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.

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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.

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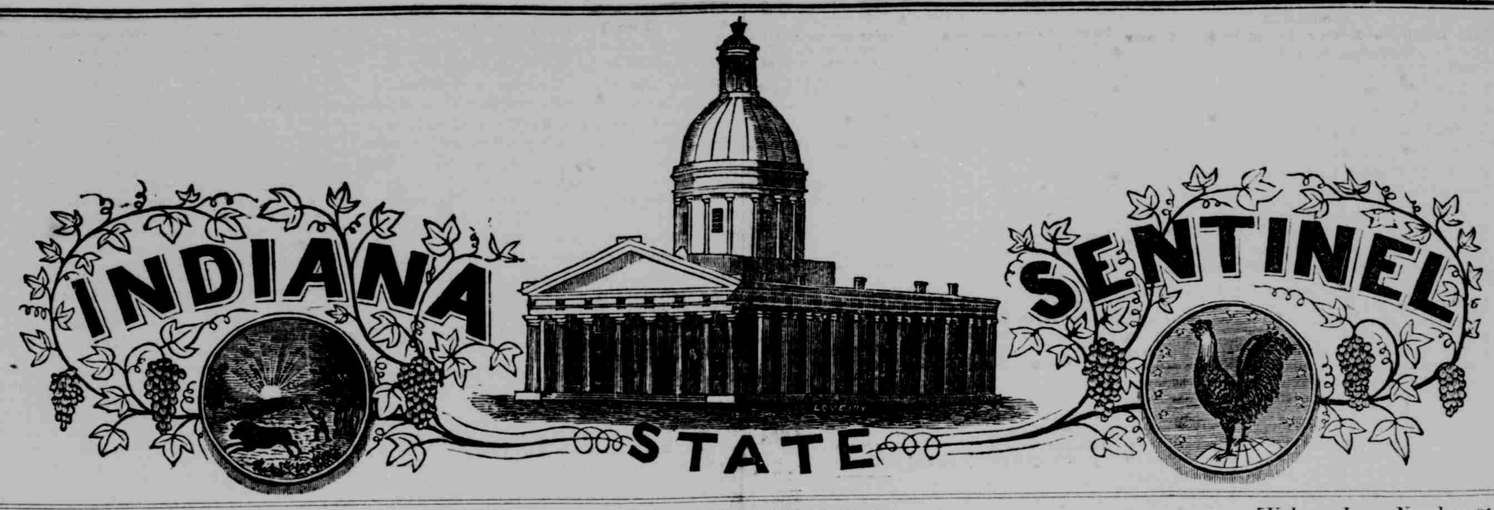

Indianapolis, December 20, 1845.] TRI-WEEKLY. [Volume I.....Number 61.

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.

From the Boston Post.

Mary A. Bickford.

Since the murder of this unfortunate woman some of the city papers have published statements purporting to be a sketch of her life. Having ascertained from a reliable source that they are erroneous in point of fact, we now give a summary of her life, which has been derived from Mr. Bickford himself.

Mrs. B. was born in Bath, Me., but her parents removed to Bangor when she was quite young. At the age of fifteen she was employed in a family as a domestic, and about this period received the addresses of a young seafaring man named Sanford. Her mother did not think favorably of him, and caused the connection to be promptly broken off. Subsequently Mary became acquainted with Mr. Bickford, and they were married in 1839. She was at this time seventeen years of age. Her maiden name was Mary Ann Dunn. Her father has been dead several years, and her mother now resides in Guilford, Me.

The husband and wife lived happily together for about three years. She had one child, which died young. At this time several female friends of the family, who were about visiting Boston, extended an invitation to Mrs. B. to accompany them—she accepted it, and the party accordingly came here. While in the city, she appeared delighted with every thing she saw—completely captivated, and on her return home expressed a desire to reside permanently in Boston. Henceforth, Mr. B. states, she apparently became dissatisfied with her humble condition. She was passionately fond of dressing extravagantly; but the limited means of the husband prevented her from making that gay appearance she so much desired to do; she now became less affectionate than formerly towards him, and often courted the attentions of a young man who visited their boarding house.

