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

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$1 in advance will pay for six months.

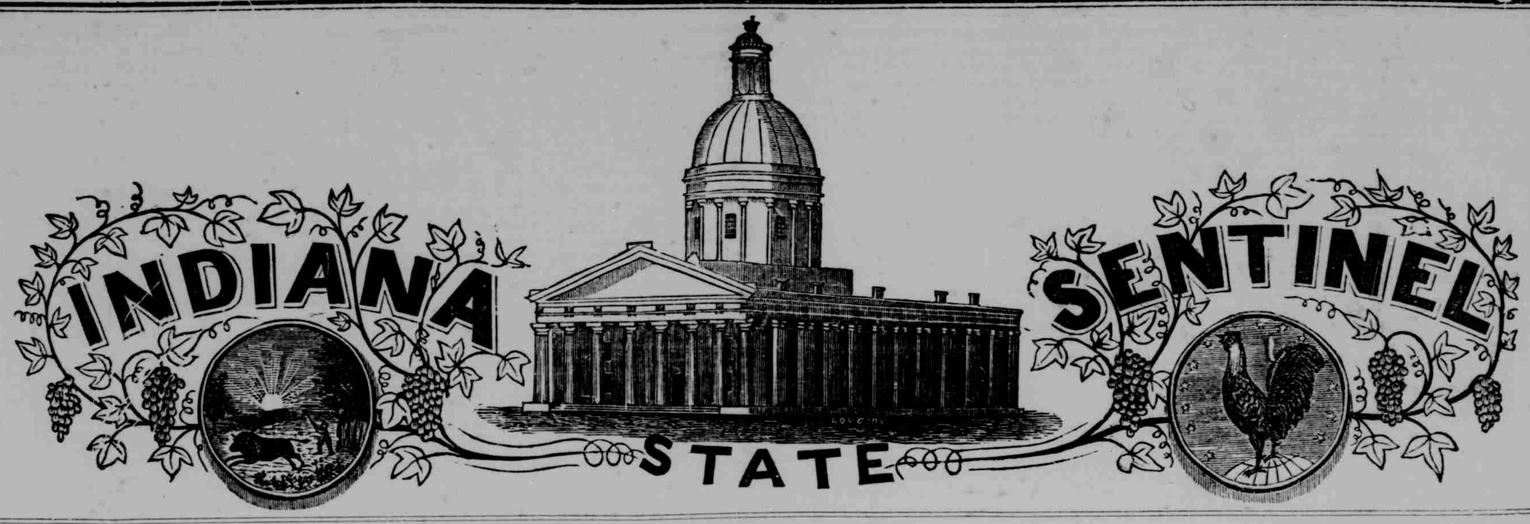
$5 will pay for three copies one year.

*** 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 June 3, 1846.] **SEMI-WEEKLY.** [Volume II.....Number 1.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES
and Measures.

A strict construction of the Constitution, and no assumption of doubtful powers.

A Diplomacy, asking for nothing but what is clearly right and submitting to nothing wrong.

No connexion between the government and banks.

An *ad valorem* revenue Tariff.

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.

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 swindling corporations.

No connexion between Church and State.

A preference for democrats over whigs for every office.

Acquiescence in the rule of the majority in all cases of party discipline.

No proscription for honest opinions.

Fostering aid to public education.

A "progressive" reformation of all abuses.

Miscellaneous.

