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.

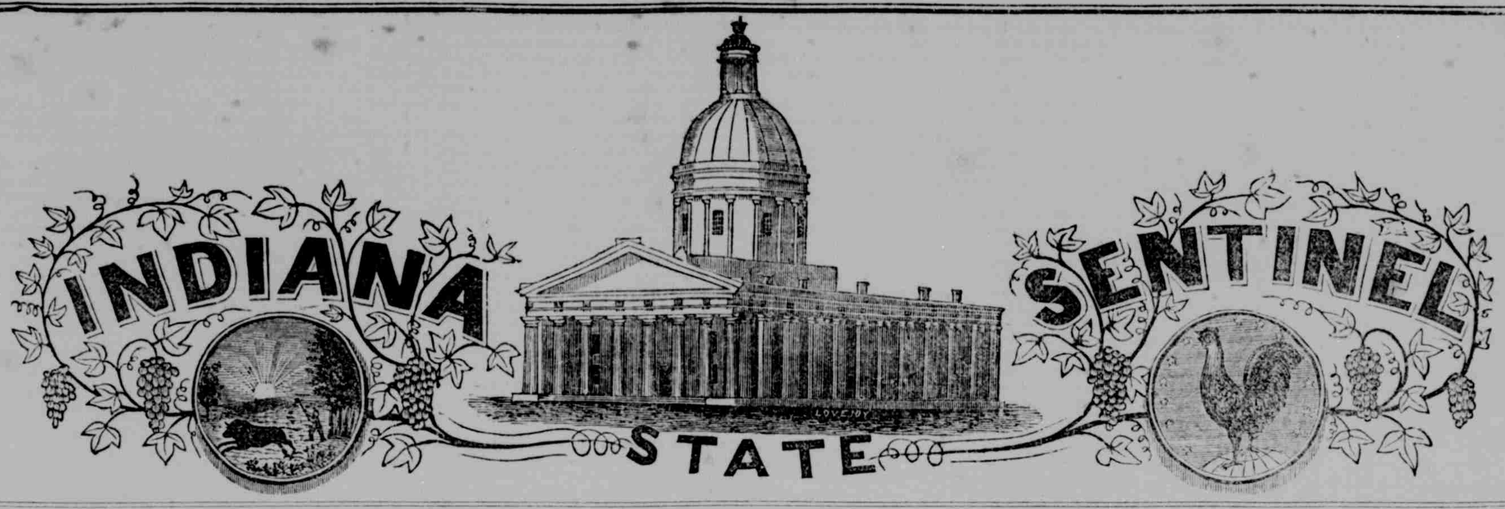
$1 in advance will pay for six months.
$5 will pay for three copies one year.

*** 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, December 11, 1845.] TRI-WEEKLY. [Volume I.....Number 57.

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.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A New Court.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am informed that a bill will be presented to the present Legislature to establish a State District Court, in the counties of Marion and Tippecanoe. The proposition is, to give the Court jurisdiction equal to our Circuit Courts, except in criminal cases, and to allow parties to bring their causes in whichever of the two Courts, (Circuit or District,) they may choose. To have said Court holden by one Law Judge, and (holding two terms in each county each year) to sit as long as the business may require. The Judge to be paid a salary of only $600, and to receive in each suit brought in his Court, a fee *to be paid when the suit is brought*, and taxed in the costs against the party who shall be adjudged to pay the costs by the determination of the suit. The Judge to be elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, and hold his office as prescribed by the Constitution. It strikes me, Messrs. Editors, that this move must meet the decided approbation of every intelligent citizen. The parties by this arrangement, who come into the Court to occupy the time of the people, will have to pay the expenses, and the Judge will depend in the main for his pay upon his competency and good conduct on the bench; for if incompetent or otherwise objectionable, no suit would be brought in his Court, and of course he would not recover fees. The present business of the Courts in both those counties, is such that it is almost impossible to get through with it, and term after term, it is increasing, and more and more clogged with criminal business which the Circuit Courts *must* do.

By leaving all such business out of the new Court, it will progress speedily with its business, and lawsuits will be settled with less expense to the Courts and the people. By this arrangement too, our people will become satisfied that our present salary system is radically wrong and unnecessarily burdensome.

Parties should pay Judges as well as witnesses, clerks and sheriffs. The honest and peaceable citizen should not be compelled to pay salaries for the benefit of the litigious and imprudent, and this system remedies that evil. As an expriment, and to get a good and competent man, we owe it to ourselves to give, at first, such a salary as will indemnify a Judge for giving up every thing else and taking the place saving him his expenses at all events, and this $600 will probably do.

