State Library

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:
—THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE—
Office on Illinois Street, North of Washington.

G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN, Editors.

The State Sentinel will contain a much 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 always in advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Thursday, at *Two Dollars a year*, always to be paid in advance.

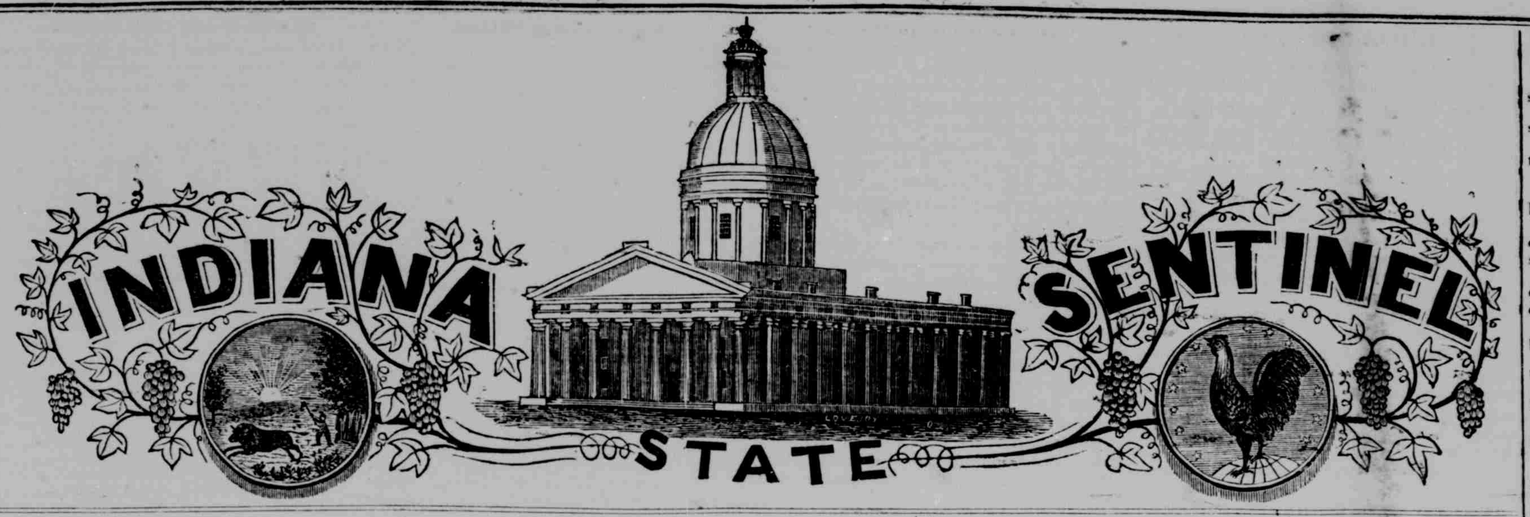
$1 in advance will pay for six months.
$5 will pay for three copies one year.

*** Persons remitting $10 in advance, free of postage, shall have three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year. $2 will pay for six months. $1 will always be charged for the Tri-Weekly, and 50 cents for the Weekly, during the Legislative sessions.

ADVERTISEMENTS, will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional insertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, $5.

All advertisements from abroad *must be accompanied by the cash*; or no attention will be paid to them.

Postage must be paid.



Indianapolis, August 16, 1845.] SEMI-WEEKLY. [Volume I.....Number 22.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES
and Measures.

A simple and frugal Government, confined within strict Constitutional limits.

A strict construction of the Constitution, and no assumption of doubtful powers.

No National Bank to swindle the laboring population.

No connection between the government and banks.

A Diplomacy, asking for nothing but what is clearly right and submitting to nothing wrong.

No public debt, either by the General Government, or by the States, except for objects of urgent necessity.

No assumption by the General Government of the debts of the States, either directly or indirectly, by a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

A Revenue tariff, discriminating in favor of the poor consumer instead of the rich capitalist.

No extensive system of Internal Improvement by the General Government, or by the States.

A constitutional barrier against improvident State loans.

The honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

A gradual return from a paper credit system.

