Captain Fremont's Second Expedition.

(Continued.)

The expedition reached Fort Hall in latitude 43 deg. 01 min. 30 sec., and longitude 112 deg. 29 min. 51 sec., on the 19th September, where they obtained a supply of provisions, but experienced much inconvenience from the frost and snow of a very early winter.

"We continued our road down the river, and at night encamped with a family of emigrants—two men, women, and several children—who appeared to be bringing up the rear of the great caravan. I was struck with the fine appearance of their cattle, some six or eight yoke of oxen, which really looked as well as if they had been all the summer at work on some good farm. It was strange to see one small family travelling along through such a country, so remote from civilization. Some nine years since, such a security might have been a fatal one; but since their disastrous defeats in the country a little north, the Blackfeet have ceased to visit these waters. Indians, however, are very uncertain in their localities; and the friendly feelings, also, of those now inhabiting it may be changed.

"Crossing, in the afternoon, the point of a narrow spur, we descended into a beautiful bottom, formed by a lateral valley, which presented a picture of home beauty that went directly in our hearts. The edge of the wood, for several miles along the river, was dotted with the white covers of emigrant wagons, collected in groups at different camps, where the smokes were rising lazily from the fires, around which the women were occupied in preparing the evening meal, and the children playing in the grass; and herds of cattle, grazing about in the bottom, had an air of quiet security and civilized comfort that made a rare sight for the traveller in such a remote wilderness.

"In common with all the emigration, they had been reposing for several days in the delightful valley, in order to recruit their animals on its luxuriant pasturage after their long journey, and prepare for the hard travel along the comparatively steril banks of the Upper Columbia."

"On the 23d we had approached within something over a mile of the Shoshonee village, when suddenly a single horseman emerged from it at full speed, followed by another, and another in rapid succession; and then party after party poured into the plain, until, when the foremost rider reached us, all the whole intervening plain was occupied by a mass of horsemen, which came charging down upon us with guns and naked swords, lances, and bows and arrows—Indians entirely naked, and warriors fully dressed for war, with the long red streamers of their war bonnets reaching nearly to the ground—all mingled together in the bravery of savage warfare. They had been thrown into a sudden tumult by the appearance of our flag, which, among these people, is regarded as an emblem of hostility; it usually being borne by the Sioux and the neighboring mountain Indians when they come here to war; and we had accordingly been mistaken for a body of their enemies. A few words from the chief quieted the excitement; and the whole band, increasing every moment in number, escorted us to their encampment, where the chief pointed out a place for us to encamp, near his own lodge, and made known our purpose in visiting the village. In a very short time we purchased eight horses, for which we gave in exchange blankets, red and blue cloth, beads, knives and tobacco, and the usual other articles of Indian traffic. We obtained from them also a considerable quantity of berries of different kinds, among which service berries were the most abundant; and several kinds of roots and seeds, which we could eat with pleasure, as any kind of vegetable food was gratifying to us. I ate here, for the first time, the *kooyah, or tobacco root, (valeriana edulis,)* the principle edible root among the Indians who inhabit the upper waters of the streams on the western side of the mountains. It has a very strong and remarkably peculiar taste and odor, which I can compare to no other vegetable that I am acquainted with, and which to some persons is extremely offensive. It was characterized by Mr. Preuss as the most horrid food he had ever put in his mouth; and when, in the evening, one of the chiefs sent his wife to me with a portion which she had prepared as a delicacy to regale us, the odor immediately drove him out of the lodge; and frequently afterwards he used to beg that when those who liked it had taken what they desired, it might be sent away. To others, however, the taste is rather an agreeable one, and I was afterwards always glad when it formed an addition to our scanty meals. It is full of nutriment; and in its unprepared state is said by the Indians to have very strong poisonous qualities, of which it is deprived by a peculiar process, being baked in the ground for about two days."

On the north fork of the Platte:

"In the precipitous bluffs were displayed a succession of strata containing fossil vegetable remains, and several beds of coal. In some of the beds the coal did not appear to be perfectly mineralized; and in some of the seams it was compact and remarkably lustrous. In these latter places there were also thin layers of a very fine white salts, in powder.

"On the 13th of August the expedition took its way along the upland, towards the dividing ridge which separates the Atlantic from the Pacific waters, and crossed it by a road some miles further south than the one we had followed on our return in 1842. We crossed very near the table mountain, at the southern extremity of the South Pass, which is near twenty miles in width, and already traversed by several different roads. Selecting as well as I could, in the scarcely distinguishable ascent, what might be considered the dividing ridge in this remarkable depression in the mountain, I took a barometrical observation, which gave 7490 feet for the elevation above the Gulf of Mexico. You will remember that in my report of 1842, I esteemed the elevation of this pass at about 7000 feet; a correct observation with a good barometer enables me to give it now with more precision. Its importance, as the great gate through which commerce and travelling may hereafter pass between the valley of the Mississippi and the North Pacific, justifies a precise notice of its locality and distance from leading points, in addition to this statement of its elevation. As stated in the report of 1842, its latitude at the point where we crossed is 42 deg. 24 min. 32 sec; its longitude 109 deg. 26 min. 00 sec; its distance from the mouth of the Kansas, by the common travelling route, 962 miles; from the mouth of the Great Platte, along the valley of that river, according to our survey in 1842, 882 miles; and its distance from St. Louis about 400 miles more by the Kansas, and about 700 by the Great Platte route; these additions being steamboat conveyance in both instances. From this pass to the mouth of the Oregon is about 1,400 miles by the common travelling route; so that, under a general point of view, it may be assumed to be about half way between the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean, on the common travelling route. Following a hollow of slight and easy descent, in which was very soon formed a little tributary to the Gulf of California, (for the waters which flow west from the South Pass go to this gulf,) we made our usual halt four miles from the pass, in latitude by observation 42 deg. 19 min. 53 sec. Entering here the valley of Green river—the great Colorado of the West—and inclining very much to the southward along the streams which form the Sandy river, the road led for several days over dry and level uninteresting plains; to which a low scrubby growth of artemisa gave a uniform dull grayish color; and on the evening of the 15th we encamped in the Mexican territory, on the left bank of Green river, 69 miles from the South Pass, in longitude 110 deg. 05 min. 05 sec., and latitude 41 deg. 53 min. 54 sec., distant 1,031 miles from the mouth of the Kansas. This is the emigrant road to Oregon, which bears much to the southward, to avoid the mountains about the western heads of Green river—*Rio Verde* of the Spaniards."

