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.

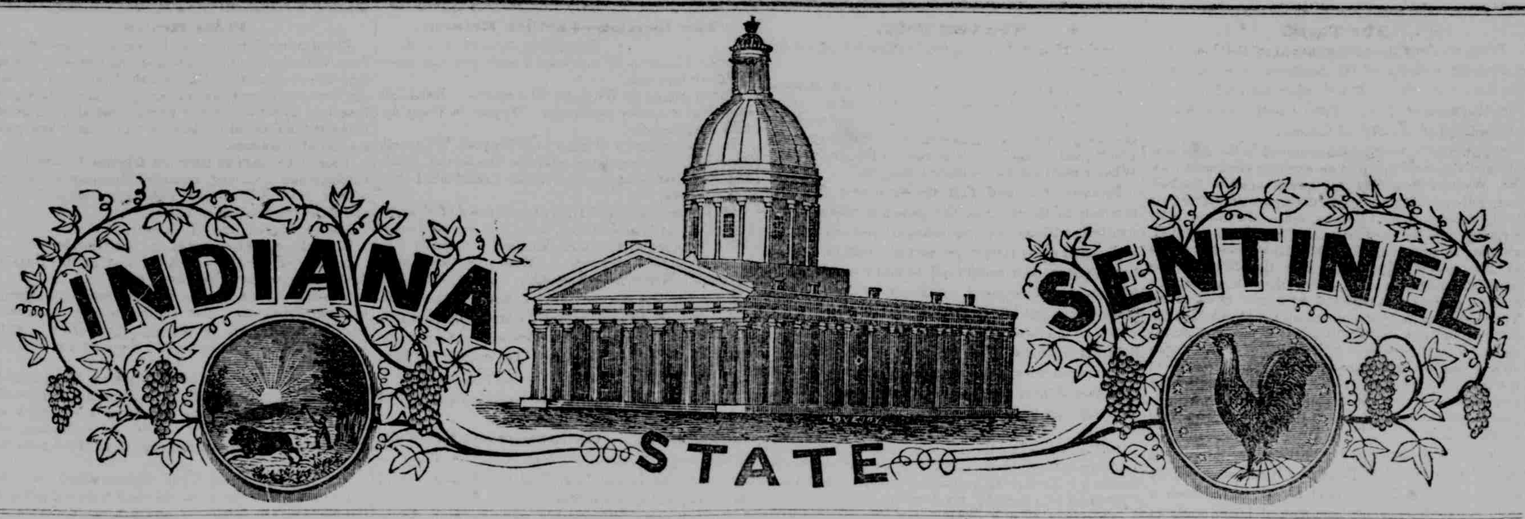
$5 will pay for three copies one year.

*** 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, August 5, 1846.] SEMI-WEEKLY. [Volume II.....Number 19.

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.

THE GLEANER.

BY EDITOR SUSAN.

INTRODUCTORY.—The editors of the State Sentinel have labored diligently in their political calling, and fearlessly as well as boldly, in exposing error and immorality, and have catered well for the public. It cannot be expected that one or two individuals, who devote themselves exclusively to, and superintend all their own business, can do *all* that most of us (unreasonably) *expect* of them. Thousands of *tastes* are to be embraced to make a hebdomadal acceptable and *pleasing* to all; and so far, I, Susan, give Messrs. Chapmans much credit for their success. To still further add to the interest of their sheet; but more particularly to *help*, or *try* to help, to improve the public morals, and to assist in catering for the public amusement and instruction, as well also, as to render some remuneration to the gentlemanly proprietors for their kindness in gratuitously furnishing me with the Sentinel from its commencement, I shall publish the GLEANER, *semi-occasionally*, as it suits myself, with their consent. Though their sheet is so large and well filled, they have kindly consented to grant me a *corner;* and if in that corner should be found subjects for reflection, sometimes may be found that which will instruct and amuse.

Should poor Susan remain *incog.*, as she thinks she can, she may possibly, after the present arrangement expires, commence a publication on her "own hook." Due notice will be given.

Swindling, or Meanness.

Perhaps my friends of the Sentinel would call the transaction to which I am about to allude, SWINDLING. I shall call it MEANNESS; and probably should not allude to it, were it not that one of my own sex is the sufferer.

