County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention met agreeably to postponement, at the Court House in Indianapolis, at 10 a. m. on the 22d November, 1845, Hon. HENRY BRADY presiding, and WILLIAM SULLIVAN acting Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the President, it was, on motion of Wm. H. Morrison,

Resolved, That the county of Marion will send to the State Convention, to be held on the 8th of January next, 55 delegates, who are directed to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and to do and perform such other matters as may be conducive to the general welfare of the Democratic party in Indiana.

It was then ordered by the Convention, that Centre township send 15 of the aforesaid delegates, and that each of the other townships send five.

The President was requested to appoint one gentleman from each township, to nominate said delegates, which being done, and the gentlemen retired for that purpose, Mr. J. T. Roberts offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in the person of JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States, we recognize a man of sound Democracy, sterling integrity, and unbounded patriotism.

Resolved, That the territory of OREGON is ours, and that we stand ready to defend it under any circumstances whatever.

Resolved, That we have perfect confidence in our able and talented Representative from this District, the Hon. W. W. WICK, believing him to be firm and unchangeable in his political principles.

Resolved, That in the character of Governor WHITCOMB, we recognize a man of wisdom, of judgment, and of sound Democratic principles, capable of discharging the duties of any office within the gift of the American people.

Resolved, That we will be satisfied with the election of any one of the several gentlemen, named as candidates for United States Senator.

Resolved, That we believe Governor WHITCOMB to be the choice of the Democracy of this county, for that important office.

Resolved, That our confidence in the Hon. J. D. BRIGHT, as a Democrat, is unabated, and that he is our first choice as a candidate for Governor, in the next Democratic convention, should Governor Whitcomb be elected to the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That we congratulate our old and tried friend, the Hon. W. J. Brown, on his recent appointment by the President, to the important office which he now fills, with credit to himself and honor to the Department.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course of the Washington Union, as the organ of the present Administration.

After which, William H. Morrison offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we fully approve of the prompt, energetic, and fearless course of President Polk, in the protection of the ports and frontier of Texas, and in the sending of troops to the defence of our people, and for the assertion of American rights, in such manner as to leave no chance for unexpected contingencies.

Resolved, That little as we desired a rupture with Mexico, we applaud the decision of our President, which was so clearly evidenced by the display of the American flag, in and throughout the waters of the Gulf, and whenever danger threatened any encroachments upon our National rights and intereste.

Resolved, That we will stand by the President and Congress, in support of all reasonable measures for the protection of our claims to Oregon, and that we are not disposed to yield one foot of our rightful territory to the menace or avarice of Great Britain.

Resolved, That by unity, harmony, and concert of action, the State of Indiana is entirely Democratic, and that her strength will be shown in the elections of the ensuing summer.

Resolved, That we, as Western Democrats, are distinctly in favor of such a modification of the Tariff of 1842, as will bring it strictly to the Revenue standard, and are of opinion that the Revenue principle is altogether a sufficient incidental protection.

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, the gentlemen appointed to nominate delegates to the State Convention, returned and made the following report:

Delegates for Centre township—N. B. Palmer, W. Sullivan, W. H. Morrison, Julius Nicolai, E. S. Tyler, E. Hedderly, J. P. Drake, B. Lawhead, John Cain, John Greer, W. B. Preston, P. Howland, T. Johnson, John McFall, John Thompson.

Washington—Jonas Hoffman, Elijah James, Robert T. Sankford, Jacob Roberts, Daniel Z. Ellis.

Lawrence—Madison Webb, Joseph Johnson, John Emery, David Hoss, A. Vines.

Warren—George White, Henry Brady, John Baker, Stephen Munholland, E. N. Shimer.

Franklin—J. Springer, Daniel Moore, Thos. Wells, N. Kemper, Jacob Glazier.

Perry—Levi Todd, Sam'l Alexander, Jas. Webb, M. Armes, P. Bristow.

Decatur—M. Maguire, A. Wright, Jesse Price, Noah McCreary, D. L. McFarland.

Wayne—N. Balten, Jos. Pence, M. Fatout, L. Bryant, R. Jackson.

Pike—Adam Wright, N. Bell, J. Sourwine, Joseph Klingensmith, Milton Johnson.

On motion, the Convention confirmed the above named delegates as the Democratic delegates of Marion county to the State Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th of January, 1846, for the purpose above stated.

James Greer then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the editors of the Indiana Democrat, and the State Sentinel, and request of them, as good and true Democrats, for the sake of the union and harmony of the party, they cease all further animosity towards each other.

On motion of Wm. H. Morrison, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Indiana State Sentinel, and in the Indiana Democrat. And the Convention adjourned.