If we can, by this system, save all the money now paid for Judges' salaries, and thus lessen our State expenses some $12,000 every year, we accomplish a great good, and the Legislature that does it, must and will meet with applause from every constituency.

TIPPECANOE.

Probate Courts.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In looking over a recent number of your paper, I discovered a somewhat lengthy article on the subject of the Probate System of the State, in which the writer attempted to show that the present system is a very bad one, producing much litigation, greatly incumbering the Supreme Court, &c., and finally winding up with the old and oft defeated project of Probate Circuits, with lawyers and none but lawyers for Judges. As the article to which I allude, was evidently intended to have its effect in procuring a change in the Probate System, whereby the legal profession, and that only, would be effected beneficially, I have thought it would be but right that the true effect which the proposed change, or any other change, whereby lawyers only could be Judges, would have upon the public interest. In doing this it is necessary to examine briefly the present system, and its effects upon the public interest, as well as the natural consequences of a change. The Probate Courts, as at present organized, consist of one Judge in each county, selected by the people, not because he holds a lawyer's license and is called a lawyer, but because he has a character for honesty and business capacity. The probate law being plain and easy to be understood, and the adjustment and settlement of estates being, as a general thing, a mere business transaction, any person whether it be the widow or friend of the deceased, can come into court, and with the assistance of the Judge, can settle up an estate with but very little expense; and thus can nearly all the estates in the county be settled; and in case it should so happen that legal skill be required, there is never a scarcity. But change the system, and put the entire control of the business into the hands of lawyers, and the effect would undoubtedly be, as it is in the Circuit Courts, that such rules would be established as that no person could come into court to settle an estate, or do any other business, without first procuring the assistance of a lawyer, thus taxing every estate with a lawyers fee. This course would be natural, as the sympathy of the Judge would be in favor of those of his profession. And this, and this only, in my judgment, would be the gain by any change, a gain to lawyers by making some Judges, and to others by fixing upon them fees in all cases, both great and small. Now I ask, is this a cause sufficient to justify or in any manner authorize a change; there is no other good cause. It is wholly untrue that the Probate Courts, as at present organized, cause more litigation than any other organization would be likely to produce, nor is it true that the Probate Courts are the cause of greatly incumbering the Supreme Court; while it is true, and will be sustained by the records of the Supreme Court, that of the cases that do go up from the Probate Courts, as large if not a larger proportionate number of the decisions are sustained, than the decisions of the Circuit Courts. Why then the necessity for a change. The present system is better, cheaper, and more democratic; there is no call for a change except by lawyers, and for the sole benefit of lawyers. The people have not petitioned the Legislature for a change in a system which they all understand, and with which they are content, nor have they in any way instructed or desired their representatives to make any change. The Legislature therefore ought to let the matter alone; at least so it seems to

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

MESSRS CHAPMANS:—Since I have been here, I have heard much said on the subject of our present probate system. Almost every person at all acquainted with it sees its evils, and admits the necessity of a remedy; but there seems not to be union enough among the friends of this necessary reformation to insure the success of any plan of amendment that has yet been proposed. The surrogate system has its advocates, probate circuits have been spoken of, and not a few, I think, are in favor of abolishing our present probate courts, and transferring the business now transacted in those courts to our circuit courts. Economy seems to be the prevailing feeling in the present Legislature, and I fear that no change can be effected if it cannot be done without increasing the expenses of the State. Permit me to suggest a plan that will throw our probate business into competent hands without increasing the expenses of its present indifferent administration. Then I will say, this may be done by increasing the number of our circuits from twelve, which we now have, to fifteen, by adding three new circuits; add to the sum now paid twelve circuit judges ($9,600,) the sum of $5,398, amount paid to probate judges, and we shall have the sum of $14,998—say the sum of $15,000. This sum will give to each judge $1000 as his salary. Abolish the probate courts and transfer the business done by them to the circuit courts, and, for the purpose of preventing delay in the settlements of decedents' estates, &c., let the circuit courts hold three sessions each, annually; let the clerks, in addition to the powers they now have of issuing letters testamentary, and of administration, &c., as they now do, be required to keep their offices open one week in each month for the purpose of receiving settlements from administrators, executors, &c., subject to be inspected and confirmed at the next succeeding term of the court, as is now the case with respect to all those acts, which, under the present system, clerks do in vacation; and, to prevent fraud, let the law provide that the clerk shall require notice to be given, in case of insolvent estates, to creditors, heirs, &c., of the time of settlement, &c. In all cases of contested items of account, or settlements, or of contests as to the granting of letters, &c., let the clerk continue such settlement to the term of the court, when such questions may be finally settled by the judges of the circuit court; let the law make it the duty of the circuit judge to inspect the settlements made in vacation before the clerks, and confirm them where they are properly made, and where there is no contest about them; and where there are contested points, let it be made the duty of the contestor of any point to set down briefly his objections, by way of exceptions to the settlement presented by the administrator, executor, or guardian, so as to confine the matter in issue, only, to discussion before the circuit court; allow petitions for the sale of real estate to be filed in vacation, and notice given, but that no order for the sale of land be taken but in term time; and that reports of sales, commissions, &c., be made at regular terms for confirmation, &c. This plan will increase the expenses to the State but two dollars, and will be as speedily performed as it could be by the surrogate system, and have the advantage of the talents and legal experience of our circuit judges upon all questions, and will continue the records in the hands of the clerks, as they now are, where they may be kept securely and in good order. This plan will give time and an opportunity to establish issue terms for other business in the circuits, and will prevent that delay we sometimes have in the administration of justice in criminal cases. The independent probate system cannot be adopted without a considerably increased expense, and I can see no advantage it would have over this. Much of the time of our probate courts is consumed in stating and investigating the accounts and vouchers of executors and administrators, &c., which may as well be done before the clerk as the court; and if no objection be made, the court in term time will confirm it; and if objections are filed by way of exceptions, they can be inspected by the judges without the necessity of going through the whole calculation and reviewing vouchers that are admitted to be correct, &c. B.