BANK PRIVILEGES.—To show the gross injustice under which the people of Indiana are laboring, it is only necessary to look at the system adopted of taxing Banking capital. For example, the branch at South Bend, with a capital of $112,000 or more, pays annually, about one hundred dollars into the State Treasury, and a shilling on each share for educational purposes. Of this tax the several counties, in that capacity, get nothing—it all goes to the State, and of late the pretention has been set up, and sustained by the Supreme Court, that real estate held by the bank, whether banking houses or lands taken on debts, is not subject to taxation. The bank then might hold half the property in the country and yet pay no tax therefor. It might, as we have reason to believe has been done, when it finds that some favorite debtor is becoming embarrassed, take a deed for all his property in lieu of the debt, swindle other creditors out of their money—hold this property for years, deprive the state and county of the tax which such property should justly pay—give the original owner possession, rents and profits, and allow him to control his property even to the sale of it, in as full and ample a manner as though the transfer had never occurred. And yet while such a system of fraud would be visited by denunciation and punishment in an individual, the bank escapes scot free, because the charter and the laws of the state have given it their sanction. Elkhart county alone is annually swindled of some twenty dollars per annum in this manner precisely, and we are gravely told that it is all right because these houses and lots and lands and tenements constitute a portion of the capital of the bank. It may be law, but it is oppressive and unjust. If it can be reached by legislation, we hope the next legislature will have the courage to overhaul the matter and do the people justice.—*Goshen Democrat.*

OHIO WINE.—From an elaborate Report, presented to the Horticultural Society of Cincinnati by Dr. Flagg, it appears that there are seventy-eight vineyards in Hamilton Co., Ohio, of which more than fifty are cultivated by Germans. About two hundred acres are planted with the grape, of which one hundred are in bearing order.

The Cincinnati Gazette extracts the following facts from the Report:

The amount of wine made last year exceeded 29[illegible] gallons, notwithstanding more than one-half [illegible]p was cut off by the frost and rot, and many of the vineyards are but just coming into fruit. The average yield of wine per acre, for five years in succession, is estimated at 450 to 500 gallons, which sells quick at $1 to $1.50 per gallon. There will be at least one hundred acres more put down to grapes this spring, making three hundred in all, in Hamilton county. There are also eight or ten vineyards in Kentucky, within a dozen miles of this city. The varieties of grape generally cultivated, are the Catawba and the Cape; the latter is called at the East, the Schuylkill Muscadel, and furnishes the red wine. That from the Catawba is white, and sells the highest. The Isabella, so popular at the East, is universally thrown up here, as unsuited to the climate.

LIFE SAVED BY DRUNKENNESS.—The Paulding (Miss.) Clarion gives us a rare instance where rum drinking was the cause of saving a life. Several years ago, a Greek was tried in Hancock county, Miss. for the murder of another Greek. During the progress of the trial, the Sheriff got so drunk that the Judge ordered him into custody, and so found himself without an officer. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and his honor was in a predicament. There was no sheriff, and he doubted his power to appoint one pro tem.—and to save embarrassment, a new trial was granted. The prisoner remained in jail two years, and being put on trial again at the recent term of the Court has been acquitted. The Clarion says he is probably innocent of the murder, but he would assuredly have been hung years ago if the Sheriff had kept sober!

MORE HIGH TARIFF WAGES.—The Newburyport (Mass.) Advertiser says:—"We understand that the weavers in one of the factories in this town have recently had their wages cut down ten per cent. or five cents on each cut of cloth, for which they had formerly received 50 cents. Not only this: it is said that the overseers went to the mill on the Sabbath, and arranged the looms so as to lessen their speed, and at the same time produce a better quality of cloth in every respect, making a difference of more than 15 per cent. in the wages of the weavers, which looks vastly generous at this time, considering the factory dividends have of late averaged only twenty per cent!" The manufacturers cut down wages precisely in proportion to the increase of their profits. Yet we are told that the tariff makes wages high.

SOUTHERN GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The Petersburg Intelligencer furnishes us with a full report of the proceedings of the first Conference of the M. E. Church South, up to Friday evening, May 8th. The only item of interest is the election of two new Bishops, Rev. Wm. Capers and Rev. Robert Paine, who were elected on the second ballot, and are to be ordained on Thursday next, making four in all for the sixteen Conferences attached to the Church—Messrs. Soule, Andrews, Capers and Paine.

MARY ANN WELCH.—This woman attempted to take the life of Levi Gray, (whom she charged with her seduction,) some time ago at Ashtabula, Ohio; since which, she made an unsuccessful attempt of the same kind at Lafayette, Ind. We hear of her lately in Dayton, Ohio, in men's clothes, armed to the teeth, going eastwardly to find the aforesaid Gray, to consummate her intentions. She had left her child with her friends.