Susan, (I hate to say *I*, and dare not say *we*, because I—there! there 's that *I* again—it might be charged on my *brother* editors!) Susan, then, approves the style of the editors of the Sentinel in first alluding to certain transactions; and if not rectified, of boldly exposing them. Susan will never flinch from the same conduct, having *seen* its good effect. And she now boldly declares that she is witness of the *fear* entertained by dishonest politicians of their *reporters*, and has often noticed their anxious countenances and listened to their lamentable inquiries—"Where *do* the Chapmans get their information—there *must* be *traitors* amongst us."

But this is wandering from the Text. Susan will adopt *their* plan of *admonition* first: If that fails, something harsher may follow.

Susan now says to (*Mr.*)—— C. P.——. Go and pay poor widow M. E. that five dollars you borrowed of her to pay for making that new coat, or Susan feels it her duty to place the whole transaction before the public in a proper light, and also to show conclusively your connexion with the late runaways, to whom you loaned fifty cents.

Susan dislikes to notice such subjects; but she has adopted a course from which she cannot be deterred. A prompt settlement with the widow may prevent further exposition.

Susan would say, however, that many things are known to her in connexion with this subject, which will be made known should transactions similar to the above re-occur, or the public security render it necessary.

Susan desires her correspondents to send their communications through the Post Office; and that in all cases, they be accompanied with the real name of the author. The limit allowed her by the editors of the Sentinel will not admit of lengthy communications, and hence, however important they may be, she will assume the liberty of condensing to suit herself, scrupulously careful of embodying the main facts.

She asks her friend L. to adopt the foregoing plan.

A BRILLIANT BRIDAL.—A London correspondent of the Boston Traveller says that great preparations have been made in Russia for the forthcoming nuptials of the Duchess Olga, daughter of the Emperor, and the hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg. This ceremony will surpass in magnificence any thing of the kind that has taken place in Europe in modern times. The Duchess Olga is represented as a very beautiful woman, and surpassed in personal appearance by none of the Princesses of Europe. A series of grand fêtes will be given, and continued for three days. The Empress of Russia will be present, and join the throng of crowned heads. These fêtes will take place at the Emperor's summer palace and garden at Peterhoff, on the borders of the gulf, and two hour's drive from St. Petersburgh. They will be the most brilliant and expensive ever got up in Europe. The artists of every nation have for a long time been employed to contribute their handicraft or talents to render every thing unequalled in modern times. It is supposed that amongst the entertainments there will be a grand review of fifty thousand men. Every regiment of cavalry will have a different colored horse, and every horse in each regiment, even to a spot, will be alike. Such a military display, it is said, cannot be equalled in the world.

SPEED OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—An experiment was lately made on the Great Western line, in England, for the purpose of exhibiting the attractive capacity of the broad-gauge locomotive. A new engine, dragging a passenger train of 100 tons, performed the distance from London to Bristol (118 miles) in two hours, twenty-six minutes, forty seconds, stoppages included. The average speed attained on level portions of the line was nearly sixty miles an hour. On rapidly descending gradients, a maximum speed of from seventy to seventy-two miles an hour was reached, while, again, on sharp curves or steep inclines, the rate was diminished to about fifty miles an hour.

"Mother! mother! here's Zeke fretting the baby! Make him cry again Zeke, then mother will give him some sugar, and I'll take it away from him—then he'll squall—and mother will give him more, and you can take that, and we'll both have some."

The following lines are beautiful:

To My Wife.

BY REV. G. W. BETHUNE.

Afar from thee! The morning breaks,
But morning brings no joy to me;
Alas! my spirit only wakes
To know that I am far from thee:
In dreams I saw thy blessed face,
And thou wert nestled on my breast;
In dreams I felt thy warm embrace,
And to mine own thy heart was press'd.

Afar from thee! 'Tis solitude,
Though smiling crowds around me be,
The kind, the beautiful, the good—
For I can only think of thee;
Of thee, the kindest, loveliest, best,
My earliest, and my only one;
Without thee, I am all unblest,
And wholly blest with thee alone.

Afar from thee! The words of praise
My listless ear unheeded greet;
What sweetest seemed in better days,
Without thee, seems no longer sweet:
The dearest joy fame can bestow,
Is in thy moistened eye to see,
And in thy cheek's unusual glow
Thou deem'st me not unworthy thee.

Afar from thee! The night is come,
But slumbers from my pillow flee;
I cannot rest so far from home,
And my heart's home is, love, with thee!
I kneel before the throne of prayer,
And then I know that thou art nigh;
For God, who seeth every where,
Bends on us both, his watchful eye.