Our School Law.

We beg leave to say to our Legislature that the most lame and impotent concoction of absurdities that ever disgraced a statute book, may be found in our Common School Law, and if they have time, or will take time to revise the whole of it, they will render a most essential service to the public. Why is it that so little attention is paid to a subject of this magnitude! Is it because every thing glides along smoothly, and the people are already too well informed—too well educated! Let the forty thousand adults in our State who can neither read nor write answer.

The truth is, some of our Legislators, in their zeal for economy, are absolutely penurious and niggardly.

Take a specimen. The Revised Statutes provide for the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools, an office of high importance in every State where the Common School system flourishes, but then to save the expenditure of a few hundred dollars, instead of appointing a man, selected for his qualifications in this respect, and with a salary sufficient to enable him to devote his time zealously to its discharge, the duties of the office are tacked on to the State Treasurer, when at the same time his salary barely elevates him above the condition of a wood sawyer. What affinity or similarity is there in the duties of the two offices that they should thus be blended, and how can we ever expect to derive any benefit from our Common Schools under this niggardly management!

We may add further, that the school laws are complex and contradictory, whereas they should be so plain that a child could understand them. Men are called upon to fill the various little offices who are themselves unlettered, and who want plain, common sense statutes for their government. The less complex their duties, and the more simple the requirements made upon them the better. Hardly a day passes that some difficulty does not arise under this law, and we, and other County Auditors, are obliged to be living commentaries upon a statute as unintelligible as the Hebrew.

Will somebody in the Legislature take this matter in hand!—*Goshen Democrat.*

RICH.—As we happened to step into a temperance meeting for a moment, the other evening, the contribution box was being passed round for the benefit of the victims of the old boy—Alcohol.

Leaden fourpences, horn buttons, and unpassable coppers passed slowly into the wooden receptacle, a circumstance which considerably nettled the nervous temper of the bearer, a sharp-nosed, antiquated looking mortal, with his deep set eyes peering suspectingly through a pair of green spectacles. At length he came to a pew where there was sitting an indescribable looking personage, dressed in a sailor's garb, who thrust his hand zealously into his right pocket, as the old gentleman approached, and seemed to be seeking the "needful." Not obtaining what he wished in the right, he gravely turned to the left pocket. In the meantime our antiquary waited patiently, in silence, to receive the forthcoming gift. At length the sailor obtained what he was seeking. A large piece of tobacco slowly came forth to view, from which, with an unconscious air of unconcern, he proceeded to abstract a quid. The old man passed on looking rather sheepish.—*Providence Gaz.*

A WORTHY DOG.—A few days since, a gentleman from the country left his team, a very valuable span of horses, untied, at Lelsey's landing. Soon after a propeller came in, and commenced letting off steam. The horses, freightened at this strange noise, ran off at full speed up Buell's Avenue. The farmer's dog, a bull terrier, seeing the danger, ran ahead of the horses and began to jump up at their heads and bite them. He kept so much in their way, and harrassed them so much by his constant "grabs," that he stopped them before they got half way to the top of the hill—say near half a mile. The poor dog rendered this important service to his master at the expense of several severe bruises. We have these facts from a gentleman who was present.—*Rochester Adv.*

Our friends in the Legislature are informed that we have no time to dog them round to solicit subscriptions, however much we may be gratified with their patronage. Our business requires our whole attention. Those who desire the Sentinel will please hand their orders to our Reporters, when not convenient to call at the office.