No grants of exclusive charters and privileges, by special legislation, to banks.

No connexion between Church and State.

No proscription for honest opinions.

Fostering aid to public education.

A "progressive" reformation of all abuses.

MISCELLANY.

HOME INSTRUCTION.—The following is an amusing description of a certain kind of "domestic education" which we have occasionally been witnesses of:

"Now close your book, Bob," said the mother, soon after I was seated; "and, Alec, give me yours. Put your hands down, turn from the fire, and look up at me, dears. What is the capital of Russia?"

"The Birman empire," said Alec, with unhesitating confidence. "The Baltic sea," cried Bob, emulous and ardent.

"Wait—not so fast; let me see, my dears, which of you is right?" Mrs. Thompson appealed immediately to her book; after a long and private communication with which, she emphatically pronounced both wrong.

"Give us a chance, mother," said Bob in a wheedling tone, (Bob knew his mother's weaknessess.) Them's such hard words. I don't know how it is, but I never can remember 'em. Just tell us the first syllable; oh, do now—please?"

"Oh, I know now!" cried Alec. "It's something with a G in it."

"Think of the apostles, dears. What are the names of the apostles?"

"Why, there's Moses," began Bob, counting on his fingers, "and there's Sammywell, and there's Aaron and Noah's ark"——

"Stop, my dear," said Mrs. Thompson, who was very busy with her manual, and contriving a method of rendering a solution of her question easy. "Just begin again. I said—who was Peter—no, not that—who was an apostle?"

"Oh, I know now!" cried Alec again, (Alec was the sharp boy of the family,) "it's Peter. Peter's the capital of Russia."

"No, not quite, my dear. You are very warm—very warm, indeed, but not quite hot. Try again."

"Paul," half murmured Robert, with a reckless hope of proving right.

"No, Peter's right: but there's something else. What has your father been taking down the beds for?" There was a solemn silence, and the three industrious sisters blushed the faintest blush that could be raised upon a maiden's cheek.

"To rub that stuff upon the wall?" said the ready Alec.

"Yes, but what was it to kill?" continued the instructress.

"The fleas," said Bob.

"Worse than that, my dear."

"Oh, I know now," shrieked Alec for the third time. "*Peiersbug's* the capital of Russ-ia?"

Mrs. Thompson looked at me with pardonable vanity and triumph, and I bestowed upon the success-ful students a few comfits which I had purchased on my road for my numerous and comfit-loving friends.

GOVERNMENT OF CHILDREN.—Mrs. Conant, the Editress of the Mother's Monthly Journal, gives a pretty good specimen of famly management in the following dialogue:—

Child.—Mother, I want a piece of cake.

Mother.—I haven't got any—it's all gone.

C.—I know there is some up in the cupboard—I saw it when you opened the door.

M.—Well, you don't need any now; cake hurts children.

C.—No it don't; (whining.) I want a piece of cake. I want a piece of cake.

M.—Be still, I say; I shan't give you a bit if you don't leave off crying.

C.—(Still crying,) I want a piece of cake; I want a piece of cake.

M.—(Rising hastily and reaching a piece.) There, take that, and hold your tongue! Eat it up quickly; I hear Ben coming. Now don't tell him you've had any.

(Ben enters.) *C.*—I've had a piece of cake; you can't have any.

Ben.—Yes I will; mother give me a piece.

M.—There, take that; it seems as if I never could keep a bit of any thing in the house. You see sir, (to the child,) if you get any thing next time.

(Another room.) *C.*—I've had a piece of cake!

Young Sister.—Oh, I want some too.

C.—Well, you *bawl*, and mother'll give you a piece.

NURSERY PHILOSOPHY.—Woman, what are you whipping that child for? *For crying*, do you say? That *is* an original mode of closing the little creature's tear ducts—a new way of assuaging infantile grief. Little Breeches is crying because he feels bad, and he has as much right to feel bad as you. His only plaything has sustained irreparable damage, and his grief is poignant. Did you experience but a little of the grief which now agitates his little bosom, you would skulk and sob for whole days, while he blows it straight out, and in fifteen minutes it is over with. How would you like to be whipped for indulging in your peculiar griefs in your own way? And what though his mode is somewhat clamorous? What if he does stand astraddle in the middle of the room, a flood of tears washing clean streaks down his countenance, his mouth wide open, shouting forth to the whole neighborhood his lamentations?—his go-cart has broken down, and he don't care who knows it.