Business often called Mr. B. from home for several days together, when, it was subsequently ascertained, the individual in question would make himself agreeable to the wife. His prepossessing appearance and winning address soon had the desired effect upon a mind already ill at ease—he won her confidence, and of course had her completely in his power. He offered to take her to Boston, and promised that she should do as she pleased. Ere she became acquainted with this man she was one of the most virtuous of her sex; but his insinuating plausibility quickly drew her into the whirlpool of vice. Her beauty was her ruin. From this date, (Oct., 1842,) commences her downward career.

They now planned an elopement. The young man ascertaining that the schooner Florence, Capt. Fowler, was lying in the stream just ready for sea, accordingly secured passage in her for himself and victim. Mrs. B.'s husband arriving home at this juncture, it was necessary that herself and seducer should manage with a great degree of shrewdness in order to lull suspicion; she therefore expressed a desire to Mr. B. to go and reside with her mother at Guilford during the coming winter. He acquiescing in the proposition, she commenced packing up her wardrobe, &c., and the unsuspecting husband engaged a carriage to convey her to Guilford on the following day.

In the meantime, by previous arrangements with her paramour, her trunks were placed on board of the schooner, and he subsequently conveyed Mrs. B. on board. The parties were strangers to Capt. F. The vessel immediately put to sea, and in a day or two they arrived at Newburyport and took lodgings at one of the hotels, but shortly afterwards procured private board. Thus matters remained for nearly three months. During this period the forsaken husband could discover no trace of the interesting runaways; but shortly afterwards he received a letter from his delinquent wife, dated at Newburyport, in which she stated that she should immediately proceed to Boston. In a few days he received a second letter, mailed at B., in which she stated that she was sick and destitute, and wished to see him very much. The inference is that her paramour had exhausted his *funds* and then left her.

In February, 1843, Mr. Bickford came to Boston, and, after searching for his wife nearly a fortnight, at length found her at a house of ill fame in North Margin street. She appeared glad to see him; but declared her determination never again to return to Bangor. He used every argument in his power to induce her to do so; said he would forgive all past errors if she would conduct herself in future with propriety; but she had now become completely depraved. He found his pleading a useless task, and therefore left her to her fate.

A few days before he saw her, he received a letter through the post office, dated March 6, 1843, in which she says, "I cannot let you know where I am, for the people where I board do not know that I have got a husband. * * * James, I feel very *unsteady*, and will consent to live with you and keep house; but you must consent for me to have my *liberty*," &c. When Mr. B. again saw her he would not for a moment listen to her proposition, and left her with freshly wounded feelings. She soon became more generally known in the city, and resided at various houses of bad repute until July 1st, 1844, when she left for New Bedford.

There she first became acquainted with Albert J. Tirrell, and was soon afterwards his acknowledged mistress. They resided together in that place until the 1st of February, '45, when they went to New York, stopped at the Astor House a short time, and then proceeded to Philadelphia and various other places.

About the last of February they returned to Boston and stopped at the Pemberton House, where they resided three weeks, and then left for Albany, Saratoga Springs, &c. After a short absence they again returned and put up at the Hanover House, he always assuming a fictitious name.

At this time Tirrell hired a house in London street, elegantly furnished it, and they removed there. They had two or three female boarders. Upon the front door was placed the name of "Mariah Welch," Tirrell fearing to use his own name as the police officers were then in pursuit of him for the crime of adultery. In June following he sold out his furniture at half price, owing, it was said, to some misunderstanding between himself and Mrs. B., and he consequently sent her to her mother's at Guilford. On arriving at Portland, she ascertained that one of her trunks was missing, and, instead of proceeding onward, she returned to Boston in the next train. The day after, Tirrell proceeded to Guilford, where he supposed she would be. On arrival, he called at her mother's residence; and on learning that she had not been there, left a note for her. While at this place, he was seen to have a dirk and pistols, which somewhat frightened the old lady, as she supposed he was after Mr. Bickford. As soon as he had left, the letter was opened. In it Tirrell stated that he wanted "Maria" to return to Boston, that he would give her plenty of money, &c. When he sent her home, it was the understanding between them that they should never meet again.

At this time Mr. Bickford resided in this city. After Mrs. B. had found the lost trunk, she called on her husband and requested him to take charge of all her baggage, and immediately hastened to New Bedford. Now affairs between Tirrell and Mrs. B. began to assume a somewhat mysterious aspect.

