to give advice. He significantly remarks:

"*You'll begin this spring.* The locust is raised either from the seed or suckers; but as the former mode is best adapted to our present purpose, we shall confine our remarks to it. Select a rood and a half or two roods of ground that has been under cultivation several years, and which is of a loamy soil, neither too wet nor too dry; put it in fine condition, and having procured the seed, in order to make them vegetate freely, pour upon them boiling water and let them soak a few hours. Then sow them in drills three or four feet apart, and two or three inches distant in the drills, covering them nearly as thick as you would corn. But, we would have you bear in mind that this should be done while the earth is *moist*, and when done the whole should be passed over with a roller of sufficient weight to press together the earth so as to favor the retention of moisture which will accelerate the germination of the seed. If these directions are strictly adhered to, the seed will come up as certainly and regularly as beans, and in many cases the young trees will attain the height of four feet the first season. Care should be taken that they be kept free from weeds, and they may remain in their seeding location two years. At the end of this time, transplant them to the ground designed for the purpose, and which must, during the time the seedlings occupy their place in the nursery, be enclosed, broken up and prepared for their reception. There is no difficulty in transplanting them, and where the roots are taken up carefully it is a rare case to see a tree die. To give the above number of trees in the 10 acres they must be set 8 by 8½ feet apart. In about two years after they are set out, the ground will afford a superior pasture to which it may be applied without detriment to the trees."

But, you'll say we have made no allowance for *paper calculation.* True, we will therefore now throw in, to make up for that objection, the ten acres of land with the locust stumps, which will be of immense value for a new growth of trees, that will follow without a nursery, and with less care, more certainty and greater rapidity, than the first *crop*, at the same time affording an almost inexhaustible source for locust suckers."

WATERLOO WOOLLEN FACTORY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—This factory (cost and capital $80,000) makes about 6000 yards of dressed woollen cloth per month. Its annual consumption of wool is about 250,000 lbs.; the greater part of which is purchased from the farmers' wagons at the factory.

On Saturday last, between 10 o'clock and 4, there was received there over 7000 lbs. of wool, the greater part of which was paid for in cloth. It was comprised of eighty different lots, and came from five of our neighboring counties, including Seneca. For the time being, the sales room was crowded with an intelligent, well dressed, rural population of men and women, many of the latter supporting in their arms those jewels, which the mother of the Gracchi did boast of. Some half a dozen clerks had constant employment in measuring and cutting cloth, to say nothing of the brisk and busy duties of the wool sorters, or the more wordy, though the not less laborious task of the superintendent or of that very active director, friend Richard himself.—*Genesee Farmer.*

The cloth which this factory sells in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, affords but little profit at this time, owing to the depressed state of the market. But the home trade was perhaps never more profitable; and, what is better, it is daily increasing and extending. The interests of the wool grower and manufacturer, are fast becoming identical. Our shrewd, intelligent farmers find it better, far better, to give a liberal price to the manufacturer, who in return pays them well for their wool, than to buy the imported article at a lower price, when that very article strikes at their occupation, by destroying the market for their wool.

It is supposed by some woollen manufacturers that the minimum duty under the compromise law of 20 per cent. on imported woollens, is not protection enough for their cloth against the imported article. But when we reflect that this duty is to be paid in cash down, *argent comptant*, and that the taxes and extra expense of living to the English manufacturer, is more than another 20 per cent. in favor of our manufacturers, we think, with some self-denial and ordinary economy, they will not have to shut up shop.

'Tis true that capital is cheaper in England, and that their operatives do not get wages sufficient to enable them, like ours, to monopolize all the sirloin steaks of the market; but the countless number and enormous weight of their taxes, is more than an offset to our better living. S. W.

Waterloo, June 17th, 1841.

A NOBLE COW.—"Blossom, a short horned Durham, belonging to Samuel Camby, Esq. Woodside, near Wilmington, Del., produced, viz:

QUARTS OF MILK.

	Morning.	*Noon.*	*Evening.*	*Total.*
June 2,	13½	12	10½	36
" 3,	13½	12	11	36½
" 4,	13½	12½	10½	36½
" 5,	13½	12	11	36½
" 6,	13½	12	10½	36
" 7,	12½	12	10½	36
" 8,	13½	12	10½	36
In one week, total,				253½

Average, over 36 quarts per day; yield 17¼ pounds of good butter. This cow had five calves in three years, having brought twins twice, the last on the 12th of April ult., up to which time she gave twelve quarts of milk daily, and could not be dried—*Boston Courier.*

BROOM CORN SEED.—"W. W. H." who inquires as to the broom corn seed for feeding animals, is informed that it is used extensively for this purpose, and is considered by those who raise the corn, a valuable article. We have known it ground and fed with other grain to horses with the best effect. It was deemed best with other grain, as alone it was said to make horses scour. Fed to other animals, we have known no such effect produced; and there are many growers of broom corn who scarcely use any other grain for their cattle, pigs, and poultry. When the brush and the seed are taken into consideration, there are few crops pay better than broom corn, as many of the farmers on the rich intervales of the Connecticut river can testify.—*Cultivator.*

'WHAT SNAKES.'—The Arkansas State Gazette says that a gentleman in Poinsett county recently killed forty rattle snakes in one day—the length of the largest was five feet, and one of the smallest eighteen inches.