RULES FOR HOUSE-WIVES.—When you rise in the morning, never be particular about pinning your clothes so very nicely—you can do that at any time. Never comb your hair, or take off your night-cap till after breakfast. Never have any particular place for anything in the house. Never sweep your floor until you know that some one is coming in—they will then see how neat and tidy you are. When done sweeping, leave your broom on the floor, never brush down cobwebs. Keep your parlor and bed-room windows shut close in the dog-days, and your cheeses in your bed-chambers. Never learn your daughters to mend or make any of their clothes, it might give them sore fingers. Never repress the truth of a joke, for fear of hurting people's feelings. If you don't like your husband as well as you ought, out with it, and convince him that you are not a respecter of persons. Don't try to keep your temper, let it off as soon and fast as possible, you will then be as quiet as cider with the cork drawn nine hours.

A good wife exhibits her love for her husband by trying to promote his welfare, and by administering to his comfort.

A poor wife "dears" and "my loves" her husband, and would'nt sew a button to his coat to keep him from freezing.

A sensible wife looks for her enjoyment at home—a silly one abroad.

A wise girl would win a lover by practising those virtues which secure admiration when personal charms have failed.

A simple girl endeavors to recommend herself by the exhibition of frivolous accomplishments and a mawkish sentiment, which are as shallow as her mind.

A good girl always respects herself, and therefore always possess the respect of others.

The Philadelphia Firemen had another glorious riot on the 3d. Unfortunately no one was caught.

STRANGE PETRIFACTION. A Mr. Woodward, of Warren county, O., said to be a man of veracity, gives the Editor of the Eaton Register the following account of a PETRIFIED WOMAN. It occurred near Lebanon.

"On the sixth day of last month, our venerable and much esteemed friend, John C. Irwin, closed his earthly career, in the full hope of a happy immortality. On the following day an appropriate funeral discourse was delivered by Elder W. Clark. His remains were decently interred in the grave yard near West Lebanon. Some time previous to his death, he had expressed a desire that the body of his first wife should be removed to this grave yard.—Accordiggly, on the 24th ult., the citizens of Lebanon undertook to remove the remains of Mrs. Irwin. I went with others in search of her grave. We found it on a very high point of white oak ground, near Rock Creek, where they had formerly lived. And when we had opened the grave down to the coffin, we found it about one fourth in water, and the plank of the coffin very rotten; however, we got several pieces of bark under it, to bind it together, and lift it out. From the great weight of the coffin, we were curious to see it opened; and to our utter astonishment, there lay the body in full size! It was covered with a thin scum of black dirt, which appeared to be alive with very little worms, of a yellow color, but they soon disappeared, when exposed to the air. When we came to examine more minutely, we found that the body had petrified, and become a smooth white limestone in appearance. The head and neck had petrified, and nothing remained but the naked bone, and the hairs of the head, and some feathers which had been in a pillow. Her arms had petrified at the elbow joint, and nothing remained of the lower part of the arms and hands, but the naked bones. The feet had also petrified, and fell off at the ankle joint; and the stone appeared shelly. At the knee joints, the legs appeared to be solid stone. Around each leg, where she wore her garters—being a very fleshy woman—the garters had made a deep impression, and this impression was plainly visible in the stone, except some parts where it appeared solid. The thickness of the stone was about that of common Spanish sole leather.