From Blackwood's Magazine for November.

The Grand General Junction and Indefinite Extension Railway Rhapsody.

BY A PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF CONTRIBUTORS.

Though the farmer's hope may perish,
While in floods the harvest lies;
Speculation let us cherish,
Let the Railway market rise!

Honest trader, whosoever,
Sick with losses, sad with cares,
Quit your burden now or never,
Cut the shop and deal in shares.

Spendthrift—short of drink and dinners,
Half-pay captain, younger son,
Boldly throw while all are winners,
Laugh henceforth at debt and dun.

Come, ye saints, whose skill in cavilling,
Shock'd at skittles, cards and dice,
Thinks, except for Sunday traveling,
Railway gaming is no vice.

Hither haste, each black-leg fellow,
Quit the turf or loaded bone;
Like your brother-black Othello,
Own yor occupation's gone.

Tribes that live by depredation—
"Bulls" and "Bears," and birds of prey,
See the coming spoliation,
Scent the premiums far away.

"Stags!" your rapid forms revealing,
Show awhile your front so bright,
Then from your pursuers stealing,
Vanish sudden out of sight.

Leave all meaner things, my St. John,
For the locomotive race;
Post your tin upon the engine,
Go ahead and keep the pace.

At a Railway Monarch's splendour
Envious squires and nobles stare;
Even the Hebrew gewgaw vender
Turns sharebroker in despair.

Now no more the Ragfair dealer
Hints with horrid breath, "Old Clo';"
Putting forth another feeler,
"Any shares!" he whisp rs low.

Every paper's a prospectus,
Nostrums, news, are at an end;
"Easy shaving" don't affect us.
Silent even "The Silent Friend."

Morison resigns his bubbling,
Lazenby has lost his zest;
Widow Welch has ceased from troubling,
Weary Moses is at rest.

Every station, age, and gender,
Deep within the torrent dip;
Even our children, young and tender,
Play at games of nursery scrip.

Over meadows, moors, and mosses,
Quagmires-black, and mountains grey,
Careless where or how it crosses,
Speculation finds the way.

Every valley is exalted,
Every mountain is made low;
Where we once were roughly jolted,
Light and lively now we go.

Speed along with fire and fury!
Hark! the whistle shrilly shrieks!
Speed—but mark! we don't insure ye
'Gainst the boiler's frolic freaks.

But before a trip is ventured,
This precaution prudence begs:
When you've seen your luggage enter'd,
Also book your arms and legs.

Ask not if you luckless stoker,
Blown into the air, survive—
These are trifles while the broker
Quotes our shares at Ninety five.

Vainly points some bleeding spectre
To his mangled remnants;—stid
Coldly answers each Director,
"Charge the damage to the bill."

All the perils which environ
(As the poet *now* would sing)
Him who meddles with *hot* iron,
Seem to us a pleasing thing.

Countless lines, from Lewes to Lerwick,
Cross like nets the country soon;
Soon a railway (Atmospheric)
Speeds our progress to the moon.

Traversing yon space between us,
Soon the rapid trains will bring,
Ores from Mars, and fires from Venus,
Lots of lead from Saturn's Ring.

Belts from Jupiter's own factory,
Mercury from Maia's Son;
And when summers look refractory,
Bottled sunbeams from the sun.

If too soaring, too seraphic,
Seems to some that heavenward track,
T'other way there's much more traffic,
Though not many travel back.

What a gradient through Avernus!
What a curve will Hades take!
When with joy the Shades discern us,
How Hell's terminus will shake!

How the Pandemonium Junction,
With the Central will combine,
Rattling both without compunction
Down the Tartarus incline!

Phlegethon no more need fright us,
For we've bridged its fiery way;
And the steamer on Cocytus
Long ago has ceased to pay.

Charon—under sequestration—
Does the Stygian bark resign,
Glad to find a situation
As policeman to the line.

Thoughts of penance need not haunt us;
Who remains our sins to snub!
Pluto, Minos, Rhadamanthus,
All have joined the "Railway Club."

Fortune's gifts, then, catch and cherish;
Follow where her currents flow;
Sure to prosper—or to perish,
Follow, though to Styx we go!

Journeymen Carpenters.

At a meeting of the Journeymen Carpenters of Indianapolis, held at the Council Chamber, Nov. 14th, 1845, it was unanimously

Resolved, That from and after the first day of April, 1846, we will demand and intend to have cash for our labor.

Resolved, That Ten hours labor shall constitute a regular day's work.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in one or more of the city papers.