A remarkable dwarf was lately exhibited in Wilmington, North Carolina, who threatens to throw Gen. Tom Thumb into the shade. He is nearly seventeen years of age, thirty-seven inches high, and weighs twenty-seven pounds. He is symmetrically formed, and is lively and active. In intellectual developments he will compare with ordinary boys of twelve or thirteen, whose education has not been well attended to. He ceased to grow at four or five years of age.

FORREST has been playing his Jack Cade at Manchester, England, with the assent of the Lord Chamberlain, of that city. Could that functionary have *read the play*, full as it is, of democratic sentiments! We fancy not. The audience are said to have appreciated every free thought or allusion with deafening plaudits.

A CHILD WITH TWELVE PARENTS.—The Barre Patriot learns that Mr. Edwin Stone, of Petersham, Mass., had a daughter born recently which had twelve parents living within five miles of her, viz.—its father and mother, four grand-parents, and six great-grand-parents.

'Silence gives consent,' as the man said when he kissed the dumb woman.

COUNT LEON VS. THE COUNTESS OF LUXBOURG.—A few months ago, Count Leon, the reputed son of Napoleon by the Countess of Luxbourg, brought an action against that lady for annual provision, and she and her present husband, after setting up as a defence that the Count was not the son of the Countess, were condemned to pay him 6000f a year, the Court having judged that the documents produced by the Count established the fact of his being the son of the Countess. Notice of appeal against this decision was immediately given, but it has not yet been heard. The Count had also brought an action against the same parties, claiming the right to an inscription on the Grand Livre of 22,000f. a year settled upon the Countess when he was only two years of age, and which he declares was intended to be his property as capital, although the Countess was to enjoy the income during his minority. In this suit he was defeated, and gave notice of appeal, which was heard on Monday by the Cour Royale. The defence set up was, that when the 22,000f a year were settled upon the Countess, the illustrious person who had caused it to be made intended it solely for her use, having resolved to provide otherwise for his son, to whom he gave property when he came of age, producing 36,000f. a year, which he had since dissipated; and also left him by will a portion of a sum of four millions of francs, which fact, although the intentions of the testator had not been realized, the amount in question, consisting of claims which could not be enforced, proved that the Count was regarded as well provided for, without reference to the amount given to the Countess de Luxbourg. The Court decided according to this view of the case, and confirmed the sentence of the lower tribunal. Count Leon was in Court, and from his striking resemblance to the late Emperor, attracted universal notice.—*Galignani.*

INSANITY AMONG QUAKERS.—The London Globe states as a fact deduced from the results of reports from the hospitals for the insane, that the proportion of *insane* persons among the Quakers of England and Scotland is much larger than prevails among the rest of the community. The same paper assigns the following causes in explanation:—1. Great liveliness of conscience in matters of ordinary morality. This is productive of acute remorse and extreme distress when back-slidings occur; the violence of the impression easily passes into insanity. This is the more readily produced because the conduct of each member is so much under the cognizance of all. 2. The limitation of the mind to few objects, by which science, art, and recreation are nearly excluded. Thus the pursuit of wealth is a principal object, and generates a morbid activity in this respect; while, from the same cause, the members of the society, by a constant straining after independence, either marry not at all, or not till late in life. This, with their strict observance in single life, and frequent intermarriages, are powerful causes of mental derangement.

AN ANGEL.—The Duke of Roquelaure while on a journey, met at a ball at Toulouse, a young lady of surprising beauty. He could not forget her, and sent back by a confidential friend to say she was the possessor of his heart, and he would give fifty thousand louisdors for one hair from her eyebrow. "Make my compliments to the Duke," replied the lively lady, "and tell him I do not deal in retail; but since I have been so happy as to please him, he may have the whole for that sum."

