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.
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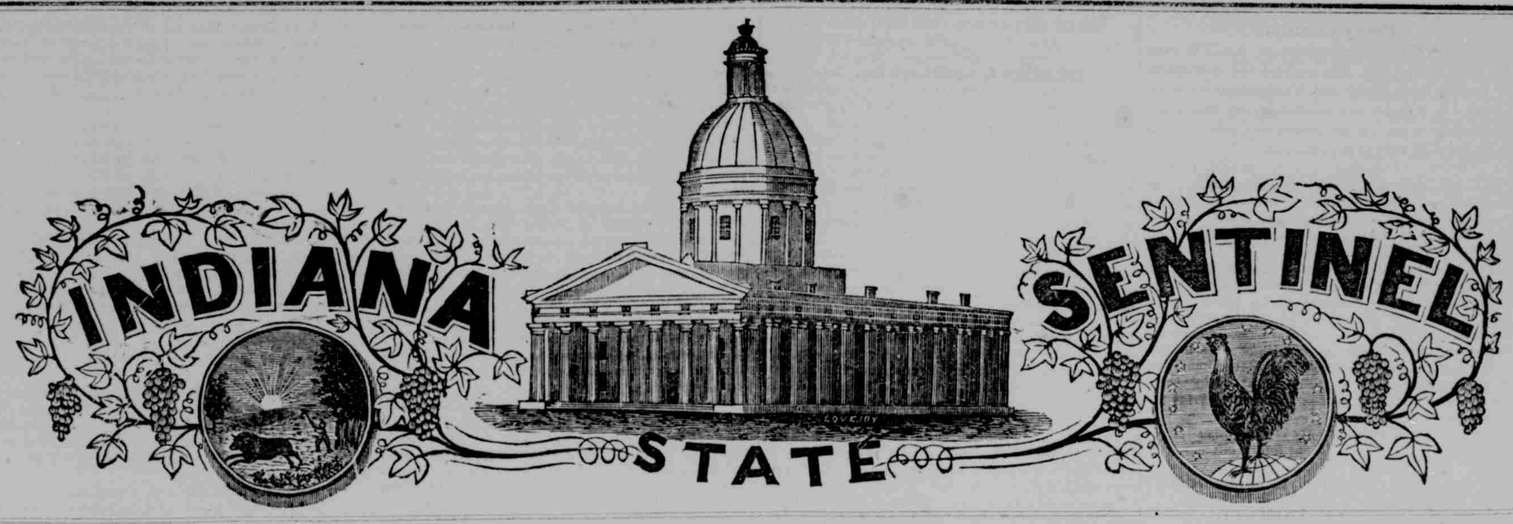

Indianapolis, May 26, 1847.] SEMI-WEEKLY. [Volume II.....Number 110.

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 Man of Principle, and the Principle of Man.

Two gentlemen met in our streets the other day; both men of liberal education, both politicians, and attached to the federal party; both exemplary in their deportment, and Christians by profession; but one is an office-holder, and the other is not. A conversation ensued.

Office-holder.—Well, John, the political campaign is opening with fine prospects for us. We shall thrash the locos awfully next election!

John.—That is capital news; but how are we to do it!

Office-holder.—Why, with Gen. Tayler for our candidate, we can overwhelm them. As Judge Dayton said, we can sink their ship so deep that not a bubble will rise to tell the story of their wreck.

John.—Well, I like the wrecking part of your prophecy very well; but I must confess I have some apprehensions that the rock will be as disastrous to us as to our opponents. What are the political opinions of Gen. Taylor.

Office-holder.—Oh, he's an out-and-out whig; goes all the whig measures entire; voted, or meant to vote for Clay at the last election; and is every inch with us.

John.—Who tells you so?

Office-holder.—I saw it in at least a dozen whig papers.

John.—Any authority given for it—or was it merely the opinion of the editors?

Office-holder.—The opinion of one or more of the editors, I believe; they had copied from each other pretty much.

John.—That's no authority. Has any respectable man said or written, that of his own knowledge, he knows General Taylor to be a whig?

Office-holder.—Not that I know of.

John.—Have any of his family authorized any one to say he is a whig?

Office-holder.—Not that I have heard.

John.—To which party do his relations belong, so far as you have learned?

Office-holder.—It is said that his son-in-law, and his brother are democrats.

John.—Did the General support Jackson for the presidency?

Office-holder.—I understand he did.

John.—Which of the whig principles has General Taylor expressed himself favorable to, in any letter, speech, or conversation of his that you have ever read?