ACQUITTED.—The Fosters, who made an attempt to murder the editor of the Nashville Union some months since were lately tried at Nashville and *acquitted!* If Mr. Harris had died of the severe wound he received—as was one time feared—his murderers would have probably been *fined* a few hundred dollars. The Barnes case at St. Louis would furnish a precedent for such a decision.—*B. Post.*

"A CHANGE" IN EARNEST.—The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times says that eighty-two of the eighty-four members of the late "Tippecanoe Club," have formed a "Democratic Iron Gray Club," and come out for Porter, the Democratic candidate for Governor. These are changes that speak well for the cause of the people and their country.—*Troy Budget.*

A MOST HORRIBLE ACCIDENT occurred last week in the county of Two Mountains, Lower Canada; a man while in a state of intoxication, having fallen into a kettle of boiling potash, and being completely dissolved. Search was made for his body, but not the least particle of it could be found.

HENRY CLAY says "if the whigs now fall, it will be the fall of Lucifer, to rise no more. We think the people, if they once get rid of it, will not call federalism into authority the fourth time. This last, the third trial, is enough to satisfy any decent man.—*Chicago Dem.*

COUNTERFEITS.—The Canal Bank of Albany has never issued twenty dollar notes. Some scientific scoundrel has succeeded in altering threes to that denomination, in such a manner as to deceive any who do not bear the above fact in mind.

Moore's poem, "Lalla Rookh," has been rendered into Persian, and sung in the streets of Ispahan.

Picayune.

NEW SHAD!

JUST received, and for sale low for cash, 3 bbls. NEW SHAD, put up expressly for family use. Call at the cheap cash store, opposite Palmer's New Hotel, kept by

1—y E. HEDDERLY.

LOOK!

I HAVE eighty acres of fine *LAND*, with a deadening of about 25 acres, five miles from Shelbyville, the county seat of Shelby county. I wish to exchange the same for eighty acres of wood land, within six miles, or about that distance from, Indianapolis. Any person wishing a good trade will call soon. JOHN E. STRETCHER,

Aug. 4, 1841. 2—3t Indianapolis.

P. S. The deadening ought to be cleared this fall.

STOVES.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE subscriber wishing to close his business in this place, offers a good assortment of the most approved kinds of *STOVES, at cost.* Those wishing to buy would do well to call soon on him, as he can and will give *better bargains than any other house in this city*, to save himself the expense of hauling such heavy freight. As he expects to leave in the course of a few weeks, those wishing to get stoves may save 25 per cent. by calling on him soon. Residence and Store on Pennsylvania street, the first building East of the Seminary, about 100 rods South of the Foundry. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Persons indebted to the subscriber are respectfully solicited to settle without delay.

Indianapolis, Aug. 4, 1841. 2—3m. AARON GROVER.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION.

THE subscribers to the INDIANA DEMOCRAT are requested to pay up immediately. Those who are yet in arrears can be exonerated by paying the advance price, (two dollars). We are now placing accounts throughout the State in the hands of Justices for collection. In the course of a few days the advance price will not be received as payment in full; $2,50 or the price at the year's end will be demanded.

Postmasters or Agents to whom we sent accounts, are authorized to place them in the hands of Justices for immediate collection. Or, should they have any delicacy on the subject, they will please apprize us of the names of magistrates, so that we may have the matter speedily attended to. Our thanks are justly due to those who have complied with our recent call.

BOLTON & PATTISON.

2—tf

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

A CERTAIN, safe, and speedy cure for Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholic, Sour Stomach, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Just received, at the agency of Dr. Jayne's Medicine, a full supply of the above valuable preparation, together with all his other preparations.

TOMLINSON BROTHERS, *Agents,*

2—tf Sign of the Golden Mortar.

EASTMAN'S (BLOODGOOD'S) ELIXIR.

JUST received, a full supply of Eastman's (late Dr. Bloodgood's) celebrated Elixir of Health, and for sale at

2—tf TOMLINSON'S DRUG STORE.

LEMON SYRUP, &c.

