INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

—THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE—

Office on Illinois Street, North of Washington.

By CHAPMANS & SPANN.

☞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.

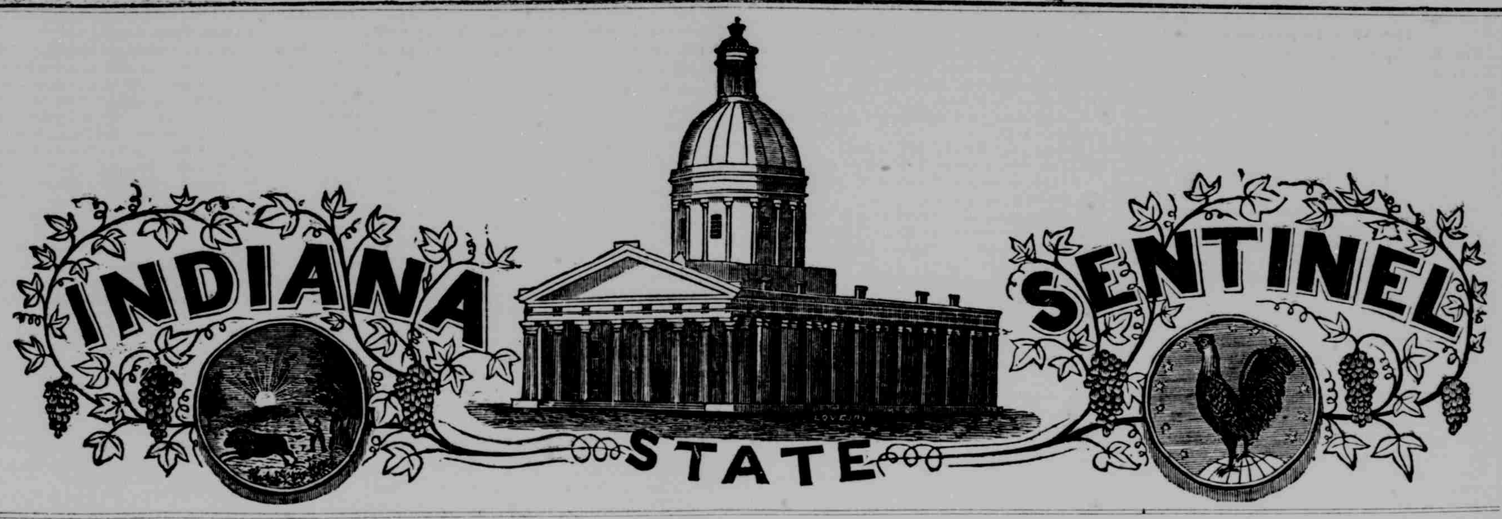
THE WEEKLY EDITION
Is published every Thursday, at *Two Dollars a year*, always to be paid in advance.

$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, $3.

All advertisements from abroad *must be accompanied by the cash*; or no attention will be paid to them.

☞Postage must be paid.



Indianapolis, May 22, 1847.] SEMI-WEEKLY. [Volume II—Number 109.

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.

From the St. Louis Union.

Buena Vista.

We notice in the *Ottawa Free Trader* a clear narrative of the battle of Buena Vista, written by the editor of that paper, who was among the first in Illinois to volunteer. Every incident connected with that bloody and desperately contested struggle possesses great interest at this time. It is said that Gen. TAYLOR remarked after the battle, that if the Mississippi regiment had been regulars, the day would have been lost, but that the Mississippi volunteers, although thrice beaten, never knew it. The propriety of the remark depends on the supposition that regulars would have been aware of their critical position at the moments referred to, and would have withdrawn, from considerations of prudence, leaving the enemy to complete the important movement, nearly successful, on which the fate of our army depended. We do not mean by this, that there was no other and truer reason for the heroism displayed by this regiment. Like most volunteers, the Mississippians, possessing unfaltering confidence in their colonel, were ready to rush into whatever dangers he might wish them to meet, and no order could be more unacceptable than for a retreat. Although a retreat and retreat under a galling fire or fierce charge, evinces the highest order of coolness and courage, volunteers reason differently—they never like to "take the back track." With them, to "go ahead" is the only mode of success, and when ordered to retire, they too often jump at the conclusion that "the game is up." Hence they frequently break in a retreat, under a misapprehension of the order, or of the design of the commanding officer. It was in this way one of the Indiana regiments has suffered in its reputation. Its Colonel left his men, instead of attempting to rally them, and his own conduct may have been the cause of their precipitate acts. It is stated that he quit his regiment as soon as it began to falter, and that act was probably misconstrued by the whold rank and file. At such a moment his services were most needed with his own men.