A GENUINE COMPLIMENT.—It is said that a lady of extraordinary beauty, once confessed that the only real compliment she ever received was from a coal heaver, who asked permission to light his pipe in her eyes. We have lately met with another compliment paid by a sailor, who was directed by his captain to carry a letter to the lady of his love. The sailor having performed his errand, stood gazing in silent admiration upon the countenance of the lady, for she was "beautiful exceedingly." "Well, my honest man," she said, "for what do you wait? there is no answer expected." "Lady," said the sailor, "I would like to know your name." "And why?" she replied, "why should you seek to know my name?" "Because," said he, "*because I would call upon it in a storm and save some ship from sinking.*"

An Englishman who had brought some wild beasts to Copenhagen was in the habit of putting his head in the mouth of the lion. The police interfered to prevent an act fraught with danger to life; but the proprietor, who made money by the exhibition of a man's head in a lion's mouth, complained to the British minister. The only answer he could obtain was that in Denmark human life must not be exposed to such a risk. The king's regard for the safety of his subjects' personal property is manifested by another law, which prevents a foreigner from obtaining the necessary signature to his passport, till he produce a document from the landlord of his inn, certifying that he is not in debt.

The consumption of meat in Paris, during April last, was 6458 oxen, 1374 cows, 6862 calves, and 40,413 sheep being 510 oxen less, and 228 cows, 615 calves, 1915 sheep more than in April, 1843.

A CARD.
NEW YORK CITY, AUGUST 4, 1845.

MESSRS. CHAPMANS:—I wish, through the medium of your paper, to appise the citizens of Indianapolis and adjacent towns and country, that I am about completing the purchase of a most splendid and extensive variety of Goods, and all the appurtenances necessary to constitute a first rate MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT, which I expect to have opened about the first of September. Would it not be well for members of the Legislature elect, and other gentlemen having business at Indianapolis, to avail themselves of the advantages of my two months tour to the eastern cities, and especially of the practical advantages that I am receiving in *cutting*, at America's emporium of fashion, New York city? My facilities for despatching work will be such, that if necessary, an entire suit may be furnished a gentleman in twenty-four hours.

For the benefit of the TRADE generally, I have this day secured a State agency, for the sale of Reports of Fashions, Rules for Cutting, squares, scales, and Heinisch's cooking and board shears, and points, of G. C. Scott, the most distinguished Fashion Reporter in this country, who will keep me constantly supplied. The terms may be seen by reference to first column of the *Mirror of Fashion*. I shall have them ready for delivery by the first of September. Subscribers and others wishing to become subscribers, by sending in their names, residence and cash, post paid, will receive prompt attention. JAMES HALL,
Merchant Tailor, Washington st., Indianapolis, Ia.
Journal copy. 1t

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY.

THE Fall and Winter term of this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 28th of August; and continue 22 weeks as heretofore. Those desirous of particular information are requested to address the Principal, Rev. S. L. JOHNSON, Indianapolis. 29-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken letters of administration on the estate of Peter Burk, late of Marion county, and State of Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The said estate is supposed to be insolvent. *NATHANIEL BELL, Admr.*
July 25, 1845. 17-3w-$

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will expose to sale at public auction on Saturday, the 30th day of Aug., 1845, at the late residence of Peter Burk deceased, in Wayne township, Marion county, Ia., all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of horses, one cow, one two horse wagon, one two horse Peacock plough, one sloughplough, one harrow two saddles, gears, collars, and farming utensils, household furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums of three dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving his note with approved security.
July 26, 1845. 19-3w-$ *NATHANIEL BELL, Admr.*

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, until 2 o'clock, on Saturday, the 6th day of September next, for furnishing three hundred reams of good Printing Paper. Also thirty reams plain flat Cap, No. 1; also thirty reams plain quarto Post, No. 1; also seventy-five reams good ruled Letter Paper; also thirty reams best ruled letter paper; also, thirty reams best article of blue laid No. 1, letter paper, ruled. Samples of quality must be furnished for the inspection of the undersigned, and a detailed statement on rate of prices, accompanying each proposal. Successful bidders will be required to enter into bond according to law.
H. J. HARRIS, A. P. A.
JOHN H. THOMPSON, *Sec'y of State.*
ROYAL MAYHEW, *Tr. of State.*
Indianapolis, Aug. 4, 1845. 20-4 Sep 6

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,
Medical Department.

