

The State Sentinel will contain a larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at Four Dollars a year, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Thursday, at Two Dollars a year, payable in advance.

Advertisements of all kinds must be accompanied by the cash; or no attention will be paid to them. Postage must be paid.

Signs.
The congressional election is now only about a week ahead. Not a rumor has been or is afloat concerning the Abolition candidate, except that he is a thorough Abolitionist, and a very respectable old gentleman. Not a rumor has been or is afloat concerning Mr. Foley, except some wonders how he ever came to think himself qualified for a place in Congress, and some occasional hints that he has too much to say about one of his competitors to comport with decency and good taste, or, as some say, with truth.

But concerning the Democratic candidate, the following rumors are afloat.
1. That he is an Abolitionist. 2. That he is a slaveholder. 3. That he has changed his religion. 4. That he has taken to swearing and talking smug. 5. That he drinks. 6. That he will not thank Whigs for their votes. 7. That he has declared that he will vote with his party right or wrong. 8. That he prefers foreigners over citizens. 9. That he is a Native American. 10. That he was once an Anti-Texas man. 11. That he took the benefit of the bankrupt or insolvent law; and lastly, that Mr. Foley has fairly driven him from the political field and got him covered! All news in Indianapolis!

Swapping.
We caution the Democracy of this county against the trickery of the Whigs of every description. One game intended to be played off, is, to get votes for their candidates for representatives by promising to vote for our Congressional candidate. Do no such thing. They know they cannot elect their Congressman, and no doubt many of the leading Whigs will vote against him or not vote at all. Hence do not be deceived in swapping; but vote for your own worthy, able and excellent candidates.

Boone, Hamilton and Tipton.
We regret to learn that there is some difficulty about a democratic candidate for Senator from the above counties. We know but little about the cause of this difficulty, except that it grows out of personal feelings. It is lamentable, that any considerations of this nature should subject us to the risk of loss, perhaps of the United States' Senate; and we should doubt exceedingly the political integrity of any man who would be selfish enough to inflict even the risk of such an evil upon his party. No one guilty of it should ever be forgiven. In politics, such conduct should be set down as an unadvisable sin. We are induced to speak of this matter, as we have received an anonymous communication desiring us to nominate a certain person, who for some reason failed to receive the nomination of the people in convention.

Another thing, *Split Tickets* are to be printed at the *Journal office*, for the above district, to accomplish some object, not likely, we presume, to be very favorable to the democratic party. Our friends should be on the lookout against deception of this kind.

Decatur County.
Royal P. Cobb is a candidate for representative, in Decatur county. Those who are acquainted with him speak of him in the highest terms. He is deservedly popular, and highly esteemed. It will be fortunate for his county and the State should he be elected.

"When we assumed charge of this paper we determined never to so far forget what we deemed the true position of an editor as to engage in personal invective."—*Journal*, July 23.

The same paper contains these invectives against a late editor in Ohio, viz: "ruffian-like," "craven-spirited and cowardly," &c. Further: alluding to a letter of "A member of the 28th Congress," recently published in the State Sentinel, it classifies him as a "fool."

We are as hostile to personality, in every respect, as the Journal can possibly be. But we shall not suffer for any one to assail us, especially on the subject of religious opinion, (with which they have legitimately nothing at all to do) with impunity. This is an affair of conscience, which no man has a just right to assail, in a political newspaper; and to do so, is to be guilty of a moral crime, which should put the assailant out of the pale of toleration. No real Christian or honest man will ever be guilty of it: knaves and hypocrites frequently will be, and should be treated accordingly.

"We had something to say about *slimy toads* the other day. There is a fellow in town who swears absolutely that we meant him!"
We stated also, that the *imputations* of base conduct and motives, by the Cincinnati Herald, against a certain gentleman of this city, were groundless and untrue. The same fellow therefore swears that we deny a *right* of the gentleman to Deputy! If fools can't understand English, it is not our fault.

The same chap further contends that murder is a "domestic affair" if perpetrated by a man on his wife, and therefore that silence in such a case best befits those who are disposed not to interfere in petty family jars. A most wise and discriminating Dogberry! No wonder he is in such *favor* with the public!