The editor of the *Free Trader* says HARDIN's regiment and WASHINGTON's battery were placed on the 22d, to guard the narrow pass on the left of our line. They were about two miles in front of Gen. TAYLOR's camp, and were the first to meet the foe. The pass was about twelve feet wide. On its left, at some distance, was a bluff 400 feet high, and on the right ravines running for about two miles towards the Saltillo road. A redoubt was thrown up at the pass where WASHINGTON's battery was placed; and HARDIN's regiment was extended along the adjoining ravine to the right, and on the ridge between that ravine and the next in front.

The first movement of the enemy on the 22d, was to bring up and station his twenty-four pounders on an eminence near enough to reach our battery. The calibre of the enemy's pieces was twice as great as ours. Whilst this was going on, our forces advanced to Buena Vista and took positions on the ridges behind Hardin and on the bluff. The enemy then sought to reach the pass with the view of forcing it and turning our left flank. As he was emerging from one ravine in front of our line, HARDIN's regiment and two Mississippi companies climbed from the ravine where they had been standing, to the ridge beyond, and poured forth a volley which caused the Mexicans to rush back hastily to the ravine they had just left. Similar movements occupied the remaining hours of the 22d, both armies remaining in their respective positions.

During the night, most of our horsemen and the 2d Indiana regiment were placed on the left, near the pass, to prevent our left flank from being turned.—McKEE's regiment and BRAGG's battery were stationed on the extreme right of our line to protect that flank. They must have been nearly three miles distant from the pass. The remainder of our forces were in the neighborhood of HARDIN's regiment.

At 7 o'clock, a heavy column of Mexican horse and infantry advanced to the left of the pass, with the view of forcing their way along the foot of the mountain. As this Mexican force gained the mountain, our skirmishers who had been thrown forward, fell back. This was the time, we believe, at which it is said the 2d Indiana regiment broke. It was in the position to meet the first advancing column of the enemy in that direction. As far as the accounts go, it was not properly supported at the moment, and could not resist the overpowering attack. The 2d Illinois and other regiments were hurried forward in that direction, and after keeping the enemy at bay for two hours, were ordered to withdraw to a deep ravine 300 yards in the rear. O'BRIEN's three pieces were then lost; the Mexican column being supported with heavy pieces, eighteen and twenty-four pounders. The Kentucky and 3d Indiana, assisted by the Arkansas regiment, then charged the enemy, but unsuccessfully. They fell back to re-form under cover of a deep ravine. The Mexicans advanced a mile down the foot of the mountain, and were met by the 2d Illinois, part of the 1st Illinois, the Kentucky, Mississippi and 3d Indiana regiments, and beaten back in that quarter. The main body of the Mexican column, however, pressed on. The 2d Illinois regiment was ordered back to protect the train; HARDIN and the Kentucky infantry to support BRAGG's battery which had been brought up. Col. MARSHALL's regiment, the two Indiana and the Mississippi again charged the enemy and drove him some distance up the mountain. Col. MAY's dragoons and a portion of the Arkansas mounted men, made a charge, also, and divided the Mexican column. About 1200 Mexican lancers dashed forward in the direction of our train where they were met and dispersed, whilst MAY renewed his charge on the Mexican column and routed the horse entirely. As the Mexican cavalry broke, it threw confusion into the ranks of the enemy, and the whole column fell back. WASHINGTON's battery, BRAGG's battery, the Kentucky cavalry, MAY's dragoons, the two Indiana regiments and the Mississippi rifles, poured a deadly fire upon the retreating foe.—The carnage was tremendous, and a white flag was sent to TAYLOR. That trick enabled them to escape behind their heavy battery, and saved them from a total route.