HENRY BRADY, Pres't.

WM. SULLIVAN, Sec'y.

Messrs. G. A. & J. P. Chapmans—Please publish the following communication, containing the answer to your charge against me, with respect to the Election of state officers in the winter of 1843-4. If it should appear to you to be somewhat too lengthy, do me the favor to consider, that in refuting that charge and showing it to be entirely without foundation, I have to state facts, as they occurred at the time.

In your paper of 16th ult. you charge me with having been guilty of a series of intrigues during the elections above referred to, and in the Sentinel of the 23d of the same month, I am accused of having endeavored to secure the election of my personal friends to *all* the state offices.

Both these charges I declare to be *false*. They were made without assigning a single act of mine to sustain them. I took no part in the Election of Auditor State Printer or Judge; and if there is any person, Whig or Democrat, who knows of my having interfered privately or publicly, let him come forward and make it known.

Here I might safely let the matter rest, but as there are some circumstances connected with the elections of state officers in the year referred to, which in my opinion deserves to be known, as they are calculated to exonerate me from the charge of any undue interference. I will therefore as briefly as possible, give give a comprehensive history of the transactions that took place at the time.

At the meeting of the Legislature the Democratic candidates for Treasurer, were Messrs Palmer and Mayhew, for the office of State Auditor, Messrs Wheeler, Goodsell Parker; Harris, McDonnell and J P. Dunn.

That disorganization existed among the Democratic members of the legislature I am ready to admit, nor am I disposed to deny that I was anxious for the election of Mr. Mayhew to the office of State Treasurer; but I can not allow you to use these facts in your endeavours to make the public believe that the want of harmony among the democrats—was mainly to be attributed to my interference.

Requested by Mr Mayhew, with whom I had been intimately acquainted for a number of years, and of whose competency to discharge the duties of state Treasurer I was fully convinced, I introduced him to the members of my acquaintance, and at the same time, recommended him as a moral man, firm Democrat, possessing the requisite qualifications.

If on those occasions I had to speak of Mr Palmer I merely stated, that I had nothing to say against him either as a man, a democrat or as an officer; but that he had held the office for six years in succession; that therefore, another democrat, if of equal qualifications, ought to take the places, as rotation in office constituted a part of the Democratic creed.

The foregoing is, as far as my recollection serves a correct statement of my interference with the election of State officers. I resorted to no intrigues or bargains with either Whigs or Democrats, nor do I believe that Mr. Mayhew or any of his friends did so.

Before going into the elections, the Democratic members met in caucus, in order to secure unity of action; The meeting having organized, a committee was appointed, charged with the duty, to ascertain from the several candidates, whether they were willing to submit to the action of their friends in making a nomination, and to report the answers at the next meeting: At this meeting the committee reported, having received from each of the candidates their consent, in writing, to abide by the decision of the convention.

Up to this time, no difficulty had occurred. There being but two candidates for the office of Treasurer. As a matter of course, either Mr Palmer or Mr Mayhew, only, could receive the nomination. Both were good men, and well qualified; men for whom every democrat could freely vote.

Unfortunately, however, for the harmony of the party, a few friends of two of the candidates for Auditor, (not sufficiently considering the consequences, and regardless of the written pledges that had been given,) entered into a secret arrangement for the purpose of dividing between them, both the offices of *Treasurer and Auditor*.

According to this arrangement, the friends of Mr Wheeler, who lived in the northern portion of the state, and the friends of Mr. Goodsell, who lived at Evansville, were to unite on the one of these two candidates who should prove to be the strongest in caucus, to secure his nomination to the office of Auditor. The one failing to receive the nomination was to be set up as a candidate for Treasurer.

In carrying out this arrangement, it was necessary to change the uniform custom adhered to on all former occasions, that is, first to nominate for Treasurer and then for Auditor; for those concerned in the move, knew very well that unless they succeeded in reversing the order of nominating, they would fail in the execution of their scheme.

When, therefore a motion for the nomination of Treasurer was made, one of their number moved to amend the motion, so as to nominate for Auditor first. The convention generally not suspecting any thing wrong, and supposing that it would not make any material difference, suffered the amendment to be carried.

The convention accordingly proceeded to vote for Auditor, when after several ineffectual ballotings had taken place, during which Mr Parker received the highest, Mr Wheeler the next highest, and Mr Goodsell the third highest vote, the friends of Mr. Goodsell abandoned him, and went over to the support of Mr Wheeler, thus securing the nomination of the latter.

