Weekly State Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1855.

Fusion Policy for Fifty-Six.

In reviewing the history of the parties which have controlled the politics of our Country, and the policy of our Government, since its inception, the student is forcibly impressed with the remarkable fact that those factions which, combined or isolated, have opposed the Democracy, have been prostrated by defeat, whereas a triumph over the Democratic party has only strengthened the bonds that hold its devotees together and infused through the public mind a greater interest in the principles of the people. The Old Federal Party came into power under the lead of the elder ADAMS upon principles subversive of the Constitution and the exercise of those personal rights which a true American sentiment vindicates as inherent in all who rightfully claim the protection of our flag and a co-operation in our public affairs.

The Alien and Sedition Laws, which required a residence of fourteen years in our country to entitle a man born on foreign soil to citizenship, and which clothed the Chief Magistrate of our Nation with a discretionary authority over individuals which scarcely belongs to a despot in Europe, were swept from our Statute Books by THOMAS JEFFERSON and his colleagues who made, at about the beginning of the present century, the first organization of the Democratic Party. With the defeat of its principles came the utter overthrow of Federalism. Out of its ashes sprung up the Whig party—of course upon issues before unknown, which lead off with an immensity of intellect and money power, and for many years stood the representative of National principles and of *men* in every section of our Union. It was indeed a *great* party,—great in numbers, great in the talent it commanded, and great in the measures, fallacious as they were, of which it was the embodiment.

This Whig party, however, as long as it lived, was unable to lay to the hearts of its devotees the unctious reflection of having originated and *established* a single *great principle*. The Constitution had placed a limit on the powers of the General Government, but had given the broadest latitude to the States, taking from them and the people *specific* rights alone, and delegating them to Congress. The men who constituted the Whig Party, were the legitimate successors of the Federalists, who, at the foundation of our Government advocated the limitation of the power of the States and the People, and the strengthening of the General Government by the concentration in Congress of every power that could under any pretext be placed in that body.

The sympathies of the men of the Whig party were with the principles of Federalism which had already met repudiation. It was but natural that they should attempt by indirection what their predecessors boldly avowed; and, in accordance with nature, we find the Whig party making its great issues upon a National Bank and a High Protective Tariff, the tendency of both of which was the great and overwhelming centralization of power in the General Government. These principles, together with all the others that have from time, either by the accession of factions temporarily to its ranks, or from other causes, been made an issue of the Whig party, have been successively repudiated; and after every repudiation by the people of these principles, the party when it again arose, did so upon a *new* platform. Thus the Whig party was driven from one thing to another, until, in 1852, it was utterly demolished, since which period a combination of dislocated and discordant fragments of parties, in some of the States, has met with temporary triumphs without any principles whatever.

The Democratic party presents a different history. Upon every great issue, from the time of the repeal of the Alien and Sedition Laws, the destruction of a United States Bank, or the reduction of the Tariff, to the present moment, it has triumphed on its principles, and vindicated, by actual experiment, the great truths on which they are always based. If an ephemeral excitement bears us under in the whirlwind of the day, we sink upon our principles—upon principles which cannot perish, but which only rest to gather strength, to rise again with the everlasting power of right, and triumph over fiction and delusion. No storm has been great enough to destroy a single principle on which we have ever stood—no combination sufficiently powerful to keep us long in subjection, or to place fetters upon that progressive spirit which carries us forward with the times, and enables us to meet the exigencies of every occasion.

In Indiana the Democracy were defeated last year, not by a political association sustained by definite principles, but by a mere combination of factions, leagued for the time for no particular object, each preserving its own crude idea of right, and all submitting to the co-operation of each, with the hope that *something* might *grow up* upon which all could cling, and around which each could rally and form a permanent party.

This triumph, however, worse to them than defeat, gave them nothing to cling to, produced for them no great result for which they could receive the respect of the people; and, as a consequence, in one short year they have fallen to pieces. *What* can they now rally upon—on *what* issue will they make the fight in the contest of *fifty-six*? These are questions which it will be difficult for any one to answer, for some time yet to come. Without pretending to say what issues will be presented by the opposition, we will venture the prophesy, that in this State, they will not in *fifty-six*, stand on a solitary principle they advocated in the campaign of *fifty-four*. They will drop the question of a Maine Liquor Law and will make no attempt whatever at the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. Of course they will fall upon something new, and will hope, by a combination of every eliment which has not organized inself into the great body of our party to attain to temporary success.