"We copy the following from the Cambridge Revere, not so much for the compliment to ourselves, as for the additional rebuke given by the spirited editor in the concluding sentence, to such officious and heartless intermeddlers:
"Ex-Gov. Ray.—Our friends of the 'Sentinel' speak of the newspaper gossip about the Ex-Governor in a manner creditable to themselves, though with too very flattering tone to some of the graceless and heartless scribblers of the day; which are being copied with avidity by some papers, as if all were true. We are glad to see this withering rebuke from the Sentinel. Men who delight in publishing such articles, must either have very little reflection, or very little sympathy for the feelings of those on whom they inflict such wanton and cruel wounds."

"Thieves, Swindlers and common Blacklegs will find Indianapolis, about this time, rather indelible for a profitable exhibition of their ingenuity. The publication of the 'Mysteries' has made it unwholesome here for persons of their temperament. A little practice has quickened the latent energies of the police, and even the citizens are no longer afraid to stop a thief in the street, if they catch him in 'the act.'"

The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.] INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 31, 1845. [Volume V Number 6.

Carleton and Brother.
"Money is scarce." Who wonders? A continual stream is pouring into Carleton's for his new, beautiful and cheap goods. It will be well for those who wish bargains to look over our advertising columns. At Carleton's, no one can fail to be suited, the ladies especially. Those desirous of a full examination should go early in the morning, which not only improves the roses in their pretty cheeks, but gives them a better chance to avoid the crowd usually attendant. Besides, the young ladies can judge by the looks of the young gentlemen how they feel in the morning, and appear to better advantage themselves. And further, it is getting fashionable for young gentlemen to select life partners in the morning. We always did! Don't forget Carleton.

Another Rogue Caught.
On Wednesday evening last, a rascal calling himself John Stump, alias — Morris, and said to be a brother of the piper-layer who was arrested here last year, was caught in the act of stealing a box of lace from Carleton's store. The "boys" had been watching him all day, as he appears to be a horse thief, having brought horses here, which he succeeded in trading off. In less than two minutes after he stole the lace, he was arrested, being instantly and fully pursued, taken before a magistrate and fully committed.

From present appearances, we shall send quite a force to assist in building the new Penitentiary at Jeffersonville; and more are in prospect. Our citizens generally should be watchful.

Charge of Swindling.
On Thursday evening a named Henry or H. F. Peepaugh, was brought before the Mayor on complaint of Henry Simpson Carow, who made oath that Peepaugh had obtained from him money on false pretences; and refused to return the same. Carow is a Philadelphian of very gentlemanly address, and Peepaugh, who dresses very respectably, hails from some place in Ohio. They became stage-coach companions from Centerville to this city, and arrived here on Wednesday night. Carow stated that Peepaugh had won his confidence on the way, so that he had no doubt of his honesty; and that on Thursday morning Peepaugh visited his room at the Palmer House, and in a friendly way proposed to get Carow's paper money exchanged for gold, which would be more current on the road; that Peepaugh represented that he could make this exchange to better advantage than Carow himself; that he let him have \$307.00 for this purpose; that Peepaugh had returned to him during the day nearly a hundred; that he declined on different pretexts to return the balance, but proposed a game of *Evres*, instead; and that this increased his previous suspicions, and induced him to demand the return of the money more imperatively, but without success; that Peepaugh tried to give him the slip, but he followed and arrested him in the street. It further appeared in evidence, that after Peepaugh was seized by citizens, they permitted him to return to his room where a crowd followed him, to await a warrant for his arrest; that he called Mr. Blackledge into his room, and admitted that he had near a hundred dollars of Carow's money, but supposed his refusal to give it up would be nothing worse than a breach of trust.

Peepaugh, in default of \$400 bail was committed for trial in the Circuit Court now sitting.

The Apparent and the Real.
The protective tariff laws have always been framed with a design to cheat and deceive those who are robbed by them. To this end, duties are in many instances imposed on weight and measure, instead of cost, and *vice versa*. The per centage actually paid on articles of common use, are exemplified by the following table, carefully made for the N. Y. Post, by personal enquiry, and a comparison of invoices.