Having succeeded in carrying a part of their scheme, the actors concerned in it, now for the first time publicly announced Mr Goodsell as a candidate for Treasurer.—This conduct opened the eyes of some of the members; they saw that unfair means were resorted to, and not willing to sanction such proceedings, they immediately left the convention, after which, Mr. Goodsell, with the aid of Mr Wheeler's friends, succeeded in receiving the nomination.

From these facts, as stated by me, in relation to the number and names of the candidates, as well as to the different offices for which they were applicants, and also as to the proceedings in convention; facts which are known to be substantially correct to *you* and to every Democratic member of that Legislature, it was clear that there was such an arrangement between the friends of Mr Wheeler and Mr Goodsell, because, they changed the usual order of making the nomination, 2dly, Mr Goodsell's friends left him in order to support Mr Wheeler, 3dly, Mr Goodsell's friends, immediately after his defeat for Auditor, announced him for the first time, publicly, as a candidate for Treasurer; and 4thly, the friends of Mr. Wheeler assisted in securing Mr. Goodsell's nomination.

Here was the wrong, and the real cause of all the disorganization that followed. This secret arrangement was unfair, because intriguing and proscriptive. It may do very well for the north and the south to say: we will divide the offices between ourselves, but it is proscribing all those who do not happen to reside in those portions of the state.

It was, moreover, a flagrant violation of the pledge they had given, to abide by the decision of the caucus, inasmuch as Mr. Goodsell was not a candidate for the office of Treasurer, and only became such, after his failing to obtain the nomination for Auditor.

Lest I should be charged with the intention of attributing to the majority of the Democratic members, improper conduct, in those elections, I beg leave here to state my belief, that there were not more than a half dozen individuals engaged in the scheme.

When the Legislature proceeded to the Election of a Treasurer, general dissatisfaction prevailed, caused by the improper mode in which the nominations had been made, few if any pretended to justify it. Yet many were willing, for the sake of the party, to sustain it; others did not feel disposed to sustain by their votes a scheme concocted among a few designing men. They thought, that to sustain a nomination thus made, would lead in future to every species of intrigue—to heart-burnings and personal hostilites.

Although Mr. Goodsell had received the caucus nomination, still Messrs. Palmer and Mayhew continued to be candidates during the first eleven ballotings, after which Mr Mayhew's name was withdrawn, and his friends generally gave their support to Mr. Palmer. On the 20th balloting, and the last before the adjournment in the evening, Mr. Palmer received 69 votes, and Mr. Goodsell 5 votes, Mr. Mayhew not having received a single vote between the 11th and 21st ballotings.

Previous to the meeting of the Legislature next morning, certain individuals, who undertook to manage matters for the party, effected an arrangement according to which, a Mr. Smith, from New Albany, was to be run. This arrangement was looked upon by some as only a different mode of carrying out the original scheme between the north and the south. On the 21st balloting, therefore, Smith received 70 votes, Mayhew 72, Goodsell 1, Palmer 1, and Brackenridge 1. On the 22d balloting, Smith had 65 votes, Mayhew 83, and Dunn 1.

It appears, therefore, that both Messrs. Palmer and Mayhew occupied precisely the same position; they were both candidates for Treasurer, and their nomination had been defeated by the means already spoken of. Mr. Palmer moreover continued to be voted for by his friends against the caucus candidate, on every balloting except the last. Yet with a full knowledge of these facts, you charge me with having caused the disorganizations that existed in the party. You but too well know, that the understanding between the friends of Messrs. Wheeler and Goodsell alone, gave rise to those difficulties. You must have known, at the time you penned your charges against me, that if I was to blame, Messrs Palmer and Mayhew, as well as all those who voted for them against Mr. Goodsell, were much more deserving of censure.

I freely acknowledge, that in my capacity as a private individual, I unhesitatingly expressed the opinion that opposition to the caucus candidate was justifiable. I still hold to the opinion then expressed; and sixty-nine democrats, who voted for Mr. Palmer against Goodsell, appear to have acted under the same impression

It remains for me to observe, that in designating me as the person to whose action must be attributed the disorganization in the party during those elections, you were prompted by *motives of malice alone*. If, however, you are acquainted with facts going to prove that my statements as above given, are incorrect, you are hereby invited to make them known. At the same time, I have to request, that you will, in future, be more *specific* in your accusations against me, dealing less in insinuations, on which you appear, mainly, to rest the strength of your arguments.

WILLIAM J. PEASLEE.

From the Louisville Democrat.

The Memphis Convention.

The delegation from this city returned last evening. We received by them full accounts of the proceedings, and hasten to lay them before our readers as fully as the shortness of the time will permit.

The following is the list of officers to the Convention.