It was now that Col. Hardin, who had got up an additional company of his regiment by this time, was ordered, having asked for the order several times before, to make a charge upon the heavy Mexican battery near the foot of the mountain, that had been terribly in our way all day. But he knew not how heavily that battery was supported. The Mexicans relied upon it as their right arm, and besides the immense columns they had all day in the engagement, they kept a reserve of 3 or 4000 cavalry and lancers behind a hill, concealing them completely from us, to support the battery in any event. So when they saw their whole force retreating, they easily knew that an attempt would be made upon the battery, and their reserve was immediately moved up. Hardin dashed off with his five companies confident that he would have no difficulty in driving the retreating Mexican legions, though they might outnumber him 20 to 1; but he had barely opened his fire, when this reserve came upon him; yet his boys stood their ground; and next Col. Clay advanced to his assistance with part of his regiment; and Col. Bissel of the 2d Illinois, brought up a fragment of his, and here this handful of men maintained their ground for over half an hour against not only the reserve that had come up, but against the whole Mexican army that could find room to fire upon them.

No other forces were sent to their aid, and indeed it would have been folly to do so, and the order was given to retreat, but to effect this they had either to cross a rise of ground to get back to the balance of our forces, where they would be completely exposed to the deadly fire of the whole Mexican force, or down a ravine that headed immediately in their rear. Most of them took down the ravine; but it was a mile to the road, and as they ran down, both sides of the ravine were lined with Mexican cavalry and lancers, who had fair play upon them, and our boys were cut down by dozens. Not a man got out of the ravine but made a hundred hair breadth escapes. But many a noble fellow fell, and not one dropped but was pierced with a dozen of lances. No quarter was given to such as wished to surrender, and not a wounded man was found in the ravine. Col. Clay fell with a wound in the ankle near the head of the ravine, and was picked up and carried a few hundred yards by two of his men; but the lancers came upon them so fast that he told them to drop him and save themselves, which they did, and poor Col. Clay was immediately pierced in a hundred places and stripped of every thread of clothing he had about him.

Col. Hardin got down the ravine and out of it, and had just turned into the mouth of the next below it, when he was struck down by two or three lancers, and the scoundrels that did it never left him until they had pierced him in a dozen of places, every wound in itself sufficient to kill him. But the villains hadn't time to strip him of his clothing, and were content to take his watch, and some 50 or $75 in money he had in his pocket. The lancers followed our boys clear into the road, and cut down several in sight of the force at the pass; but at this time Col. Washington opened upon them and tumbled half a dozen, which turned the rest back, and about 300 of our boys came in safe under the fire of this battery.

Thus ended this most unfortunate charge—the heaviest—indeed the only reverse of the day. It was Col. Hardin's own movement, by permission only of Gen. Taylor, and whether wise or not, it cost him his life, and that of many gallant spirits besides. That the charge would have been successful, but for the concealed reserve, no one doubts for a moment, and if it had been successful, it would have ended the day in a blaze of glory. Hardin had been kept out of most of the fight during the day, and he burned to be in it, and to do something that would tell. He knew his men, and knew that they would follow him anywhere, and they had to follow to be with him, for he was always ten rods ahead of them, and could out run them all when moving *towards* the enemy. Except the charge upon the battery, he knew there was no more to do, for the Mexicans were withdrawing from the field, and the fight was at an end.

It was after this terrible disaster that the Mexicans *had us completely whipped*, if they had only known it. Instead of continuing their retreat, they halted on the ground around their battery—while our whole force, except Col. Lane's regiment and 400 horse, were off the field tired and completely worn down, and scattered in a hundred different directions. It would have been utterly impossible to have got together a thousand of our men, had the attack been renewed. After a strenuous effort, not a hundred men out of 600 that were on the height at, and in the encampment of the 1st Illinois regiment, could be prevailed upon to go back to take a position so as to meet the enemy if they should advance, and the field must have been left completely clear of infantry, except Lane's regiment, which still remained with Bragg's battery, had not Col. Weatherford taken three companies of our regiment that had remained all day to guard Washington's battery with about a hundred others, from all regiments, and moved on to the field. These Col. W. strung out as far as he could, and had Lane draw up his regiment in as imposing a manner as possible, and this display had the desired effect, it kept the Mexicans from following up their success and was all that saved us. But they were doubtless tired as we were, and as willing to stop for the day; and although they did make a feint towards another attack, a few volleys from a company of Lane's men put them out of the notion.