THE course of instruction will open, as heretofore, on the first Monday of November, and close on the last day of February, under the following arrangement:
BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
WM. H. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
ROBERT PETER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
LOTAN G. WATSON, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.
JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Professor of Special and Surgical Anatomy.
LEONIDAS M. LAWSON, M. D., Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.
ETHELBERT L. DUDLEY, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The introductories will be given on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; the didactic course will open on Thursday, November 6th. Professors' fees amount to $105, *payable in all cases in advance*, in the best money current where the pupils reside. Matriculation fee $5. Hospital Ticket with Clinical Lectures, $5. Graduation Fee, $25. Dissecting Ticket, $10. The needful expenses of living range between two and three dollars per week. Gratuitous lectures, as usual, in the month of October. Further information may be had, by addressing letters, post paid, to THOMAS D. MITCHELL,
Lexington, Ky., Aug., 1845. 20-2aw-1w-$ Dean of Faculty.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

THIS Institution, during the month of June, issued Ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders,	31	To Physicians,	3
To Clerks,	10	To Lawyers,	4
To Agents,	4	To Mechanics,	6
To Bakers,	3	To Artists,	2
To Manufacturers,	2	To Supercargo,	1
To Booksellers and Publishers,	2	To President of a Bank,	1
To Iron Master,	1	To Cashier, do	
To Dentist,	1	To Gentlemen,	
To Teachers,	1	To Ladies,	6
To Grocers,	2		—
To Clergymen,	7	Lives insured,	99

Condition of this office on the 1st of February and at this date.

Date.	*No. of Policies issued.*	*Gr. Receipts.*	*Loss & Ex'ps.*	*Ann't Ins'd.*
January 31st,	1086	$124,687	$27,414	$97,273
June 30,	1518	191,907	38,315	153,592
Increase since 1st Feb'y.	427	$67,220	10,901	$56,319

M. ROBINSON, President.
SAMUEL HANNAY, Secretary.
MENTORN POST, Physician, 384 Broadway. 15-6w

TRANSPORTATION NOTICE.

THE undersigned, agents for the AMERICAN PORTABLE BOAT LINE on the Pennsylvania Canal, will receive all property designed to be shippped from this place East by said line, and ship the same to Pittsburgh FREE OF STORAGE OR COMMISSION either here or at Pittsburgh—only charging drayages and other expenses, which they may actually have to pay—and will take all property offered, by this line through to Philadelphia and Baltimore, in as short a time and at a little lower rates than any other agency in the place. Shippers will find their property come out in much better order East, by this than by any other line, which do not employ the Portable or Section Boats, as in this line there is no transhipping done over the mountains—from Canal Boats to Rail Road Cars, and from Cars to Canal Boats again, which has to be done by other lines.

We also say to Merchants and others, bringing goods from the East, that if they ship by this line, and consign to Messrs Clarkson & Co., Pittsburgh, and to us at Madison, we will forward their goods to all interior places without commission, either at Pittsburgh or this place.
Madison, Ia., 1845. 3-3m MITCHELL & CO.

MOROCCO CASE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber has taken the stand at *No. 23, East Fourth street, Cincinnati*, lately occupied by Mr. J. A. Kimball, where he will manufacture to order, Surgical, Dental, Jewelry and Daguerreotype Miniature Cases, of the very best style and quality, and at the lowest eastern prices.

Miniature Cases of all sizes constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail.

Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. 19-1m WM. P. SWAIN.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

THE subscribers have constantly on hand a large and fashionable assortment of Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Plated Ware, English and American Britannia, Painted Japanned Tea Trays, Gold and Silver Pencils, Diamond pointed Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Silver Spoons, Ladles, Cups, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, &c.

Odd Fellows' Regalias, Jewels and every variety of trimmings.

Silver Ware and Jewelry made to order. OWEN & CARLEY,
41 *No. 135 Main st., between 3d and 4th sts., Cincinnati.*

STEAM POWER
Looking Glass Frame Manufactory.

THE subscriber has commenced the manufacture of Looking Glass, Portrait and Picture Frames of every variety of pattern, by Steam Power, and by so doing he is enabled to sell the above articles as low as they can be purchased in any of the Eastern Cities, and as the risk and *delay* is much less, Country Merchants will find it greatly to their advantage to call before purchasing East or elsewhere.