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, PRESIDENT.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Dr. James Overton, of Tennessee.
Col. John Hanna, of Kentucky.
Col. Wm. Strong, of Arkansas.
Gen. Roger Barton, of Mississippi.
Capt. H. M. Shreve, of Missouri.
Hon. C. C. Clay, of Alabama.
Hon. Oliver I. Morgan, of Louisiana.
Maj. Alexander Black, of South Carolina.
Gen. Leonard White, of Illinois.
Dr. Richard Sneed, of North Carolina.
J. L. Hawkins, of Ohio.
Hon. Wm. Burch, of Indiana.
Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Iowa.
B. B. Minor, of Virginia.

SECRETARIES.

C. E. M. Noland, of Arkansas.
J. G. Harris, of Tennessee.
A. B. Chambers, of Missouri.
A. V. S. Lindsley, of Tennessee.
J. D. B. DeBow, of South Carolina.
F. A. Lumsden, of Louisiana.
T. B. Drinker, of Ohio.

MARSHALS.

J. Farrington, of Memphis.
L. C. Trezevant, "
W. B. Morris, "

Mr. Calhoun on taking the chair delivered an eloquent address, which we shall endeavor to publish hereafter.

The sessions of Thursday and Friday were chiefly taken up with preliminary arrangements. The following letter from our obliging correspondent gives a concise but full account of the Convention:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You will receive herewith Memphis papers containing reports of the proceedings of the great Southwestern Convention up to the evening of Friday. On Saturday morning the committees commenced reporting on the various subjects assigned them; but it was soon seen that time would not allow the various reports to be read at length, so the resolutions accompanying them only were read. When this was done, discussion commenced on the first propositions presented, and this also, it was soon seen would occupy much more time than the members had allotted for their sojourn at Memphis. It was accordingly proposed by Gov. Jones of Tenn., in a brief and eloquent address, that a select committee be appointed to whom all propositions before the Convention be referred, to report a series of measures for its consideration. This plan was adopted and it was agreed that the committee should consist of one member from each State, to be chosen by its delegates, and the following were appointed: Gov. Jones, of Tenn., James Guthrie of Ky., Col. Gadsden of S. C., Gov. C. C. Clay of Ala., Judge Clifton of Miss., Mr. Craighead of Ark., Ellwood Fisher of Ohio, Judge Scates of Illinois, J. H. Lucas of Mo., H. J. Read of Iowa, B. B Minor of Va., T. J. Bigham of Pa., and Judge Woodruff of La.

The committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the report of the various committees, and such documents accompanying them as the supervising committee may select, be printed with the proceedings of this Convention.

2. *Resolved*, That the communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior, afforded by the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and their principal tributaries, is indispensable to the defence of the country in time of war, and essential also to its commerce.

3. *Resolved*, That the improvement and preservation of those great rivers are objects as strictly national as any other preparation for the defence of the country; and that such improvements are deemed by this Convention impracticable, by State or individual enterprise, and call for appropriations of money by the General Government.

4. *Resolved*, That the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi so as to pass ships of the largest class, cost what it may, is a work worthy of the nation, and would greatly promote the general prosperity.

5. *Resolved*, That if the policy of reinforcing our Navy with war steamers be adopted, the western waters are proper sources of supply, abounding as they do in iron, the best material for the construction of such vessels—also in copper and lead, important materials for munitions of war. In the same region, also, provisions are cheap, and the skill required for the construction and navigation of steamers ample, as is evinced in the possession by these waters of the largest steam commercial marine in the world.

6. *Resolved*, That the project of connecting the Mississippi river with the Lakes of the North, by a ship canal, and thus with the Atlantic Ocean is a measure worthy the enlightened consideration of Congress.

7. *Resolved*, That the intercourse between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast ought to be preserved unimpaired, and that ample military and naval defences, and additional light-houses and beacons should be established along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, at the most eligible points for that purpose.

8. *Resolved*, That the Gulf and Lake coasts are greater than the Atlantic seabord; that the interests to be defended in one quarter are quite as important and altogether as national as those in the other, and that the expenditures will fall far short of what has been freely voted for the coast defences on the Atlantic.

9. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to Congress to establish a National Armory and Foundry at some point on the western waters, at as early a period as practicable.

10. *Resolved*, That the Marine Hospitals on the western and south-western waters, whose construction has been commenced or authorized by Congress, ought to be prosecuted to completion with the least practicable delay.

11. *Resolved*, That the mail serving the west and south, requires great improvement in speed and regularity, and particularly on the western waters; that measures ought to be taken also for the prompt extension of the Magnetic Telegraph into or through the Mississippi valley.