Tirrell soon ascertained that she had not been home, and he hurried back to Boston in quest of her, and put up at the Shawmut House, where he learned that she had also stopped the day previous, but had now gone to New Bedford.

Mr. B. received a letter from her immediately after her arrival, dated June 18, in which she says, "I am here in New Bedford, but I want to come back. * * * Albert is not here. *I expect to get killed when he does come.* I must not stay here long."

Tirrell immediately followed her; and the first information Mr. B. received of their doings was contained in letters from Newport, R. I.; one from Tirrell, in which he requested to have Mrs. B.'s trunks sent to him, signing his name to the same, and that of "Maria," evidently intending to make it appear that the latter was *her* signature. The other letter came from Mrs. B. by the same mail, instructing Mr. B. *not* to let the trunks go out of his possession at any rate. This is the last time he heard from them until he got a letter dated Albany, July 2, 1844, in which she says, "I am here in Albany, and shall go to the Springs to-morrow. We stopped in New York at the Astor House two days." They also stopped at the Lorillard House from which they were ejected, owing to their misbehavior there.

The next letter that Mr. B. received was dated Boston, July 19, in which she requests him to bring to her at the U. S. Hotel some clothing and her accordeon, and adds, "call for *Mr. Hale*, room No. 28. Come as soon as you get this—do not say to any one that we are here."

Mr. B. called as requested, and in the course of conversation informed her that some friends whom they had known at Bangor, resided at South Boston; she expressed a wish to see them, and he consented to accompany her thither. On the way she informed him *that Tirrell abused her, that she was afraid of him, and was determined to get clear from him.* It would seem that Tirrell suspected her design, for in a short time he came with a carriage to bring her back. The next day, however, she managed to get away from him under pretence of going out for a few moments to make some purchases. She kept secreted for some days. Tirrell in the meantime was scouring the city in quest of her. He even gave his gold watch to one person and $50 to another to find her. The husband used every effort but force to get her to go home. She couldn't be prevailed upon to do so, but went again to New Bedford. Here, a short time afterwards, Tirrell found her.

The next time Mr. B. heard from her, she was at Attleboro', Mass. She stated that she was coming to Boston, and that Albert would not accompany her, and requested Mr. B. to meet her at the railroad depot. This letter was forwarded to him at Bangor. Subsequently he received another letter at that place, as follows:—

BOSTON, Oct., 1845.

JAMES—I have just received your letter that you wrote so long ago. You want to know all, of course. I left New Bedford and went to Concord, N. H., and from there to Niagara Falls and Montreal and Vermont State, and back to New York, and now I am in Boston. They have got Albert; they caught him in New Bedford; he got bailed out and will have his trial next Monday; I expect he will be sent to Charlestown. They found him with me, but said it was not me they wanted—but I know they want me for a witness. I am secreted in Boston, and no one knows where except those I stay with. He directed a letter to the Boston post office for me, and says they are trying to find out my name. I have not got one cent; if I had I would come home. I have got a number of presents for E———, if I could get them to her. I have got all my nice clothes. I wish you would write to me as soon as you receive this—direct your letter to Mary Jackson. If you receive a letter from any one from Boston to know where I am, do not say that your know where I am. YOUR MARIA."

This is the last communication Mr. B. ever received from this unfortunate woman. Shortly afterwards, his already wounded spirit was again deeply lacerated on learning her horrible death.

It is clearly evident that Mrs. Bickford was anxious to escape from Tirrell; that he was deeply enamored of her there can be no doubt; and if he is ever proved to have been the murderer, the sole cause must be attributed to *jealousy* on his part. He stated to several persons, it is said, that when his money was all gone he would kill her.

As all the subsequent facts are before the public, it would be superfluous to republish them.

A letter from New Orleans, published in the New York Post, relates the following incidents:

Some years ago a gentleman settled at Alexandria, on the Red river, by the name of H. W. Brewer, by profession a lawyer, and who soon by his unexceptionable deportment, and his talent and ability, was sent to the Legislature, and afterwards appointed Parish Judge. He has a fine, manly, open countenance, is tall and robust, and has very winning and prepossessing manners, and is about thirty-five years of age. It has lately been discovered that in 1832, about thirteen years ago, he committed a forgery, and came out to this country, and has ever since been living under an assumed name. The Red River Republican, in speaking of the *denouement*, says:

"His career here, (under an assumed name,) since that time up to the period when the report of his being another man got out, was so unexceptionable, that, had he at once acknowledged the act to have been an indiscretion of youth, it would scarcely have effected his standing and character in the community. Unfortunately for him he pursued another course, and, in attempting to free himself from the charge brought against him, he has had to resort to expedients of a character no less criminal than the charge of which he was first accused."