	Nominal duty.	Actual.
Cut glass, 1 and under	25c per lb.	152 per cent.
Tumbler, plain or moulded	14c per lb.	188
Window glass, 15x10	5c per lb.	125
Do, above 15x10	10c per lb.	244
Paints and colors	\$2.50	144
Demijohns	50c	165
Brown sugar	21c	71
Refined do.	5c	100
Molasses	45-100c	51
Salt	8c	106
Roller iron	\$25	77
Hoop iron	24c	137
Smoothing irons	23c	240
Woolen goods	13c	87
Ingrain carpets	30c	87
Bocking and Baize	14c	60
Plain cotton goods	130c	120
Dyed and colored do.	35c	150
Festoons	35c	117 1/2
Phials	\$2.50 per lb.	55
Tarred cables	4c	94
White lead	4c	66
Whiting and Paris white	1c	148
Anchors	24c	42
Avails	24c	70
Chain cables	24c	66
Trace chains	4c	144
Ox chains	4c	160

BEAUTIES OF THE TARIFF.—Attention has often been called before to our "Beauties of the Tariff," contrasting the high duties imposed on necessities of popular consumption, with the low ones on luxuries which find their market only among the rich. We have not before seen the article of *Lace* noticed as it is done by a well informed correspondent of the N. Y. Post, as follows:

"The article I wish to refer to is that of *lace*. Every family throughout the country uses more or less of the article of lace, for trimming and other purposes. Silk lace is expensive, and few but the really wealthy use it in any great quantity. Cotton laces are cheap, and are used by every female who has not means of purchasing the silk article. Now see how these tariff makers have managed to throw the tax, or the burden of this great article of consumption upon the poor, and almost entirely exempt the rich. A few days since, I saw an invoice of the silk lace, amounting to one thousand dollars, which weighed twenty pounds. It pays duty by weight, at the rate of 2.50 per pound. Of cotton, the whole amount of duty on the invoice was \$50, or five per cent. At the same time saw an invoice of cotton laces, amounting to one thousand dollars, which paid a duty of \$200, or 20 per cent. Let me state it thus: The rich, in buying one thousand dollars worth of lace, pay a tax to the Government of only \$50. The poor or middle classes, in buying one thousand dollars worth of lace, pay a tax to the Government of \$200. And this is the tariff so just in itself, so equal in its benefits, and so necessary to the prosperity of the country! Its justice is but robbery, its benefits but cruelty and wrong. Let its iniquities be swept from the statute book."

NEW WHEAT.—The Lafayette Standard of the 15th says—
Several lots of New Wheat have already been sold in this market, at prices ranging from 62 to 65 cents. It is immensely heavy and a most excellent article. The crops in this region will be most abundant—far exceeding in quantity and quality those of any previous year.

Policy of France.
The "Presse," a Paris journal, speaking of the possibility of war between England and America, says:
"We are far from desiring a war, but it becomes us carefully to examine the various chances which either party has of success, although we would almost dare to affirm that Great Britain will yield, as she has always done, in presence of the menacing attitude of her rival. But it is a historical fact that every time Great Britain has yielded to America, some advantage has accrued to France. The treaty of 1783, by which the Cabinet of St. James recognized the independence of the United States, caused us to recover possession of Senegal, delivered us from an English commissioner residing at Dunkirk, and restored to Spain, our ally, the Florida and Port Mahon, which Great Britain had retained nearly a century. We treat that the example of the treaty of Washington in 1842 will equally bear its fruits."

The same paper further says:
"The interest of France is not to favor the breaking up into pieces of the American continent, and the creation of a crowd of little States, possessing neither validity nor real independence, that is the interest of England, not ours. It would be better for us, and for America herself, that Texas, on which we have no claim, should be protected, defended, and fortified by the only power of that vast continent having strength and good prospects, than that it should remain under the dominion of anarchy, foreign intrigues, and all the causes of destruction and ruin which act so deplorably on most of the other independent republics of the New World."