The *people*, however, in the end, are always just, and Democracy, which is the essence of the people's rights, must ultimately end in triumph over every opposition.

SAM IN VIRGINIA.—The idolaters of this mystic impersonation of Know-Nothingism in Virginia lately met in State Convention at Lynchburgh, and counseled their brethren to give up their patron Saint. Poor Sam! Thy name which was so lately shouted in triumph, can now find none so poor as to do it reverence.

The following resolution, adopted by the Know-Nothing Convention, consigns Sam to deserved oblivion in Virginia:

Resolved, As the judgment of this Convention, that all ceremonies of initiation into the American party should be discontinued, and all obligations of secrecy removed—that its meetings should be open and public, and its proceedings conducted in accordance with the ordinary usages of political bodies—and that we invite the co-operation of all good men who approve the principles and object of the party.

The Record of K. N. Infamy.

We see the following article headed "The Record of Know Nothing Infamy," going the rounds of the papers. It is credited to the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, but originally appeared in the Ohio *Patriot*, a sterling paper, that will bring old Columbiana County back again into the Democratic fold.

The Cleveland Plaindealer makes up the record of Know Nothing infamy as follows:

"It has weakened in the American people their reverence for the purity of the ballot-box, by teaching and instigating bands of men to violate and trample it in the dust.

"It has weakened in our citizens the love of republican institutions, by familiarizing them with organizations subversive of republican principles.

"It has poisoned society, and has diffused distrust, suspicion, and hatred throughout the social circle, by administering oaths binding on the taker even in his social relations.

"It has arrayed one portion of our fellow-citizens in deadly and lasting hostility to the other, and has thereby planted the seeds of future riots and bloodshed.

"It has checked the growth of liberty in Europe, by putting in the mouths of its despots arguments against the freedom and tolerance of republican institutions.

"It has profaned the sacred home of religion, by an appeal to the weak and miserable prejudices of faggot-burning fanatacism—violated in its letter and spirit the teachings of the Bible, scorned the ordinary promptings of a generous soul, the humanity and the feelings of mercy.

"It has taught men to think lightly of treason to the general government, by administering oaths to violate the constitution by the introduction of religious tests and the tests of birthplace.

"It has been false to the prosperity of the great West, by attempting to drive from our midst those enterprising men who have in part built our public works, tilled its fields, and been a controlling element of its rapid and astonishing increase in wealth and population.

"It has weakened the bonds of society and shaken our government to its very foundation by the instigation of numerous and bloody riots, repeated violations of the purity of the ballot box, in Cincinnati, Louisville, and Kansas, the destruction of valuable property, the most atrocious murders of innocent men, and the burning flames of weak and defenceless women and children.

"It has struck a heavy blow at government, religion, society, morality, and every thing that republicans hold dear.

Such is the brief history of that short lived but desperate organization—the Know-Nothing party. It is spurned in the bosom of every honest man; it lives in the fears of every mother, and every child in the land can recount its horrors. History and tradition will hand down to posterity its intense iniquity. Its name will be Anathema. Let its misdeeds go down to succeeding generations, in the condensed and expressive phrase "the infamy of Know-Nothingism."

HOW ARCTIC EXPLORERS PASS THEIR TIME.—The Steward on board the Advance (the vessel abandoned by Dr. Kane) gives his experience of life in the Arctic regions after this fashion:

"Life on shipboard was regular and orderly. There was a time for everything, and everything was in its place. Captain Kane and the officers were untiring in the discharge of the duties of their post, and the men appeared contented and hearty. The ship was abundantly provisioned, and the diet was wholesome and various. At seven bells, or about 7½ o'clock in the morning, all hands turned out. Breakfast was taken at eight. The duties of the ship were then performed; the decks were cleansed, and things were put in order for the day. Sledge parties were then appointed, for the sake of exercise, and short trips were made in different directions, for two or three miles. By the time the parties had all returned to the ship it was nearly noon. At four bells—2 o'clock—dinner was served. After this there was nothing to do, except to read, talk, laugh if there was anything to laugh at, keep warm, and be jolly. Another meal presently followed, and at 9 to 10 o'clock at night the ship and all in it were silent; the lights, except those above deck, were extinguished, and the watches were set. This, with very slight variation, was the regular routine on board the ship during the whole period of nearly two years.'

Ohio.