His guilt was established, notwithstanding, and he has resigned the office of Judge of the Parish. What a lesson for youth! Truly the tales of life are more startling, and are enveloped more in mystery than fiction, the revelations of which surpass in horror of feeling the most thrilling romance.

A WISE LAW.—The Legislature of New York, at its recent session, passed an act providing that all laws of a general nature should be published in two papers in each county, where that number are printed.

This is a wise provision, and the Legislature of every State would do well in passing an act of the same nature. As all are liable for ignorance of the law, it is no more than reasonable that every possible facility should be afforded to enable the people to know what the law is, and familiarize them with its general provisions. Many laws of general interest are passed, of which the mass of the people know but little, solely because they have no means of gaining such knowledge. This evil can be corrected in no way more effectually, than by an enactment of the nature above referred to.—*Free Press.*

Wood! Wood!

As subscribers and advertisers who have promised us wood in payment have neglected to comply with their contracts, we notify them that we expect the cash forthwith.

We also desire to contract for the delivery of one hundred cords of good sound dry wood. Apply at the office.

From the New York Observer.

The Odd Fellows.

Messrs. Editors:—I have noticed, of late, from several quarters, a disposition to attack the order of Odd Fellows, as, if not anti-christian, at any rate holding principles which are inconsistent with a profession of the religion of Christ. As an humble and sincere disciple of the Lord, and at the same time a member of that order, I have for some time wished for an opportunity to defend myself and my persecuted brethren from imputations which are utterly groundless. Seeing in your paper of a few weeks since, a communication on the subject, I am led to state, in a few words, the wrong of those who abuse us, whilst they are ignorant of what our principles are.

We are a strictly charitable Society. All the objects of the institution are love and aid to all men who are in distress, but especially to each other. The secrets of the order, with which so much fault is found, are nothing more than those signs by which we can recognize our brethren. What harm can there be in them? Are they those deeds which love darkness rather than light, as their very sage opposers term them? Alas! that such trifles should grow to such fearful magnitude in the imagination of these weak-minded terrorists. A body of men, carrying out the principles of the religion of Jesus in love and charity to all men, are branded as dangerous, simply because they do it in a way that does not suit the very nice feelings of their enemies.

Let me state one case in which this Order does indeed throw a well-deserved reproach upon the church. As an Odd Fellow, in whatever quarter of the world I may be, and in whatever trouble or distress, by making myself known, I can receive all sympathy and assistance that I need. Can I, as a servant of Christ, and a member of his church! Both my experience and observation demonstrate the truth, that there is little of Christian love in the church, and that a man in a strange land can claim nothing as a Christian that he could not claim as a worldling. The language of Odd-Fellowship passes current wherever the Order is known, while the language of Canaan is at a low discount, even among those who ought to love all who speak it. Odd Fellows take care of each other when sick, and take charge of the funeral expenses of their poorest member when dead. The poor Christian, God's favorite, is not missed from the wayside when sick, and when he dies, he is thrown into a corner of the grave-yard.

A CHRISTIAN ODD FELLOW.

From the Philadelphia Sun.