E. COLESTOCK, Pres't.
WM. H. KARNES, Sec'y. [Journal copy.] 52-3w

LATEST ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
R. C. MELDRUM

HAS just opened, in the room lately used by Mr. Wiley as an Auction House, adjoining A. W. Harrison, on Washington street, Indianapolis, the largest stock of seasonable Dry Goods brought to the city this fall, consisting of 100 cases, just purchased in New York and Philadelphia, expressly for this market, and which he pledges himself to sell, either by the piece or retail, at Cincinnati or Louisville prices, and would most respectfully solicit an examination of his assortment. The following comprise a part of his stock: 50 pieces Broad Cloths, blue, black, and every fancy color; 10 pieces heavy fancy *Cashings*; 20 pieces 4-4 and 6-4 plain and fancy French *Cassimeres*; 50 pieces plain and fancy *Satinetts, Tweed Cassimeres, and Kerseys*; a large assortment of Vestings, of every variety of color and pattern.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Cashmeres, Cashmere DeEcasse, Muslin DeLaines, Ombra DeLaines and Ombra Cashmeres (a new article, and very rich), Alpacas, Lustres, and black, drab, and fancy *Cloakings*. Plaid cloak cloths, of every variety of style; 500 pieces new style prints, from 6 1-4 to 30 cents; 25 pieces new style dark plain and twilled Ginghams; Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Insertings, and every description of Trimmings. A large and elegant assortment of dark and rich BONNET TRIMMINGS, suitable to the season, and of the latest fashion.

BONNETS AND CAPS.

A large assortment of Florence braid Bonnets. Fur, fur trimmed, plain cloth, sealette, and oil cloth Caps, together with a few fancy *Plush Caps*, which are all the go in the fashionable world.

COTTON YARN, COTTON BATTING, and a General Assortment of GROCERIES kept constantly on hand. Wheat, Flaxseed, Feathers, Tow and Flax Linen, Beeswax, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for Goods, and the highest market price paid for them. 47

POST OFFICE STATIONERY.

IN compliance with law and the Orders of the Postmaster General, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by me until 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday the 31st day of December, 1845, for supplying the Stationery required for the use of this Post Office during the two years commencing January 1st, 1846, and ending December 31st, 1847.

The estimate, for *each* year, is as follows:

52 Reams Envelloping paper, yellow, calendered; 20 by 24 inches, not less than 21 pounds per ream, 25 full quires to the ream, and 24 sheets to the quire.
100 pounds cotton packing Twine, well twisted.
25 pounds best scarlet Sealing Wax.

Contractors are required by law to give bond in a sum equal to double the value of the articles to be furnished. Payment will be made on delivery of the Stationery.

LIVINGSTON DUNLAP,
Dec. 2d, 1845 53-4w Postmaster of Indianapolis.

Phrenology, Human Magnetism and Geology.

PROFESSOR SMITH, *from Jeffersonville*, will continue his course of popular lectures at the Baptist Church every evening (except Thursdays and Sundays.) Doors open at half past 6, and Lecture at 7 o'clock. At the close of each Lecture a variety of experiments will be performed. Tickets 20 cents; for children 10 cents at the door.

The clergymen of the city and their ladies are respectfully invited to attend. A private class in Human Magnetism will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number have subscribed. Terms $2 for six lessons. All possess the power and may learn how to apply it to useful purposes. Phrenological examination charts given at No 44, Palmer House. 54-tf

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

THIS Institution during the month of October, issued eighty-four new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders,	36	To Physicians,	1
To Manufacturers,	1	To Lawyers,	4
To Brokers,	2	To Farmers,	2
To Commercial Agents,	3	To Mechanics,	4
To Clerks,	7	To Secretaries of Ins. Cos.	2
To Teacher,	1	To Cashiers of Banks,	2
To Artist,	1	To Bank Tellers,	1
To Butchers,	1	To Officers of U. S. Army,	1
To Cartmen,	2	To Gentlemen,	2
To shipmasters,	2	To Ladies,	1
To Receiver of Taxes,	1		—
To Clergymen,	3	Lives Insured,	84

SAMUEL HANNAY, Secretary. M. ROBINSON, President.
MINTURN POST, Physician, 504 Broadway.
47 C. W. CADY, Agent at Indianapolis.

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

WATER POWER.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned until Wednesday, the 7th day of January next, for leasing water enough to propel 3 runs of stones, at Lock No. 2, about one mile below the town of Indianapolis. H. L. HARRIS, A. P. A.
ROYAL MAYHEW, Treas.
JNO. H. THOMPSON,
Dec. 1, 1845. 51-4 Jan 7 Sec. of State.