Speaking of the future prospect of the Buckeye State—the certainty of its going Democratic in *Fifty-Six*, and the dismay, already, of the factious opposition, the Ohio *Statesman* says:

We have never known the Democratic Press of Ohio, to be in such glorious spirits after an election, in which their opponents were successful, as at the present time. There is not a Democratic paper in Ohio which looks upon the result of the late election as a *Democratic defeat!* The Whig or Fusion majority against us last fall was so overwhelming, that it seemed almost impossible to overcome it in one year! Yet we have broken their ranks, confused their armies, and almost overcome their great majorities! When we consider the circumstances under which the campaign was commenced, the singular, yet powerful combinations against us—the secret and oath-bound cabal to organize and marshal their forces—the fraud, deception and misrepresentation to aid in obtaining votes against us—and the many traitors in our ranks who were ever ready to the enemy; it seems a wonder that the Fusion majority of last year was not increased! Instead of such a result we have gained tens of thousands of votes, and dismayed the enemy by the small majority they have obtained! Democrats of Ohio—the skies are bright! Pick your flints and try again!

Gov. Hunt.

We take the following from a late speech by Gov. Hunt of New York, a leading Whig of that State, and at one time the Jupitor of the Whig party. Coming from him it is disinterested testimony. How different are the speeches of these Patriotic Statesmen from the miserable clamor and slang and demogogism of the Fusionists Wade, Campbell, and Wilson!

"There is nothing in the actual condition of affairs to require a political combination of the Northern people on sectional grounds; nothing to justify a departure from the National principles which have guided the American people in their high and sacred mission as the guardians of constitutional liberty and republican institutions. Let us rather cherish the spirit of National brotherhood which inspired the patriots of other days. Let us cling with unquenchable ardor to the covenant made by our fathers when they laid the foundations of a Continental Republic, which they then foresaw was destined to become the first and most powerful among the nation of the earth. Above all, let us listen with filial reverence to the patriotic admonitions which Washington gave as an inestimable legacy to his countrymen."

☞The earnings of the New Albany & Salem R. R. for Sept., '55, were:

Passengers,	$31,733 07
Freight,	33,174 97
Mail,	1,837 56
Total,	$66,745 60
Earnings in Sept. '54,	62,033 00
Increase,	$4,712 60

DISSOLUTION.—The only connection we have had with Abolitionism was this week dissolved by Mr. B. ordering his paper discontinued. Mr. B was the only insane fool Abolition subscriber we had, and we ardently hope we may never have another such. He never pays up, and we advise those who are similarly situated to do as he has done—only pay up.—*Woodford Co. Visitor.*

In Brooklyn, N. Y., MICHAEL GORM has been found guilty of the murder of CHARLES JOHNSON, in June last. He is sentenced to be hanged on the 22d of December.

☞A trial for breach of marriage promise, in the Fleming court, Kentucky, last week, resulted in an award to the plaintiff of $6000.

☞The Lafayette *American* expresses its preference for Jesse D. Bright for the Presidency.

Fairbank's Scales.

A uniform standard of Weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

A correct Scale is a just arbiter between buyer and seller, and it is of the utmost importance that an instrument so universally called upon to decide questions of great value in the daily and hourly transactions of business, should be of such reliability and exactness as to secure the confidence of all those who may be affected by the results indicated.

The invention of these Scales, and the improvements that have been from time to time adopted, are the result of many years' close observation and practical experience; and the Manufacturers have now brought them to such a degree of accuracy, that they may safely be relied upon in every transaction by weight. Their construction is upon the most correct mathematical principles; all defects so commonly met with in compound balances, have been overcome by practical skill and faithful workmanship; and hence their operation is delicate, and in every case unerringly correct.

The reputation which these Scales have acquired has been of steady growth, from the commencement to the present time, and is based upon the principle adopted by the Manufacturers, and never deviated from, of allowing none but perfect-weighing machines to go forth from their establishment.

By a strict adherence to this principle, the confidence of the public in the accuracy of these weighing-machines, has steadily increased, and with it, the demand, until from small beginnings, their manufactures having annually advanced, amounted, during the year 1854, to nearly half a million of dollars.

FAIRBANKS & Co. have received many awards of premiums of Gold and Silver Medals, from nearly all the Scientific Associations and Institutes in the United States; medals from the World's Exhibition at London, Paris, and New York; but the most *satisfactory* testimonials which they have received are from the thousands of business men—including the managers of Railroads, the Officers of Government, and other Public Works, Merchants, Manufacturers, the forwarders of merchandise, and others—who have, during the last twenty-five years, subjected these Scales daily to severe usage, and to the most rigorous tests.

