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.

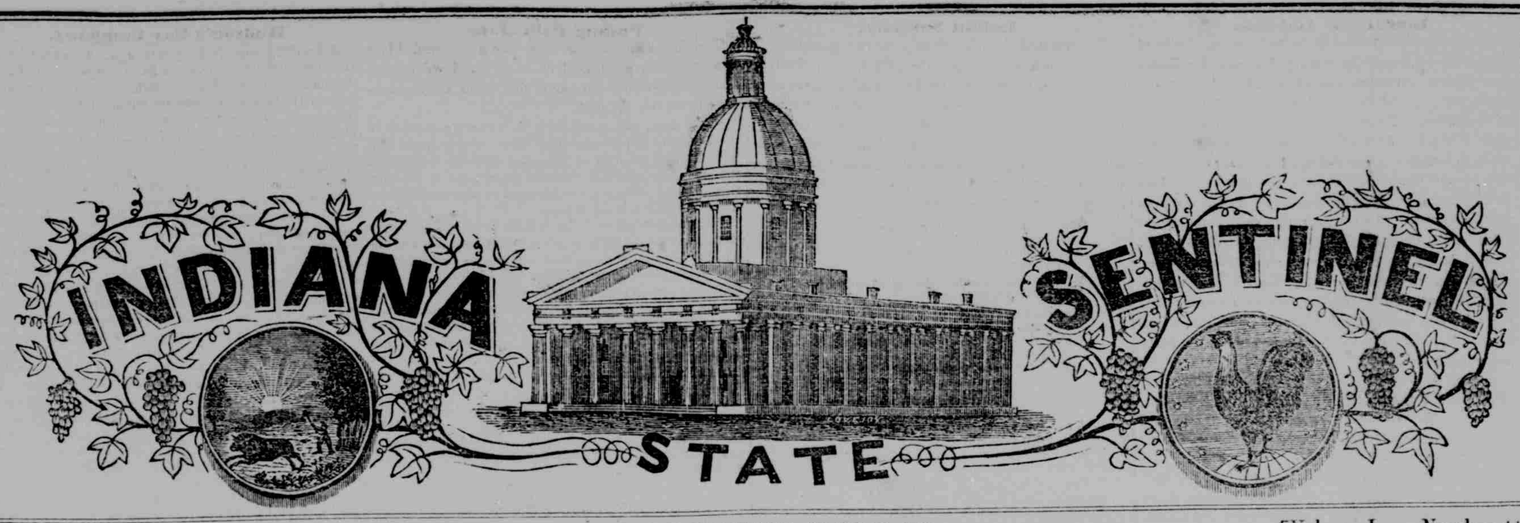
$1 in advance will pay for six months.
$5 will pay for three copies one year.

*** 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, November 1, 1845.] **SEMI-WEEKLY.** [Volume I.....Number 44.

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.

Popular Fallacies.

BY CHARLES LAMB.

That you must love me and love my dog.

'Good sir, or madam—as it may be—we most willingly embrace the offer of your friendship. We have long known your excellent qualities. We have wished to have you nearer to us; to hold you within the very innermost fold of our heart. We can have no reserve towards a person of your open and noble nature. The frankness of your humor suits us exactly. We have been long looking for such a friend. Quick—let us disburthen our troubles into each other's bosoms—let us make our single joys shine by reduplication—But, *yap, yap, yap!* what is this confounded cur! he has fastened his tooth, which is none of the bluntest, just in the fleshy part of my leg.'

'It is my dog, sir. You must love him for my sake. Here, Test—Test—Test!

'But he has bitten me.'

'Ay, that he is apt to do, till you are better acquainted with him. I have had him three years. He never bites me.'

Yap, yap, yap—'He is at it again.'

'Oh, sir, you must not kick him. He does not like to be kicked. I expect my dog to be treated with all the respect due to myself.'

'But do you always take him out with you, when you go a friendship-hunting?'

'Invariably. 'Tis the sweetest, prettiest, best-conditioned animal! I call him my *test*—the touchstone by which to try a friend. No one can properly, be said to love me, who does not love him.'

'Excuse us, dear sir—or madam, aforesaid—if, upon further consideration, we are obliged to decline the otherwise invaluable offer of your friendship. We do not like dogs.'

'Mighty well, sir—you know the conditions—you may have worse offers. Come along, *Test*.'