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 Robs for Ball and Party Dresses; Thibet and Mouse 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 modes color Satin for Bonnets, Black, Blue Bifs, Maroon and Blue Velvet for Bonnets; Bonnet Ribbons, Flowers, &c. &c.

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

ALVORD & WOODWARD,
Nov. 26, 1845. 51 *No 4, Morris's Building.*

COWS LOST.

STRAYED away from near West's Mills, two cows. One is a white cow with a calf, and has some red spots; and is about six years old. The other is nearly all red, with a few white spots, and about three years old. Whoever will return them, or give information so that they can be found, shall be liberally rewarded by the subscriber, living near West's Mills.

52-3w* JOSEPH COPPERSMITH.

LOTS WANTED!!

THE subscribers wish to lease or purchase two or four acres of land in the immediate vicinity of this city; for particulars apply immediately at the store of SMITH & HANNA.
Indianapolis, Nov. 5. 46

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Indianapolis, and the public in general, that he has just received a fresh assortment of Groceries such as a prime article of New Orleans sugar, Rio and Havana coffee, imperial, young hyson, and gunpowder teas, loaf sugar, Havana sugar, New Orleans and sugar house molasses, Western Reserve cheese, No. 1 mackerel, codfish, etc., which he offers for sale at very low prices. J. NICOLAI,
51-y *Five doors West of Drake's Hotel.*

Boots and Shoes for Winter Wear.

Men's thick boots,	$1 75 to $2 00	Women's kip shoes,	$1 00 to 1 25
do do do,	2 00 to 2 25	do do boots,	75 to 1 00
do extra do,	2 25 to 2 50	do do do,	1 00 to 1 12½
Women's kip shoes,	75 to 1 00	do fine calf shoes and boots, at	

all prices, for sale at the *City Shoe Store*, by J. H. OGLESBY. 48

OVERSHOES.

10 DOZ. men's buffalo overshoes, 6 doz gumelastic do; 6 doz ladies' gumela-tic overshoes, for sale at the *City Shoe Store*.
48 J. H. OGLESBY.

TO THE LADIES.

JUST received, Ladies' Premium Kid Polka strapped walking shoes, besides a great variety of Gaiters, half Gaiters, Buskins, Ties, &c &c, at the Dayton Shoe Store. 45 J. K. SHARPE.

RUBBER SHOES.

LADIES' Super Ru ber Sandals; Ladies' bound Rubber overall shoes; Ladies' patent Rubber walk shoes; Gentlemen's patent Rubbers, leather sides; Gentlemen's common Rubbers; all very cheap at the Dayton Fashionable Hat and Shoe Store,
45 J. K. SHARPE.

TEA TRAYS.

CALL and examine for yourselves, the finest, largest, and prettiest selection of superior Tea and Bread Trays, in setsor single ones, for sale at Philadelphia prices, by W. H. TALBOTT. 47

BRILLIANT LIGHTS!

ON hand, and more coming, a fine assortment of Lard Lamps, suitable for stores, shops, parlors, bed or sitting rooms, either swing, side, or stand, made of the best material and give a most brilliant light, and will be sold at eastern prices, by
47 W. H. TALBOTT.

100 PACKAGES BOOTS AND SHOES.

ONE hundred packages new *Boots and Shoes* just received, embracing every variety, which I offer for sale by the package or single pair, at greatly reduced prices. For sale at the *City Shoe Store*, by
49 J. H. OGLESBY.

GOLD DIAMOND-POINTED PENS.

JUST received, from the manufactory of Benedict & Barney, a fine lot of gold diamond pointed Pens, with Pencil, which will be sold very cheap by W. H. TALBOTT 47

500,000 Bushels Wheat wanted at *SMITH & HANNA'S.* 43

WHEAT WANTED.

CASH paid for wheat, Flax, Timothy Seed, Oats, Dried Fruit, &c. &c., by J. K. SHARPE. 45

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE lot of Tin Ware, and for sale, at new store, West's Mills. 30

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.

LOOK YE HERE!

MANILLA Cheroots, Principee, Regalia and Spanish segars; honey dew and other fine cavendish tobaccos.
48 E. HEDDERLY.

CASH! CASH!!

500 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted, for which cash will be paid on delivery at the brewery of
49-3wis JOSEPH LAUX.

CASH FOR FLAXSEED.

I WILL pay the highest market price in Cash for any quantity of clean Flaxseed, delivered at the *City Shoe Store*.
49 J. H. OGLESBY.

TOYS AND NOTIONS.