Together in his loved embrace,
No distance can our hearts divide;
Forgotten quite the mediate space,
I kneel thy kneeling form beside:
My tranquil frame then sinks to sleep,
But soars the spirit far and free,
O welcome be night's slumber sweep,
For then, dear love! I am with thee.

Geo. D. Prentice recently published something similar to the above, which we copy below. Some are bold enough to say that Prentice borrowed the "idea" of his piece from Bethune:

To an Absent Wife.

'Tis morn—the sea-breeze seems to bring
Joy, health, and freshness on its wing—
Bright flowers, to me all strange and new,
Are glittering in the early dew—
And perfumes rise from every grove
As incense to the clouds that move
Like spirits o'er yon welkin clear—
But I am sad—thou art not here.

'Tis noon—a calm, unbroken sleep
Is on the blue waves of the deep—
A soft haze like a fairy dream
Is floating over wood and stream—
And many a broad magnolia flower,
Within its shadowy woodland bower,
Is gleaming like a lovely star—
But I am sad—thou art afar.

'Tis eve—on earth the sunset skies
Are painting their own Eden dyes—
The stars come down and trembling glow
Like blossoms in the waves below—
And, like some unseen sprite, the breeze
Seems lingering mid these orange trees,
Breathing its music round the spot—
But I am sad—I see thee not.

'Tis midnight—with the soothing spell
The far tones of the ocean swell
Soft as a mother's cadence mild
Low bending o'er her sleeping child—
And on each wandering breeze are heard
The rich notes of the mocking bird
In many a wild and wondrous lay—
But I am sad—thou art away.

I sink in dreams—low, sweet, and clear,
Thy own dear voice is in my ear—
Around my cheeks thy tresses twine—
Thy own loved hand is clasped in mine—
Thy own soft lip to mine is pressed—
Thy head is pillowed on my breast—
Oh! I have all my heart holds dear—
And I am happy—thou art here.

BILOXI, *May* 31, 1846. G. D. P.

Affliction.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

With silence only as their benediction,
God's angels come,
Where in the shadow of a great affliction,
The soul is dumb!

God call's our loved ones—but we lose not wholly
What he hath given:
They live on earth, in thought and deed, as truly
As in His Heaven.

EPITHETS.—The early meaning of the word *Wretch*, is not one generally understood. It was originally, and is now, in some parts of England, used as a term of the softest and fondest tenderness. This is not the only instance in which words in their present general acceptation bear a very opposite meaning to what they did in Shakspeare's time. The word *Wench*, formerly, was not used in that low and vulgar acceptation that it is at present. *Damsel* was the appellation of young ladies of quality, and *Dame* a title of distinction. *Knave* once signified a servant; and in the early translations of the New Testament, instead of "Paul the Servant," &c., we read "Paul the Knave of Jesus Christ." On the other hand, the word *Companion*, instead of being the honorable synonyme of Associate, occurs in the play of Othello, with the same contemptuous meaning which we now affix, in its abusive sense, to the word "Fellow;" for Emilia, perceiving that some secret villain had aspersed the character of Desdemona, thus indignantly exclaims:

O Heaven! that such *companions* thoud'st unfold,
And put in every honest hand a whip,
To lash the rascals through the world.

COMPULSIVE HOSPITALITY.—Mr. Logan in his work called the "Scotish Gael," treating on the highland hospitality, tells us of a chief who used to lie in watch at his house for travellers, with the purpose of entertaining them, and who, on finding any one unwilling to come in and be refreshed, used to say, "that the fellow must be a scrub at home himself!" As a still more striking exemplification of his extreme species of kindness, we may mention that the Lairds of Newtyle, in Forfarshire, used to keep cannon pointing to the road near by their old castle, so as to *compel* the wayfarers to come in and be regaled. It is also worth telling, that the Lairds of Hangingshaw, in Selkirkshire, kept a large goblet, known far and wide as the "Hangingshaw Ladle," which they administer full of foaming ale to every person of whatever degree, whether willing or unwilling, who entered the house. A circumstance still more in point is related regarding a former proprietor of Crichton Castle, in Edinburghshire. A stout baron, with a goodly retinue, having presumed to pass this person's gates without the usual homage of stopping to take refreshments, the Laird of Crichton mounted horse, with all his merry men, and, overtaking the recreant traveller, brought him back, and threw him, with his attendants, into the massymore of the castle. Afterwards, taking fear to himself for the result of such a strange exploit, he liberated the baron, and, planting him at table, endeavored to restore him to good humor, by formally waiting upon him at meat.