12. *Resolved*, That millions of acres of the public domain lying on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, now worthless, for the purpose of cultivation, might be reclaimed by throwing up embankments, so as to prevent overflow, and that the Convention recommend to Congress to take such measures as may be deemed expedient to accomplish that object, by grant of said lands or an appropriation of money.

13. *Resolved*, That the connection of the south Atlantic seaboard, with the Mississippi and Ohio rivers by Rail Roads, is a policy urgently demanded by the superior facility it affords for the social and commercial intercourse of the people living on the shores of those waters; the Rail Road being unrivalled by any other artificial structure for speed, certainty and economy of travel and transportation.

14. *Resolved*, That the profit afforded by such works on investments of capital, and the great extent and success to which they have been conducted by private companies, renders Rail Roads the favorites of private enterprise. We trust the several States interested will promptly grant all the facilities to private companies required; and this Convention recommends to its members to use their influence with the several State legislatures in promoting this object.

15. *Resolved*, That as many of the projected Railroads pass through public land, this Convention recommends to Congress to grant to the respective companies not only the right of any, but alternate sections of public land on the route, as we believe that the increased value conferred by these works on the residue of the public land would be at least equal to the value of such grant.

16. *Resolved*, That efficient measures should be taken by the General Government, to remove and prevent the recurrence of the obstructions in the St. Louis harbor.

17. *Resolved*, That a dry dock and convenient arrangements for the repairing and refitting of Government vessels should be established at suitable points on the Gulf of Mexico.

18. *Resolved*, That two committees of five persons each be appointed by the chair, to memorialize Congress and address the people on the subject embraced in these resolutions.

The report of the Committee was received and the resolutions adopted by the Convention, as also the following:

19. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that Congress should make an appropriation of money for the purpose of completing the military road from the west bank of the Mississippi opposite Memphis, through the swamps to the highlands in Arkansas, in the direction of the military ports on the Western frontier.

Resolutions of thanks also, were passed for the able, dignified and courteous manner in which the duties of the chair were performed by Mr. Calhoun throughout the greater part of the session, and by Gov Clay on the last evening—and the Convention adjourned very late on Saturday night.

The people of Kentucky will see with pleasure that the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers occupies the first place in the recommendation of the Convention. A fact for which Kentucky is much indebted to her able Delegation in the Convention. No State has a greater interest than her in this work, none having like her a thousand miles of coast on these rivers.

It is also gratifying that the proceedings of the Convention were characterised by such exemption from party spirit—the principles on which the measures recommended are based, being such as a strict constructionist of the constitution can approve, whilst the measures themselves are all that could be reasonably demanded of an economical government. I must take this occasion to say that our Whig friends, and particularly Gov. Jones, acted in a very liberal and conciliatory spirit. It is also due to the Whigs to state that they, in common with the Democrats, manifested the utmost cordiality towards the illustrious President of the Convention, John C. Calhoun, who must have been deeply gratified with the universal and enthusiastic demonstrations of regard which attended him on his whole route to Memphis and whilst there.

The Convention must have consisted of some five hundred members, and presented an array of ability and character rarely equalled in such bodies. It was worthy the West and South, worthy of the great objects for which it assembled, and ended with such entire harmony and good feeling as to produce the happiest effects on the future intercourse of the two sections.

Mississippi Elections.

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.—The Democracy have again won a glorious victory in Mississippi. We have elected the entire State ticket by a majority ranging from eight to ten thousand votes, and all four members of Congress by a corresponding vote. The Whigs, even before the contest begun, despaired of electing their State ticket, and directed all their energies to the election of *one* or *two* members of Congress. To this end, *swaps* were proposed, and to some extent the traffic in votes took place. But the strong arm of Democracy bore down all opposition.

In the Legislature the Democratic majority on joint ballot will be about 50; in the House 44, in the Senate 12. For particulars we refer to our tabular statements of the votes, and to the lists of Senators and Representatives returned.—*Mississippian, Nov. 12.*

CALIFORNIA.—Albert M. Gilliam, late U. S. consul at California, is of the opinion that the government of California must soon fall into the hands of the Anglo-Saxon race, and that a railroad, direct from San Francisco, either to New Orleans or some point on Red river, might be made to great advantage. Mr. G. is engaged in writing a work on Mexico, &c.

Ex-President Lamar, of Texas, having settled in Brooklyn, N. Y. has been named already for Mayor! He has purchased the splendid White House in Atlantic street, (Rapelye's) for $18,500.