Nearly all the Railroads in the United States—comprising a list of over one hundred and twenty-five—are supplied wholly or in part with Scales of their manufacture. FAIRBANKS' Scales are also almost exclusively in use on all the principal Railways of Great Britain.

The following are the names of the various scales manufactured by FAIRBANKS & Co.:

Weigh Lock Scales for the weighing loaded boats, weighing from twenty-five pounds to five hundred tuns.

Railroad Track Scales.—One hundred and twelve, one hundred, eighty-four, forty-two, thirty-three, twenty-eight, twenty and ten feet long, and of any required capacity.

Railroad Depot Scales—Weighing from one-half pound to 12,000 pounds.

Hay Scales, Coal Scales, etc.—Capacity—four, six, eight, and ten tuns, for weighing loaded wagons and carts, live stock, produce, &c. Constructed of iron, with steel bearings and not liable to derangement or damage by exposure to the weather.

These Scales will be set in any part of the United States or the Canadas by experienced workmen.

Cattle Scales—These Scales are invaluable to the farmer. They weigh with the greatest exactness from one-fourth pound to 25,000 pounds. Every county town in the country should be supplied with one of these Scales.

Wheat or Hopper Scales—Indicating bushels, used in mills, storehouses and wharves for receiving and delivering wheat and other grain. This modification is adopted to secure and combine entire accuracy with the most rapid operation in weighing, and is found practically an invaluable improvement.

Dormant Warehouse Scales—Set in the floor, and weighing from one-half pound to five thousand pounds. Used frequently in small railroad depots and stations; also in stores, warehouses, forwarding houses, &c. A very desirable, substantial and perfect Scale. They have five different sizes of Dormant Scales.

Even Balance.—No. 1. Weighing from half an ounce to eight pounds.

No. 1. With brass scale beam—weighing from one-fourth of an ounce to eight pounds.

No. 2. Weighing from half an ounce to four pounds.

No. 3. Weighing from half an ounce to four pounds.

These four last Scales may be made to weigh two or three times as much, by using common weights.

Platform Counter-Scales—No. 12. Capacity two hundred and forty pounds. Short pillar. Platform nineteen by thirteen inches, not braced. Suitable for small grocers, provision dealers, &c.

Druggists' Scales—On brass, iron and marble stands, with silver and brass beams, of most reliable accuracy and perfect finish; solid silver and brass *Prescription Scales*—steel and agate bearings. Beranger's celebrated Scales, manufactured in France, used by druggists, confectioners, &c.

Grocers' Scale—Weighing from one half-ounce to sixty-two pounds. Convenient and extremely accurate; used as a Platform Scale, or with a scoop as Counter Scale. Adapted to family uses, stores, groceries, &c., and is particularly safe for weighing valuable spices, drugs, &c.

Portable Platform Scales.—Various sizes of these Scales are made, with and without wheels, and adapted to every branch of business and are in daily use in thousands of stores and manufactories in all parts of the world.

These scales are manufactured by E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co., of St. Johnsbury Vt., and may be ordered of the following gentlemen:

Boston.....34 Kilby St.....I. L. Greenleaf,
New York.....89 Water St.....Fairbanks & Co.,
Philadelphia.....240 Market St.....G. W. Colby,
Baltimore.....141 W. Pratt St.....Geo. C. Ewing,
Chicago.....192 So. Water St...B. H. Chadbourn,
Cincinnati.....7 Front St.....Tredre & Aubrey,

Or of BROWNING & MEYER, Agents, Indianapolis, Indiana.

INTERESTING DECISION.—We think we are serving the public in calling attention to a decision of the Court of Common Pleas, in Baltimore, October, 1854. The case was one of more than usual importance, especially to all who use platform scales, as the decision of the Court established the fact, that in all matters of dispute, as to weight, the scales manufactured by Messrs. E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, are the standard.

The suit arose from a discrepancy of weight between one of Fairbanks' scoles in use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and one of another manufacturer.

The case occupied the Court for two days, Judge Marshall, in delivering his decision, stated as the result of the evidence, that the accuracy of Fairbanks' scales was established beyond all question.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞At Bonicia, California, in 1853, James W. Coffroth, said: "If I ever desert the democratic party, may my right arm be withered." At the late election he was chosen State Senator by 100 *k. n. majority*, and on the day of the election fell from his horse, and broke his arm. Mr. C. is a fine looking man, and a Philadelphia printer by trade. The stump of his arm must be a pleasant memento.