The rapid and wasteful destruction of the buffalo in the western wilderness has been often alluded to and lamented by travellers, yet the subject is of so much importance that we cannot omit Captain Fremont's very sensible observations upon it. On August 30, in latitude 42 deg. 14 min. 22 sec. and longitude (about) 112:

"A number of Indians came to visit us, and several men were sent to the village with goods, tobacco, knives, cloth, vermillion, and the usual trinkets, to exchange for provisions. But they had no game of any kind; and it was difficult to obtain any roots from them, as they were miserably poor, and had but little to spare from their winter stock of provisions. Several of the Indians drew aside their blankets, showed me their lean and bony fingers, and I would not any longer tempt them by a display of our merchandise to part with their wretched subsistence, when they gave as a reason that it would expose them to temporary starvation. A great portion of the region inhabited by this nation formerly abounded in game; the buffalo ranging about in herds, as we had found them on the eastern waters, and the plains dotted with scattered bands of antelope; but so rapidly have they disappeared within a few years, that now, as we journeyed along, an occasional buffalo skull and a few wild antelope were all that remained of the abundance which had covered the country with animal life.

"The extraordinary rapidity with which the buffalo is disappearing from our territories will not appear surprising, when we remember the great scale on which their yearly destruction is carried on. With inconsiderable exceptions, the business of the American trading posts is carried on in their skins; every year the Indian villages make new lodges, for which the skin of the buffalo furnishes the material; and in that portion of the country where they are still found, the Indians derive their entire support from them, and slaughter them with a thoughtless and abominable extravagance. Like the Indians themselves, they have been a characteristic of the Great West; and as, like them, they are visibly diminishing, it will be interesting to throw a glance backward through the last twenty years, and give some account of their former distribution through the country, and the limit of their western range.

"The information is derived principally from Mr. Fitzpatrick, supported by his own personal knowledge and acquaintance with the country. Our knowledge does not go farther back than the spring of 1824, at which time the buffalo were spread in immense numbers over the Green river and Bear river valleys, and through all the country lying between the Colorado, or Green river of the gulf of California, and Lewis's fork of the Columbia river; the meridian of Fort Hall then forming the western limit of their range. The buffalo then remained for many years in that country, and frequently moved down the valley of the Columbia, on both sides of the river, as far as the Fishing falls. Below this point they never descended in any numbers.

"About the year 1834 or 1835 they began to diminish very rapidly, and continued to decrease until 1838 or 1840, when, with the country we have just described, they entirely abandoned all the waters of the Pacific north of Lewis's fork of the Columbia. At that time, the Flathead Indians were in the habit of finding their buffalo on the heads of Salmon river, and other streams of the Columbia; but now they never meet with them farther west than the three forks of the Missouri or the plains of the Yellowstone river.

"In the course of our journey it will be remarked that the buffalo have not so entirely abandoned the waters of the Pacific, in the Rocky-mountain region south of the Sweet Water, as in the country north of the Great Pass. This partial distribution can only be accounted for in the great pastoral beauty of that country, which bears marks of having long been one of their favorite haunts, and by the fact that the white hunters have more frequented the northern than the southern region—it being north of the South Pass that the hunters, trappers, and traders, have had their rendezvous for many years past; and from that section also the greater portion of the beaver and rich furs were taken, although always the most dangerous as well as the most profitable hunting ground.

"In that region lying between the Green or Colorado river and the head waters of the Rio del Norte, over the *Yampah, Kooyah, White* and *Grand* rivers—all of which are the waters of the Colorado—the buffalo never extended so far to the westward as they did on the waters of the Columbia; and only in one or two instances have they been known to descend as far west as the mouth of the White river. In travelling through the country west of the Rocky Mountains, observation readily led me to the impression that the buffalo had, for the first time, crossed that range to the waters of the Pacific only a few years prior to the period we are considering; and in this opinion I am sustained by Mr. Fitzpatrick, and the older trappers in that country. In the region west of the Rocky Mountains we never met with any of the ancient vestiges which, throughout all the country lying upon their eastern waters, are found in the *great highways*, continuous for hundreds of miles, always several inches and sometimes several feet in depth, which the buffalo have made in crossing from one river to another, or in traversing the mountain ranges. The Snake Indians, more particularly those low down upon Lewis's fork, have always been very grateful to the American trappers, for the great kindness (as they frequently expressed it) which they did to them, in driving the buffalo so low down the Columbia river.

"The extraordinary abundance of the buffalo on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and their extraordinary diminution, will be made clearly evident from the following statement. At any time between the years 1824 and 1836, a traveller might start from any given point north or south in the Rocky Mountain range, journeying by the most direct route to the Missouri river, and during the whole distance, his road would be always among large bands of buffalo, which would never be out of his view until he arrived almost within sight of the abodes of civilization.

"At this time the buffalo occupy but a very limited space, principally along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, sometimes extending at their southern extremity to a considerable distance into the plains between the Platte and Arkansas rivers, and along the eastern frontier of New Mexico as far as Texas.

"The following statement, which I owe to the kindness of Mr. Sandford, a partner in the American Fur Company, will further illustrate this subject, by extensive knowledge acquired during several years of travel through the region inhabited by the buffalo:

"The total amount of robes annually traded by ourselves and others, will not be found to differ much from the following statement:—

	Robes.
American Fur Company,	70,000
Hudson's Bay Company,	10,000
All other companies, probably,	10,000
Making a total of	90,000

as an average annual return for the last eight or ten years.