The above dialogue is not so imaginary, but that, in the intercourse of life, we have had frequent occasions of breaking off an agreeable intimacy by reason of these canine appendages. They do not always come in the shape of dogs; they sometimes wear the most plausible and human character of kinsfolk, near acquaintances, my friend's friend, his partner, his wife, or his children. We could never yet form a friendship—not to speak of more delicate correspondence—however much to our taste, without the intervention of some third anomaly, some impertinent clog affixed to the relation—the understood *deg* in the proverb. The good things of life are not to be had singly, but come to us with a mixture; like a school-boy's holiday, with a task affixed to the tail of it. What a delightful companion is ****, if he did not always bring his tall cousin with him! He seems to grow with him; like some of those double births which we remember to have read of, with such wonder and delight, in the old 'Athenian Oracle,' where Swift commenced author by writing Pindaric Odes (what a beginning for him!) upon Sir William Temple. There is the picture of the brother, with a little brother peeping out at his shoulder; a species of fraternity, which we have no name of kin close enough to comprehend. When *** comes, polking in head and shoulder into your room, as if to feel his entry, you think, surely you have now got him to yourself—what a three hour's chat we shall have!—but ever in the haunch of him, and before his diffident body is well disclosed in your apartment, appears the haunting shadow of his cousin, ever-peering his modest kinsman, and sure to overlay the expected good talk with his insufferable procerity of stature, and uncorresponding dwarfishness of observation. Misfortunes seldom come alone. 'Tis hard when blessings come accompanied. Cannot we like Sempronia, without sitting down to chess with her eternal brother? or know Sulpicia, without knowing all the round of her card-playing relations? Must my friend's brethren of necessity be mine also? Must we be hand and glove with Dick Selby, the parson, or Jack Selby, the calico-printer, because W. S., who is neither, but a ripe wit and critic, has the misfortune to claim a common parentage with them! Let him lay down his brothers; and 'tis odds but he will cast him in a pair of ours (we have a superflux) to balance the concession. Let F. H. lay down his garrulous uncle; and Honorius dismiss his vapid wife, and superfluous establishment of six boys; things between boy and manhood—too ripe for play, too raw for conversation—that come in, impudently staring their father's old friend out of countenance; and will neither aid, nor let alone, the conference; that we may once more meet upon equal terms, as we were wont to do in the disengaged state of bachelorhood.

It is well if your friend or mistress be content with these canicular probations. Few young ladies but in this sense keep a dog. But when Rutilia hounds at you her tiger aunt; or Respina expects you to cherish and fondle her viper sister, whom she has preposterously taken into her bosom, to try stinging conclusions upon your constancy; they must not complain if the house be rather thin of suitors. Scylla must have broken off many excellent matches in her time, if she insisted upon all that loved her, loving her dogs also.

An excellent story to this moral is told of Merry, of Della Cruscan memory. In tender youth he loved and courted a modest appanage to the Opera—in truth a dancer—who had won him by the artless contrast between her manners and situation. She seemed to him a native violet, that had been transplanted by some rude accident into that exotic and artificial hot-bed. Nor, in truth, was she less genuine and sincere than she appeared to him. He wooed and won his flower. Only for appearance' sake, and for due honor to the bride's relations, she craved that she might have the attendance of her friends and kindred at the approaching solemnity. The request was too amiable not to be conceded: and in this solicitude for conciliating the good-will of mere relations, he found a presage of her superior attentions to himself, when the golden shaft should have 'killed the flock of all affections else.' The morning came; and the Star and Garter, Richmond—the place appointed for the breakfasting—accompanied with one English friend, he impatiently awaited what reinforcements the bride should bring to grace the ceremony. A rich muster she had made. They came in six coaches—the whole corps du ballet—French, Italian, men and women. Monsieur de B., the famous *pirouetter* of the day, led his fair spouse, but craggy, from the banks of the Seine. The Prima Donna had sent her excuse. But the first and second Buffa were there; and Signor Sc—, and Signora Ch—, and Madame V—, with a countless cavalcade besides of chorusers, figurantes! at the sight of whom Merry afterwards declared, that "then for the first time it struck him seriously, that he was about to marry—a dancer." But there was no help for it. Besides, it was her day; these were, in fact, her friends and kinsfolk. The assemblage, though whimsical, was all very natural. But when the bride—handing out of the last coach a still more extraordinary figure than the rest, presented to him as her *father*—the gentleman that was to *give her away*—no less a person than Signor Delpini himself—with a sort of pride, as much as to say, See what I have brought to do us honor!—the thought of so extraordinary a paternity quite overcame him; and slipping away under some pretence from the bride and her motley adherents, poor Merry took horse from the backyard to the nearest sea-coast, from which, shipping himself to America, he shortly afterwards consoled himself with a more congenial match in the person of Miss Brunton; relieved from his intended clown father, and a bevy of painted buffas for bridemaids.