All kinds of Gilding neatly executed.
41y EBENEZER WISWELL, 117 *Main st., Cincinnati.*

MEYER & BECKER,
S. E. Corner Third and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Imported and American Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c. Western Dealers are especially invited to examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

They sell at the lowest city prices, and feel warranted in saying that they can give satisfaction to all customers. They will fill all orders for Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, at the shortest notice. 4-6m

WOODBURN & SHREWSBURY,
Commission and Produce Merchants,
MADISON, INDIANA. 37

Territory of Wisconsin---Milwaukee County.

BEFORE THE HON. A. G. MILLER, IN THE DISTRICT COURT, *June Term, A. D., 1845.*

IN the matter of the petition of John B. Myers, an insolvent debtor, to be discharged from his debts. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that notice of the pendency of this application has not been published according to the former order made herein, on motion of Bindget & Walker, solicitors for petitioner, it is ordered that all the creditors of said insolvent be and they are hereby required to show cause, if any they have, on the second Monday in November, A. D., 1845, before the said Judge, at the Court House, in the town of Milwaukee, why an assignment of the estate of said insolvent should not be made and he discharged from his debts. BY THE COURT.

Wisconsin Argus published at Madison, W. T., and Indiana Sentinel, published at Indianapolis, Ia., will please publish the above notice for 10 weeks successively, and send affidavit of publication and bill to this office.—*Milwaukee Courier.* 29 10w

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Day, Tyler & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and E. S. Tyler, one of the partners, is authorized to settle the affairs of said concern. W. A. DAY,
E. S. TYLER.
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 12, 1845. 21 W. SHEETS & CO.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, one of the late firm of Day, Tyler & Co., respectfully informs his friends and customers that he will still continue the Book Binding and Blank Book Manufacturing business, in all its various branches, at the old stand opposite the Palmer House.
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 12. 21 WM. A. DAY.

DOCTOR EVANS.

OFFICE over Miller's Hat Store, 2d door east of Washington Hall. 2-w-y

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER!!

Another Arrival at the New Store!

CARLETON & BROTHER

HAVE just received by the *Express Package Line* from New York, a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which they will sell *Cheap for Cash*. Among their goods now opening may be found a beautiful variety of new Styles of Goods for Ladies's wear. Consisting in part of

Scotch, English and French Lawns, Balzarines, Bereges, Tarltons, Mouse de Laines, and Rip de Laines;
Very rich figured and changeable silks;
Black and blue Gro de Swiss Bombazines and Alpaca;
French and Scotch Ginghams;
A splendid assortment of French, English and American Calicoes, plain and plaid Jaconett, Book and Swiss Muslin, and colored Florentes;
Silk dress Handkerchiefs and Cravats;
Embroidered Merino Handkerchiefs;
Striped Damask Shawls, Plaid netted do;
Corded Shirts, Loop Fringe, Bullion and variegated do;
Mosaic Gimps, white and colored Silk and Cotton Hose, French Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mitts of every quality;
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Linen, Cambric and Lawn Stitched Hand kerchiefs;
Thread Laces and Edgings, Cambric Edgings and insertings:
Swiss and Jaconett do do
Gimp Trimmings of every kind;
Lace Veils and Netts, Artificial Flowers, Straw Edgings, Parasols, Sun Shades, and Shawls and Scarfs;
Jet Buttons for Ladies' Dress, Mantle Silk Watered;
Bonnet Silk, Brussels Quilling, Fancy Bobinet, Bar'd Swiss Muslin, Lace, Cambrick, &c.

Bonnets.

Such as Neapolitan, Florence Braid, Birds Eye Lace, Straw, Willow, Lawn, &c. &c., and a great variety of Ladies' Trimmings too numerous to mention, which they will sell cheap for Cash.

Cloths and Cassimeres.

Of every variety of shades and prices. Plain and Fancy Vestings, of every style and color. Satinett and Jeans. A splendid assortment, at every price and quality, of

Carpets and Rugs.