William E. Burton, the actor, has accused Charles Hilson (a very respectable man) of stealing a coat in Philadelphia. Hilson declares that Burton seduced his wife, and that he found the coat in her trunk, and detained it as proof of her infidelity.

APPEARANCES AFTER DEATH.—It frequently happens that the features of the dead retain their entire form and individual likeness for many years after the burial. Experience, however, has proved, that on an exposure to the air for some minutes, dust returns to dust again. The following circumstance occured at the disinterment of the body of *Robert Burns*, the poet, some time in the year 1815, for the purpose of being entombed beneath a splendid monument.

A report having been spread that the principal coffin was made of oak, a hope was entertained that it would be possible to transport it from the north to the east corner of St. Michael's without opening it, or disturbing the sacred deposit it contained. But this hope proved fallacious. On testing the coffin it was found to be composed of the ordinary materials, and ready to yield to the slightest pressure; and the lid removed, a spectacle was unfolded, which considering the fame of the mighty dead, has rarely been witnessed by a single human being. There were the remains of the great poet, to all appearance nearly entire, and retaining various traces of vitality, or rather exhibiting the features of one who had newly sunk into the sleep of death—the lordly forehead, arched and high—and the teeth perfectly firm and white. The scene was so imposing that most of the workmen stood bare and uncovered, as Dr. Gregory did at the exhumation of the remains of the illustrious hero of Bannockburn and at the same time, felt their frames thrilling with some undefinable emotion, as they gazed on the ashes of him whose fame is as wide as the world itself. But, the effect was momentary; for when they proceeded to insert a shell or case below the coffin, the head separated from the trunk, and the whole body, with the exception of bones, crumbled into dust.

Lord Nugent, on opening the coffin containing the body of *John Hampden*, found it entire after a burial of 200 years! Even his features were preserved. His hair, of raven blackness, came off at the touch of the hand, and then were discovered an infinite number of little red worms of great activity, playing upon the cranium! No insects were found in any other part of the body; as if the brain contained within itself a living principle which was engendered by its own corruption.

It is a fact not extensively known that when the body of *Gen. Wayne*, which had been buried at *Presqu'ile—Erie—Pensylvania*, in 1797, was disintered forty years afterwards, for the purpose of being removed to *Chester County*, Penn., where it now lies, the corpse had undergone so little change as to be readily recognized by those familiar with the General in his life time. Its perfect preservation was attributed to the character of the soil in which it was deposited, which was argillaceous earth strongly impregnated with alumine.

In a similar state of preservation was the corpse of *General Washington*, found some few years since, when the coffin was opened to deposit its contents in the sarcophagus which Mr. *J. Strothers*, a distinguished marble mason of *Philadelphia*, had prepared at his own expense as a memorial to the mighty and illustrious dead. As in the case of Bruce and Burns, so here, exposure to the air dissolved the illusion, as well as the awe, with which the preseuce of these individuals, sleeping, as it were, involuntarily impressed the beholders.—[*Cist's Adver.*

THE STARS.—It has long been concluded among astronomers that the stars, though they only appear to our eyes as brilliant points, are all to be considered as suns, representing so many solar systems, each bearing a general resemblance to our own. The stars have a brilliancy and apparent magnitude which we may safely presume to be in proportion to their actual size and the distance at which they are placed from us. Attempts have been made to ascertain the distance of some of the stars by calculations founded on parallax, it being previously understood that if a parallax of so much as one second, or 3-600th of a degree, could be ascertained in any one instance, the distance might be assumed in that instance as not less than 19,200 millions of miles. In the case of the most brilliant star, Sirius, even this minute parallax could not be found; from which, of course it was to be inferred that the distance of that star is something beyond the vast distance which has been stated. In some others, on which the experiment has been tried, no sensible parallax could be detected; from which the same inference was to be made in their case. But a sensible parallax of about one second has been ascertained in the case of the double star, à a, of the constellation of the Centaur, and one of the third of that amount for the double star, 61 Cygni; which gave reason to presume that the distance of the former might be about twenty thousand millions of miles, and the latter of much greater amount, if we suppose that similar intervals exist between all the stars, we shall readily perceive that the space occupied by even the comparatively small number visible to the naked eye must be vast beyond all powers of conception.—*Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation.*

ERROR OF THE TYPE.—Hon. Samuel Appleton says that he is indebted to "kind Providence for a fair portion of this world's goods." For "kind Providence," read "a protective tariff."