Vacant Churches and Idle Preachers.

The Presbyterian *Herald*, published at Louisville, Kentucky, after enumerating some forty or fifty vacant churches in the West belonging to the Presbyterian denomination, says:

"There seems to be either too many great churches or too few great men, as there are quite as many ministers without churches as there are churches without ministers. Theological Seminaries ought to educate more *great* preachers, or the supply will not keep pace with the demand."

To the above might have been added the no less important fact that one-half or two-thirds of the churches that are supplied with preachers have very slim congregations, and very many of them have scarcely strength enough to keep together. The suggestion that "Theological Seminaries ought to educate more *great* men," is a good one, and points directly, we think, to the root of the evil that is now depopulating the churches, both as regards preachers and people. Trustees who have charge of Seminaries should exercise such discretion as would effectually exclude from the pursuit of Theological studies men naturally deficient in talent, and destitute of common sense. Had this rule been adopted long ago, the number of idle preachers, vacant churches, empty pews, and poor congregations, would not be one-hundredth part as great as it is now. But Theological Seminaries, like all other public institutions, desire to make a show as to usefulness if they can do no better; and hence all applicants are admitted, and the field is overrun with men too lazy to work, and incapable of making a living by their brains.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Melancholy.

The last Frankfort *Crescent* relates the following very singular incident:

During the late term of our Circuit Court, a Dutchman by the name of Samuel Where, living in Madison township, was called by the Sheriff to take his seat as a Juror, the regular Pannel not being present. At the time, he remarked to the sheriff that he was "too Dutch to sit upon the jury," but not being excused, he accordingly took his seat. The case of the Lafayette Plank Road Co. vs. the New Albany and Salem Railroad Co. was then proceeded with, which occupied the remainder of the week. On Saturday, the Jury were discharged until the following Monday, and Mr. Where was notified to be in attendance at that time, as the evidence and argument in the above named case was not yet concluded. Accordingly Mr. Where appeared in the Jury-box on the following Monday, and acted as a competent juror throughout the remainder of the trial.

After the case was concluded and a verdict brought in by the jury, a motion for a new trial was made; and one of the allegations to sustain the motion, was that Mr. Where as a Juryman had not a sufficient knowledge of the English language, to understand the nature of the evidence in the case, and consequently could arrive at no just conclusion in reference to it.—To ascertain how far Mr. Where's knowledge of the English language extended, the Court required that he be brought forward and questioned, to settle the point. Mr. Where came forward and was thoroughly interrogated by the attornies; he finally made affidavit that he could understand but little of what the witnesses said; a word now and then he could understand, but not enough to comprehend the weight of the testimony. Whereupon a new trial was granted. During his examination, Mr. Where became very much alarmed, and in spite of the assurance of the Court, the Bar, and his friends, that he had done no wrong, he still thought he was upon his trial for some crime he had committed. He inquired, in his own language, what would become of his family, and burst into tears. Not being able to reconcile him, he was discharged, and immediately proceeded homeward. On arriving at home, he remarked to his family that the lawyers here had "scared him nearly to death, and he didn't know that he could get over it." He remained thoughtful and melancholy until Sunday the 20th inst, when his family were horribly shocked by finding him a corpse, suspended by the neck in his barn. Not understanding the nature of the examination he was subjected to, and supposing he had committed some great wrong, so wrought upon his mind as to induce him to commit suicide.

Mr. Where was a respected farmer, had acquired considerable of a fortune, and was an honest and worthy citizen. His untimely and tragical death will be lamented by a large circle of friends.

WHAT MR. SEWARD RECOMMENDS.—Mr. Seward, in the course of his remarks on the 12th instant, at Albany, said:

"We want a bold, out-spoken, free-spoken organization—one that openly proclaims its principles, its purposes, and its objects, in fear of God and not of man—*like the army which Cromwell led*, that established the commonwealth of England. This is the organization we want."

Now, in a review of the memoirs of Capt. Rock, by Rev. Sydney Smith, (see his works, page 410,) that distinguished man says:

"Cromwell began his career in Ireland by massacreing for five days the garrison of Drogheda, to whom quarter had been promised. Two millions and a half of acres were confiscated. Whole towns were put up in lots and sold. The Catholics were banished from three-fourths of the kingdom, and confined to Connaught. After a certain day, every Catholic found out of Connaught was to be punished with death. Fleetwood complains peevishly that "the people do not transport readily;" but adds, "it is doubtless a work in which the Lord will appear." Ten thousan Irish were sent as recruits to the Spanish army.