Merchants from the Country are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store a few doors East of the Post Office.
Indianapolis, August 4, 1845. 3w 19-y

U. S. MAILS.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st November, 1845, to 30th June, 1846, inclusive, in Indiana, will be received at the contract office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 p. m., of the 22d day of September, 1845, (to be decided by the 1st of October,) on the routes, and in the manner and time herein specified, to wit:

INDIANA.

3954. From Brookville, by Jennings, Oldenburg, Enochsburg, Georgus, and Allen's mills, to Greensburg, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Brookville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Greensburg same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Greensburg every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Brookville same day by 6 p. m.

3955. From Bluffton, Wells county, to Fort Wayne, in Allen county, 31 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Bluffton every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Fort Wayne same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Fort Wayne every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Bluffton same day by 6 p. m.

3956. From Columbus, in Bartholomew county, by Rock Creek, to West Point, in Decatur county, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Columbus every Thursday at 9 a. m., arrive at West Point same day by 5 p. m.

West Point every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Columbus same day by 2 p. m.

3957. From Clinton, Vermillion county, by Indiana Furnace, to Paris, Illinois, 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Clinton every Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Paris same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Paris every Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Clinton same day by 7 p. m.

3958. From Decatur, in Adams county, by Port Mahon, to Liberty mills, in Wabash county, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Decatur every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Liberty Mills next day by 11 a. m.

Leave Liberty Mills every Friday at 1 p. m., arrive at Decatur next day by 6 p. m.

3959. From Delphi, in Carroll county, through the great Miami Reserve, to Marion, in Grant county, 65 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Delphi every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Marion next day, by 6 p. m.

Leave Marion every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Delphi next day by 6 p. m.

3960. From Franklin, by Hensley's and Bean Blossom, to Nashville, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Franklin every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Nashville same day by 3 p. m.

Leave Nashville every Friday at 9 a. m., arrive at Franklin same day by 6 p. m.

3961. From Fort Wayne to Van Wert, in Van Wert county, Ohio, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Fort Wayne every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Van Wert same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Van Wert every Saturday at 5 a. m. arrive at Fort Wayne same day by 7 p. m.

3962. From Indianapolis, by Broad Ripple, Bethlehem, Westfield, Farmington, Shieldville, Canton, and Kokamo, to Peru, 80 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Indianapolis every Tuesday at 5 a. m., arrive at Peru next day by 8 p. m.

Leave Peru every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Indianapolis next day by 8 p. m.

Proposals for service once in 2 weeks will be considered.

3963. From Indianapolis, by Hampton, Danville, New Winchester, Bainbridge, Portland Mills, Rockville, Homansburg, and Montezuma, to the State line between Indiana and Illinois, in the direction of Springfield, Illinois, 80 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Indianapolis every Tuesday at 5 a. m., arrive at State line next day by 8 p. m.

Leave State Line every Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Indianapolis next day by 8 p. m.

Proposals for service once in 2 weeks will be considered. Query: whether route is necessary?

3964. From Jamestown, in Boone county, by Darlington and Yorktown, to Dayton, in Tippecanoe county, 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jamestown every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Dayton same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Dayton every Saturday at 8 a. m., arrive at Jamestown same day by 6 p. m.

3965. From Lafayette, by Parish's Grove, Milford, Illinois, Spring Creek, and Oliver's Grove, to Peoria, 175 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lafayette every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Peoria next Saturday by 6 p. m.

Leave Peoria every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Lafayette next Saturday by 6 p. m.

Proposals for service once in 2 weeks will be considered.

3966. From Lafayette, by Rensselaer, John Jones's, in Porter county, and Valparaiso, to City West, 100 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lafayette every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at City West next Wednesday by 6 p. m.

Leave City West every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Lafayette next Saturday by 6 p. m.

Proposals for service once in 2 weeks will be considered.

3967. From Madison, by Paris and Springford, to Brownstown, in Jackson county, 45 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Madison every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Brownstown next day by 11 a. m.

Leave Brownstown every Wednesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Madison next day by 6 p. m.

3968. From Mooresville, by Waidsville, Millgrove, Upper falls, Eel river, and Samuel Kaufman's, to Poland post office, in Clay county, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Mooresville every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Poland same day by 8 p. m.