Thus ended the fight for the day, at about 6 o'clock in the evening, and both sides lay down to pant. The Mexicans had been kept on the run nearly all day, and must have been very tired. Our own men, though they had not moved about so much, were so much exhausted that if ever they once lay down, it was impossible to get them up again. So apparent was this, that Gen. Taylor sent to town and had the four companies brought out that were stationed there, who, with the two fresh companies from our regiment here, were the only moveable force that could be relied upon until the men could have some rest. And thus we went to rest for the night, expecting to have another heavy day's work of it on the morrow.

We have thus condensed the account of the *Free Trader*, supplying a few points from other sources, so as to give as clear a view of the battle as possible, without a diagram. The object of Santa Anna in advancing on our left flank, we do not understand.—With his superior numbers, he should have sought our right, when the open fields would have enabled his cavalry to act with advantage, and where his heavy mortars would have had full play. He chose the other movement, and the result is known.

SIGNIFICATION OF MEXICAN NAMES. — *Parras*, Grape-vines; *Buenavista*, Pleasant Views; *La Encantada*, the Enchanted; *Palomos*, Pigeons; *Linares*, Fields of flax; *Victoria*, Victory; *Penasco*, Ridge of Rocks; *Rinconada*, the Corner; *Passo del Norte*, Pass of the North; *Presido del Norte*, Northern Fortress; *Casas Grandes*, Large Houses; *Catorce*, Fourteen; *Canales*, Canals; *Lagos*, Lakes; *Roseta*, Small Rose; *Rosa Morado*, Scarlet Rose; *Agua Calientes*, Warm Waters; *Dolores*, Sorrows; *Los Patos*, the Geese; *Nombre*, Name; *Brazos*, Arms; *Lobos*, (*Marinos*, understood,) Sea Wolves; *Rio de Conchas*, Shell River; *Rio de Parras*, Vine River; *Rio Puerco*, Hog River; *Rio Nueces*, Walnut River; *Rio Balsas*, Raft River.

A clergyman in Scotland desired his hearers never to call one another liars, but when any one said a thing that was not true, they ought to whistle. One Sunday, he preached a sermon on the parable of the loaves and fishes; and being at a loss how to explain it, he said the loaves were not like those now-a-days, they were big as the hills in Scotland. He had scarcely pronounced the words when he heard a loud whistle.

"What's that," said he, "who calls me a liar!"

"It's I, Willy McDonald, the baker."

"Weel, Willy, what objections ha' ye to what I told ye!"

"None, Master John, only I wanted to know what sort of ovens they had to bake those loaves in!"

☞A young woman alighting from a stage coach, a ribbon from her bonnet fell into the bottom of the carriage.

"You have left your bow behind," said a lady passenger.

"No I havn't, he's gone a fishing," innocently rejoined the damsel.

The rates at which Foreign Money or Currency are fixed by Law.

Franc, of France or Belgium	$0 18 6-10
Florin, of Netherlands	40
Florin, of Southern States of Germany	40
Guilder, of Netherlands	40
Livre, (Tournois,) of France	18¾
Lira, of the Lombardo Venitian Kingdom	16
Lira, of Tuscany	16
Lira, of Sardinia	18 6-10
Milrea, of Portugal	1 12
Milrea, of Azores	83½
Marc Banco, of Hamburg	35
Pound sterling, of Great Britain	4 81
Pound, of British provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, New Foundland, and Canada	4 00
Pagoda, of India	1 81
Real Vellon, of Spain	5 cents
Real Plate, of Spain	10 cents
Rupee, Company	41½
Rupee, of British India	44½
Specie dollar, of Denmark	1 05
Rix dollar, or thaler, of Prussia, and the northern States of Germany	69
Rix dollar, of Bremen	78¾
Rouble, silver, of Russia	75
Spec dollar, of Sweden and Norway	1 06
Florin, of Austria	48½
Ducat, of Naples	80
Ounce, of Sicily	2 40
Tale, of China	1 48
Leghora livre	16