"In the northwest the Hudson's Bay Company purchase from the Indians but a very small number—their only market being Canada, to which the cost of transportation nearly equals the produce of the furs; and it is only within a very recent period that they have received buffalo robes in trade, and, out of the great number of buffalo annually killed throughout the extensive regions inhabited by the Camanches and other kindred tribes, no robes whatever are furnished for trade. During only four months of the year (from November until March) the skins are good for dressing; those obtained in the remaining eight months being valueless to traders, and the hides of bulls are never taken off or dressed as robes at any season. Probably not more than one-third of the skins are taken from the animals killed, even when they are in good condition, the labor of preparing and dressing the robes being very great, and it is seldom that a lodge trades more than twenty skins in a year. It is during the summer months and in the early part of autumn that the greater number of buffalo are killed, and yet at this time a skin is never taken for the purpose of trade.

"From these data, which are certainly limited, and decidedly within bounds, the reader is left to draw his own inference of the immense number annually killed.

"In 1842 I found the Sioux Indians of the Upper Platte *demontes*, as their French traders expressed it, with the failure of the buffalo, and in the following year large villages from the Upper Missouri, came over to the mountains at the heads of the Platte in search of them. The rapidly progressive failure of their principal and almost their only means of subsistence has created great alarm among them, and at this time there are only two modes presented to them by which they see a good prospect for escaping starvation; one of these is to rob the settlements along the frontier of the States; and the other is to form a league between the various tribes of the Sioux nation, the Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, and make war against the Crow nation, in order to take from them their country, which is now the best buffalo country in the West. This plan they have now in consideration, and it would probably be a war of extermination, as the Crows have long been advised of this state of affairs, and say they are perfectly prepared. These are the best warriors in the Rocky Mountains, and are now allied with the Snake Indians; and it is probable that their combination would extend itself to the Utahs, who have long been engaged in war against the Sioux. It is in this section of country that my observation formerly led me to recommend the establishment of a military post.

Comical Grass.—The Abingdon Virginian speaks of a section of the country where the grass is so short from drouth, that the farmers will have to *lather* it before they can cut it!

Germany.

Serious Religious Riots at Leipsic.—Accounts from Germany give a deplorable account of the State of Saxony and other parts of Germany, in consequence of the religious excitement which prevails in that country, and which is every day increasing. On the 12th August a very serious riot broke out at Leipsic, and according to the latest accounts, that city was still in a state of the greatest excitement. On that day Prince John of Saxony, who is a Catholic, the general in commad of the Communial Guards, arrived at Leipsic to review the guards.

An immense crowd of the inhabitants assembled on the occasion who received the Prince on his arrival on the ground with shouts, hooting, and cries of "Viva Rouge," "Viva Robert Blum," and "Down with the Jesuits." The review went off for some time quietly, but again the same shouts and cries renewed, and the people were becoming very riotous. They sang the Luther's Cantique in full chorus, and an appropriate song from Schiller's Rauber. The Cantique was again sung, as well as the songs from Schiller, and a good deal of excitement prevailed. At length some person threw a stone at the windows of the Prince's apartments, and the example was followed by thousands of others. The whole of the windows of the hotel were demolished in a few minutes. Fearing that the guard of honor attending the Prince would not be sufficient to repel an attack if it were attempted, a regiment of infantry, garrisoned in the town, were called out at ten o'clock. Some attempts were made by the troops to disperse the crowds, but finding them ineffectual, orders were given for them to fire. So unexpected was the discharge, that even those who were assisting the authorities to restore order were unable to get out of the way. Upwards of thirty persons were killed and wounded, among whom were two gentlemen in the employment of the Government, an agent of police, and several persons who had taken no part in the riot, and who were walking peaceably in front of the Hotel de Prusse. Nine persons were taken up dead on the spot. The Prince left Leipsic at day-break on the 13th, but even at that hour a great number of the inhabitants were on foot, who hooted him till he was beyond the boundaries of the town. Some additional troops from the neighborhood were brought to Leipsic in the course of the 13th. In passing through the streets they were followed by crowds of students and others, and saluted with the most opprobrious epithets. Those who were killed in the riot were buried with honors; the cortege mustered 20,000 persons. At the funeral of the killed, the municipal guards fraternized with the people. A deputation from the Municipal Council waited on the King. He "was affected to tears. His Majesty said that this event was one of the most cruel trials of his life, and that he was the more grieved that such an event should have occurred in Saxony, and particularly in Leipsic. His Majesty added, that he was the more hurt as the address of the Municipal Council contained passages which seemed to indicate distrust."

Saxony is a Protestant State with a Catholic sovereign, and as Rong claims to be a reforming Catholic, the King's brother has aggravated his personal unpopularity by an action of opposition to Ronge. The spirit which Luther more than three centuries ago evoked is sweeping over the land. The preaching of Ronge is producing results of the most exciting character.

Jersey Ladies Lynching a Widower.—The Mt. Holly Herald relates in a pleasing manner the progress of a widower of its neighborhood in love making. The gay widower, it would seem, divided his affections about equally between three young ladies of his neighborhood, and was not a little puzzled to make a choice between them. He concluded, however, to unbosom himself to the one whom chance might first place within his reach. Having been married twice before, he had not so much as dreamed of a rebuff. This, however, he received from the first, and met with no better success from the other two, to whom successively he tendered his heart and hand. The sequel we give in the language of the Herald. "He was almost frantic with rage, and in order to salve over his mortified pride, circulated stories about the young ladies which did not redound very much to their credit. As soon as they heard of this ungallant mode of taking revenge, they held a council of war, and determined to punish him in such a manner as to make an example of him for his want of proper manly feeling and chivalry. They accordingly armed themselves with large tough birches, and seeing the gentleman passing along the road sallied forth upon him and assailed him with such vigor that he was unable to make any resistance. They scored his back well, and but for the interference of a gentleman, who was attracted by his cries of distress, would not have left an inch of skin in his whole hide. The last we heard of our hero, he was going the rounds of the neighborhood exposing his lacerated back, in the hope of exciting the sympathies of the community, and threatening to bring the matter before Court."