A FAST BOY.—There is a fast boy out in Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, who, if he gets no back sets, will scarcely fail to reach Congress or the Penitentiary one of these days.

His school teacher, a young lady, was prosecuted by his parents for pretty severely welting the young rascal's back for his badness. The case went to court and the verdict of the jury was in effect, "served him right."—We give part of the boy's testimony, the wit of which atoned for his rudeness. He asked her to do a sum for him—which was to subtract 9 from 28. One of the counsel asked him if he could not do it without her assistance.

Boy—"I might; but the arithmetic said I couldn't subtract 9 from 8 without borrowing 10, and did'nt know where the hell to borrow it."

It is questionable whether a boy who don't know where to borrow a ten will ever get to Congress.

HOGS AND CORN.—An Alton correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says:

The heavy yield of corn will make fine pork this year, and this State will turn out more than ever before, and it will be well fattened. A large hog dealer in the interior counties gives me his opinion that there will be a first rate "hog crop" this winter, and that the farmers expect the market will open as high as $5.

I hear of sales of corn-fields at $5 to $7 per acre in Montgomery county, being 10 to 12 cents per bushel, as it stands.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer*, of Tuesday, says:

We hear of no movement by packers. At Keokuk, we learn that several thousand have been purchased at $5a$5 25. The first figure is the ruling price, though for early delivery a higher price is offered.

THE ABOLITION MAJORITY IN THE STATE.—The majority for Baker, the Abolition candidate for Secretary of State, the *Statesman* says, will be about thirty-three thousand, a loss to the Abolitionists of forty-three thousand in one year. It is over this result that the Fusionists have raised a great shout.—They are thankful they saved any of their seventy-five thousand majority of last year, knowing that they deserved to lose the whole. Next year we shall gain as much as we did this, which will give us the State by ten thousand majority.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

INCIDENT AT THE FIRE.—A woman who occupied a room on the second floor of Dr. Rogers, building, on the S. W. corner of the square was prevented from escaping by the stairs, when she seized an axe, cut her way through two doors to a plank partition, knocked a hole through that, passed to a front window with a child in her arms, broke out the sash, dropped the child into the arms of some men below, and was from that perilous situation assisted to the ground without receiving any bodily injury whatever, and *without being in the least frightened*. That is what we call a good specimen of a *female sucker*.—*Bloomington Flag.*

☞At the late fair of the Green county, N. Y., agricultural society, James Powers, Esq., of Catskill, exhibited specimens of domestic wines, which were pronounced by competent judges to be equal if not superior to Madeira.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE SENTINEL!

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

A hostile meeting having been contemplated between Mr. Faulkner, Member of Congress elect from Virginia, and Mr. Botelour, his opponent in the late canvass, the quarrel was satisfactorily adjusted, through the interference of mutual friends.

It is stated on the authority of reliable advices by the Africa, that Mr. Buchanan has probably left London for Paris. He will visit Italy before returning home.

A circular letter from the Government of Denmark, relative to the settlement of the Sound Dues question, has been received by our Government.

The President has entirely recovered from his recent attacks of chills and fever.

The Court Claims admitted testimony taken in the case of Isaac Swan; thus deciding that Government Stores are not subject to import duties, and that the Government is liable for injuries sustained by citizens in consequence of the improper conduct of its agents.

The argument in the Florida case was continued.

Foreign News by the Ariel.

NEW YORK, Oct 28.

The steamship Ariel, from Havre, which arrived last evening, brings the second edition of the London *Times*, of Saturday, the 12th inst.

Consols had improved on Saturday morning, and the closing quotation was 87 5-8.

No new movements in the Crimea had transpired.

It was known that the allied fleet before Odessa had on board 10,000 French troops.

A rumor prevailed in London that a popular outbreak had occurred in Sicily.

The cholera was prevalent at Rome and Madrid.

The English gun boats had left the Baltic, and were on their way home.

COMMERCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS MARKETS.

CORRECTED DAILY BY
KIRLAND & FITZGIBBON
WHOLESALE GROCERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 30, 1855.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Flour has advanced to $7 50.—Wheat in large lots ranges from 1.45@1.55. Corn, new 25; old 37@40.

GROCERIES—N. O. Sugars 8@8¼c; N. O. Molasses 43 cts; S. H. 50@55c; Rio Coffee, fair to prime, 11½@ 12½c. Rice 7¼@8c.