LANDS IN INDIANA.—We learn from a paragraph in the *Boston Whig* that HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, Esq., formerly Commissioner of the Patent Office, now residing near Lafayette, Indiana, offers 100,000 acres of the richest land in the valley of the Wabash, to emigrants who will settle thereon, upon conditions, to the acceptance of which the extremest poverty can interpose no obstacle. No money is required; and any quantity of the land may be taken and tilled, the occupant yielding one half of the product to the owner for three years—at the end of which period, he is to receive a good warrantee deed without further payment. From 25 to 50 bushels of corn to the acre may be raised *without cultivation*. The location is extremely healthy, with markets easily accessible.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. M. HOYT tenders his professional services as a Botanic Physician to the citizens of Indianapolis and vicinity. Early in life his father with his family was employed by the American Board as missionaries to the Cherokee tribe of Indians, where he spent twenty years, during which time he had access to a good medical library, and had the practice of medicine fairly and fully exhibited before him. Both the fashionable practice of the schools and the natural practice of the Indians. And he became thoroughly convinced that there was vegetable remedies, if properly compounded and administered, that would have every desirable influence on the human system that calomel possibly could, and that without in the least degree injuring the constitution or thwarting the manifest efforts of nature.

And viewing the subject as he does, the public may confidently rely on his using nothing but vegetable remedies (and such as act harmless with the human constitution) in his efforts to cure the sick.

Office on Illinois street, first door south of the Palmer House opposite the State Bank, where he will be found unless absent on professional business. He will endeavor to keep on hand a practising assortment of medicine, which will enable him at a short notice to put up medicine in the form of pills, powders, syrup, &c., &c., to suit the peculiar temperament of the patient and the diseases under which he or she may be laboring. He has spent the last fifteen years entirely in the practice of medicine. His experience is such that he flatters himself he will be able to give to this intelligent community entire satisfaction. 108—3w

TO THE PHYSICIANS OF INDIANA.

THE subscribers have on hand a very complete assortment of New and Standard Medical Books, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

The following works form a part of our catalogue:

Arnott's Elements of Physics,	Esquirol on Insanity,
Aaswell on Fevers,	Eberle's Practice,
Bell & Stokes's Practice,	Eberle's Therapeutics,
Bell's Materia Medica,	Eberle's Notes,
Carpenter's Human Physiology,	Eberle on Children,
Condie on Children,	Ferguson's Surgery,
Condie on Females,	Graves & Gerhard's Lectures,
Churchill's Midwifery,	Gerhard on the Liver,
Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine,	Horner's Anatomy,
Chitty's Med. Jurisprudence,	Hoblyn's Med. Dictionary,
Cooper's Surgery,	Hooper's Med. Dictionary,
Cruveilhier's Anatomy,	Miller's Principles of Surgery,
Dewill's Surgery,	Miller's Practice,
Dewees on Females,	Mackintosh's Practice,
Dewees's Midwifery,	Pancoast's Operative Surgery,
Dunglison's Med. Dictionary,	Pancoast & Wistar's Anatomy,
Dunglison's Med. Student,	Smith & Horner's Anat. Atlas,
Dunglison's New Remedies,	Velpeau's Surgery by Mott.
Dunglison's Human Health,	

MORRISON & TALBOTT,
One door west of Browning's.
Indianapolis, May 14. 107

ROSCOE'S Life and Pontificate of Leo X., with three fine Portraits, 2 vols.

Schlegel's Lectures on the Philosophy of History, Translated from the German, 1 vol., 1 portrait.

Sismondi's History of the Literature of the South of Europe, translated by Roscoe, 2 vols. and 2 fine portraits.

Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici, called the Magnificent, 1 vol. and portrait.

Schlegel's Lectures on Dramatic Literature, translated from the German, with Memoir and Portrait.

The above are from Bohn's Standard Library, published in London. Just received. 107 MORRISON & TALBOTT.

CASH paid for RAGS.
107 MORRISON & TALBOTT.

STOLEN.

ON Sunday night, the 9th inst., from the subscriber living on the National road, 5 miles west of Stilesville, Marion township, Putnam county, a brown mare, 4 years old, shod all round with new shoes, with a lump on her shoulder about the size of a man's fist, occasioned by a collar, and 14 hands 1 inch high. Any person that can give any information of her whereabouts, by leaving it at this office, or to the subscriber in Mount Meridian, Ind., will be liberally rewarded.
107 THOMAS STANLEY.