Interesting and Novel.—Some workmen engaged in excavating for the enlargement of the church at Berthiar *en haut*, had in the course of their work to remove several coffins, and while doing so came to one which was found of unusual hardness, and apparently made of strange material. Striking it, it split into pieces and disclosed a body within, in a most perfect state of preservation. The neighbors were summoned to the spot, and the body examined, when it was discovered to be most perfectly petrified! It was at once removed, and placed in a dwelling in the neighborhood, where it still remains and has been seen by some friends of ours. One of the hands is wanting and a part of the neck. A toe and a portion of the nose were either broken off during the first examination of the curiosity by persons striking it, or during the removal. The nails are perfect on the fingers that still remain, but the hair has entirely disappeared. The remains are those of a Mrs. Morrison, who died about twenty years ago, and was buried beneath the floor of the church. A small running stream passed beneath the coffin, and of course to its effects this singular preservation of the corpse and coffin are to be traced.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Fredrica Bremer, the Swedish novelist, who is about to visit this country, is described as follows by a traveller:

"You will not expect to hear that Miss Bremer, a maiden of forty, retains a very large share of youthful bloom; but independently of that, she is really anything but handsome. Her thin wrinkled phisiognomy is, however rendered agreeable by its good humored expression, and her meagre figure has the benefit of a neat, simple style of dress. From the style of her writings I used always to take her to be a governess; and she looks like one. She knows that she is not handsome, and on that account has always refused to have her portrait taken.

Burnt Rhubarb in Diarrhœa.—It may be useful to know the value of burnt rhubarb in diarrhœa. It has been used with the same pleasing effects for more than twenty years. After one or two doses the pains subside, and the bowels return to their natural state. The dose is from five to ten grains. The manner of preparing it is to burn rhubarb powder in an iron pot, stirring it until it blackens; then smother it in a covered jar. It loses two thirds of its weight by incineration. It is nearly tasteless. In no case has it failed where given. It may be given in port wine, milk, and water.

Nail Business.—The amount of nails made in the United States is estimated to be *fifty thousand tons!* Forty thousand casks, or four million pounds of nails are annually made by the Boston Company, at the Mill Dam. Estimating the number of nails at 160 to the pound, the number here made daily, will be about two millions; and estimating this number to be but the 25th part of those made in the United States, *fifty millions* are made, sold, and used every day!

Canada.—*Riots and Sectarian Quarrels.*—A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat furnishes an account of a riot in Montreal on the 1st instant, on which occasion ten thousand persons were present, and the troops were called out to suppress the affray. It arose out of some dispute between the Orangemen and the Catholics.

The Rev. Horrace Greeley.—The N. Y. *True Sun* says that Horrace Greeley, Esq., the Editor of the *Tribune*, as we are informed, officiated on Sunday last, in the Church of the Christian Union, of which Mr. Channing is pastor He made a prayer, gave out the psalms, and delivered a discourse on the subject of social reform.

Bancroft's History of the United States has reached *nine* editions in Paris.

An Expert Executioner.—The Boston Journal recently told a pretty tall story of Sir Everard Digby, who was executed in England for a political offence. After decapitation, the executioner took up his head by the hair, and setting it down on the block, exclaimed, "there is the head of a traitor." The head instantly replied, "that is a lie."

This story reminds us of another, relating to the selection of an executioner by the Dey of Algiers, some fifty years since. It was the custom to make the selections from the prisoners of war, and the office was much sought, as the person selected thus obtained his liberty. On the occasion referred to, there were three candidates, a Frenchman, an Englishman, and an American. The trial of skill was to be made in the public square of Algiers. Three convicts were brought out and placed on the stand, their necks and shoulders made bare, and a red thread drawn about the neck of each to mark the place of decapitation. The Frenchman advanced first, and with a single stroke of the sword, severed the head of his man so near the line, as to call forth the loudest plaudits from the delighted Algerines. The Englishman next came forward, and with inimitable grace and skill, decapitated his subject. The acclamations were loud and long, from every side, and it seemed doubtful, to which of the two, the prize should be awarded, for, that it would be to one or the other of them, did not seem to admit of a question. The American, however, was entitled to a trial, and took his position. When all things were ready, he gave a whisk of the sword, so sudden and so swift that it was hardly observed, and the convict exclaimed, "Ah! you have missed me:" "Have I," says he, "spit then." Leaning forward a little to spit, the head tumbled from the shoulders, and rolled away upon the platform, having been severed with such exceeding niceness, that the subject himself was not aware of it. The whole audience was now silent with astonishment, and the office was awarded to the American.—*Worcester American.*

Self Marriage.—A couple had been living together as man and wife in Philadelphia for some time. The gentleman, perhaps becoming tired of the incumberance, refused to support his reputed wife. She instituted a suit to obtain her share of his worldly substance. The defence was that they were not legally married. It appeared that no clergyman or minister of the law officiated at the marriage ceremony: but that the parties acknowledged themselves man and wife in the presence of witnesses. This Judge Sargent decided to be a legal marriage, and ordered the husband to give security for the payment of $10 per week for the support of his wife. With this decision the husband refused to comply, and was imprisoned for contempt of court. He was subsequently brought before the court, backed by an extraordiny combination of legal talent, on an application for a discharge. But all to no purpose; the judge was inexorable. The decision is not new. This interpretation of the law was established in England many years ago, and a law providing for marriage in this form was adopted in South Carolina in 1709, "in order that none might hindered in so necessary a work, there being no ministers."