The Fugitives from the Waxhaws.

The *Union* publishes a very interesting paper from a gentleman of North Carolina, whom it vouches for as a gentleman of high intelligence and taste, relating some conversations about revolutionary men and things, with an old lady of that State, aged *eighty-five*, who is called "Aunt Suzy." The following extract will sufficently recommend itself to our readers without further preface:

Upon one occasion, when she was indisposed, I recommended the use of rice boiled in milk, as a diet well adapted to her age and complaint. At the same time mentioned an anecdote I had heard—that when General Jackson was in Philadelphia, he sat down with a large company to a sumptuous dinner provided for him, and occasioned some surprise and delay by unexpectedly asking for boiled rice and milk.

From this observation I derived the following account of

THE FUGITIVES FROM THE WAXHAWS.

"Ande Jackson!" cried the old lady; oh! I mind Ande Jackson well; and I have no doubt he would mind me, too!"

"He and his mother, (Aunt Betty, we called her—her name was Elizabeth,) her sister and brother-in-law, (John McKamy,) and a black girl, named Charlotte, with several horses, fled before the British, from the Waxhaws, and came to reside at my father's house. They told us they just came in to stay under our roof; and we just told them to stay.

"My husband was in arms; and we all foregathered at my father's for convenience. Ande Jackson and his mother came up from the Waxhaws about six weeks before the British came to Charlotte. The old woman lamented very much, every now and then, about things being left in such desolation at home. She acknowledged she did think of the leeks and onions of Egypt!

"She was a fresh-looking, fair-haired, very conversive old Irish lady, at a dreadful enmity with the Indians! I thought her eldest son was killed by them. They did lament about their son and brother. They took great spells of mourning about him. Ande was her youngest child. He was a tall young fellow, about eleven or twelve years of age. He was a lank, leaning-forward fellow, tall of his age, and a poor, gripy-looking fellow; but with a large forehead, and big eyes. He never was pretty, but there was something very agreeable about him. I thought him a mighty good boy—very cheerful, observing, and trying to improve.

"Ande was dressed in homespun, like we all were. They did go in coarse fare during the revolution, but, indeed, one man then, was worth two men now, generally speaking.

"They were healthful, unlearned men; but there are some much more ignorant now!

"I would have broke my heart if I had not known how to read. It is a terrible loss not to know how to read. It is a comfort to me this day, as it was then.

"Ande was an independent boy in his manner, and had good sense. I considered he would make a fine man then.

"But dear me! I have heard stories enough of Ande Jackson to fill a book; but I never liked to believe them, for he was a good boy! and very fond of his mother!

"His mother could not be idle. She could spin flax beautiful. We had no cotton then. She was the busiest that could be, as if she was working for wages; but there was no price nor charge, either upon work or victuals in those days.

"Every one did whatever they could turn their hand to. She spun us heddle-yarn for weaving cloth, and the best and finest I ever saw.

"They were anxious about home—I mean she was. He never fretted—was quite happy, like another boy. His mother moaned about home, as any other old body would; but whiles, she would be very cheerful.

"It was a time of great trials.

"She did think a dreadful deal of that son Ande, who was her all!

"Ande and I tended the farm. His mother allowed him to work at every thing he would, and he was very willing.

"We had a large new field, just cleared, planted in corn and pumpkins. Ande and I had the greatest time to keep up the fences, to keep the hogs out.

"For the horsemen—the flying infantry, as they were called—were always riding about, and would throw down the fences, without ever stopping to put them up again.

"They would never go round a rod—being always in a hurry!

"Ande would cut up pumpkins and feed the cow; and he liked to look at her eating! We fed her beautifully, and she gave plenty of milk.

"The Jacksons had rode up on horses that were kept in a back pasture field, well out of sight.

"Ande made low bows and arrows, and shot birds about. There were many birds about in those days—snipes, partridges, and wild turkeys. He had a great idea of some military business.

"I like to see a big forehead and large eyes when I want to see a martial man.

"Ande could not well be idle. He used to carry my baby about, and nurse it bravely. He was very willing to do so.

"It was in peach and watermelon time they were here. We got a good deal of support out of the corn field. We were well off. We were not very nice. Our wants were not so many, and were the easier supplied.