ALVORD & WOODWARD,

In Addition to their Former Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

HAVE just received new style Satin Striped Ginghams; Silk Warp Alpacas; Splendid Figured Silks for dresses; Embroidered Robes for Ball and Party Dresses; Thibet and Mous de Lain Shawls, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4; Gloves and Hosiery, all qualities; Fancy Cravats for Gentlemen; Satin and Bombazine Stocks; Purple, Maroon, and mode color Satin for Bonnets; Black, Blue Black, Maroon and Blue Velvet for Bonnets; Bonnet Ribbons, Flowers, &c. &c.

Which makes our assortment as complete as any in the city, and which we will sell at our usual low prices.

Nov. 29, 1845. 51 *ALVORD & WOODWARD, No. 4, Norris's Building.*

THE MARKETS.

LAWRENCEBURG 1, November 22, 1845.—WHEAT.—The amount of Wheat purchased by the mills, up to Monday last, of wagons, was 1,666 bushels; and the amount this week, by the river and canal, is 7,137 bushels. The amount of CORN coming in now, by river and canal, is considerable, and the price remains as last week, 25 cents per bushel. Wheat continues in demand at 75 cents.

HOGS.—The weather still remains warm and unfavorable for the commencement of the Pork business. There have been none slaughtered here yet, and the highest bid we hear of is $4, for heavy hogs.

FLOUR is still on the advance, and large lots have been sold here the past week at $4.52, which is about the market price.—*Register.*

MADISON, November 22.—Contracts for near 2,000 hogs were made during the past week. One large lot brought the following prices, which, we think, may be considered the governing rates: $3 90 for hogs weighing 190 lbs and upwards; $3 75 from 160 to 190 lbs.; $3 50 from 150 to 160.

SALT is selling at 22a28 cents at the river, and 25 cents from store. Three boat loads, about 1400 bbls., have been received during the week.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—FLOUR—Sales in two lots yesterday afternoon of 720 bbls from canal at $4 63; 50 do at $4 60, clear; 200 do at same; 75 do this morning at same; 119 do from Railroad yesterday at $4 62.

LARD—A sale of 17 bbls No. 1 at 7½ c; 100 kegs and 25 bbls do at 7¾ c.

HOGS—A sale of 400 head, av. wt. 180 lbs, yesterday afternoon; 390 do, av wt 220 lbs, at $4. The houses are mostly in operation, but the hogs are mostly contract lots.

Cincinnati Prices Current.

Corrected from the Chronicle of November 22.

Flour, city mills, bl	$4.50a4.75	*Oil*, linseed, gall	0.64a0 65
Canal & wagons,	4.50a4.58	*Salt* Kanawha, bush	0.23a0.26
Grain, wheat, bush	0 75a0 00	*Seeds*, flax, bush	0.90a1.00
Corn,	0.25a0.31	Timothy,	2.00a3.50
Oats,	22a0 25	Clover,	5.00a5 25
Hay, loose, ton,	12.00a15.00	*Whisky* gall	0 21a0.21½

Business of the M. and I. Rail Road

During the week ending November 22, 1845.

From our Madison Correspondent.

OUTWARD.	INWARD.
174 passengers.	145 passengers.
110,240 lbs. merchandise.	1,191 bbls Flour.
566 bbls. Salt.	9,633 bush. Wheat.
41 bbls. Whiskey.	95 bush Flaxseed.
6 bbls. Tar and Oil.	162 bush Corn.
3 bbls. Molasses.	50 bush Beans.
5 kegs Powder.	23,000 feet Lumber.
12 half bbls. Beer.	25,000 Staves.
1 Threshing Machine.	10,000 hoop poles.
	183 Lard Kegs.
	11 kegs Tobacco.
	24,350 lbs other Freight.
	1,125 live hogs.

Since my last, Produce has advanced slightly: Flour $4.00 a $4 25; Wheat 70 a 73 cts.; Flaxseed $1.00 per bushel. The Pork season has partially commenced; and our place exhibits quite a business-like appearance. W. N. J.

The Upper Mississippian says: "An extraordinary den for the concealment of stolen horses, has lately been discovered under a hay stack, near Juliet, Will county, in this State, on the farm of Dr. Daggett. The evidence being sufficient, the Doctor was put in jail, to await his trial. Two horses were found in the den when it was discovered. We hope that efficient measures will be taken by the officers and people everywhere to break up this business of horsestealing and counterfeiting, so common in all parts of the land."

AN EXTRAORDINARY POTATOE.—A sweet Potatoe, raised in this town from seed planted in June, was shown to us on Friday last. When first taken from the ground weighed *fourteen and three quarter* pounds, and measured in circumference *thirty-four* inches. In shape it resembled a turnip more than a potatoe.—*Newport R. Islander.*

A gentleman in France professes to have discovered means of producing oyster-beds in fresh water ponds and basins; so that any person having but a few feet of ground to spare for a basin, may obtain a fresh supply of oysters at any time.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—"We were all children once, my dears." "La! ma! then who took care of the babies?"