Col. Todd, (the U. S. Minister to Russia,) has sent to the National Institute an account of the dead body of Gen. Duke de Croy, which has been preserved 130 years and is still undecayed. He was a Frenchman, in the Russian service, and at his death his creditors forbade the burial of his body until his debts should be paid. It was consequently placed in a dry room of a church, where it was found some thirty years ago, and is yet an object of curiosity.

Painful Death.—Mrs. Mary Easton, of Farmingham, Mass. came to her death in the following manner: About three weeks since, being engaged in doing her usual work, she stuck a pin into her thumb, and then put her hands in cold water, which produced inflammation, which was followed by mortification, causing her death in about 22 days from the time of the accident.

An itinerant lecturer, "down east," always quoted the following couplet from Pope in the following manner:—

'Tis Education forms the common mind,
And with a twig they *drive it in behind!*

☞It is suggested that the only real Simon Pure natives in this country are the *One-idea* Indians.

Business of the M. and I. Rail Road

During the week ending Sept. 13, 1845.

Outward.	*Inward.*
145 Passengers.	173 Passengers.
83,400 lbs Merchandise.	3,527 bush Wheat.
316 bls Salt.	260 " Flaxseed.
13 " Whiskey.	104 " Corn.
7 " Molasses.	770 bls Flour.
2 " Oil.	38 " Whiskey.
6 kegs Powder.	5 " Oil.
10 half bls Beer.	9,760 ft Lumber.
60 bush Stone Coal.	45 cords Wood.
10 Plows.	65 bush Barley.
	8,000 lbs other Freight.
	1 car load Hoop Poles.

The river is still low; a rise of about seven feet, extending but a short distance above Cincinnati having run out,—but few arrivals from Pittsburg or New Orleans. Flour $2 90 to $3 00. Wheat 48 to 50 cts.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—Bacon.—Sales in two lots of 20 bbls com. can. Hams at 8½c and 50 c for bbls; 500 pcs extra cured Hams, can. at 9½c and 50c for bbls—both cash; cks Sides at 7½c and $1.25 for hhds.

Whiskey.—A sale from railroad yesterday of 45 bbl at 18½c; 100 do this morning 15c delivered at river; 50 from river at 19c.

Flour.—A sale of 200 bbls, city mill, this morning at a price not made public.

Cincinnati Prices Current.

Corrected from the Chronicle of September 11.

Flour, city mills, bl	$3.05a3.20	*Oil*, linseed, gall	0.62a0.65
Canal & wagons,	2.90a3.15	*Salt* Kanawha, bush	0.22a0.25
Grain, wheat, bush	0.00a0.50	*Seeds*, flax, bush	0.87a0.00
Corn,	0.33a0.37	Timothy,	2.00a3.00
Oats,	22a0.28	Clover,	4.50a5.00
Hay, loose, ton,	10.00a14.00	*Whiskey*, gall	0.18½a19

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Travelling Agents

For the Weekly and Semi-Weekly State Sentinel,
E. S. Tyler, Benjamin Drum, S. W. Frye.

Volney B. Palmer is our agent for obtaining subscribers and advertisements for the Weekly and Semi-Weekly State Sentinel in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. His offices are southeast corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore; northwest corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia; Tribune buildings, opposite the City Hall, N. York; No. 12 State street, Boston. tf.

Notice.

☞Several of our Produce subscribers who desire to continue the paper must attend to it at once.

☞We desire our subscribers to understand that we invariably discontinue all papers mailed, as soon as their subscriptions expire. This is our *rule* and none should be offended at it.

OFFICIAL LIST OF ESTRAYS.

Adams County.

Taken up by Esaias Dailey of St. Mary's township, Adams county, Indiana, on the 12th day of June, 1845, a sorrel mare, about fifteen hands high, her left hind foot white, and shoes on before, and a small lump under her jaw, and some white hairs on her back, supposed to be 14 or 15 years old, and worth 30 dollars; appraised by Samuel Smith and Alexander Smith, before Justice Peterson.
SAMUEL L. RUGG, Clk.

Blackford County.

Taken up by Joshua Jack, living in Licking township, a bay mare, both hind feet white up to the pastern joint, small saddle mark on the left side of her back, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 4 years old past, and no other marks perceivable; appraised at $28 by Adam Conningham and Aaron McVickar, before John Beath, J. P.

Dearborn County.

Taken up by Benjamin Tibbetts of Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 2d day of October, 1844, a bright gray horse, six or seven years old, 13½ hands high, with three shoes on, no marks or brands perceivable; and appraised at $35 before Justice William Tibbetts.

Taken up by Gershom Dunn of Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 20th day of October, 1844, a bay horse, with a blaze in the face, black mane and tail, shod all round, supposed to be four years old last spring; appraised at $30 before John Shoemake, Esq.

Taken up by David Nevitt of Lawrenceburgh township, Dearborn county, Ind., on the 10th day of August, 1844, an estray mare, with a star in forehead, right hind foot white, some saddle marks, about 14 hands high, no marks or brands perceivable, supposed to be five years old; appraised at $25 before Jeremiah Crosby, President of the Select Council of the town of Lawrenceburgh.

Taken up by William Wells of Miller township, Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 2d day of January, 1845, one dark bay horse, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old, a small star in her face, some gray hairs on her neck supposed to be made by the collar, 15½ hands high, with white on the left hind foot, black mane and tail; appraised at $35 by Ezkiel M. Knapp, Esq.

Taken up by Solomon Stone of Kelso township, Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 22d day of May, 1845, a black horse, 16 hands high, with four white legs, a star on the forehead, long switch tail, and thin mane, had on the off fore hoof when taken up one half shoe steel toed, a little hip-shot and broken winded, supposed to be seven years old, no other marks or brands perceivable; appraised at $35 before Justice Mahoney.