HENRY THE FOURTH'S FAVORITE TIPPLE.—The wine of Arbois was the favorite beverage of Henry IV., as we learn from an anecdote related in Sully. When the Duke of Mayenne had laid down his arms and treated with Henry IV., the King, in order to fix the fidelity of his vassal, gave him two bottles of Arbois wine. "Car," said the lively, good-hearted monarch, "je pense, mon cousin, que vous ne le haissez pas." When Sully, being created duke and peer, gave a grand repast on the day of his reception, the King surprised him by appearing among the number of his guests. "But," says the duke, "as he was hungry, and they were dilatory in serving the dinner, he ate, in the interval, some oysters, which he washed down with wine of Arbois." And a good preparation for a dinner it was!—*Classics of the Table.*

TAKES TWO TO MAKE A SLANDER.—"My dear friend, that man has been talking about you so again! He has been telling some of the awfullest lies you ever heard. Why, he railed about you for an hour!"

"And you heard it all, did you?"

"Yes."

"Well, after this, just bear in mind that it takes two to make a slander—one to tell—and one to listen to it."

MENDING THINGS.—Dr. Bushby, whose figure is beneath the common size, was one day accosted in a public coffee-room, by an Irish baronet of colossal stature, with, "May I pass to my seat, O giant?" when the doctor politely made way, and replied—"Pass, O pigmy." "Oh, sir," said the baronet, "my expression alluded to the size of your intellect." "And my express ion," said the doctor, "to the size of yours."

Free Post Offices for the State Sentinel.

MARION COUNTY—Allisonville, Clermont, Pendleton, Germantown, Piketon, Cumberland, Bridgeport, Augusta, Broad Ripple.
HENDRICKS COUNTY—Hampton, Plainfield, Belleville, Stilesville, Danville, New Winchester, Brownsburg, Springtown, North Salem.
HAMILTON COUNTY—Westfield, Noblesville, Strawtown, Cicero, Carmel, Penfield.
BOONE COUNTY—Lebanon, Thornleysville, Royalton, Jamestown, Eagle Village, Northfield.
MORGAN COUNTY—Moresville, Monrovia.
HANCOCK COUNTY—Greenfield, Sugar Creek, Charlottesville, Philadelphia, Eden.
JOHNSON COUNTY—Greenwood, Franklin, Far West.
SHELBY COUNTY—Pleasant View, Shelbyville, Morristown.

Rates of Postage under Law of 1845.

ON LETTERS—Single, for any number of places not exceeding one half an ounce, 300 miles or less, - - - - 6 cents.
If over three hundred miles, - - - - - 10 cents.
Drop letters, (not mail ed,) - - - - - 2 cents.
Each additional half ounce or part thereof, single postage, 5 cents.
NEWSPAPERS—Of 1900 square inches or less, sent by publishers or editors, over 30 and not exceeding 100 miles, - - 1 cent.
Over one hundred miles and out of the State, - - - 1½ cents.
Not exceeding thirty miles, - - - - - free.
Newspapers over 1900 square inches, postage same as pamphlets.
PAMPHLETS—Magazines and periodicals, any distance, for one ounce or less, each copy, - - - - - 2 cents.
Each additional ounce or fractional part thereof, - - 1½ cents.
CIRCULARS—Quarto post, single cap, or paper not larger than single cap, folded, directed and unsealed, any distance, 2 cents

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!

4 Prizes of $25,000! Amounting to $100,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Class 31, for 1846.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 8, 1846.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

1 Prize of	$25,000	1 Prize of	25,000
1 Prize of	25,000	1 Prize of	25,000
	Amounting to $100,000!		
1 Prize of	$10,000	4 Prizes of	2,500
1 Prize of	8,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
2 Prizes of	4,000	&c. &c.	&c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots—Tickets $15—Halves $7.50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1.87.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes,	$180.00
Certificate of Packages of 26 Halves,	90.00
Certificate of Packages of 26 Quarters,	45.00
Certificate of Packages of 26 Eighths,	22.50

$20,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Class 32, for 1846.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 15, 1846.