RELIGION AND THE BIBLE BURLESQUED.—One of the most horrid scenes of blasphemy that we ever heard of—one that would have been a deep disgrace to Sodom and Gomorrah, was executed on Tuesday evening last at a meeting house located in South street between Seventh and Eighth streets. The congregation that worship in this place, is composed of colored persons, most of whom not having the benefit of education, are in a comparative state of ignorance, and, of course, the more easily imposed upon. They are under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, and the place where they worship in was formerly used as a Feed Store. For some time past a series of nightly meetings have been held there, and a number of reckless white persons, not having the fear of God or man before them, have appeared among the worshippers, and in order to effect their blasphemous object, succeeded in passing themselves off as ministers of the Gospel. The prime movers in this horrid, unheard of, and revolting outrage upon morality and religion, are said to be Jacob Young and Thomas Byrnes, of the District of Southwark. It appears that these two individuals have, on several occasions, secretly proceed to the meetings, and having ascended the pulpit, made several prayers, and exhorted their hearers to come up to the altar. On another occasion, each one of these impious imposters paraded, arm in arm, with a colored woman named Julia, up and down the church, making the welkin ring with their yells, and calling upon the sinners to come up to the altar. In several instances they laid hands upon some females and dragged them up to that place. Collections were taken up; the money handed over to the officers of the church. What is most surprising, Young and Byrne succeeded in their imposture, and it was not until Tuesday night they were found out. They had on a previous occasion given out from the pulpit, that on the aforesaid night they would present a Bible and Hymn Book to the worshippers in that place. The declaration became known to a few Methodist ministers, and they communicated the fact to some members of the Methodist Church, with the request that they should attend there on the same night to see whether the promise would be fulfilled.

Accordingly several pious men who are somewhat prominent in the Methodist Church, attended the meeting, but became so horror-stricken at the scenes enacted there, that they were soon compelled to retire. When they entered the place, they saw Jacob Young standing in the pulpit—dressed similar to an Episcopal clergyman. He had his hair combed back, and the Holy Bible under his arm—the one which he was about to present to the church.

In presenting the Bible he made a few preparatory remarks, which were so horribly impious that a number of his companions immediately retired from the place, absolutely shocked with the shameful proceedings. Byrnes, fearing that he would be recognized as soon as the several Methodists (alluded to) entered the church, fell down on his knees to hide himself, whilst that part of the congregation who saw him thought he was praying, when Young announced that he (Byrnes) was taken sick, and that the Bible would be received by another brother. Our informants retired, and yesterday morning they were informed by an officer of the congregation that a man named Robert Christy received the Bible on behalf of the congregation.

We might state in connection with the above, that the same party who presented the Bible took a very conspicuous part in the Irish ox-roasting in Moyamensing, on Tuesday, and in order to show their contempt for law and order, morality and religion, blackguarded and cursed their opponents, and ridiculed the religious portion of the community, by indulging in a mock prayer meeting and hymn singing, while the victimized ox was undergoing the process of roasting.

A HAZARDOUS EXPERIMENT.—Last spring a barn was destroyed by fire in Pomfret, Conn., supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. A few weeks ago, a mesmerizer stopped at Oxford, Mass., and his fame spreading, the knowing ones of Pomfret repaired thither to see if he could throw any light on the matter referred to. A subject was forthwith put to sleep and in communication with the Pomfret spokesman, who declared that one of the neighbors had set fire to the barn, and mentioned other circumstances connected with it that would lead to his detection and conviction. The delegation returned, and had the supposed culprit arrested, who, for want of proper surety, now lies in the county house at Brooklyn. If facts as well as circumstances should lead to the conviction of the accused, the discovery will indeed be a strange one; but if the parties fail to convict, an action will be brought against them for false imprisonment.

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 prefers 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 *Coatings*; 20 pieces 3 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; 50 pieces new style prints, from 6 1-4 to 20 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-trimmed, plain cloth, scalette, 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

Desolation.

From the 3d Verse, 24th Chapter of Isaiah.

BY JOHN D. DILLON.

Gone were the spirits that linger near
The world in its early bloom,
And HOPE's pure light, that was wont to cheer,
Grew dim in the gathering gloom—
And love from EARTH was hurled,
And a mandate came
In a breath of flame
To scourge a sinful world.

"LET THE SWORD GO FORTH,"—and forth it went,
And gleamed o'er tower and battlement—
And glanced in the tented field;
And helms were cleft, and shields were broke,
And breasts were bared to the battle stroke
Only in death to yield.
Then warriors met, but not to part;
And the sun shone redly o'er the scene,
And the broken sword and the trampled heart
Might tell where the battle steed had been.
Dark and cold, by the moon's pale beam,
Lay mouldering heaps of slaughtered men—
The fountain of a sanguine stream—
Earth drank the blood of her off-spring then.