NOSE-OLOGY.—Amongst Europeans, the Italians, rank first for beauty of nose; the Dutch for the excessive ugliness of that feature. The English nose is apt to be thick and cartilaginous; that of the Jews somewhat crooked. In France almost every man of genius has a well-formed nose. Short flat noses, so censured by Aristotle, still rank low in the science of physiognomy. Socrates, however, was a singular instance of a hideous nose. Boerhaave and Gibbon had each one of the same disagreeable features.

An English minister was asked why he did not promote merit. "Because" replied the Statesman, drily, "merit did not promote me."—*Boston Whig.*

This is not equal to the blundering remark of Sir Boyle Roche in the Irish Parliament. Some one had been saying that the Parliament ought to do a certain thing for the benefit of posterity.'

"Why should we do anything for posterity?" asked Sir Boyle, "what has posterity ever done for us?"

A doctor was lately summoned to a cottage, at Harwood, in Teasdale, and found a boy-patient in need of his services. "Put out your tongue," said the doctor. The lad stared like a "gawvison." "My good boy," repeated the medical man, "let me see your tongue." "Talk English, doctor," said the mother; and then, turning to her son, she cried: "Hoppen thy gobblet, and push out thy lolliker!" The lad rolled out his tongue in a moment.

TAKING IT EASY.—"When a stranger treats me with want of respect," said a poor philosopher, "I comfort myself with the reflection that it is not myself that he slights, but my old and shabby coat and shabby hat, which, to say truth, have no particular claim to adoration. So if my hat and coat choose to fret about it, let them; but it is nothing to me." This philosopher, with all his poverty, was rich in wisdom.

THE mansion and grounds of J. P. CUSHING, Watertown, Mass., are represented as undoubtedly the most luxurious and magnificent to be found on this continent. This gentleman amassed a princely fortune by a successful mercantile career at Canton, in China, and has recently suffered himself to be assessed for the whole public tax due from the town, in which he at present resides.

'Pompey,' said a good humored master to his servant, 'I did not know that you had a whipping last week.'

'Didn't you massa? Lor! I knew it in the berry time of it.'

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—The Boston Transcript states that among the passengers by the Columbiana, for Liverpool, are six boot and shoemakers, who are about to establish themselves in Manchester, England, to make "*pegged soles*" for John Bull.

A poor Mechanic at Baltimore, named Hitchcock, had added to his family, the other morning, three daughters, whom he named Jane Polk, Mary Florida, and Martha Texas. It is a pity he had not one more to call Susan Oregon.

Mrs. Ann McCan, aged 106 years, 8 months and 20 days, and her son, who is in his 80th year, arrived at Rochester on Friday, on their way to New York, to spend the remainder of their days.

'DON'T SHOOT I'LL COME DOWN.'—Godlove S. Orth, nominated for Lieutenant Governor, by the whigs of Indiana, declines being skinned. Sensible coon.—*Ohio Statesman.*

It is stated that the Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, member of Congress from Vermont, can read, speak, and write, *nineteen* different languages.

A SCENE IN BROADWAY.—Passing down to our office yesterday morning, nearly opposite Niblo's, our attention was attracted by the egress from the front door of a neat but plain two story house of an old gentleman, bent and decrepid, borne up on either side by a man, whose vocation it probably was to perform this service. Age, decreptitude and care were strongly depicted in every lineament of his face. His assistants seemed charged with the care of keeping alive the flame which appeared flickering for the last time; and we thought, as we looked at them, that each was fearful lest a breath of air might, as they journeyed their venerable charge slowly along, extinguish the faint light which delicately lingered in the socket. The old man thus supported, was John Jacob Astor, whose whole life, eventful and enterprising, has been devoted to the accumulation of wealth. We moralized as we left the group, that it was a shame to place the happiness of life in gold and silver, for which bread and water is sufficient, and that no man would be so poor but he could procure enough to carry him to his journey's end. The best condition of fortune is that which is neither directly necessitous, nor far from it—with good health and evenness of mind.—*N. Y. Globe.*

The exports of domestic goods from Boston for April were 3,575 packages. Total for eleven months, 81,490 packages. Same time last year 63,215 packages. Exports to foreign ports 26,215 packages against 21,742 packages. Coastwise 58,215 against 38,513. The ice exports for eleven months have been 52,507 tons.