CAPITAL SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	1 Prize of	$4,000
1 Prize of	10,000	10 Prizes of	1,500
&c.		&c.	&c.

66 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.—Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.

Certificate of Packages of 22 Whole,	$110.00
Certificate of Packages of 22 Halves,	55.00
Certificate of Packages of 22 Quarters,	27.50

$40,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Class 33, for 1846,

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 22, 1846.

GRAND SCHEME!

1 Prize of	$40,000	3 Prizes of	$1,300
1 Prize of	10,000	5 Prizes of	1,250
1 Prize of	5,000	100 Prizes of	500
2 Prizes of	1,500	&c.	&c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.—Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets,	$130.00
Certificates of Packages of 25 Half Tickets,	65.00
Certificates of Packages of 25 Quarter Tickets.	32.50

$35,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Class 34, for 1846.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 29, 1846.

SPLENDID PRIZES!

1 Prize of	$35,000	1 Prize of	$5,000
1 Prize of	10,000	10 Prizes of	1,500

15 Drawn Numbers out of 78.—Tickets $10—Halves $5—Qrs. $2.50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes,	$120.00
Certificate of Packages of 26 Halves,	60.00
Certificate of Packages of 26 Quarters,	30.00

Orders for Tickets and Shares, and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & Co., *Managers.*

16-3w-¶ * *Washington City, D. C.*

MANAGER'S OFFICE,

WHEELING, JULY 20, 1846.

J. G. GREGORY & Co., Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Extra, Class 186, draws at Baltimore August 6, 1846. 75 numbers, 12 drawn ballots. $20,000; 10,000; 6,000; 5,000; 20 each of 1,000. Tickets $5; a certificate of 25 whole tickets will cost $66.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Class 31, draws at Alexandria Aug. 8, 1846. 78 numbers, 14 drawn ballots. $25,000; 25,000; 25,000; 25,000; 10,000; 8,000; 6,000; 5,000; 2 of 4,000; 4 of 2,000; 50 of 1,000; 500 of 250; 100 of 200. Tickets $15; a certificate of 26 whole tickets will cost $180.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Extra, Class 192. Draws at Baltimore August 12. 78 numbers, 15 drawn ballots. $25,000; 7,500; 4,000; 2,000; 10 of 1,500; 1,000. Tickets $8; a certificate of 26 whole tickets will cost $100.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Class 32, draws at Alexandria Aug 15. 66 numbers, 12 drawn ballots. $20,000; 10,000; 4,000; 3,000 10 of 1,500. Tickets 10; a certificate of 22 whole tickets will cost $100

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Extra, Class 198, draws at Baltimore August 19, 1846. 75 numbers, 12 drawn ballots. $20,000; 10,000; 6,000; 5,000; 20 of 1,000. Tickets $5; a certificate of 25 whole tickets will cost $66.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Class 33, draws at Alexandria Aug 22. 75 Nos., 12 drawn ballots. $40,000; 10,000; 5,000; 3,000; 2,500; 2,000; 1,900; 1,800; 1,700; 1,600; 5 of 1,500; 1,200; 1,250, and 100 each of 500; 400. Tickets $10; a package by certificate of 25 whole tickets will cost $130.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Extra, Class 204, draws at Baltimore August 26. 78 numbers, 15 drawn ballots. $25,000; 7,500; 2,000; 10 each of 1,500, 1,000. Tickets $8; a certificate of 26 whole tickets will cost $100.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Class 34, draws at Alexandria Aug 29. 78 numbers, 15 drawn ballots. $35,000; 10,000; 5,000; 3 325; 2,500; 1,900; 1,250; 10 each of 1,500, 500, 400. Tickets $10; a package of 26 whole tickets by certificate will cost $120.

In *Alexandria Lottery*, Class 26, drawn July 4; 40-42-78; whole ticket, $40,000, sold at the Managers' office, and sent to a gentleman of New York. 43-58-78; $1,000, in Wheeling, Va.: 15-65-72; $500, Pittsburgh, Pa.: 19 40 60; $500, Springfield, Ohio: 19 31-73; $500, Cleveland, Ohio. Address your orders to

ROBT. ARMSTRONG & CO.,

17 *Only Agents for J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell on favorable terms, a *FARM*, lying five and a half miles west of Indianapolis, and one mile south of the National Road, containing 104 acres, of which 55 acres are well improved—the remainder well timbered. The land is of good quality; situation healthy; neighborhood good. Said Farm has on it a convenient dwelling house, good barn, and other outbuildings, and a good apple orchard. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living in Indianapolis. 15-tf VALENTINE BYRKIT.

ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1846.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	SUN. rises	SUN. sets	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	
January:					1	2	3	6 M	H. M.					
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	7 22	4 38	First Qr.	4	8	53	M
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	7 19	4 41	Ful Moon	12	8	29	M
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	7 14	4 46	Last Qr.	20	10	20	M
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	7 07	4 53	New Moon	27	3	51	M
February:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7 00	5 00	First Qr.	1	21	39	E
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6 53	5 07	Full Moon	12	3	40	M
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	6 45	5 15	Last Qr.	18	11	11	E
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	6 36	5 24	New Moon	25	2	00	E
March:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6 25	5 34	First Qr.	4	5	00	E
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6 17	5 43	Full Moon	12	9	17	E
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	6 07	5 53	Last Qr.	20	8	26	M
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	5 58	6 02	New Moon	27	0	18	M
	29	30	31					5 49	6 11					
April:				1	2	3	4			First Qr.	1	11	39	M
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5 40	6 20	Full Moon	11	0	23	E
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	5 31	6 29	Last Qr.	18	2	52	E
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	5 22	6 38	New Moon	25	11	16	E
	26	27	28	29	30			5 14	6 46					
May:						1	2							
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	5 06	6 54	First Qr.	3	6	19	M
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	4 58	7 02	Full Moon	11	0	31	M
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	4 51	7 09	Last Qr.	17	7	34	E
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	4 46	7 14	New Moon	24	11	12	E
	31							4 41	7 19					
June:		1	2	3	4	5	6			First Qr.	1	11	58	E
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4 38	7 22	Full Moon	9	10	4	M
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	4 35	7 25	Last Qr.	16	1	6	M
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	4 35	7 25	New Moon	23	0	15	E
	28	29	30					4 36	7 24					
July:			1	2	3	4				First Qr.	1	5	51	E
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4 38	7 22	Full Moon	8	5	29	E
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	4 41	7 19	Last Qr.	15	7	52	M
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	4 46	7 14	New Moon	23	2	31	M
	26	27	28	29	30	31		4 51	7 09	First Qr.	31	5	31	M
August:						1								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	4 58	7 02	Full Moon	7	0	27	M
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	5 04	6 56	Last Qr.	13	5	19	E
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	5 13	6 47	New Moon	21	5	53	M
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	5 20	6 40	First Qr.	29	4	46	E
	30	31						5 28	6 32					
September:		1	2	3	4	5				Full Moon	5	7	44	M
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5 38	6 22	Last Qr.	12	6	10	M
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	5 47	6 13					
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	5 57	6 03	New Moon	20	10	1	E
	27	28	29	30				6 05	5 55	First Qr.	28	1	54	E
October:			1	2	3									
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	6 14	5 46	Full Moon	4	4	34	E
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	6 23	5 37	Last Qr.	11	10	26	E
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	6 32	5 28	New Moon	19	2	11	M
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	6 41	5 19	First Qr.	27	9	38	M
November:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6 50	5 10	Full Moon	3	3	59	M
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6 58	5 02	Last Qr.	10	6	12	E
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	7 05	4 55	New Moon	18	5	28	E
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	7 12	4 48	First Qr.	25	5	00	E
	29	30						7 18	4 42					
December:		1	2	3	4	5				Full Moon	2	5	14	E
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7 21	4 39	Last Qr.	10	3	44	E
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7 24	4 36	New Moon	18	7	10	M
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	7 25	4 35	First Qr.	25	1	4	M
	27	28	29	30	31			7 23	4 35					

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	5¼ a —
Hog round	4 a 4¼	Sixes	5¼ a —
Shoulders	4 a 4¼	Fours	6½ a —
Sides clear	4½ a 5	LEATHER—sole pr lb	20 a 22
Lard	6 a 6½	Hemlock per do	22 a 28
COTTON YARN—pr 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	4½	Butter	10 a 12
FLOUR AND MEAL—		Lard	6 a 7
City mills per bbl	2 75 a 3 00	SALT—per bush	45 a 60
Country brands	2 50 a 2 75	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	50 a 55	Tallow	5 a