"GO FORTH, DISEASE,"—and at the word
The groans of a stricken world were heard;
And the voice of woe rose high;
And myriads yielded up their breath,
And the haggard form of the tyrant DEATH
On the rotten breeze swept by.
And the lovely green that overspread
The world in its early day,
Grew as deeply dark, and seared, and dead,
As the parched earth where it lay;
With lifeless limb the livid trees
Stood locked in the arms of death—
Save one that still to the withering breeze
Could lend its poisonous breath.
Deeply the world in that drear time
Felt the deadly curse of Sin and Crime.

"FAMINE, GO FORTH,"—and at that name
Rose a feeble shriek and a feeble laugh;
And a tottering fleshless MONSTER came
The lingering stream of Life to quaff;
And he stalked o'er the earth and the famish'd crowds
Were crush'd to the earth in their mildew'd shrouds.
Then arose the last of human groans,
As the shrivelled skin hung loose on the bones
And the stream of life was gone—
Even death expired on that awful day,
Where his slaughtered millions round him lay,
For his fearful task was done.

Old Earth was lone, for her off-spring lay
Mouldering there, on her bosom of clay—
All tones of life were hushed—
And the brazen tombs of sepulchred men,
That battled the might of Time till then,
Atom by atom were crushed.
And desolate round in its orbit whirled
The peopless wreck of a worn out world.

The Frog---Machine Poetry.

Of all the things that live
In woodland, marsh, or bog,
That creep the ground or fly the air,
The funniest is the frog—
The frog—the scientifickest
Of Nature's handy work—
The frog, that neither walks nor runs,
But goes it with a jerk.

With pants and coat of bottle green,
And yellow fancy vest,
He plunges into mud and mire—
All in his Sunday best;
When he sits down he's standing up,
As Paddy O'Kinn once said;
And for convenience sake, he wears
His eye on top his head.

You see him sitting on a log,
Above the "nasty deep;"
You feel inclined to say, old chap,
Just "look before you leap!"
You raise your cane to hit him,
His ugly looking mug;
But, ere you get it half way up,
Adown he goes ker-chug.

He keeps about his native pond,
And ne'er goes on a spree,
Nor gets "how come-you-so," for a
Cold water chap is he;
For *earthly* cares to get drunk
He's not the silly fool;
But when they come, he gives a jump,
And drowns 'em in the pool.

☞ The meetings of the subordinate lodge of the I. O. O. F., we are requested to say, are on *Tuesday* evening, at half past six. Degree lodge—second and fourth Saturday of each month.

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. J. HARRIS, A. P. A.
ROYAL MAYHEW, Treasr.
JNO. H. THOMPSON,
Dec. 1, 1845. 54-t Jan 7 Sec. of State.

CHIROGRAPHICAL.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen of Indianapolis.
Professor F. P. Gally,

TEACHER of a new and improved system of PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP, taught in 12 Lessons, during which the Elements of the Art will be secured, and a rapid proficiency made therein, by aid of the *Three great* movements in Chirography, dissected into principles for *mental* use, and familiarized to the muscular powers by whole arm combinations. The object is *permanent impression*, and with proper attention on the part of the pupil, such impressions will be *warranted*.

In addition to teaching a complete business hand, he gives lessons in all the various hands practised by the most eminent engravers, and executes every species of Ornamental Writing in the most beautiful style.

Those desirous of acquiring a splendid business hand, will do well to make application immediately, as his stay will be short.

Young gentlemen qualified for teaching on the most reasonable terms.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine a great variety of specimens in Writing, Flourishing, Drawing, Printing, &c.

Room over Bird's Hardware Store, No. 2, Norwood's Block, Entrance on Illinois Street. 36-T.2w

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

JOSEPH O. EATON, *Portrait Painter.* Room over Popes's store, south side of Washington street, a few doors east of the Palmer House. 54-tf

TEA TRAYS.

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

INDIANAPOLIS WHOLESALE PRICES

Corrected for the Indiana State Sentinel by J. & D. CARLISLE & CO., Millers and Merchants.