100 DOZ. doll babies, 50 doz. jewsharps, 50 doz French harps, 2 do accordeons, 25 do dog knives, 25 do gold and silver watches, 6 do do do watch guards, 12 doz necklaces, 1000 polished marbles, 1000 white alleys, 1000 common marbles, 2 doz boxes pewter tea sets, 25 do boxes wooden toys, 4 do do furniture, 4 do do kitchen utensils, 6 do whips, with harmonies, 10 do glassware, in boxes, 25 do false faces, 4 boxes shooting crackers, Fireworks of all sorts, 4 doz. drums, 4 do boxes China tea sets, 15 do tuck combs, 200 pairs side combs, 6 doz pocket combs, 15 do ivory combs, 3 do shell side and tuck combs, 10 do hair brushes, 20 do tooth brushes, 2 do clothes brushes, 6 do shoe brushes, 6 do white wash brushes, 4 do scrubbing brushes, 10 gross matches, 10 doz packages pins, 1 do fiddles, 6 do wooden images, 4 do glass tea setts, 2 do nest of baskets, 12 do faucets.

And a thousand other different articles, too numerous to mention, just received by the subscriber, and which will be sold very low. Please call and see. 48 C. MAYER.

GROCERIES.

60 bags best Rio coffee, 2 do Java do, 1 chest imperial tea, 1 do gunpowder do, 1 do young hyson do, 1 do black do, 5,000 lbs New Orleans sugar, 2 barrels clarified sugar, 1 do Havanna do, 2 do crushed do, 1 barrel oranges, 4 do loaf do, 1 bag pepper, 1 do allspice, 3 barrels New Orleans molasses, 3 do sugar house do, 4 boxes starch, 10 kegs nails, assorted, 3 boxes star candles, 100 lbs tallow candles, 20 barrels lake salt, 6 kegs Dupont's powder, 2 barrels fish oil, 5 barrels mackerel, 25 bags shot, assorted, 1,000 lbs. lead, 8 boxes dried herrings, 100,000 copped caps, 25 doz brooms,

Just received and for sale low by the subscriber, either wholesale or retail. Any kind of country produce taken in exchange.
48 C. MAYER.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

300 lbs Edwards' best Virginia 20,000 Half Spanish,
Cavendish tobacco, 5,000 Havanna,
350 do fine natural do 4,000 Regalia,
250 do extra sweet Missouri Cav. 1,000 La Norma,
250 do eight twist 2,000 Isabella,
300 do twelve twist, 1,000 Imperiales,
350 do twist, 2,000 Cincinnatis,
1250 do Kentucky, 2,000 Tres Hermanos,
100 do Spanish smoking tobacco, 5,000 stone pipes,
in papers, 500 white pipes,
100 lbs American do 51 German pipes,
50 do cut and dry chewing do 100 lbs. snuff.

Just received and for sale cheap by the subscriber. As there is seldom such a fine selection of cigars and tobacco offered in this market, I wish every lover of the article to examine, as I am determined to sell low, either wholesale or retail. 48 C. MAYER.

Latest Arrival of New Boots and Shoes AT THE CITY SHOE STORE!
One Hundred Packages New Boots and Shoes, at Wholesale or Retail!

BY the last arrival from the Depot, I am in receipt of a large invoice of *Boots and Shoes for Fall and Winter trade*, which, with my former stock, makes my assortment very complete, and I would now invite the attention of buyers to an examination of the *Largest Stock of FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES* ever brought to *Indianapolis*, and which will be sold for *Cash or Barter at Cincinnati or Louisville prices*. Buying them as I do of the *Manufacturers*, for *Cash*, I can sell them for a small advance on Cost, and shall be satisfied with very small profits. My arrangements are such that I shall be constantly receiving large additions to my present assortment, and as fast as the styles or fashions change, I shall be able to offer the newest to my customers. I would invite the attention of country merchants to an examination of my assortment, and pledge myself to sell to them, by the *Package*, as low as they can buy them at any market in the west. 49 J. H. OGLESBY.

Political Mysteries of Indianapolis.

AMONG the many strange Mysteries of Central Indiana, there is one which will baffle the combined forces of all the political wire workers of these parts, namely: Why is it that every body is complaining of their watches stopping or when they do run, don't keep anything like good or accurate time! Now this important evil can *never* be cured only at *W. H. TALBOTT'S Jewelry Store* and having them overhauled. He has engaged the services of Mr. CHARLES FRENCH, who is recommended to the public as one of the best workmen in the country. All work entrusted to my care shall be well and neatly done, and warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge will be made. The Public are invited to give him one trial, and should he fail giving entire satisfaction, the article worked on will be paid for. All kinds of *Clocks, Watches, Musical Instruments, Spectacles, and Jewelry* neatly repaired. The engagement with Mr. French is permanent, so bring on your Watches, &c. if you want them done up right. Shop opposite Washington Hall, and three doors east of Gen. Drake's. 49 W. H. TALBOTT.

CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, and SPICES.

1 BAG almonds, 1 do chestnuts, 1 do pea nuts, 1 do hickory nuts, 1 do hazle nuts, 1 barrel figs, 20 boxes Malaga raisins, 1 barrel currants, 1 box shelled almonds, 12 jars French prunes, 1 doz bottles cherries, 1 do pickles, 1 barrel oranges, 250 lbs candy, assorted, 100 do randy toys, 50 do macaronies, 50 do spice nuts, 50 do citrons, 1 box ground pepper, 1 do allspice, 1 do cinamon, 1 do cloves, 25 lbs nutmegs, 25 do cloves, 50 do cinamon,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber. 48 C. MAYER.

POCKET CUTLERY, QUEENS AND GLASS WARE.

200 doz pocket knives, from 6 cents to $2 00, 10 doz butcher knives, 2 do meat sieves, 1 do coffee mills, 1 do axes, 50 do cups and saucers, 50 doz plates, 6 do ceder tubs, 6 do half gallon bottles, 6 do gallon bottles, 6 do pint tumblers, 6 do half pint do. 200 gal stone ware (jugs and jars) 300 do potters' ware,

Just received and for sale low, either wholesale or retail, by
48 C. MAYER.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

THE last four-horse team from the Depot, on Saturday last, brought a fresh supply of *Tea and Coffee Britania Sets*, of new and beautiful styles. Also a large assortment of fine double plated and Britania *Castors*, of all sorts and sizes; plated cake and fruit Baskets, 8, 10, and 12 inch double plated *Candlesticks*; chamber do., with assorted snuffers and Trays to match; also silver plated Tumblers, or cups. This assortment is large, and has been selected with care, every article being perfect, and of the very best quality, and will be sold at New York prices. The Public are most respectfully invited to call and see for themselves. W. H. TALBOTT,
47 *Jewelry Store, opposite Washington Hall.*

NEW EYES.

PERSONS wishing a good article of Spectacles, and a large lot to select from, cannot fail to be suited by calling at W. H. Talbott's Jewelry Shop, where may be found all kinds of spectacles, as well as all kinds of glasses set in gold, silver, German silver, steel wire, or heavy steel frame goggles, with green and gray glasses, &c. &c., at all kinds of prices—from 25 cts to $15. Store opposite the Washington Hall and 3 doors east of Gen. Drake's Hotel.
44 W. H. TALBOTT.

DRY GOODS.

500 yds brown shirting, 200 do bleached do, 600 do calico, latest fashion, 200 do red flannel, 50 do green do, 500 yds jeans, 6 doz buckskin mitts and gloves, 6 do comforts, 500 lbs cotton yarn, assorted, 100 do candlewicking,

Just received and for sale low by C. MAYER. 48

Prime Walking Shoes for the Ladies.

LADIES' prime kid well walking shoes,
do do goat morocco do do,
do do calf strap do do,
do do do leskin do.
do do undressed morocco walking shoes.

For sale at the *City Shoe Store*, by J. H. OGLESBY. 49

SWEET CIDER, WINE, and VINEGAR.

8 BLS sweet cider, 2 do ale, 1 box champaigne wine (genuine 1 barrel Malaga wine, 1 do Muskat, do 1 barrel white French wine, 1 do Sauterne do, 2 do Port do, 1 do Malmsey do, 10 do best vinegar,

Just received and for sale low by the subscriber. The wines are genuine, are therefore suitable for church purposes. C. MAYER.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

CHRISTMAS and New Year are coming, and so am I, and that with the largest, finest, and cheapest assortment of fancy Goods, Toys, Notions, Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Drugs, etc. that ever came to this market. I respectfully invite the citizens of Indianapolis and vicinity, and the public in general, to call and examine my Goods, as there will not be an opportunity soon again to behold such a splendid assortment and such a variety of Goods.

Indianapolis, Nov. 11, 1845. 47 CHARLES MAYER.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
Why didn't you save the Dimes!

I TOLD you to go to PRESTON, HORN & CO.S, who are now receiving and opening at the

Mammoth Checkered Store,

opposite the Palmer House, a fresh supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Satinets, Vestings, Muslins, Drillings, Checks, Ticking Prints, Alpacas, plain and figured Silks, fringe and plain Ribbons, Shawls of every description, Dress Hdkfs, &c. &c. Also, a splendid assortment of Eastern and Custom made

Boots and Shoes,

At unheard of low prices; 50 kegs Nails for sale by the keg at river prices.