Notice.

☞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.

Sabbath Convention.

Notice is hereby given, that a Convention of the friends of a better observance of the Sabbath day in the State of Indiana, is invited to be held at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next. Ample provision will be made for the accommodation of all visiters desiring to attend the Convention, who will please to report themselves on arriving, at the basement rooms of the First Presbyterian Church, where a committee will be in waiting.

Two days—Wednesday and Thursday, will probably be occupied in the business of the Convention.

Appropriate addresses may be expected.

Editors of Newspapers in this State will please give this notice a prominent insertion.

Indianapolis, Nov. 1, 1845.

State of Indiana--Boone County.

BOONE PROBATE COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1845.

Joseph Larimore, Adm. of James Berryhill, deceased, vs. Esther Berryhill, Alexander M. Berryhill, Joseph Berryhill and others.

Complaint of Insolvency.

COMES now the said Joseph Larimore, administrator of said deceased, and it appearing to the Court that the writs herein issued have been returned served on the said defendants, except said Joseph Berryhill, and on motion of said administrator this cause is continued to the next term of this Court, and publication ordered as to said Joseph Berryhill in the Indiana State Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published at Indianapolis in said State, notifying the said Joseph Berryhill that said petition of insolvency is still pending in said Court, and if not plead to or answered on or before the calling of the cause at the next term of said Court, the same will be taken as confessed and true against him.

By order of the Court. Attest, LEVI LANE, Clk.
GRIGGS & SUIT, Att's for Comp'l. 51-3wis

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving his winter supplies of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, White Lead, Window Glass, Dyewoods, Dyestuffs, pure Wines and Liquors, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Superior Spanish Cigars and Cut-cake Tobacco*, together with almost every other article in his line, all of which he is determined to sell at very reduced prices for cash, or for such articles of trade as he can use.

He would respectfully invite the attention of Physicians, Country Merchants, Pedlers, Fullers, Hatters, and all wishing to purchase articles in his line.

Particular attention will be paid to compounding medicines, and the store open at all times. Give me a call.

Indianapolis, Nov. 5, 1845. 51 DAVID CRAIGHEAD.

AND STILL THEY COME! More New Goods.

First Quality of Moleskin Premium Hats.

10 doz Brush, Beaver, Nutra and Silk Hats;
12 doz Cass, Musk and Coney do;
8 doz Fine Otter, Seal and Nutra Caps;
6 doz Fine Cloth and Silk Oil Cloth do;
20 doz common musk and hair seal do;

All for sale very cheap at the Dayton Hat and Shoe Store.

51 J. K. SHARPE.

30 GROSS Fahnestock's Vermifuge for sale. Pedlers and others can be supplied at low rates by

Nov. 5, 1845. 51 DAVID CRAIGHEAD.

2 BARRELS Gum Camphor for sale low for cash by

51 DAVID CRAIGHEAD.

SPANISH CIGARS.

20,000 superior Spanish Cigars, various brands, received direct from New York and for sale low by the box, or at retail by

Nov. 1845. 51 DAVID CRAIGHEAD.

100 KEGS White Lead just received, also a fresh supply of Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Copal Varnish, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Lamp Black, &c. &c., and for sale low by

Nov. 1845. 51 DAVID CRAIGHEAD.

DYE STUFFS.

A GENERAL assortment on hand and for sale at reduced prices by DAVID CRIGHEAD. 51

WINDOW GLASS.

OF all sizes, from 8 by 10 to 24 by 30 received and for sale at the Drug Store of DAVID CRAIGHEAD. 51

RAIL ROAD NOTICE!

The Stockholders of the Lateral Branch of the Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road are hereby notified to meet at the Court House in Shelbyville, Shelby county, Indiana, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock on Saturday, the 13th day of December next, and then and there to elect Thirteen Directors for the purpose of organizing said Company according to the provision of the charter.

And they are also further notified that the sum of twenty-five cents on each share of Stock subscribed is requested to be paid in, on or before that time.

JAMES ELLIOTT,
N. TEAL,
WM. LITTLE,
M. TONER,
WM. HACKER,
Commissioners.

SHELBYVILLE, Nov. 4, 1845.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Secretary of State, until Saturday the 29th day of November, 1845, at 9 o'clock, P. M., for folding and binding the laws, journals and resolutions of the next General Assembly of the State of Indiana, in form and manner prescribed by law. The successful bidder will be required to enter into bond with security for the faithful performance of his contract.