This language, as the Philadelphia Ledger observes, is quite significant of French policy. The French Government very plainly see their own advantage in the yielding of the British to us, and therefore are not quite wild enough to oppose any obstacle to the yielding. And this allusion to Spain, and to the restoration of conquered colonies after a century of possession, is quite significant. Spain once owned Jamaica, and now trembles for Cuba; and France once owned St. Lucia, Tobago, and several other islands, and would gladly recover them. Would France oppose the wish of Spain, its naturally! As a war between us and the British would afford both an opportunity for settling old accounts, we do not believe that France would throw away the opportunity for the suicidal purpose of aiding an old enemy against an old friend.

More British "Annexation."
The English have added another very important slip of territory to their immense possessions in India. The King of Denmark has sold to the English his territories in India, after a possession of more than 200 years, for the sum of 1,120,000 dollars. These territories are the town of Serampore, on the river Hagli, in the Bay of Bengal, now Calcutta, and the town and district of Trankebar. Serampore is a town of 13,000 inhabitants, well built in the European style, and it has hitherto been the residence of the Governor General of the Danish possessions in the Indies. It is pleasantly situated, and the necessities of life being cheap there, it is much resorted to by many English families, as a preferable residence to Calcutta. Formerly, during the wars between Great Britain and France, as a neutral port, it enjoyed great advantages for commerce, and it became extremely rich. The advantage of this distinction it has been for a long time deprived of, and by the present transfer of its flag, it will of course be permanently lost, if there were before any prospect of its being restored. It has been for many years the principal seat of the Baptist Missionaries in the East, and of that great establishment for the printing of the Scriptures in all the languages of the East. Trankebar is situated on the coast of Coromandel, in the kingdom of Tanjore. It consists of a small territory for which the Danes have paid to the Rajah of Tanjore, an annual rent of 2000 sicca rupes, from the year 1616. It is a town of 12,000 inhabitants, independent of those in a small surrounding territory, handsomely built, in the European style with fine streets, and large houses two or three stories high, ornamented with porticos. It was the residence of a governor who was subordinate to the General at Serampore.

Patagonia seized by the British.
It appears that John Bull has taken possession of Patagonia. An arrival at New York from Valparaiso, brings the news that Capt. Gardner of H. B. M. navy, and Mr. Hunt, had landed at Cape Gregory Bay, Straits of Magellan, under the pretence of *civilizing* the Patagonian Indians, and had built a comfortable house for the winter. Patagonia is a fine country, though occupied by fierce and savage tribes of Indians. It is twice as large as Canada. The climate is somewhat similar to that of England. It fronts on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and commands the entrance of both, at the Straits of Magellan. It is supposed that Great Britain has just put her foot down upon American territory as a conqueror; and how far she intends to go, it is impossible to say.

New Library of Law and Equity.
We have received the first number of this new and valuable publication from the publishers, Messrs. McKinley & Leasure, Harrisburgh, Pa. It contains "A Treatise on the law relating to composition with Creditors; with an appendix, Precedents of Pleadings and Decrees; by Wm. Forsyth, of the Inner Temple," &c., from the London edition, 1844. Also, A Manual for Law Students, exhibiting courses for the study of conveyancing, of equity, and of common law, with questions on each course. From the London edition. These works, both complete, are comprised in one, monthly part of the "Library." The work is handsomely printed, on fine paper, at \$7 per year. We should be happy to submit it to the inspection of our friends of the bar. See Prospectus in another column.

"We scarcely pick up a city exchange without our eyes resting on a record of death, caused by drinking cold water when the body was overheated. The best remedy we ever knew, is the prompt application of cloths immersed in hot water and applied to the bowels as warm as the patient can bear it. As the cloths cool, their place should be supplied by others. We have known life saved by this simple remedy, and never knew it to fail."—*Ohio Statesman*.

We should apply the heat, or stimuli, inside as well as out; and the best antidote would be African cayenne.

The New York Tribune has a list of 15 deaths caused by the late excessive heat.