Taken up by Isaac Vannsdale of Miller township, Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 23d day of July, 1845, a bay mare, supposed to be five years old last spring, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, her near hind foot white about half to her pastern joints, and the off foot white on the near side, puffs on the hind legs, the appearance of wind galls or spavin, no other marks or brands perceivable; appraised at $30; also a bay filley, supposed to be one year old last spring, black mane and tail, near hind foot white; appraised at $10 before Harrison Dawson, Esq.

Taken up by William Barton of Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 1st day of August, 1845, a dark bay filley, two years old last spring, mane, tail and legs black, no other marks or brands perceivable; appraised at $25 before William Tibbetts, Esq.
Aug. 26, 1845. WILLIAM V. CHEEK, Clk.

Daviess County.

Taken up by Gilbert Patterson, Jr. in Van Buren township, Daviess county, Indiana, on the 15th day of Aug. 1845, a dark bay horse, supposed to be 4 years old last spring, black mane and tail, a star in forehead, white hind foot, a small lump on his left hip, no other marks or brands perceivable; appraised at $35 by Isaac I. Parsons and Bryson McBride before Justice Francis Williams, on the 15th day of August, 1845.
JOHN VAN TREES, Clk.

Fulton County.

Taken up by Joseph Sippy of Henry township, on 8th day of July, 1845, one bright bay mare, supposed to be 6 or 7 years old, about 14 hands high, heavy black mane and tail, mane falls on the left side of the neck, star in the forehead, no other marks or brands perceivable; appraised at $35 by Thomas K. Clifton and John Stayton, on the 17th of July, 1845, before James R. Davis, Esq.
L. N. BOGARTH, Clk.
Rochester, Aug. 23, 1845.

Franklin County.

Taken up by James A. Bird of Brookville township, on the 30th June, A. D. 1845, an estray black mare, supposed to be three years old last spring, about 14½ hands high, no marks, brands or blemishes perceivable; appraised to $25 by Joseph Wynn and Lot Hockenberry on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1845.
J. M. JOHNSTON, Clk.
By J. H. SHIRK, Dep.

Floyd County.

Taken up by E. G. Danforth at Mooresville, in Lafayette township, on the 11th of August, one mare and colt, bay mare, left hind foot white, about 11 years old, valued at $20; colt one year old, sorrel, left hind foot white, stud, and valued at $20; appraised before Justice Gresham 25th Aug. 1845. GEO. LYMAN, Dep. Clk.
Sept. 3, 1845.

Hendricks County.

Taken up by Jehue Emmons, living in Eel River township, Hendricks county, Indiana, one pied horse, three years old last spring, about 14 hands high; appraised to $25 by John Craig and Nelson Zimmerman.

Taken up by Abraham West, living in Clay township, Hendricks county, Indiana, 25 head of sheep, various colors, marked with a crop and hole in the right ear; appraised to $35 by Joshua Tickett and Edward B. Estes. J. D. FARKER, Clk.

Jay County.

Taken up by C. J. Timberlake of Green township, an estray mare, color flea-bitten gray, scar on the right fore foot, scar on the right hip, (the hind part,) some saddle and collar marks, near knee swelled some, supposed to be 12 years old, about 15 hands high, natural trotter; appraised at $30 this 25th day of July, 1845, by Jonathan Swallow and Nathan Perry, before Justice Greenberg Coffin.

Also, by Joseph Paxon of Penn township, on the 26th day of July, a black mare, left hind foot some white, small white spot on the side of the neck, right side under the mane, white spot on the right hip, some saddle marks on both sides near the backbone, supposed to be 12 or 14 years old; appraised to $27 by E. G. Davis and James A. Siliven before Justice Davis.

Also, by R. W. Lewis of Wayne township, on the 26th day of July, a brown horse, four years old, fourteen hands high, black mane and tail, some collar marks, a small white spot in the forehead; appraised at $26 50 by Ammon Cook and Frederick White before Justice Swaim.
BENJAMIN W. HAWKINS, Clk.
Sept. 24, 1845.

Laporte County.

Taken up by James F. Enoss of Wills township, one bay horse, with a small star in his forehead, and a small lump on each side of his [illegible], about 14 hands high, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old; appraised at $40 by Miles Winchester and William Worthington before John Hefner, J. P. WM. HAWKINS, Clk.

Taken up by Samuel Smith of Pleasant township, Laporte county, a dark gray horse colt, 4 years old last spring, 13 or 14 hands high, no marks or brands perceivable; appraised at 30 dollars before George S. McCollom, J. P. Attest, WM. HAWKINS, Clk.
Aug. 11, 1845.

Marion County.

Taken up by Clement Perry living in Franklin township, Marion county, Ia., on the 9th July, 1845, two dark bay mares, one supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, 15 hands and upwards high, a star in her forehead, a lump on each side of her belly, a little white on her right hind foot; the other supposed to be 7 or 8 years old, right hip knocked down, right hind foot white, about 15½ hands high, both bare-footed; appraised to 20 dollars and the other 25 dollars by Daniel McMullen and Daniel Perry, July 23, 1845, before Esquire Benj. Morgan.
Attest, R. B. DUNCAN, Clk.

Madison County.

Taken up by William White living in Jackson township, Madison county, Indiana, on the 9th day of July, 1845, the following described estrays, to-wit: a bay gelding horse, has a star in his forehead, both hind legs white up above the pastern joints, some small white specks on the back supposed to be saddle marks, supposed to be 4 years old past, and near 15 hands high, with a bridle on, with a small flat bell, the collar, (supposed to be an old stirrup leather,) goes through a loop in the bell, fastened on with a stirrup buckle; appraised to $30 by John Hushaw and Moses McCord, before John N. Berreman, J. P. Attest, JAS. HAZLETT, Clk.

Miami County.

Taken up by Henry Dwire in Washington township, on the 13th of July, 1845, a roan horse, with black mane and tail, a few white hairs in the forehead, some saddle marks on each side; appraised at 25 dollars before Daniel Jaggart, Esq.