SALT—Kanawha 50@53c ⅌ bushel; Lake $2 50.

New York Provision Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

DEAR SIR:—Flour and Grain have been in good demand during the past week, and all kinds, the exception of Rye, have been taken at advanced ratio.

FLOUR—We quote State Flour at $8 75@8 87½; Western and Canadian, common brands, $8 87½@9 12½; Extra $9 25@10 50; Southern $9@10 75, including extras. Rye Flour $6 50@7 50.

CORN MEAL $4 75@4 87½, dull.

BUCKWHEAT $2 50@2 87½ ⅌ 100 ℔s.

WHEAT is very active; Red, including Illinois Spring, 180@205c; White, including Canadian—much of which is very fine, 195@225c.

CORN 95@96c.

OATS 46@50c ⅌ bushel.

BARLEY 130@137½c ⅌ bushel.

RYE is dull at 121@125c ⅌ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork is lower, with sales at $22 50 for Mess; $22 for Prime Mess; $20 87½ for Prime.—Country Mess Beef $13@14; do Prime $16; Re-packed Chicago, Indiana, &c., $16 75@17 50; Extra Mess, new, $16@ 6 50; Prime Mess $20@24; Beef Hams $17@18 50.

BUTTER—For all of the better grades there is a good demand, and we quote prime State dairy and Fall made at 22@23c; fair do 20@21c; store packed 19@20c; Ohio and Pennsylvania sound fall made 18@19c; Illinois and Wisconsin 18@20c.

CHEESE being in few hands, is held firmly at advanced prices, say 10c@10½c ⅌ ℔ for good to prime dairies State; Ohio and Pennsylvania 9½@3¾c.

EGGS 20@21c ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—Dried Apples 6⅞@6¾c; do Plums 14c; do Peaches 13@14c; Green Apples 10@13 ⅌ bbl.

POTATOES—Carter and Mercers 12s ⅌ bbl; Reds and Common Kinds 10@11s.

BEANS—White very scarce and wanted at 17@18s ⅌ bushel.

PEAS 10@11s ⅌ bushel.

SEEDS—Clover 10½@11c; Timothy $2 75@3 ⅌ bushel; Flax Seed $2 10.

ASHES—Pots $6 37½; Pearls $7 37½.

HOGS—Alive 7¾c; dressed 9¼@9½c ⅌ ℔.

Respectfully yours,
BENNETT & BROKAW,
Produce Commission Merchants,
No. 4 Front street.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—P. M.

Flour—The demand for common and medium grades of Flour for filling contracts, export, speculation, and home consumption is good, and prices have advanced 6¼@25c ⅌ brl. The largest improvement was in Common State; the aggregate sales were 33,000 brls, at $8@9:25 for Common to Straight and extra State. Early in the day Common State sold as low as $8 87½; $9 25 for Mixed to Choice and Fancy Michigan; 9 12½@9 37½ for Common to Choice and low grades of extra Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ohio; and 9 50@11 25 for extra Genessee.—Included in the sales are 7,000 brls of Superfine, at 8 75@8 87½ for December delivery; and 8 75@8 for January, the market closing buoyant, with some export demand, particularly for France. Canadian Flour is firmer; sales of 600 brls at 9@19 for superfine to choice extra.

Wheat is $3@5c better, with a good inquiry for export, receipts are increasing, but there is no accumulation of stock; sales of 30,000 bush of Racine—10,000 on the spot and 20,000 to arrive at $1 98; 8,000 bush of Red Upper Lake Spring on ship board at 1 90; 7,000 bush. of White Canadian at 2 12; 9,300 bush. of Red Southern at 2 02½@ 2 03½; 36,000 bush. of White Canadian at 2 15@2 25; 16,700 bush. of Red Spring and winter western at 1 98@ 1 98; 30,000 bush. of Illinois at 2 03, 1,700 bush. of Inferior White and Olio at 2 04; and 20,000 bush. of white California at 2 00. Rye is lower; sales of 1,000 bush. at 1 24@1 22. Corn opened firm; sales of 30,000 bush. at 95@96½c for common to prime Western and mixed, closing at sales of the latter at 95½c. Included in the sales are 4,000 bush of new Western via New Orleans, at 90c for mixed and 92 for yellow. Oats are unchanged, and a moderate business is doing at 45@29 for State and western. Whisky, sales of 1,000 bbls at 49@49½ for Ohio, and 49½@51 for prison. Provisions, the market for Pork is heavy, and the demand is limited to the most urgent requirement; the receipts are moderate, but the next official statement will it is believed, show a considerable increase over the last monthly exhibit. We quote 19 for refuse mess with only a limited demand. Beef is depressed; sales of 200 bbls at 9 50@10 00 for new prime; 15 00 for Vermont mess; 16 00 for extra State, and 16 50 for new repacked Chicago.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.