"Dr. Brewster, the American dentist, lives in Paris in great style. He sports his equipage, conchments, and splendid dinner parties. His business is worth 30,000 dollars per annum."

We knew the Doctor, long time ago, and have reason to remember him; he spoiled our teeth. Never mind: *vis la hubung!*

APPOINTMENT.—Ellis Worthington, Esq., of Fort Wayne, Indiana, to be a Commissioner for the State of Massachusetts in the State of Indiana.

Canada.
THE DESTRUCTION OF QUEBEC.—The two fires at Quebec—one on the 28th of May and the other on the 28th of June—have almost swept that city from the face of the earth. In the two fires, at least, 3000 houses were consumed, and 20,000 persons rendered homeless. In the last conflagration 1302 houses were burnt and thirteen blown up.

A communication in the Montreal Courier says:
"It is an undoubted fact, that shortly after the terrible fire on the 28th of May, a rumor was extensively circulated to the effect that Quebec would be burnt up on the 28th of June. In expectation of that event thousands had packed up their furniture, and when the flames did break out, nearly all their furniture was saved."

"It is a remarkable fact that the people generally were struck with a kind of religious awe, and when called upon to assist in subduing the fire, many refused, affirming that such a fire could not be put out by human hands."

Stories approaching the supernatural have been in circulation. Several people have declared that they saw images of angels in the air, surrounded by flames, hovering over the devoted suburb. Singular as this may appear, credence may be placed in the following facts, the probable cause of the story: The air, of course, was highly rarified, and images of objects below—the houses, crosses of steeples, men, and other objects were seen inverted. In fact the lurid sky was a bright mirror in which these objects were reflected—a *mirage*.

Accounts from Montreal, to July 12th, say that the utmost alarm and excitement prevail there, in consequence of the recent attempts at incendiarism, no less than seven having been made within a few days. Fortunately, the fires have, in almost every instance, been extinguished by timely vigilance. The fire companies are constantly on the alert, and several of the engines stand ready horsed all night. In several parts of the city the inhabitants have formed themselves into patrols for the protection of each other's property. Five individuals are in custody, charged with incendiarism.

The State of Texas.
The following is the concluding part of an article in the N. Y. Morning News:
The Convention to make the necessary alterations in the Constitution of Texas, in order to adapt it to the entrance into the Union, assembled on the Fourth, and it is no doubt now engaged upon that duty. This Constitution, as amended, must be laid before Congress at its next session for "final action," when the admission of the new State will be consummated. We see nothing to prevent the election of Senators from Texas, who will come to Washington provisionally authorized to take their seats so soon as the act becomes complete. There will probably be some delay before the members of the House of Representatives, as there is no provision in the Annexation Resolutions fixing the number she shall be entitled to. An act of Congress for the purpose, will, we presume, be necessary. Had "Benton's bill" been adopted as the mode of carrying the measure into effect, two Members might have appeared in Washington on the first of December next, and taken their seats immediately on the ratification by Congress of the terms which would meanwhile have been arranged between the two governments. There will remain a good deal also to be settled by legislative compact between Congress and the Legislature of the new State; which might better have been arranged beforehand. Texas will no doubt drive a hard bargain with her for her lands. To allow them to lie outside of our general land system, underselling all the rest of the West, will never do. They must be ours—and to make them we shall perhaps have to pay pretty roundly.

However, though Benton's Bill was far the more advantageous to Texas, we repeat, we repeat, in so far as it is material. Texas, we repeat, is so late to operate a more immediate "immediate annexation,"—since the other has succeeded, by the large aid of that divinity of the goddess, Luck—it is all well. The apprehended dangers, even though they have been needlessly brewed, have been successful. The great measure itself is safe, and that is all that matters. Texas, we repeat, is so late to operate a more immediate "immediate annexation,"—since the other has succeeded, by the large aid of that divinity of the goddess, Luck—it is all well. The apprehended dangers, even though they have been needlessly brewed, have been successful. The great measure itself is safe, and that is all that matters. Texas, we repeat, is so late to operate a more immediate "immediate annexation,"—since the other has succeeded, by the large aid of that divinity of the goddess, Luck—it is all well. 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