THE SLAVER PANTHER FORFEITED.—By a decision of his Honor Judge Gilchrist, at Charleston, S. C., this vessel has been declared as forfeited for having been fitted out as a slave trader.

DOCTOR J. H. JORDAN,
Eclectic Physician.

OFFICE on Meridian street, Indianapolis, first door north of Washington street, in the rooms formerly occupied by Wick & Barbour.

Dr JORDAN respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Indianapolis and the surrounding country, in the various departments of his profession. He entirely discards in his practice the use of MERCURY, in all its preparations, together with all other agents, which sound science and experience have condemned as injurious to the Living Economy. He prepares his own medicines, and knows them to be genuine—the most of which are obtained from Nature's own garden, the fields and woods.

Having spent the past fall and winter in attending a full course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, where the Botanic principles are thoroughly taught and enforced, he feels the utmost confidence in his ability to treat disease of every variety and description; and, by strict attention to his profession, and the wants of all who may ask his services, he hopes to merit the confidence and respect of a generous and discriminating people. 109-tf

FRANKLIN MEDICAL COLLEGE,
Of Philadelphia.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will be opened on Monday 12th October, (second Monday in October), and will continue until the end of the ensuing February.

PROFESSORS.

PAUL BECK GOODMAN, M. D., Anatomy and Histology.
C. C. VAN WICK, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
MEREDITH CLYMER, M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine.
JOHN BARCLAY BRODIE, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
DAVID HUNTER TUCKER, M. D., Obstetricks, and Diseases of Women and Children.
LEWIS S. JOYNES, M. D., Physiology and Legal Medicine.
JAMES B. ROGERS, M. D., General and Organic Chemistry.
JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Franklin Medical College is incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with general privileges equal to those enjoyed by any similar Institution, and is authorized "to grant the Introduction to the degree of Doctor of Medicine to any such persons as shall possess the qualifications usually required of candidates in other Medical Colleges in this State."

FEES.

For each of the seven Courses of Lectures,	$15 00
Matriculation Fees, to be paid once only,	5 00
Diploma Fee,	10 00

Additional information respecting the course of instruction can be obtained upon application to

101-3w J. E. BIDDLE, M. D., *Dean of the Faculty,*
North-east corner of Spruce and Quince streets, Philadelphia.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

SUGAR COATED
E. Bay Smith's
INDN VEGE PILLS

The Improved Indian Vegetable Pills.

(MADE BY A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.)

A most excellent, pleasant, and never failing Medicine, for the cure of Fevers, Ague, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Foul Stomach, Head Ache, Influenza, Impure Blood, Want of Appetite, Worms, Coughs and Colds, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Pairs of all kinds, Female Complaints, and all Diseases that Pills, of any kind, can possibly cure.

NEED NOT FORCE THEM DOWN.—Those who have conscientious scruples will please read the following, never before published—facts regarding the Sugar Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills for Consumption, Colds, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Fevers.

Having been attacked some months since, with a bad cough, weakness in my chest and loss of appetite, I used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, but grew worse; with a cold sweat at night—could not sleep, and believed I was in a consumption. I procured a box of Dr. Smith's Sugar coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills, which restored my health within six days, and I believe them to be the best remedy I ever used. GEORGE W. GRANGER.

Cambridge, October 19, 1844.

Extract from A. G. Page's letter, dated Bath, January 1 1845.

The Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills you sent me sell well and give good satisfaction. They sell better than any I have had.

Extract from Levi Barrett's letter, dated Canaan, Maine, February 3, 1845.

The Pills which I received from you have given such universal satisfaction where they have been purchased, and the sale has been so uniform, that I thought best to request you to send me on some more of them immediately, &c.

Extract from William N. Packard's letter, dated Monson, Massachusetts, January 22, 1845.

Sir—Enclosed is the payment for the last Pills. You will please send me by express another lot, as you directed. They give good satisfaction. I have not on hand more than 6 boxes, and do not wish to be cut out of them one day.