"We had continental and convention money plenty; it was very light. Some of the big folk sued their own paper for small sums, for change, payable in one year; but a great deal of it never came back to be paid. People were not anxious about money. Money was a small matter in those days. Nothing attracted their attention but liberty. That was their whole object.

"My biggest brothers had gone to the war. My husband was in the army: and I had my first baby in my arms. My mother was heavy footed at the time—far gone with her last infant; but she could take care of my child.

"Ande and I spread flax, watered, and gathered it. We had no cotton at all. He and I packed away the flax in the loft.

"The people hided all their boys, for fear the British would take them off. The men were all gone to the army; and even the women into remote settlements, to be out of the way of the British—such a character had come from the lower country of their outrageous acts.

"I had no idea of going away. I never was afraid, thank God! My mother was too heavy-footed to go, and I had to stay with her.

"But the British were often sore belied, in my notion. It was the tories did the most villainy.

"The Hessians were exactly heathens! The British told them they must fight to the death; for, if the Americans took them prisoner, they would eat them!

"But it must be said to the credit of the Americans, they never abused a prisoner yet—unless it was now and then to tar and feather a tory. This neither broke their bones, nor scalded their heads, but kept them busy getting it off them; and I thought no harm of that at all.

"The Jacksons got round and went home behind the British, as they came to Charlotte."

* * * * * * * *

Aunt Suzy lives in the very field from which she and "Ande" gathered the pumpkins. There is not a pane of glass in her log cabin; and in all weather, when she is at home, one of the doors is open. She is active, frugal, cheerful, and happy, and takes a hearty interest in every thing of public or private importance.

In her costume, she exhibits the character of the olden time. The mode in which she hitches up her dress behind, to avoid the mud, is more attractive to me than a permanent bustle. There is honesty in the patch of her scarlet petticoat, and thrift in the way in which the gown is drawn through the pocket holes. The walls and shelves of her house are ornamented with dresses of her own making; and the only approach to change I observed, was a stamped border upon one of her flannel under dresses, which she laughed at, and said had been done to encourage some wandering calico printer!

The pig she saved from the snow storm has grown up to be a greedy sow; and, as the old lady was carrying a piggin of swill through the bars, the impatient creature knocked her down, and seriously injured her. But her constitution is so good, she recovered rapidly, and she thinks some even begrudge her good health. Children take to her intuitively, and no greater treat can be offered to mine than a visit to Aunt Suzy.

From the Anthologia Germanica in the Dublin University Magazine for September.

The Midnight Review.

BY BARON ZEDLITZ.

When midnight's hour is come,
The Drummer forsakes his tomb,
And marches, beating his phantom-drum,
To and fro through the ghastly gloom.

He plies the drumsticks twain,
With fleshless fingers pale,
And beats, and beats again, and again,
A long and dreary Reveil!

Like the voice of abysmal waves,
Resounds it's unearthly tone,
Till the dead old soldiers, long in their graves,
Awaken through every zone.

And the Slain in the land of the Hun,
And the frozen in the icy North,
And those who under the burning sun
Of Italy sleep, come forth.

And they whose bones longwhile
Lie bleaching in Syrian sands,
And the slumberers under the reeds of the Nile,
Arise, with arms in their hands.

And at Midnight, in his shroud,
The Trumpeter leaves his tomb,
And blows a blast, long, deep and loud,
As he rides through the ghastly gloom.

And the yellow moonlight shines
On the old imperial Dragoons;
And the Cuirassiers they form in lines.
And the Carbineers in platoons.

At a signal the ranks unsheath
Their weapons in rear and van;
But they scarcely appear to speak or breathe,
And their features are sad and wan.

And when Midnight robes the sky,
The Emperor leaves his tomb,
And rides along, surrounded by
His shadowy Staff, through the gloom.

A silver star so bright
Is glittering on his breast;
In a uniform of blue and white,
And a grey sitting-frock he is dressed.

The moonbeams shine afar
On the various marshalled groups,
As the Man with the glittering silver star
Proceeds to review his troops.

And the dead battalions all
Go again through their exercise,
Till the moon withdraws, and a gloomier pall
Of blackness wraps the skies.

Then around their Chief once more
The Generals and Marshals throng;
And he whispers a word oft heard before
In the ears of his Aid-de-camp.

In files the troops advance,
And then are no longer seen.
The challenging watchword given is "France!"
The answer is "St. Helene!"