1 DOZ. warranted *Lemon* Syrup,
1 doz. Lime Juice, selected for the use of invalids, for sale by

TOMLINSON BROTHERS,

2—tf Sign of the Golden Mortar.

G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN,

AT the Office of the INDIANA STATE SENTINEL, are prepared to execute with neatness and despatch, all orders for PRINTING, in all its various branches. Orders will be thankfully received for *Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Justices' and other Blanks, Bill Heads, Way Bills, Hand Bills, Show Bills, Steamboat and Canal Bills, Notes, &c. &c.*

Printing in Gold, Colors, &c.

TERMS.—According to the times and business. We wish to "live and let live." 2—tf

FRESH MEDICINES, &c.

THE subscribers have just received and opened at their new store room, a new and large assortment of

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYEWOODS AND DYESTUFFS, MEDICAL GLASSWARE, WINDOW GLASS, COSMETICS, PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,

(selected expressly for medical purposes,) together with almost every other article in their line, all of which have been selected by one of the firm in the Eastern cities, with a view to have each and every article of the first quality, and are determined to sell the same at the very lowest prices for cash, or on short approved credit. The attention of Physicians, Country Merchants, Painters and Invalids are respectfully invited. Particular care and attention will be given to filling prescriptions, and compounding medicines, and believe that with the experience of twelve years in this particular branch of business, we shall be able to render full satisfaction.

The store will be opened at any hour in the night when called on.

Indianapolis, July 27—tf CRAIGHEAD & BRANDON.

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR.

JUST received, 20 bags Rio Coffee,
4 chests Imperial Tea, 2 boxes White Havana Sugar,
4 " Young Hyson Tea, 1 " Brazil Sugar,
2 bbls. Loaf Sugar, 2 bbls. Alum,
2 " Copperas; all of which will be sold low for cash by

tf H. M. WILLSON.

FEVER & AGUE.

3 GROSS Cave & Schaffer's Tonic,
5 gross Burnham's Drops,
3 " Clemens & Baker's Black Tonic Pills,
2 " Hamilton's Anti Fever Pills,
1 " Jayne's Ague Pills,
1 " Chipman's Anodyne.

Warranted cures for Fever and Ague, for sale wholesale and retail by

TOMLINSON BROTHERS,

July 19, 1841—tf Sign of the Golden Mortar.

INDIGO, SPICES, &c.

JUST received, 4 bags Pepper, 2 bags Spice,
10 mats Cassiaon, 25 lbs. Cloves,
10 lbs. Nutmegs, 200 " fine Snuff,
100 " Madder, 100 " Indigo; all of which will be sold low for cash by

tf H. M. WILLSON.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PORT, Madeira, Tenerife, Mountel, Sweet Malaga Wines, and pure French Brandies, selected expressly for medicinal purposes, just received and for sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS,

July 19, 1841—tf Sign of the Golden Mortar.

PELHAM'S CLARIFIED ESSENCE OF HOARHOUND CANDY.

6 DOZ. Packages of Pelham's Medicated Candy, for sale by

TOMLINSON BROTHERS,

tf Opposite the Washington Hall.

GLASS, NAILS, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

JUST received, 50 kegs Nails, 10 boxes 8 by 10 Glass,
6 boxes 10 by 12 Glass, 4 doz. Painted Buckets,
3000 lbs. Hollow Ware, 2 " Tea kettles; all of which will be sold low for cash by

tf H. M. WILLSON.

VEGETABLE LUNG SYRUP.

FOR the cure of Influenza, Coughs, Colds, &c. just received and for sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS,

tf Sign of the Golden Mortar.

PRESTON'S EXTRACT OF LEMON.

FOR flavoring Jellies, Pastry, &c. for sale by

tf TOMLINSON BROTHERS.

EXERACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

6 DOZ. Cave & Schaffer's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, for the cure of eruptions of the skin and scrofulous diseases, for sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS,

tf Sign of the Golden Mortar.

SALT AND FISH.

JUST received, 100 bbls Salt, 4 bbls. Mackerel,
2 bbls. Shad, 1 " Salmon,
500 lbs. Codfish, 10 boxes Mould Candles,
4 boxes Sperm Candles; all of which will be sold low for cash by

tf H. M. WILLSON.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

2 DOZ. Swaim's Panacea, warranted genuine, just received and for sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS,

tf Sign of the Golden Mortar.

PROSPECTUS.

THE publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of Government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having his whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may receive from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contributions by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly paper, will patronize the cheaper publications issued by us—the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain, as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of $3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstances, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain in triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

THE EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 10th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will begin with the extra session of Congress, to commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress, and the APPENDIX will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out, or revised, by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of each than there will be weeks in the session. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a valuable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subsc