Extract from Daniel Tait & Son's letter, dated Taftsville, Vermont, February 6 1845.

Your Pills were received a few days since, and we have sold some of them, and have used some of them ourselves and think very favorably of them, and they are liked by those who have used them.

Mr J P Smith of Gloucester states that he has sold all and wishes 8 dozen more immediately; and they give such universal satisfaction that he has determined to sell no other kind of Pills.

Mr A Allen of Palmer Depot, states that "he was very thankful he was appointed agent, as his wife has been an invalid for some time, and a box of these pills immediately cured her, also that they had performed alike wonderful cures in the town, and was entirely out and wanted some immediately—was agent for other pills, but should only recommend these."

Extract from J R Danforth's letter, dated Barnard, Vermont, January 11, 1845.

Please send me immediately 6 dozen Smith's Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills. Those you sent a short time since are nearly all sold and give universal satisfaction.

The following letter from the South shows in what high estimation these pills are held:

Harper's Ferry, Virginia, April 21, 1845.

Dr H W Andrews—Sir—I am in want of more Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills. I have not one in store. There has been much sickness, and as I have been much engaged, the pills run out before I was aware of it. They are well liked here.

A M CRIDER.

Baltimore, April 15, 1845.

Benjamin Smith, M D—Dear Sir—I herewith send you a draft on Messrs Swift, Briggs & Co, and you will please send me that amount in the Sugar Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills. I have but 2 10 12 dozen on hand of the last 22 gross. I send you the enclosed letter from Mr. Crider.

H W ANDREWS, Druggist.

From the West.

Extract from Messrs G & J Hill's letter, dated Detroit, March 29, 1845.

Dr Smith—Dear Sir—We received this day per express 11 gross of your sugar coated Indian Vegetable Pills which came very opropos—we had been out of them for some time, and the calls for them had been frequent. All who have called a second time speak of these pills in the highest terms, and when our supply was running down, those who came for one box would take four or five. We have the highest opinion of your pills, and it affords us peculiar pleasure to sell a medicine that gives such universal satisfaction.

☞PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.☜

No "SUGAR COATED PILLS" can be genuine, without the signature of the sole inventor, *G Benjamin Smith*, M D, President of the New York College of *Health*, upon every box.

Office devoted exclusively to the sale of this medicine.

179 Greenwich street, New York.

Sold by D CRAIGHEAD, Indianapolis; WILLIAMS & McCLELLAN, Franklin; W. MOUNTS, Columbus; BROWN & THOMPSON, Crawfordsville; JOHN F. KING, Terre Haute; R. H. ELDRIDGE, Lafayette; BRUCE & ELDRIDGE, Logansport; J. M. DEFREES, Peru; H. B. REED, Fort Wayne; AMES & HOLLIDAY, Michigan City; ROBERT MEEKER, F W. ROBERTS, Laporte; and sold throughout the United States and Canada.

☞Beware of imitations 78-6mis&wasw

ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1846.