DOCTOR ELIAS HORNER,

OFFERS his professional services in all its branches to the citizens of Indianapolis and surrounding country. Office on Pennsylvania street two doors north of Washington, formerly occupied by G. W. Stipp, where he can always be found unless professionally absent.
May 14, 1847. 108 3w 1s ELIAS HORNER, M. D.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Pleasant View, Shelby Co., Indiana, on the 29th day of April, 1847, one bright bay mare, black mane and tail, and also a black stripe along the back and down the shoulders. Some saddle marks—6 years old this spring; Branded on the left shoulder D. B., large letters; one little blemish on the left fore foot, done by a cork; scabbed under the mane and marked with harness; about 16½ hands high—round body—very lengthy heavy neck, mane and tail. Any person finding said mare, or giving any information at Pleasant View, shall be liberally rewarded. DANIEL BATES.
May 13th, 1847. ¶

NEW GOODS!
SMITH & HANNA

HAVE just received a complete and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, and in fact almost every article desired and required by the people of this vicinity, all of which are offered for sale, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. We buy all sorts of Produce that the Farmer may have for sale.

Country Merchants will do well to call and see us. We thank our friends for their former liberal patronage.
SMITH & HANNA,
Indianapolis, May 12, 1847. 107-9w opposite Branch Bank.

SPANISH CIGARS!

40,000 SPANISH Cigars, of various brands, some of which are very superior. For sale wholesale and retail, by NOEL, BROWNING & Co.
Indianapolis, May 11, 1847. 107

APRIL REPORT
Of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, No. 56, Wall street.

THIS Institution, during the month of March, issued ninety-one new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders,	33	To Physicians,	2
Manufacturers,	3	Clergymen,	2
Mechanics,	19	Lawyers,	2
Brokers,	1	Officer in U. S. Army,	1
Clerks,	9	Pres. of an Ins. Co.	1
Engineers,	2	Architect	1
Farmers,	2	Ladies,	6
		Other occupations,	7
	69		22
			69
Total Lives Insured			91

MORRIS ROBINSON, President.
SAMUEL HANNAY, Secretary.
MINTURN POST, Physician, 504 Broadway.

ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1847.

	Sundays.	Mondays.	Tuesdays.	Wednesdays.	Thursdays.	Fridays.	Saturdays.	SUN. rises	SUN. sets	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	
January:						1	2	H. M.	H. M.					
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7 13	4 47	Full Moon	1	9	12	M
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7 8	4 52	Last Qr.	9	1	10	E
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	7 3	4 57	New Moon	16	7	13	E
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	6 57	5 03	First Qr.	23	10	48	M
	31							6 56	5 4	Full Moon	31	2	29	M
February:	1	2	3	4	5	6		6 50	5 10	Last Qr.	8	8	9	M
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 42	5 18	New Moon	15	5	56	E
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	6 34	5 26	First Qr.	21	10	29	M
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	6 26	5 34					
	28													
March:		1	2	3	4	5	6	6 18	5 42	Full Moon	1	9	29	E
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 9	5 51	Last Qr.	9	11	9	E
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	6 1	5 59	New Moon	16	3	41	E
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	5 52	6 08	First Qr.	23	0	11	E
	28	29	30	31				5 47	6 12	Full Moon	31	3	47	E
April:					1	2	3	5 41	6 16	Last Qr.	8	9	56	M
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5 36	6 24	New Moon	15	0	52	M
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	5 28	6 32	First Qr.	22	3	39	M
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	5 20	6 40	Full Moon	30	7	56	M
	25	26	27	28	29	30		5 13	6 47					
May:							1	5 12	6 48	Last Qr.	7	5	19	E
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	5 51	6 55	New Moon	14	9	53	M
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	4 59	7 1	First Qr.	21	8	29	M
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	4 54	7 6	Full Moon	29	9	16	E
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	4 49	7 11					
	30	31						4 45	7 12					
June:			1	2	3	4	5	4 46	7 14	Last Qr.	5	10	56	E
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4 43	7 17	Full Moon	28	7	53	M
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	4 42	7 18	First Qr.	20	2	2	E
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	4 42	7 18	New Moon	12	7	22	E
	27	28	29	30				4 43	7 17					
July:				1	2	3	4	4 44	7 16	Last Qr.	5	3	12	M
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4 47	7 11	New Moon	12	6	8	M
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	4 51	7 9	First Qr.	20	7	22	M
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	4 55	7 5	Full Moon	27	4	38	E
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	5 1	6 59					
August:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5 7	6 53	Last Qr.	3	8	29	M
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5 14	6 46	New Moon	10	6	58	E
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	5 22	6 38	First Qr.	18	11	6	M
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	5 30	6 30	Full Moon	26	0	39	M
	29	30	31					5 33	6 27					
September:			1	2	3	4		5 38	6 22	Last Qr.	1	3	44	E
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5 46	6 14	New Moon	9	10	17	M
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	5 55	6 6	First Qr.	17	4	51	E
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	6 2	5 58	Full Moon	30	4	26	M
	26	27	28	29	30			6 8	5 52					
October:				1	2	6	11	6 19	5 49	Last Qr.	1	2	6	M
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 19	5 41	New Moon	9	8	37	M
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	6 27	5 33	First Qr.	17	2	11	M
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6 35	5 25	Full Moon	23	6	6	E
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	6 43	5 17	Last Qr.	30	4	26	M
	31							6 44	5 16					
November:	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6 51	5 9	New Moon	7	9	41	E
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 58	5 2	First Qr.	15	0	45	E
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	7 4	4 56	Full Moon	22	4	34	M
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	7 9	4 52	Last Qr.	29	10	52	M
	28	29	30					7 11	4 50					
December:			1	2	3	4	5	7 13	4 47	New Moon	7	3	1	E
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	7 16	4 44	First Qr.	14	9	56	E
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7 18	4 42	Full Moon	21	4	38	E
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	7 18	4 42	Last Qr.	29	8	18	M
	27	28	29	30	31			7 16	4 44					