Office-holder.—Well, I can't say I have ever seen *any* expression of political principles from him.

John.—Well, is *that* being a whig?

Office-holder, (drolly.)—It was, you know, in 1840, "no principles for the public eye," was our motto.

John.—Yes, but I got enough in 1840, and I thought you had, too! Is not the General a large slaveholder, and a southern cotton planter; and do you expect he will go for a repeal of the odious British tariff of 1846, and for the Wilmot proviso, to which we are pledged!

Office-holder.—There's no use of talking tariff, John, when the farmers are getting the present prices for their grain; and as to slavery, I can't say I care a great deal about it after all. You know Clay was a slaveholder, but we never stuck at that.

John.—No! you didn't, but a great many did; and Mr. Clay was beaten.

Office-holder.—Not on that ground, for Mr. Polk, who succeeded, was as much of a pro-slavery man as Mr. Clay.

John.—Just so, but Mr. Polk's party did not pretend to be otherwise. They expressly refused their sympathy to the anti-slavery cause; were honest, though blinded; they succeeded; while too many of the whig party professed one thing and practised another; made promises to the ear, and broke them to the hope; preached virtue and practised vice; in a word, were anything for office, and nothing for principle. Does Taylor hold this villainous war to be unjust?

Office-holder.—I 'spose so.

John.—Well, I 'spose he don't; for I believe the general to be a man of truth. His correspondence with the war department, and his proclamation to the Mexicans, upon invading that country which his military prowess has crimsoned, made desolate, and filled with wailing, all show that he justified the war in its fullest extent. Indeed, if he did not, I should think him the veriest murderer in existence. For while I hold to the justness of defensive war, I deny that in an unjust war, any man so believing, from the general down to the lowest private, can voluntarily become a human butcher and plead in defence the orders of his superiors in command. If that doctrine is true, then for six thousand Mexicans killed, but one man is responsible—I mean the President. I don't believe in that, and therefore I am glad to exculpate Gen. Taylor by supposing, as I certainly do, that he justifies the war on our part. But if he does this he is no whig.

Office-holder.—John, my dear fellow, you are over nice in these things, and you surprise me. You Presbyterians are a fighting sect, at least you have not entered any special protest against war in the general, while here are our Quaker friends, whose testimony against all resort to arms is as old as their sect, all going for the general with a perfect rush. Look at James, and Samuel, and Stacy, and Ralph, and William, all of the purest George Fox blood, and see how they scramble to be foremost in shouting for the general!

John.—Aye, aye! what you say of these individuals is true; they have offices to hold on to, like yourself, and probably not much principle to let go from; but when the West Jersey Quakers vote for a slaveholder, a general, and the destroyer of men in a war believed to be unjust, I hope they will erect a monument at each of their meeting-houses to the memory of Andrew Jackson, and inscribe upon the pedestals a retraction of the loud censures they repeatedly pronounced upon him. If justice to the living requires the course you advocate, justice to the dead will everywhere commend my suggestion.

Office-holder.—Well, for my part I think it is a capital thing to punish the locos, by electing Taylor, a man made by the very war they created.

John.—Good thing, eh! to take poison yourself, if you can only thus get your enemies to drink it! But are you sure you can elect him? Whose votes will he get besides the whigs?

Office-holder.—He'll get all the native vote, the anti-rent vote, the Tyler vote, and the custom-house vote—pretty much all the office-holders in the country are going for him; and I saw only yesterday a loco paper in this State, edited by a custom-house man, who is out for him. Besides, the hurra-boys of the locos will go for him.

John.—Excellent company! Natives who burned the churches; anti-renters, who murdered their landlords; the Rynders of the customs, and the offal of the loco party! Well, if that aint a dose for a weak stomach, I should like to learn what is! If I thought there was a drop of that indifferent complacency that tolerates the idea of an association with such materials in me, I would step into Chumar's, buy a double dose of Epsom, and purge it out! I don't think I ever understood you before, neighbor! You 'stoop to conquer!" I suppose. Good morning.

The Prussian Ladies and the Breeches.

(Translated for the Alb. Argus from the Franco American.)

"During the month of November last, there came to live at Konigsberg, Mdm. Louise Lehmann, the young and beautiful widow of a Captain of the Prussian Lancers. Shortly after, the lady adopted all the manners of a man; she dressed, mounted her horse, visited the *cafés* and other public places of resort, played billiards, frequented the shooting galleries—in short, conducted herself as a regular *tion*.