And this is the Grand Review
Which at midnight on the worlds,
If popular tales may pass for true,
The buried Emperor holds.

Hymn.

BY HOWE.

Come ye signers, proud and lowly,
Rich and ragged, lean and fat,
Come and fork o'er what you owe me
For the Dollar Democrat!

The Parson's anxious to receive it,
Ah! he sadly needs the chink,
Every dollar bright, believe it,
Due for paper, rent and ink.

Pray don't hesitate, ye signers!
Of the Printer's pittance think—
Send, O send the silver shiners!
Quickly, Cash us, or we sink!

☞During the singing of the hymn, the deacons will please hand round their hats.—*Selah.*

The Hoosier Gal.

The heart proclaimed her peerless, and her eye
Beamed forth the hues of a bright summer sky;
Her cheek, in tint, outvied the fairest rose,
And, oh! how beauteous was her raven hair;
Each glance would ever some sweet charm disclose,
As if the partial gods had heaped them there;
I long besought her, fondly to be mine—
A thoughtful shade was seen her face to cross,
As if she dwelt on all she must resign,
And then she murmur'd, "Well I will, old Hoss!"

PUPPIES, LOOK OUT!—Hear what Digby (of Boston) says about the New York dog law:

The Aldermen decided
To have at the city's charge
Board and residence provided
For all puppies found at large.

If they bring about the measure,
And accomplish what they say,
Then ladies may, with pleasure,
Once more promenade Broadway.

WINTER SCRAP.—The following quaint epitaph was written on the tombstone of a youth at Frith, in Derbyshire, England. The comparison is seasonable:

"Our life is but a winter's day,
Some only breakfast, and away!
Others to dinner stay and are full fed:
The oldest man but sups and goes to bed!
Large is his debt, who lingers out the day;
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay!"

POP HIM UNDER.

"'Tis rich old Hunks's burial day,
And friends have round him swarm'd—
How joyfully his heirs will play
At funerals performed!
For they've no fears of fond hearts breaking
At such 'a pleasant *undertaking*.'"

The night mare is now politely termed "the nocturnal horse of the feminine gender."

Proposals for American Water-rotted Hemp.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, &c.
4th October, 1845.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for hemp," will be received at this bureau until the 15th December next, for delivering one hundred and fifty tons of *American water-rotted hemp*, at such storehouse in each of the cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and St. Louis, in Missouri, as may be designated by the United States hemp agent at those places; the deliveries to be made between the first day of March and the first day of July, 1846, and accompanied by satisfactory evidence that it has been water-rotted in the usual manner.

The hemp must be thoroughly dressed, cleaned, free from shivers, and must not lose more than sixteen per cent of tow and waste when hatchelled, to the satisfaction of the inspectors, ready for spinning. Its strength must be such, that a rope of one and three-fourths of an inch in circumference, made from twenty one yarns, as prepared and tested by the inspectors, or by their direction, will bear at least four thousand two hundred pounds; and its length, color, and other properties, must be entirely satisfactory to the inspectors, or the chief of this bureau, or it will not be received. It will be inspected and tested at the respective places of delivery.

For the hemp which may pass inspection and be received by the agent, he and the inspector will certify bills (for not less than one thousand dollars, the last bill accepted,) according to the provisions of the contract; ninety per cent of which to be payable within thirty days after the presentation of the bills to such navy agent as may be agreed upon by the chief of this bureau and the contractors.

Persons offering, must offer for at least thirty tons, and must state the price (written in words at length) asked per ton of 2,240 pounds when delivered, inspected, tested, approved, and received by the agent and inspector, and payable as above specified, and must forward with their offer an obligation, duly executed by two persons of known responsibility, binding themselves for the performance of the offers, if they should be accepted.

Bonds to one half the amount of the contracts which may be made, with two good and sufficient sureties, will be required for their faithful execution, in addition to a deduction of ten per cent. from all bills which may be approved and paid before the completion of the contracts, which will be retained until they are fully completed, in all respects, according to their terms.

Offers must be made in strict conformity with the terms of this advertisement.