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, 45	prem	Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati,	par
State Scrip, $50, '40, '41, 45	prem	Bank of Webster,	2 dis
Bank Scrip,	14 prem	Bank of Massillon,	2 dis
Watson's ecks, 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.		OTHER WESTERN BANKS.	
State Bank of Illinois,	40 dis	*Branches of the State Bk 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	Merch's do. Cleveland,	par
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,	broken	FREE BANKS OF OHIO.	
Michigan Free Co.	10 dis	City Bank, Cincinnati,	par
VIRGINIA.		City Bank, Cleveland,	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,	par	Western Reserve B. Warren,	2 dis
Country Banks,	2 to 5 dis	BROKEN BANKS OF OHIO.	
NEW YORK.		Miami Exporting Co.,	60 dis
City Banks,	par	Com. B. of Lake Erie, Cleveland,	10 dis
Country Banks,	2 to 5 dis	Ind.	10 dis
MARYLAND.		Bank of Cleveland,	10 dis
Baltimore City Banks,	par	Bank of Hamilton,	10 dis
Country Banks,	2 to 5 dis	Lancaster Ohio Bank, Lancaster,	10 dis
NEW ENGLAND.		Com. B. of Scioto, Portsmouth,	10 dis
Boston City Banks,	2 dis	Farmers' Bank of Canton,	50 dis
All other solvent Banks,	5 dis		
SPECIE—BUYING RATES.			
American Gold,	1 prem	Urbana Banking Company,	—
Foreign Gold,	¼ prem	Urbana,	45 dis
Silver,	½ prem	Granville Alexandrian Society,	—
EXCHANGE—SELLING RATES.		city,	45 dis
New York,	1¼ prem	Lebanon Miami B., Lebanon,	—
Baltimore,	1¼ prem	Manhattan Bank, Manhattan,	—
Philadelphia,	1¼ prem	Exchange B. of Cincinnati,	—

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 4½	Sixes	5¼ a —
Shoulders	4 a 4½	Fours	6¼ a —
Sides clear	4½ a 5	LEATHER—sole per lb	20 a 22
Hams	6 a 6½	Calf per doz	22 a 28
COTTON YARN—per lb	20 a 22	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	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	3 75 a 4 00	SALT—per bush	45 a 60
Country brands	3 50 a 3 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	62 a 75	Flax	70 a 75
Do. green	25 a 37	Timothy	1 00 a 1 25
Peaches dried	1 00 a 1 25		
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 56	Tallow	5 a 6
Corn	12½ a 15	Soap bar No. 1	4 a 4½
Oats	12 a 15	Do. 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