Madame Lehmann had visited several times the "*Café de la Couronne*," where she commonly mingled with the professors of the University. One of them, M. T——, dean of the Theological faculty, feeling rather scandalized at this, requested the proprietor of the establishment not to receive M. Lehman again. This person accordingly addressed a note to the lady, supplicating her not to renew her visits to the café, or she would frighten away these grave frequenters of his establishment.

The lady offended at this, made every exertion to learn who the person was, who had provoked her exclusion from the café; and it was not long before she ascertained that it was the Professor M. T——. Determining then to be revenged on him, she was not long in carrying her project into execution. One night, when the professor, who was an old man of some sixty-six years, was sitting alone at a table in the café, quietly drinking from his glass, Madame Lehmann entered, dressed as a man, and bearing a whip in her hand. She took her place at the same table with the old professor, and after resting quietly for a few minutes, suddenly she rose, and raising her whip, proceeded to give the venerable professor a most unmerciful lashing.

Madame Lehmann was immediately arrested, and conducted to prison. Three days after, the tribunal of the first instance, by a summary judgment, condemned her to six month's imprisonment, and the payment of a fine of 800 thalers. Immediately after, the Director of the Police of Koningsberg, signified to Madame L. his prohibition against her ever appearing in the costume of a man. From this prohibition, the lady appealed to the minister of police, who after having examined into the affair, decided that there were no laws, ordinances or interdictions, which prevented females from assuming the masculine habiliments, for every woman in Prussia had the right to dress herself as a man; but in cases where the so wearing caused a scandal, as in the instance of Madame L., that then the authorities had a right to interfere and prohibit it.

Thus have the women of Prussia had officially announced to them—what without doubt they were before, the most of them, entirely ignorant of—that it is lawful for them to wear the breeches.

Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Many of our exchange papers contain a letter from the Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, bearing date on the 16th of March last, to a gentleman of Philadelphia, on the subject of a canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, (pronounced *Ta-wan-ta-pec*,) to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and thus afford to our products an easy, safe, and expeditious transit to the islands of Oceanica, the Western coast of America, and the now remote Indies. This Isthmus is only about 140 miles in width, and it is said that the Indians have crossed it in their canoes; during the rainy season—so trifling is the elevation of the land between the head waters of the rivers flowing into the two oceans. The work has, however, been deemed entirely practicable, by every one who has given this isthmus even a partial examination, for more than 300 years past—Fernando Cortez having pointed out this route for a communication between the two oceans, as long ago as 1529.

The Vice President suggests that securing the right to improve this isthmus, by means of a ship canal, or a railroad, should be made a point in any negotiations which may be opened with Mexico; and he thinks the importance of the matter, to our country, cannot be too highly estimated; as the opening of a canal there would give to our commerce a most decided advantage over that of any country of Europe; and would probably vest in us the power to become the head of the commercial world, as we must necessarily be of the agricultural. This route seems also to be the most desirable one for our country, on account of its more immediate proximity to our soil—the isthmus of Tehuantepec lying between the 16th and 19th degrees of north latitude, with the river Huasacoalco, emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, and the Tehuantepec into the Pacific, which are said to take their rise within five leagues of each other, and to be entirely fitted for steamboat navigation at a trifling expense. The harbor at the mouth of the Huasacualco is said to be the most safe and spacious in the Gulf of Mexico, and vessels of war of the largest size can enter it; while the Tehuantepec will admit at all times, from the Pacific, vessels drawing upwards of 20 feet of water.

The eligibility of this point for an improvement of the kind seems not to admit of a question; and the attention of our government has been wisely turned to the subject in the present crisis. Our pecuniary affairs were never in a more wholesome condition. The energies of our countrymen are exerted most successfully in every enterprise of civilized life. Our arms are most successfully exerted in maintaining the rights and the honor of our country; and an era of glory seems to be opening upon us as a people. With the natural resources of this vast country, the spirit of enterprise which seems to be infused by the atmosphere surrounding this portion of the globe, and the culture of all those sterling virtues which are cherished among us—with these alone, our course to national glory would be certain. But when to these shall be added a canal in the South, uniting the two mighty oceans, and a chain of railroad communications from the Penobscot to the Columbia—placing us at once in possession of the trade of the world,—nothing that is presented to us by the pages of history in relation to the powerful and enlightened nations of past ages,—nothing which the most lively imagination can conceive, or the most glowing eloquence of language can describe, will convey an adequate idea of what we, as a nation, may yet become.