FLOUR—The market opened quiet, but as the day advanced the market become firmer; and under the influence of the favorable advices received on change from New York, the market closed buoyant at our outside quotations. The sales consist of 115 bbls extra at $7 87; 200 do superfine at $7 85; 100 do extra at $8; and 600 do superfine at $8. The receipts during the last 48 hours were 2,177 barrels.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in good demand at full rates. The sales to-day were 800 bushels prime red at $1 63, and 400 do at $1 60; $1 70 is freely offered for white. 450 bushels Rye sold as 88@90c, for which the market is less firm.

WHISKY—The market is unchanged, though in the absence of sales prices are nominal.

COOPERAGE—A sale of 325 Flour Barrels at 49c. Pork Barrels are dull at $1

SUGAR—The demand is quite limited. The sales comprise 25 hhds fair and prime at 8@7¾c; 12 do good fair at 7c; and 15 do do at 7¼c.

MOLASSES—The market continues dull, and the sales are confined to small lots at 32c.

COFFEE—The market is unchanged, with a limited demand. Sales of 150 bags at 12c for good Rio.

HOPS—The market is dull. Retail sales are making at 90c.

POTATOES—The market is steady, with sales from wagons at 45@50c.

FEATHERS—The demand continues active, with sales of prime from store at 44@45c.

TALLOW—The market is firm at 11½c.

The River fell three inches since Saturday, and is slowly falling.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞WHY MARRIED WOMEN SUFFER IN HEALTH.—The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo., pp. 250.

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal Booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiries of, a physician respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fleur albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Medical Companion*," every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and sensation, with which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.]

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; very successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the lost occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distracted mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, even another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

☞Upon the receipt of One Dollar, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (*mailed free*) to any part of the United States, the Canadas, and British Provinces. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, box 1224, New York City. Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty Street, New York. oc 27 d&w3m

THE PARTNERSHIP, heretofore existing, between A. G. CRANE and W. H. CURRIE, under the firm of A. G. Crane & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. G. CRANE,
WM. H. CURRIE.

The business hereafter will be carried on by A. G. CRANE alone, at the old stand, No. 30 West Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind., to whom all debts due, or owing, will be settled.

oc 31 d&w3t

FARMS AND LANDS
FOR SALE BY
CONDIT, WRIGHT & HAYDEN,
Real Estate, Stock and General Agents,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

JASPER COUNTY.

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Acres.	
w h f s e qr.	33	31	7	80	
w h f n w qr.	34	30	7	80	
n h f.	1	27	8	320	
e h f n e qr.	2	27	8	80	
s h f.	36	27	8	320	
n e qr.	35	27	8	160	
n w qr.	2	27	8		
w h f n w qr.	3	27	8		272-49
n w qr s w qr.	5	27	8		
n w qr n w qr.	32	27	8		
w h f n e qr.	20	28	8	80	
s e qr n w qr.	21	28	8	40	
e h f s w qr.	21	28	8	80	
w h f s e qr.	21	28	8	80	
s e qr e qr.	21	28	8	40	
s e qr n e qr.	22	28	8	40	
s e qr.	22	28	8	160	
s w qr.	23	28	8	160	
e h f.	35	28	8	320	
n w qr.	36	28	8	160	
s h f.	36	28	8	320	
n h f.	1	29	8	316-64	
n e qr s e qr.	1	29	8	40	
n e qr s w qr.	1	29	8	40	
s w qr s w qr.	2	29	8	40	
e h f n e qr.	2	29	8	80	
n h f.	3	29	8	327-86	
w h f s w qr.	3	29	8	80	
n h f n e qr.	4	29	8	165-44	
s e qr n e qr.	4	29	8	40	
s e qr.	4	29	8	160	
n h f.	5	29	8	653-88	
e h f.	6	29	8	320	
s h f n e qr.	6	29	8	80	
n w qr n e qr.	6	29	8	40-20	
n h f n w qr.	6	29	8	111-81	
s w qr n w qr.	6	29