If contracts are not executed within five days after they have been received by the persons whose offers have been accepted, the bureau will consider itself at liberty to offer it to the next lowest responsible bidder. 28-1 Dec 1

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

THIS Institution during the month of September, issued seventy-eight new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders,	27	To Clergymen,	3
To Clerks,	5	To Physicians,	3
To Manufacturers,	2	To Lawyers,	9
To Booksellers,	2	To Mechanics,	9
To Teacher,	1	To Farmers,	3
To Grocers,	2	To Students,	5
To Bank tellers,	2	To Gentlemen,	2
To Bank clerk,	1	To Ladies,	1
To Druggist,	1		—
	—		35
	43		43
		Lives Insured,	73

New Policies issued from 1st Feb. to 1st Oct. in 1844.				New Policies issued from 1st Feb. to 1st Oct. in 1845.			
Feb.	45	—premiums	$3,237	Feb.	82	—premiums	$5,045
March	43	do	3,824	March	88	do	6,706
April	41	do	2,765	April	77	do	5,604
May	38	do	3,023	May	89	do	8,202
June	51	do	3,745	June	91	do	8,175
July	61	do	5,360	July	102	do	7,809
August	46	do	4,098	August	80	do	4,606
Sept.	45	do	3,172	Sept.	78	do	6,048
Total,	370	Total pr.	$29,225	Total,	687	Total pr.	$53,555

Whole number of policies issued from 1st February, 1843, to 1st October, 1845—1773.

Whole amount of cash received from 1st February, 1843, to 1st October, 1845—$221,980.

SAMUEL HANNAY, Secretary. M. ROBINSON, President.
MATTHEW PORT, Physician, 504 Broadway.
C. W. CADY, Agent at Indianapolis. 38-tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY, And Architectural Office.

ON Meridian street, fourth door south of Norris's Block. The subscriber having opened an office for the purchase and sale of real property, offers his services to the community in that capacity. He will keep books for the registry of property for sale; no charge will be made (except for advertising) until sale be made through his instrumentality; then charges moderate.

Persons having property for sale are invited to bring on their description and have it brought into notice through this agency office.

Plans and specifications for public or private buildings furnished, as usual, with despatch. JOHN ELDER.
Indianapolis, Oct. 24, 1845. 43

FOR SALE.

NO. 1. 226 acres of unimproved land, on a good road, within three hours ride of Lafayette; part timber and part prairie, susceptible with little labor, of making a splendid farm; will be sold or exchanged for city property.

No. 2.—A comfortable frame dwelling house and lot on north Illinois street, Indianapolis, 1 room, stable and carriage house, lot 48 feet by 207 feet, well supplied with fruit trees and shrubbery all in good order; price $1,000, $250 of which can remain on mortgage.

Oct. 25. 43 JOHN ELDER, Real Estate Agent.

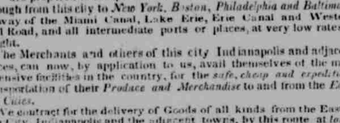
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. YOUNG very respectfully informs the Ladies of Indianapolis and the vicinity, that she is now receiving direct from Cincinnati, a new and beautiful assortment of goods selected by herself, from the best stocks in the city—comprising *Elegant Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Flowers*, and every other article in Millinery; with any of which she would be happy to supply her friends and Ladies generally at a small advance on first cost. Also, a variety of FANCY GOODS, comprising laces in great variety, and numerous other articles.

WANTED—Five or six young women as apprentices at either Dress Making or Millinery.

☞Store on Washington street, a few doors west of Illinois street. 42

Transportation from Madison to the East.



THE undersigned, Agents for the *Miami Transportation Company*, are prepared to receipt for all kinds of Produce and Merchandise through from this city to *New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore*, by way of the Miami Canal, Lake Erie, Erie Canal and Western Rail Road, and all intermediate ports or places, at very low rates of freight.

The Merchants and others of this city Indianapolis and adjacent places, can now, by application to us, avail themselves of the most extensive facilities in the country, for the *safe, cheap and expeditious* transportation of their *Produce and Merchandise* to and from the *Eastern Cities*.

We contract for the delivery of Goods of all kinds from the East to this City, Indianapolis and the adjacent towns, by this route at *lower rates* than they can be brought out via Pennsylvania Canals and the Ohio river, the navigation being good at all times between this and Cincinnati. MITCHELL & CO.

Madison Ia., Aug. 13, 1845.

P. S.—We are still Agents for one of the best Lines on the Pennsylvania Canals, and are receipting through constantly by that route. M. & CO.
24-3m

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

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.*

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

27

BLACK TEA,

A SUPERIOR article just received at the drug store of
6 D. CRAIGHEAD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM William Vail's stable in Indianapolis, on Saturday night, Oct. 23, a dark (dirty) sorrel MARE, very large in size, about 17 hands high, raw-boned, 9 or 10 years old, no marks or brands; also, a sorrel HORSE, a few white hairs in his forehead, 7 years old; his right hind leg scarred from a recent injury, and foot a little swelled.