Leave Poland every Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Mooresville same day by 8 p. m.

3969. From Mount Pleasant, in Martin county, by Harrisonville, to Bedford, in Lawrence county, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Mount Pleasant every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Bedford same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Bedford every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Mount Pleasant same day by 6 p. m.

3970. From Noble C. H., by Springfield, Northport, Wright's Corners, and Ontario, to Lima, in Lagrange county, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Noble every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Lima same day by 3 p. m.

Leave Lima every Friday at 9 a. m., arrive at Noble same day by 6 p. m.

3971. From Princeton, in Gibson county, via the road commonly called the Buckskin road, to Booneville, in Warrick county, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Princeton every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Booneville sameday by 6 p. m.

Leave Booneville every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Princeton same day by 6 p. m.

3972. From Rochester, in Fulton county, by Troy, Gilead, Niconza, and Joseph Beckner's, to Wabashtown, in Wabash county, 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rochester every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Wabashtown same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Wabashtown every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Rochester same day by 6 p. m.

3973. From Sage's Ferry to Rockford, in Jackson county, 18 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sage's Ferry every Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Rockford same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Rockford every Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Sage's Ferry same day by 7 p. m.

3974. From Sinking-spring, by Bryantsville and Doughertty's Shoals, to Mount pleasant, in Martin county, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sinking-springs every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Mount Pleasant same day by 5 p. m.

Leave Mount Pleasant every Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Sinking-springs same day by 4 p. m.

3975. From Slateford to Rockford, in Jackson county, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Slateford every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Rockford same day by 11 a. m.

Leave Rockford every Saturday at 1 p. m., arrive at Slateford same day by 6 p. m.

3976. From South Bend, in St. Joseph county, by Hammond's and North Liberty, to Carmel, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave South Bend every Monday at 10 a. m., arrive at Carmel same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Carmel every Tuesday at 6 a. m., arrive at South Bend same day by 2 p. m.

3977. From Washington, in Daviess county, by Edwardsport and Robins's Prairie, in Knox county, to Carlisle, in Sullivan county, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Washington every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Carlisle same day by 5 p. m.

Leave Carlisle every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Washington same day by 5 p. m.

NOTES.

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

2. Post-office blanks and mail-bags are to be conveyed without further charge, on mail-lines admitting of such conveyance.

3. In all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connexion with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contact. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amounts according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

4. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; and for not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

5. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General; or for setting up or running an express, as aforesaid.

6. The Postmaster General may alter the contract and alter the schedule, he allowing a *pro rata* increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary; but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. He may also discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

7. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

8. *The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.*

9. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or who shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract.

10. A bid received after time—to wit, the 22d of September next, at 9 p. m., or without the guaranty required required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in compensation with a regular proposal, not adjudged to be extravagant.

11. A bidder may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connexion, or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for a specific number of days or for more running time to the trip at certain seasons of peculiar bad roads. But, beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement, will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

12. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

13. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

The following may be used as a form for the bid, *where no change from the advertisement is contemplated by the bidder*:

"I (or we, as the case may be,) hereby propose to carry the mail on No. ——, from —— to ——, agreeably to advertisement, for $—— per annum."

14. The following is the form of a guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each bid.

"The undersigned —— guarantees that —— if his bid for carrying the mail from —— to —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, —— shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of January next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ——."

15. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ——" written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 22d September next, at 9 o'clock p. m.

16. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st of January next.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 11th July, 1845.
C. JOHNSON,
16. *Postmaster General.*

U. S. ARMY PROVISIONS.

OFFICE OF COM. GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, July 14, 1845.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions in bulk, for the use of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

At the Public Landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chimeichi.

504 barrels of pork
1170 barrels of fresh superfine flour
450 bushels of new white field beans
9003 pounds of good hard soap
3600 pounds of good hard sperm candles
180 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
1980 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1846; and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th February, 1846.

At Fort Atkinson, west bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Fort Crawford, at Dousman and Rice's warehouse.

100 barrels of pork
260 barrels of fresh superfine flour
90 bushels of new white field