JNO. H. THOMPSON, Sec'y of State.
HORATIO J. HARRIS, Auditor of State.
R. MAYHEW, Treasurer of State.

November 5, 1845. 46

NOTICE.

OFFICE INDIANA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, *Indianapolis, October 31, 1845.*

THE members of said company are hereby notified that their ANNUAL MEETING will be held at this Office on the first Wednesday, being the 3d day of December next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

☞Persons intending to vote by proxy at said meeting are reminded that proxies must be in writing, signed by the party represented, and filed with the Secretary. By order, C. W. CADY, Secy.

Publishers of the following named papers are requested to publish the above notice to the amount of *one dollar* in their respective papers, and present their bills for payment to the local Agent of the Company, who is hereby authorized to pay the same, viz: *Gazette*, New Albany, *Palladium*, Richmond, *Sentinel*, Fort Wayne, *Express*, Terre Haute, *Gazette*, Vincennes, *Free Press*, Lafayette, *Journal*, Evansville, *Beacon*, Lawrenceburgh, *Free Press*, South Bend, *Telegraph*, Logansport, *Democrat*, Goshen.

The publishers of the above papers will please forward their pay containing the advertisement to the Treasurer. 44-tm

Bank Scrip and Treasury Notes.

THE undersigned has on consignment a lot of *Bank Scrip and Treasury Notes* which he will exchange upon advantageous terms to those wishing to use either. Borrowers of sinking fund and others at a distance, would do well to apply by letter for the amount they want before the sinking fund sales in November. If it is desired I will make payment for them at the proper office *without charge.*

I shall continue to pay taxes in any county in the State. Funds should be forwarded by 1st of December next.

39-tf-is A. W. MORRIS, Gen. Agent.

The State of Indiana---Marion County.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF MARION COUNTY.

Petition for Partition of Real Estate

Isabella Stephenson vs. John Stephenson, Archibald Grieves and Nancy Grieves, his wife, Humphrey Griffith and Jane Griffith, his wife, John Stephenson 2d, Milligan Guthrie and Rebecca Guthrie, his wife, Leondas Stephenson and Nancy, his wife, James H. Kennedy and Lydia, his wife, Leondas Stephenson 2d, John McCoy and Isabella McCoy, his wife, George Stephenson, John Stephenson 3d, Abner H. Longley, Amanda Longley, Elias Longley, who are persons of free age, and Margaret Stephenson, Joshua Stephenson, Thos. J. Stephenson, Elizabeth stephenson, Thomas Stephenson, Mary Stephenson, Elijah Stephenson, William Stephenson, Amos Stephenson, Servelus Longley, Septimus Longley, Cirenus Longley, and Alcander Longley, who are infants within the age of twenty one years.

IT being ordered in the petition of the above named petitioner against the above named defendants, filed in the office of the clerk of the probate court aforesaid, on October 30th, 1845, and verified by affidavit, that the above named defendants, John Stephenson, Archibald Grieves and Nancy Grieves, his wife, Abner H. Longley, Amanda Longley, Elias Longley, Servelus Longley, Septimus Longley, Cirenus Longley and Alcander Longley, are not residents of the State of Indiana. Therefore, it is hereby ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition be given to said non resident defendants, for three weeks successively in the Indiana State Sentinel, a newspaper printed in said county of Marion, and that they appear and answer said petition on the first day of the next term of said court, to be held at the Court House in Indianapolis on the second Monday in December next, at which time, or as soon thereafter as it shall be convenient for said court they will hear the said petition.

Attest, R. B. DUNCAN, Clk.
November, 1845. 47 3wis

State of Indiana---Marion County, Set.

IN THE MARION CIRCUIT COURT, JANUARY TERM, 1846.

Banner Lawhead vs. Jethro Wood, Julia Wood and John M. Talbott.

In Chancery.

THE above named complainant, Banner Lawhead, having on November 4th, 1845, filed his bill of complaint in the above entitled suit against the above named defendants, in the clerk's office of the Marion circuit court aforesaid, also an affidavit of a disinterested and competent witness, showing that the defendant Julia Wood is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Therefore the said Julia Wood is hereby notified that said suit is now pending in said court, and that unless she plead to or answer the same before the calling of the cause, the bill as to her will be taken as confessed. Attest, R. B. DUNCAN, Clk.

November 4th, 1845 46

State of Indiana--Boone County.

BOONE CIRCUIT COURT, APRIL TERM, 1846.

Melvina McBroom vs. John N. McBroom.

Petition for Divorce, &c.

IT satisfactorily appearing from the affidavit of John Gibson, a disinterested person, filed in the clerk's office of the Boone circuit court, on the 15th day of November, 1845, that John N. McBroom, the above named def