☞*FIFTEEN DOLLARS* reward will be paid to any person who will return said mare and horse, to the Palmer House or to Drake's Hotel, in Indianapolis; or a suitable reward will be paid for any information respecting them. 43-3w¶

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas Cheesman, late of Marion county, State of Indiana, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those owing the estate will please settle the same without delay. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

Oct. 15, 1845. 37 3w is JESSE PRICE, *Administrator.*

Prospectus of the Congressional Union and Appendix.

☞*Each containing 850 Pages.*☜

THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION will be commenced one week after Congress is convened, and will be published

SEMI-WEEKLY

until its adjournment, giving the daily proceedings of both Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are condensed to bring them into a readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all important questions. *It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages.*

THE APPENDIX, on account of the delay often occurring in procuring the speeches of members complete, will not be mailed regularly semi-weekly, but will contain as *many pages* of solid reading matter as the Congressional Union.

THE APPENDIX is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Union, $1 50 per copy.
For the Appendix, $1 50 per copy.
Clubs will be furnished with *Ten* copies of either of the above works for $12; *Twenty five* copies for $25.

EXTRA WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY UNION.

☞For the accommodation of those who desire a paper printed at the seat of government during the session of Congress only, we will furnish them the Extra Union, as follows:

Semi-Weekly, one copy,	$2 50
Semi-Weekly, six copies,	13 00
Semi-Weekly, twelve copies,	24 00
Weekly, one copy,	1 00
Weekly, twelve copies,	10 00
Weekly, twenty-five copies,	20 00

THE UNION.

Will be furnished hereafter to yearly subscribers, as follows:

Daily, per year, for one copy,	$10 00
Daily, per year, for five copies,	40 00
Semi weekly, per year, for one copy,	5 00
Semi-weekly, per year, for five copies,	20 00
Semi-weekly, per year, for ten copies,	35 00
Weekly, per year, one copy,	2 00
Weekly, per year, five copies,	8 00
Weekly, per year, ten copies,	15 00

☞*No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.*

☞Those desiring complete copies of the Congressional Union and Appendix, will please send us their names previous to the first day of December next.

☞We will willingly pay the postage on all letters sent to us containing *five dollars* and upwards. Other letters directed to us, with the postage unpaid, *will not* be taken out of the office. RITCHIE & HEISS.

Washington, October 6, 1845.

New Series of the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

TO BE STEREOTYPED.

The undersigned originated the mode of journalizing the proceedings of Congress, which presented them entire. Their publication was the first and only one that gave each successive step in every measure in both branches of Congress; a brief of all the debates; every important vote; and an appendix, including at full length all the revised speeches delivered during the session. The work thus conducted by them is a most perfect political history. The Senators from the States and the Representatives from every section of the Union bring with them into Congress a knowledge of the feelings, sentiments, and interests of their several constituencies. Public opinion and the public information, as it exists among those they represent, are embodied by them; and in the crucible of Congress the wisdom of our times is brought to its test, and is there concentrated, in directing the political movements of the whole country. The impulses thus given through Congress from every quarter react upon the nation as a whole, and all its component parts made to move in co-operation. The press cannot be more usefully employed than in condensing and again spreading abroad the intelligence of our free country, tending to such happy results through our almost miraculously adjusted State and National institutions.

Having identified ourselves with the plan of advancing the usefulness of Congress by publishing full and impartial reports and having a large mass of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, issued during the last ten years, which would be impaired in value to us and utility to the public if the work were discontinued, we have a double motive to prompt us to extend it through a new series. We are resolved if possible to give it permanence, and to hand it down to successors as a standard work, worthy of being maintained and improved. We shall enter upon our new undertaking without being distracted or burdened by any associate labors of the press; and, thus unencumbered, shall hope to make the new series a step in advance of the former in all points of execution. With a view to accomplish this, we shall be (one or the other) always in attendance in Congress—will compare the manuscripts of our own reporters with the daily reports of the city papers—correct all by our own observation and knowledge of the proceedings; and in important matters, where that will not assure us of the fidelity of the reports, we will procure the aid of the members themselves, to obtain the exact scope of their remarks. The work, thus authenticated, will be stereotyped, which is a guaranty that we will make it as perfect as it is possible for us to make it, as we would not incur the expense of stereotyping it, if we did not feel confident of its superiority over all works of the kind which have been or are likely to be published. Stereotyping the work will enable us to supply lost or mutilated numbers, which we will do, without making any charge for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are condensed, to bring them into a readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing sixteen royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages.