		SUN. rises	SUN. sets	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
January:		H.M.	H.M.				
1	Thursday.	7 22	4 38	First Qr.	4	8	53 M
2	Friday.	7 19	4 41	Full Moon	12	8	29 M
3	Saturday.	7 14	4 46	Last Qr.	20	10	20 M
4	Sunday.	7 07	4 53	New Moon	27	3	51 M
5	Monday.	7 00	5 00	First Qr.	1	21	39 E
6	Tuesday.	6 53	5 07	Full Moon	12	3	40 M
7	Wednesday.	6 45	5 15	Last Qr.	18	11	11 E
8	Thursday.	6 36	5 24	New Moon	25	2	00 E
9	Friday.	6 26	5 34	First Qr.	4	5	00 E
10	Saturday.	6 17	5 43	Full Moon	12	9	17 E
11	Sun.	6 07	5 53	Last Qr.	20	8	26 M
12	Monday.	5 58	6 02	New Moon	27	0	18 M
13	Tuesday.	5 49	6 11				
14	Wednesday.			First Qr.	1	11	39 M
15	Thursday.	5 40	6 20	Full Moon	11	0	23 E
16	Friday.	5 31	6 29	Last Qr.	18	2	52 E
17	Saturday.	5 22	6 38	New Moon	25	11	16 E
18	Sun.	5 14	6 46				
February:							
1	Monday.	5 06	6 54	First Qr.	3	6	19 M
2	Tuesday.	4 58	7 02	Full Moon	11	0	34 M
3	Wednesday.	4 51	7 09	Last Qr.	17	7	51 E
4	Thursday.	4 46	7 14	New Moon	24	11	12 E
5	Friday.	4 41	7 19				
6	Saturday.			First Qr.	1	11	58 E
7	Sun.	4 38	7 22	Full Moon	9	10	4 M
8	Monday.	4 35	7 25	Last Qr.	16	1	6 M
9	Tuesday.	4 35	7 25	New Moon	23	0	15 E
10	Wednesday.	4 36	7 24				
March:							
1	Sunday.	4 38	7 22	First Qr.	1	5	51 E
2	Monday.	4 41	7 19	Full Moon	8	5	29 E
3	Tuesday.	4 46	7 14	Last Qr.	15	7	52 M
4	Wednesday.	4 51	7 09	New Moon	23	2	31 M
5	Thursday.	4 57	7 03	First Qr.	31	5	31 M
6	Friday.	5 04	6 56	Full Moon	7	0	27 M
7	Saturday.	5 12	6 47	Last Qr.	13	5	19 E
8	Sun.	5 20	6 40	New Moon	21	5	53 M
9	Monday.	5 28	6 32	First Qr.	29	4	46 E
10	Tuesday.			Full Moon	5	7	41 M
11	Wednesday.	5 38	6 22	Last Qr.	12	6	10 M
12	Thursday.	5 47	6 13				
13	Friday.	5 57	6 03	New Moon	20	10	1 E
14	Saturday.	6 05	5 55	First Qr.	28	1	54 E
15	Sun.						
16	Monday.	6 14	5 46	Full Moon	4	4	34 E
17	Tuesday.	6 23	5 37	Last Qr.	11	10	26 E
18	Wednesday.	6 32	5 28	New Moon	19	2	11 M
19	Thursday.	6 41	5 19	First Qr.	27	9	38 M
20	Friday.	6 50	5 10	Full Moon	3	3	59 M
21	Saturday.	6 58	5 02	Last Qr.	10	6	19 E
22	Sun.	7 05	4 55	New Moon	18	5	28 E
23	Monday.	7 12	4 48	First Qr.	25	6	00 E
24	Tuesday.	7 18	4 42				
25	Wednesday.			Full Moon	2	5	14 E
26	Thursday.	7 24	4 36	Last Qr.	10	3	44 E
27	Friday.	7 29	4 31	New Moon	18	7	10 M
28	Saturday.	7 25	4 35	First Qr.	25	1	4 M
29	Sun.	7 25	4 35				
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November:							
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31	Sun.						