Taken up by Samuel L. Black in Penn township, on the 26th July, 1845, a bay mare, with black mane and tail, right hind foot white, some white on the back part of the left fore foot, and a few white hairs in forehead, 15½ hands high, supposed to be five years old; appraised at 40 dollars before Chandler C. Moore, Esq.
Attest, BENJ. H. SCOTT, Clk.

Noble County.

Taken up by Salmon Wedge of Noble township, Noble county, Ia., a gray horse, 14 hands high, long mane and tail, with white face, [illegible] to be classed a pony horse, supposed to be 4 years old; was appraised at 25 dollars before Justice Thomas Smith, Sept. 3, 1845. WILLIAM F. ENGELS, Clk.

Taken up by Conrad Cramer of Swan township, Noble county, Ia., a sorrel mare, with three white feet, blind in the right eye, with some marks of harness, about 14 hands high, 15 years old; appraised at 15 dollars before Justice A. M. Gifford, Sept. 3, 1845.
WILLIAM F. ENGELS, Clk.

Posey County.

Taken up by William J. L. Noel living in Lynn township, Posey county, Ia., a sorrel mare, with a small blaze in her forehead, supposed to be 4 years old next spring, about 14 hands high, no other marks or brands perceivable; appraised to fifteen dollars by Isaac White and Andrew Noel, before J. Serner, J. P. T. NELSON, Clk.

Putnam County.

Taken up on July 18, by Thomas Batman of Franklin township, two estrays, one a gray horse, supposed to be nine or ten years old, fifteen hands high; the other a brown mare, supposed to be six or seven years old, supposed to be 16½ hands high, a spot on the right hip supposed to be made by a knot on the hock joint of the right hind leg supposed to be caused by a cut; appraised at [illegible], before Justice Thomas Miller.

By Russell M. Tatman of Clinton township, a bright bay mare, supposed to be four years old last spring, left hind foot white nearly up to her pastern joint; appraised at $25 on June 23, before Justice James Johnson.

By William K. Watkins of Washington township, an estray mare, six years old, a star in her forehead, right hind foot white, a [illegible]; appraised at $20 on Aug. 16, before Justice [illegible].

By John M. Williams of Madison township, on Aug. 19, one sorrel mare, supposed to be three years old, the right hind foot white up to the pastern joint; appraised at $25 before Justice Samuel Adams.

By Garret Hendricks of Russell township, one black mare, with some white in her forehead, [illegible] shoulder, the end of her tail cut off, about fourteen hands high, four years old last spring; appraised at $29 on Aug. 18, before Justice John [illegible].
Sept. 1. WILL. S. TOWNSEND, Clk.

Richardville County.

Taken up by Ezekiel Dicks living in Monroe township, Richardville county, Ia., on the 4th day of Aug., 1845, one estray mare, supposed to be nine years old, blaze in the face, some collar marks, all four feet white about half way up to the knees, a small wart in the right ear, and also some saddle marks, fifteen hands high, valued at $22; no other marks or brands perceivable. FRANKLIN S. PRICE, Clk.
Aug. 23, 1845.

Shelby County.

Taken up by Willard Low living in Moral township, Shelby county, Ia., on the 31st day of July, 1845, a bay horse, with the left hind foot ——, 15½ hands high, four years old last spring; appraised to $35; also, one bay mare, with a small star in her forehead, two lumps on her back caused by the saddle, the right hind foot white, lame in the left fore foot, fourteen hands high, about fifteen years old: appraised to $12 before Justice Lewis J. Reeves.
J. VERNON, Clk.

Tippecanoe County.

Taken up by James Harvey living in Jackson township, Tippecanoe county, Ia., on the 25th day of August, 1845, one three year old light bay horse, black mane and tail, black legs, with white hind feet; appraised at $40 by Jas. Price and David Shea, before Joseph Hareiton, J. P.
MARK JONES, Clk.
By D. E. Crane, Dep.

Washington County.

Taken up by Joseph Reid in Franklin township, in said county, a yellow bay horse, with black mane and tail, with a star and snip in his face, the right hind foot white up to the pastern joint, 14½ hands high, supposed to be four years old last spring, no other marks or brands perceivable; appraised to $40 before Absalom Garrison, J. P. July 3, 1845.

Taken up by Jacob W. Lemon, on the 23d day of July, 1845, living in Vernon township, in said county, at Claysville, a bay mare, fifteen hands high, blaze face, shod before, five years old, has the big head; appraised to $37 before Justice Richard Rubison, on the 5th day of Aug., 1845.
Attest, W. C. D. PAUW, Clk.

White County.

Taken up by Webb J. Lucy of Jackson township, White county, Ia., a bay mare, about 4 years old last spring, a small star in the forehead, left hind foot white, about 14½ hands high; appraised to 30 dollars by John Morris and James Nutt; certified Aug. 8, 1845, by F. J. Heiman, Esq.
Aug. 15, 1845. WILLIAM SILL, Clk.

WAR DECLARED

Against all kinds of shop-worn, half-made, hen-skin BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE subscriber has now in his employ the very best workmen the country affords, and has on hand a large quantity of the finest stock of *Leather* selected by himself expressly for this market. He will now manufacture *Boots and Shoes of every description* and style, warranted *to perform well*, and at such prices as cannot fail to suit. He particularly desires

The Attention of the Ladies,

as he is determined that none of the common *paper concerns*, so much puffed, shall begin to match with his, either in softness, durability, style or cheapness. As they value their lives, health and appearance, he advises, at this season of the year especially, that they be neat and comfortable *under foot*. They shall certainly be suited in every respect.

Persons *preferring* imported Boots and Shoes, are informed that he has on hand an extensive assortment, selected by himself; and being practically familiar with the business, all may rest assured that he has *none* that he cannot recommend as superior to those generally sold. All desirous to be pleased in bargains, are invited to give him a call. He is still at the old stand opposite Washington Hall, two doors west of Tomlinson's Drug Store, ready to wait on and suit his customers. Don't forget his low prices. 32 y A. KNODLE.

AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL.

THIS Journal contains extensive tables showing the length, cost, income, dividends, &c. of most of the *American and English* Rail Roads and Canals; also the most recent accounts of important improvements in the construction and management of Rail Roads and Rail Road Machinery. It will be found useful to *Engineers, Directors and Stockholders* of Rail Roads, who should all be familiar, as well with what is passing abroad as at home, in relation to this rapidly advancing cause.

The Rail Road Journal is published *once a week*, in quarto form, 16 pages at *Three Dollars a year in advance.*

Advertisements, of *Rail Roads, Steamboats, and Rail Road Machinery*, Lettings of Contracts on Public Works, Hotels, &c. will be inserted at reasonable rates.

Volumes for *previous* years may be had if desired. For 1843, 1844, bound for $4, and the present year, included for $6. Letters will be promptly attended to, if addressed to D. K. MINOR, No. 23 Chambers street, New York. 32 tf

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE Treasurer and Collector of Johnson County, hereby gives notice, that the Duplicate for the present year is now in his hands, the amount of taxes charged for the year, 1845, on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property, is, for State purposes, twenty one cents and seven mills; for County purposes, twelve and one half cents; for Road purposes, six cents; on each poll, for State purposes, fifty cents, and for County purposes, fifty cents.

For the purpose of receiving taxes he will attend at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships in said county, on the following days, viz:

At Hensley Township,	on	Monday the 15th September.	
" Union,	"	Tuesday the 16th	"
" White River,	"	Wednesday the 17th	"
" Pleasant,	"	Thursday the 18th	"
" Clark,	"	Friday the 19th	"
" Franklin,	"	Monday the 22d	"
" Blue River,	"	Friday the 26th	"
" Nineveh,	"	Saturday the 27th	"

He will also attend at his office in Franklin except when absent in the several townships until the first day of January next.

Each person owing road tax must produce the Supervisor's receipt in full for his State and County tax.

29-6w WM. BRIDGES, Treasurer and Collector, J. C.

NOTICE.

Boone County Taxes for 1845.

THE Treasurer and Collector of Boone county hereby gives notice, that the Duplicate for the present year is now in his hands. The amount of Taxes charged for the year 1845, on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property, is, for State purposes, twenty one cents and seven mills; for County purposes, twenty cents; for Road purposes, ten cents: on each poll, for state purposes, fifty cents, for County purposes, fifty cents.

For the purpose of receiving taxes, he will attend at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships in said county, on the following days, to wit:

In Marion Township,	on	Thursday, the 18th day of September, 1845.			
Clinton,	"	Friday,	19th	"	"
Centre,	"	Saturday,	20th	"	"
Washington,	"	Monday,	22d	"	"
Sugar Creek,	"	Tuesday,	23d	"	"
Jefferson,	"	Wednesday,	24th	"	"
Perry,	"	Thursday,	25th	"	"
Eagle,	"	Friday,	26th	"	"
Union,	"	Saturday,	27th	"	"
Harrison,	"	Monday,	29th	"	"
Jackson,	"	Tuesday,	30th	"	"

He will also attend at his office in Lebanon, except when absent in the several townships until the first day of January next.

Each person owing road tax must produce the Supervisor's receipt in full for his State and County Taxes.

J. T. McLAUGHLIN, Treasurer and Collector of Boone County.
Lebanon, August 14, 1845. 29-6w

State of Indiana---Marion County.

In the Marion Circuit Court.

Henry P. Todd, Administrator of Israel Phillips, vs. Frances Phillips, [illegible] — *Petition for sale of Real Estate, &c.*

ISRAEL Phillips, [illegible] the Estate of Israel Phillips, deceased, [illegible] will take notice that on the 8th day of the August term, 1845, [illegible] petition in the Marion Circuit Court, [illegible] of certain real estate belonging to said Israel Phillips, deceased, [illegible] for the payment of debts [illegible] second Monday in October next [illegible].
Attest, R. B. DUNCAN, Clk.

State of Indiana---Johnson County.

In the Johnson Circuit Court.

Levi Townsend vs. Abigail Mellon, Nancy Hughes, [illegible] Mary Mellon and Martha Mellon.

COMES now the complainant by H. Hicks, his solicitor, and shows to the satisfaction of the court that the process has been returned [illegible] that the said Mary Mellon and Martha Mellon [illegible] the State of Indiana [illegible].

By order of the Court. Attest, ISAAC JONES, Clk.
August 13, 1845. By R. S. [illegible], Dep.

Territory of Wisconsin---Milwaukee County.

Before the Hon. A. G. Miller, in the District Court.

IN the matter of the petition of John B. Myers, an insolvent debtor, [illegible] Budget & Walker, solicitors [illegible] before the said Judge, at [illegible] Milwaukee [illegible] published in the Wisconsin Argus [illegible] Madison, W. T. and Indiana Sentinel, published at Indianapolis [illegible].
By the Court. [illegible] 29-10w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, in the town of Brownsburgh, Hendricks county, Indiana, on Wednesday, the 29th of October next, [illegible] the southwest quarter of section [illegible] township 16 north of range 2 east [illegible] Also, on Thursday, the 30th of October next, at the town of Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana, [illegible] range one east, lying near the said town of Lebanon.
Terms—One fourth of the purchase money in hand, [illegible] annual payments.
WM. S. GALEY, JOHN WILSON, Trustees for W. W. Galey.
August 27, 1845.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of [illegible] Mitchell, late of Marion county, deceased. [illegible]
September 11, 1845. MARGARET MITCHELL, [illegible]
30-3w

A. J. STEVENS. JAMES HUGHES.

STEVENS & HUGHES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, *BEDFORD, IND.*

DOCTOR EVANS.

OFFICE over Miller's Hat Store, 2d door east of Washington Hall. 8w y