BEEF—net	3 00 a 3 50	NAILS—cut	
BACON—pr lb		Eights	5½ a —
Hog round	5½ a 6½	Sixes	5½ a —
Shoulders	5 a 5½	Fours	6½ a —
Sides clear	5½ a 6½	LEATHER—sole lb	20 a 22
Hams	6 a 7	Calf pr doz	22 a 28
COTTON YARN—lb	15 a 16	OILS—per gal	
CANDLES—per lb		Linseed	75 a 1 00
Stearine	10 a 15	Lard	75 a —
Tallow mould	8 a 9	PROVISIONS—	
COFFEE—per lb		Beans white	62 a 75
Rio	8 a 9	Potatoes	20 a 25
St Domingo	8 a —	Onions	37 a 50
CASTINGS—	4 a 4½	Cheese	6 a 7
Plough moulds	4¾	Butter	10 a 12
FLOUR AND MEAL—		Lard	6 a 7
City mills pr bbl	3 25 a 3 50	SALT—pr bush	45 a 00
Country brands	3 00 a 3 25	SUGAR—pr lb	7 a 8
Corn meal pr bush	15 a 20	SEEDS—pr bush	
FRUIT—per bushel		Clover	3 00 a 4 00
Apples dried	1 50 a 1 75	Flax	70 a 75
Do green	50 a 62	Timothy	1 00 a 1 25
Peaches dried	2 00 a 2 50		
GLASS—		SUNDRIES—	
8 by 10	2 25 a 2 50	Feathers	22 a 25
10 by 12	3 25 a 3 50	Beeswax	25 a —
GRAIN—per bushel		Ginseng	25 a —
Wheat	50 a 55	Tallow	5 a 6
Corn	10 a 12	Soap bar No 1	4 a 4½
Oats	12 a 15	No 2	3 a 3½
HAY—per ton		TEAS—gunpowder	62 a 88
Timothy	4 50 a 5 00	Imperial	62 a 88
Clover	4 00 a 4 50	Young hyson	30 a 50
IRON—per lb	4¼ a 6½	TOBACCO—leaf	1 a 2
MOLASSES—pr gal	45 a 50	WHISKY—pr gal	25 a —

INDIANAPOLIS BANK NOTE TABLE

Corrected for the Indiana State Sentinel by S. A. FLETCHER, Stock and Exchange Broker.

☞ Those marked thus — are doubtful.

INDIANA.		Canton Bank,	18 dis
State Bk and Branches,	par	MICHIGAN.	
State Scrip, $5, (1840 and 1841)	15 prem.	Bank of St. Clair,	—
State Scrip, $50,	15 dis.	Bank of River Raisin,	10 dis
Bank Scrip,	10 prem.	F. & M. Bank,	—
Watson's checks,		Michigan Ins. Co.	10 dis.
Terre Haute,	10 dis.	KENTUCKY.	
Woodburn & King's,		All Banks in this State	par
Madison,	50 dis.	ILLINOIS.	
New Albany Ins. Co.	10 dis.	State Bank,	45 dis.
OHIO.		Bank of Illinois,	65 dis.
Franklin Bk. Columbus,	par	MISSOURI.	
Clinton Bk. do	par	State B. and Branches,	par
Ohio Life and Trust,	par	NEW YORK.	
Com. Bank, Cincinnati,	par	City Banks,	par
Lafayette, "	par	Country Banks,	2 dis.
Franklin, "	par	MARYLAND.	
Bank of Massillon,	par	Baltimore City Banks,	par
Bank of Circleville,	par	Country Banks,	2 dis.
Bank of Xenia,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Sandusky,	—	B. of Va. and Branches,	2 dis.
Bank of Marietta,	par	Farmers Bk. of Va. do	2 dis.
Bank of Mt. Pleasant,	par	Valley Bank do	2 dis.
Bank of Norwalk,	—	Exchange B. at Norfolk,	2 dis.
Bank of Geauga,	par	N. W. B. of Va. Wheel.,	2 dis.
Bank of Zanesville,	par	M. & M. Bk. at do and Branches,	2 dis.
Belmont B. St. Clairsville,	par	NEW ENGLAND.	
Muskingum B. Putnam,	par	Boston City Banks,	par
Colum. Bk., New Lisbon,	par	All other solvent Bks.,	3 dis.
Dayton Bank,	par	PENNSYLVANIA.	
F. & M. B., Steubenville,	par	Philadelphia City Banks,	par
Bank of Wooster,	—	Pittsburgh Banks,	2 dis.
Bank of Chilicothe,	par		
Com. B. of Lake Erie,	10 dis.	EXCHANGE—SELLING RATE.	
Bank of Cleveland,	10 dis.	New York,	1½ prem.
Urbana Banking Co.	50 dis.	Baltimore,	1½ "
Branville Bank,	50 dis.	Philadelphia,	1½ "
Com. Bank of Scioto,	10 dis.	SPECIE—BUYING RATE.	
Bank of Hamilton,	10 dis.	American Gold,	1 prem.
Miami Ex. Co.	25 dis.	Foreign Gold,	¼ "
Lancaster, O., Bank,	12 dis.	Silver	½ "