We print the numbers as fast as the proceedings of Congress furnish enough matter for a number. During the first month or six weeks of a session, there is rarely more business done than will make one number of the Congressional Globe and one number of the Appendix a week; but during the remainder of a session there is usually sufficient matter for two or three numbers of each every week. The next session will be a long one, and it is supposed will be unusually interesting; therefore, we calculate that the Congressional Globe and Appendix will each make near one thousand large quarto pages, printed in small type—brevier and nonpareil. We furnish complete indexes to both at the end of a session.

We have on hand the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last twelve sessions of Congress, of which five were long and seven were short sessions. The Congressional Globe and Appendix for each session are bound together in excellent binding, with Russia backs and corners. Our prices for them, thus bound together, are $3 a volume for a short, and $5 a volume for a long session, making $16 for a full set. Those who want the back volumes should apply for them immediately, as they are in demand. The last Congress subscribed for two hundred and twenty-six sets; and it is probable that the next will subscribe for at least as many more, as the proceedings of Congress for the last eight years cannot be procured from any other source, Gales & Seaton having stopped printing their Register of Debates in 1837. A few hundred copies of the first volume is all we have on hand.

The next session of Congress will be a long one, and, therefore, the Congressional Globe and Appendix should be $3 for the session, which is the price we charge for the unbound numbers of the past long sessions; but we have concluded to reduce the price, as follows, until the first day of next January, after which time the Congressional Globe and Appendix will each be $2 for the session, and no deduction will be made on account of the number of copies taken.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Congressional Globe,	$1 50
For one copy of the Appendix,	1 50
For four copies of either, or part of both,	5 00
For twenty-five copies of either, or part of both,	25 00

The money may be remitted by mail at our risk. It should be here by the 7th of December, at farthest, to procure all the numbers promptly.

Proprietors of newspapers who copy this Prospectus, and send to us one copy of their paper containing it, shall have their names entered on our books for one copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the session.

Our prices for these papers are so low that we cannot afford to credit them out; therefore, no person need consume his time in writing for them and not sending the money.

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, *October 1, 1845.*

No. 2. PALMER HOUSE. No. 2.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING. James & E. A. Hall,

No 2, Palmer House.

BEING convinced that the sale of ready made clothing, in connexion with custom work, cannot be carried on with mutual advantage to customers and themselves, have abandoned that branch of their business with a determination of devoting themselves exclusively to furnishing such persons as may favor them with their orders. This determination, they hope, will increase their business, as they know it will enable them to give greater satisfaction to their customers.

Those wishing to get

Fashionable Work, Well Made,

may be assured that no effort will be spared to give entire satisfaction. They persuade themselves that in this they cannot fail, inasmuch as they are well supplied with the

BEST MATERIALS, TRIMMINGS AND WORKMEN.

In the receipt of the quarterly report of the Paris, London, and New York fashions, they will be enabled to keep up with the different changes constantly going on in the fashionable world.

In every instance, where garments do not give satisfaction, at their fore, they will try it again. They will strictly adhere, in the transaction of their business to the following rules, viz: *promptness and despatch, small profits, quick returns and ready pay.*

They have recently much improved the style and convenience of their room, and have filled it with

An Entire New Stock,

(purchased in New York,) of the most fashionable goods in their line of business, which will be regularly kept up from the eastern cities; and they respectfully invite the public to call and examine for themselves.

FOR SALE—Scott's Reports of Fashions and System of Garment cutting, squares, scales, crooking and board shears, tape measures, &c. &c.

N. B.—Two good journeymen tailors wanted immediately. 40

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. Inductive Philosophy.

IT is a fact the character of a man is judged of by his dress and personal appearance.

It is a fact that there is a great difference between a good fitting coat, (i. e. one that sets smooth in the back,) and one that displays taste, elegance and refinement; any ordinary good tailor can cut the one, but it takes an *artist tailor* to cut the other.

It is a fact that a tailor should know how to give his customer a good shape in order that he may add dignity to his appearance.

It is a fact that N. B. Starr has opened a tailoring establishment a few doors east of the Palmer House, and next to Mr. Ramsay's Cabinet Shop.

It is a fact that Mr. Starr has had *twenty five years* experience in tailoring.

It is a fact that he has been a patentee and teacher in a system of cutting.

It is a fact that his prices