Mr. DALLAS, in relation to a question respecting the constitutional power of Congress over this matter, expresses himself as being fully satisfied on that point—not only from the uniform action of the government in making treaties with other powers; but from the express language of the constitution itself. The subject will no doubt be well considered by the People, and acted upon, in due time, by their representatives.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

A CURIOUS CALCULATION.—What is a billion? The reply is very simple—a million times a million. This is quickly written, and quicker still pronounced; but no man is able to count it. You may count 160 or 170 in a minute; but let us even suppose that you may go as far as 200; then an hour will produce 12,000; a day 280,000; and a year of 365 days 105,120,000. Let us suppose now that Adam, at the first beginning of his existence, had begun to count, had continued to do so and was counting still; he would not even now, according to the usually supposed age of our globe, have counted near enough. For to count a billion, he would require 9512 years, 34 days, 5 hours, and 39 minutes.

A CALIFORNIA FARMER.—A gentleman writing from California to the editor of the St. Louis Reveille, says his stock consists of about 4000 head of oxen, 1700 horses and mules, 3000 sheep, and as many hogs. They all pasture themselves without difficulty in the rich prairies and bottoms of the Sacramento, and only require to be attended. This is done by Indians, of whom he employs 4000. His annual crop of wheat is about 12,000 bushels, with barley, peas, beans, &c. in proportion.

☞A late writer wishes to know what more precious offering can be laid upon a man's heart than the first love of a pure, earnest, affectionate girl with an undivided interest in eight corner lots, and fourteen three-story houses! We give it up. We know of nothing half so touching, or, in other words, anything that most people would sooner "touch."

WHITEWASHING.—It is said that a pint of varnish, mixed with a bucket of whitewash will give it, in a great degree, the qualities of paint, and it will withstand all kinds of weather. As this is the season for whitewashing, a knowledge of the above may be of some use to our readers.—*N. O. Mercury.*

The man who dies immensely rich, dies a bankrupt to the books of benevolence. The fact proves that he has not lived as he ought. You shall learn, by giving freely, that there is a value in money which you never dreamed of.

Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

JUST published, Vol. VII. Price *four* dollars. Price of 24 part, one dollar and twenty-five cents.
Indianapolis, May 29, 1847. 109-3m

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 rarely and fully exhibited before him. Both the fashionable practice of the schools and the natural practice in our country, he has thoroughly convinced that there was vegetable remedies of powerful 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 ends of nature.

And viewing the subject as he does, the public may confidently rely on his using nothing but vegetable remedies (and such as are 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 disease 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,	Espirital on insanity,
Ashwell on Females,	Eberle's Practice,
Belt & Stokes's Practice,	Eberle's Therapeutics,
Bell's Materia Medica,	Eberle's Materia Medica,
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 Chest,
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,
Druitt's Surgery,	Miller's Practice,
Deaves on Females,	Mackintosh's Practice,
Dewees Midwifery,	Paincock's Operative Surgery,
Dunglison's Med. Dictionary,	Paucoast & 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,
Indianapolis, May 14. 107 One door west of Browning's.

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.
Simonde'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.

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,	2	Clergymen,	2
Mechanics,	19	Lawyers,	2
Brokers,	1	Officers in U. S. Army,	1
Clerks,	2	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 HANSAY, Secretary.
MINTURN POST, Physician, 504 Broadway.

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, 11 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.

BRANDY AND PORT WINE.

THE subscriber has for sale, Pure Cognac Brandy, selected from a choice assortment at the Boston Custom House, as imported, which he offers on reasonable terms Also, Pure Port Wine, selected at the same time, all of which he will warrant genuine.
A general assortment of Drugs constantly on hand, carefully selected and warranted. 109-tf S. J. WADE, Druggist.

LINSEED OIL.

A SUPERIOR article of Linseed Oil, on hand and for sale by
109-tf S. J. WADE, Druggist.

FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE.

A FIRST class Suction Engine of seven inch chambers by eight inch stroke; four feet wheels, and patent axles: brass mounted and otherwise finished in the best style; is offered for sale low.
For further particulars address W. BALLAUF,
106-3w No. 286 Main st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE.

SIXTY acres of land lying in Lawrence township, ten miles from Indianapolis, adjoining the lands of Flanegan, Moore, and McKinsey, section 26, township 17, range 4 east, Marion county. The said land is under good fences with 25 acres cleared land. A log cabin, loom house, and stable, on the premises.
105-3m JOHN KELLEY.