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—per lb		Eights	5¾ a —
Hog round	5¼ a 6¼	Sixes	5¼ a —
Shoulders	5 a 5¼	Fours	6¼ a —
Sides clear	5¼ a 6¼	LEATHER—sole pr lb	20 a 22
Hams	6 a 7	Calf per doz	22 a 28
COTTON YARN—pr lb	15 a 16	OILS—per gal	
CANDLES—per lb		Linseed	75 a 1 00
Sperm	10 a 15	Lard	75 a —
Tallow mould	8 a 9	PROVISIONS—	
COFFEE—per lb		Beans white	62 a 75
Rio	o a o	Potatoes	20 a 25
St. Domingo	8 a —	Onions	25 a 30
CASTINGS—	4 a 4¼	Cheese	6 a 7
Plough moulds	4¼	Butter	10 a 12
FLOUR AND MEAL—		Lard	6 a 7
City mills per bbl	3 25 a 3 50	SALT—per bush	45 a 00
Country brands	3 00 a 3 25	SUGAR—per lb	7 a 8
Corn meal per bush	20 a 25	SEEDS—per 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—	
Eight by ten	2 25 a 2 50	Feathers	22 a 25
Ten by twelve	3 25 a 3 50	Beeswax	25 a —
GRAIN—per bushel		Ginseng	25 a —
Wheat	45 a 50	Tallow	5 a 6
Corn	14 a 15	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 6¼	TOBACCO—leaf	4 a 2
MOLASSES—per gal	45 a 50	WHISKEY—per 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.		OLD OHIO BANKS.	
State Bank and Branches	par	Clinton Bank, Columbus,	1 dis
State Scrip, $5, 1840, '41, 15 prem		Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati,	par
State Scrip, $50, '40, '41, 15 prem		Bank of Wooster,	3 dis
Bank Scrip, 12 p cent		Bank of Massillon,	2 dis
Watson's c'ks, Terre Haute	12 dis	Bank of Circleville,	2 dis
Woodburn & King's, Madison	50 d	Bank of Sandusky,	2 dis
New Albany Ins. Co.,	10 dis	Bank of Norwalk,	2 dis
ILLINOIS.		NEW OHIO BANKS.	
State Bank of Illinois,	40 dis	*Branches of the State B'k of Ohio.*	
Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown,	70 dis	Franklin Branch, Cincinnati,	par
		Mechanic's & Trader's Bank,	par
KENTUCKY.		Franklin Branch, Columbus,	2 dis
Bank of Louisville,	par	Exchange Branch, do.	2 dis
Bank of Kentucky,	par	Merchant's do. Cleveland,	2 dis
Northern Bank of Kentucky,	par	Chillicothe do. Chillicothe,	2 dis
MISSOURI.		Xenia do. Xenia,	2 dis
State Bank and Branches,	par	Dayton do. Dayton,	1 dis
MICHIGAN.		Delaware do. Delaware,	2 dis
Bank of River Raisin,	10 dis	FREE BANKS OF OHIO.	
Michigan Ins. Co.	10 dis	City Bank, Cincinnati,	par
VIRGINIA.		City Bank, Cleve and,	2 dis
Eastern Banks,	2 dis	City Bank, Columbus,	1 dis
Wheeling Banks,	1 dis	Commercial Bk of Cincinnati,	par
PENNSYLVANIA.		Dayton Bank, Dayton,	1 dis
Philadelphia City Banks,	par	Bank of Geauga, Painesville,	2 dis
Pittsburgh Banks,	1 dis	Western Reserve B. Warren,	2 dis
Country Banks,	2 to 5 dis	BROKEN BANKS OF OHIO.	
NEW YORK.		Miami Exporting Co.,	33 dis
City Banks,	par	Com. B. of Lake Erie, Cleveland,	10 dis
Country Banks,	2 to 5 dis	Bank of Cleveland,	10 dis
MARYLAND.		Bank of Hamilton,	10 dis
Baltimore City Banks,	par	Lancaster Ohio Bank, Lancaster,	10 dis
Country Banks,	2 to 5 dis	Com. B'k of Scioto, Portsmouth,	10 dis
NEW ENGLAND.		Farmers' Bank of Canton,	40 dis
Boston City Banks,	2 dis	Columbiana Banking Company,	45 dis
All other solvent Banks,	5 dis	Urbana,	45 dis
SPECIE—BUYING RATES.		Granville Alexandrian Society,	45 dis
American Gold,	par	Lebanon Miami B., Lebanon,	—
Foreign Gold,	¼ prem	Manhattan Bank, Manhattan,	—
Silver,	¼ prem	Exchange B. of Cincinnati,	87 dis
EXCHANGE—SELLING RATE.			
New York,	¼ prem		
Baltimore,	¼ prem		
Philadelphia,	¼ prem		

INDIANAPOLIS POST OFFICE.
Arrivals and Departures of the Mails.

EASTERN—Arrives daily at	11 P. M.
Closes daily at	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.