INDIANAPOLIS POST OFFICE.
Arrivals and Departures of the Mails.

EASTERN—Arrives daily at		11 P. M.
Closes daily		7 P. M.
CINCINNATI via *Brookville*—Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays		12 NIGHT.
Closes Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays		7 P. M.
CINCINNATI via *Lawrenceburgh*—Arrives Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays		9 P. M.
Closes on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays		7 P. M.
SOUTHERN via *Madison*—Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays		3 P. M.
Closes on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays		7 A. M.
LEAVENWORTH via *Bloomington*—Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays		10 P. M.
Closes Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays		6 P. M.
MONROVIA—Arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays		8 P. M.
Closes Mondays and Fridays		7 P. M.
WESTERN via *Terre Haute*—Arrives daily, except Sundays		10 P. M.
Closes daily, except Saturdays		7 P. M.
MONTEZUMA—Arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays		4 P. M.
Closes Wednesdays and Saturdays		7 A. M.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays		6 P. M.
Closes on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays		7 P. M.
LAFAYETTE via *Lebanon*—Arrives Saturdays		6 P. M.
Closes Wednesdays		7 A. M.
NORTHERN via *Logansport*—Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays		5 P. M.
Closes Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays		7 A. M
GREENVILLE, O. via *Winchester*—Arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays		6 P. M.
Closes Sundays and Thursdays		7 P. M.
PENDLETON—Arrives Wednesdays		7 P. M
Closes Wednesdays		7 P. M
PERU via *Broad Ripple*—Arrives Fridays,		8 P. M.
Close Mondays		7 P. M.

Indianapolis, April 1, 1845. L. DUNLAP, P. M.

Free Post Offices for the State Sentinel.

Marion County.—Piketon, Clermont, Allisonville Webb's Farm, Germantown, Cumberland, New Bethel Bridgeport, Augusta.

Hendricks County.—Hampton, Plainfield, Belleville, Stilesville, Danville, New Winchester, Brownsburg, Springtown, North Salem.

Hamilton County.—Westfield, Noblesville, Strawtown, Cicero.

Boone County.—Lebanon, Thornleysville, Royalton, Jamestown, Eagle Village, Northfield.

Morgan County.—Mooresville, Monrovia.

Hancock County.—Greenfield, Sugar Creek, Charlottesville, Philadelphia, Eden.

Johnson County.—Greenwood, Franklin, Far West.

Shelby County.—Pleasant View, Shelbyville, Morristown.

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 Enveloping paper, yellow, calendered; 20 by 24 inches, not less than 21 pounds per ream, 20 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.

NOVEMBER REPORT
Of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, 56 Wall St.

THIS Institution, during the month of November, issued eighty-nine new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders,	18	To Physicians,	3
To Manufacturers,	4	To Lawyers,	11
To Brokers,	4	To Mechanics,	9
To Clerks,	8	To Farmers,	4
To Auctioneers,	2	To Teachers,	2
To Agents,	1	To Hotel Keepers,	2
To Bank Officers,	2	To Officers of U. S. Army,	1
To Sugar Refiner,	1	do in Navy,	1
To Express Messenger,	1	To Prof. in Military Acad.	1
To Police Officer,	1	To Editor,	1
To Surveyor,	1	To Bookseller,	1
To Engineer,	1	To Ladies,	6
To Dentist,	1		—
To Toll Collector,	1	Lives Insured,	89
To Clergymen,	2		

SAMUEL HANNAY, Secretary. M. ROBINSON, President.
MANTURN FOST, Physician, 5-4 Broadway.
47 C. W. CADY, Agent at Indianapolis.

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