BURNET'S NOTES on the early settlement of the Northwestern Territory, just published, and for sale by MORRISON & TALBOTT.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

BEST quality of Virginia Cavendish Tobacco for sale at THORP'S cheap store.

SPICES.

GROUND Pepper, ground alspice, and ground cinnamon, for sale at THORP'S Cheap Store.

GOLDEN SYRUP.

A VERY superior article for table use for sale at THORP'S Cheap Store.

AXES. AXES.

A LARGE assortment of Williams's and Hunter's axes, warranted, for sale at THORP'S Cheap Store.

TEAS.

THE very best quality of Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Tea, for sale at THORP'S Cheap Store.

RAISINS, Figs, Almonds, Sp. Float Indigo, Madder, Queensware, Powder, Lead and Shot, for sale at THORP'S Cheap Store.

NAILS AND GLASS.

NAILS, Sad Irons, Glass—8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 10 by 14, for sale at THORP'S Cheap Store.

MOLASSES.

A FIRST RATE article for sale at
109-y THORP'S Cheap Store.

CASH paid for RAGS.
107 MORRISON & TALBOTT.

ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1847.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	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	4	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	46	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 21	New Moon	15	0	52	M
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	5 28	6 32	First Qr.	22	3	30	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	2	5 12	6 48	Last Qr.	7	5	19	E
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	5 6	6 54	New Moon	14	9	51	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 51	7 6	Full Moon	29	9	16	E
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	4 49	7 11					
	30	31						4 48	7 12					
June:			1	2	3	4	5	4 46	7 14	Last Qr.	5	10	36	E
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4 45	7 17	New Moon	12	6	8	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 44	7 16	Last Qr.	5	3	12	M
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4 47	7 13	New Moon	12	6	8	M
	11	12	12	14	15	16	17	4 51	7 9	First Qr.	20	7	0	E
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	4 56	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	53	E
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	5 22	6 38	First Qr.	18	11	31	E
	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	5 38	6 22	Last Qr.	1	3	41	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 53	6 6	First Qr.	17	4	51	E
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	6 2	5 58	Full Moon	20	4	26	M
	26	27	28	29	30			6 9	5 52					
October:				1	2	3	4	6 11	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 51	5 9	New Moon	7	9	41	E	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 58	5 2	First Qr.	15	6	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 51	Last Qr.	29	10	52	M
	28	29	30					7 11	4 50					
December:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7 14	4 47	New Moon	7	3	1	E
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	7 16	4 44	First Qr.	14	9	56	E
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	7 18	4 42	Full Moon	21	4	38	E
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	7 18	4 42	Last Qr.	29	8	18	M
	26	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.

		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,	14 prem	Bank of Massillon,	2 dis
Watson's c'ks, Terre Haute	12 dis	Bank of Circleville,	2 dis
Woodburn's Scrip, Madison	50 dis	Bank of Sandusky,	2 dis
New Albany Ins. Co.,	15 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,	broken	FREE BANKS OF OHIO.	
Michigan Ins. 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,	1 dis	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, Cleve- land,	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,	50 dis
Boston City Banks,	2 dis	Urbana Banking Company,	15 dis
All other solvent Banks,	5 dis	Granville Alexandrian Society,	45 dis
SPECIE—BUYING RATES.		Lebanon Miami B., Lebanon,	—
American Gold,	1 prem	Manhattan Bank, Manhattan,	—
Foreign Gold,	1 prem	Exchange B. of Cincinnati,	—
Silver,	1 prem		
EXCHANGE—SELLING RATE.			
New York,	1½ prem		
Baltimore,	1½ prem		
Philadelphia,	1½ prem		

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	5½ a —
Hog round	4 a 4½	Sixes	5½ a —
Shoulders	4 a 4½	Fours	6½ a —
Sides clear	4½ a 5	LEATHER—sole pr lb	20 a 22
Hams	6 a 6½	Calf per doz	22 a 28
COTTON YARN—pr 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	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	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 53	Tallow	5 a 6
Corn	12½ 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	50 a 50
IRON—per lb	4½ a 6½	TOBACCO—leaf	1 a 2
MOLASSES—per gal	43 a 50	WHISKEY—per gal	25 a —

INDIANAPOLIS POST OFFICE.
Arrivals and Departures of the Mails.

EASTERN—Arrives daily, at	8 A. M.
Closes daily, at	5 P. M.
CINCINNATI via *Brookville*—Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at	6 P. M.
Closes Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at	7 P. M.
CINCINNATI via *Lawrenceburgh*—Arrives Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at	7 P. M.