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.

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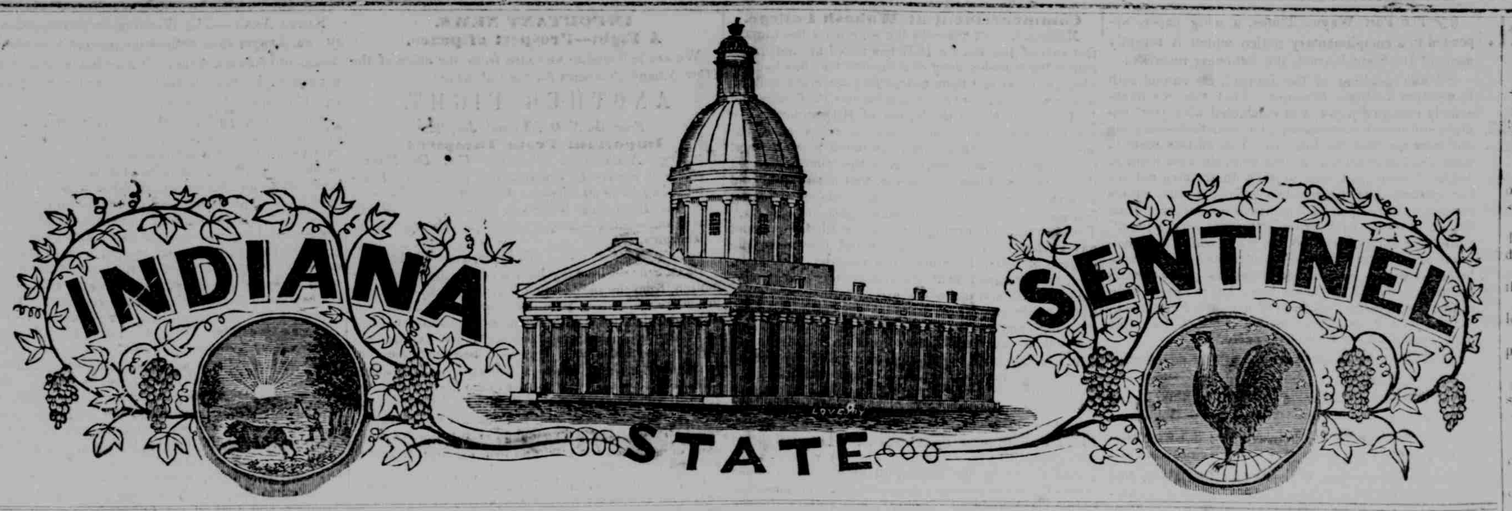
Is published every Thursday, at *Two Dollars a year*, always to be paid in advance.

$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.



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 impoverishing State loans.

The honest payment of our debts and the strict 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.

Indianapolis, August 4, 1847.] SEMI-WEEKLY. [Volume III::::::::Number 19.

The Russian Emperor's Guards.

The following description of a review at St. Petersburgh is given by a correspondent of the New Haven Register:

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1847.

* * * "Every year this review takes place at the Imperial city, preparatory to the departure of the troops for their summer quarters. For about four hours I had a good view of the magnificent sight, and my hurried pen will fail me to give you an adequate description of its exceeding splendor. When I arrived upon the ground, the troops had already begun to march. The balconies and windows of the public buildings and elegant private residences surrounding the field, were filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the sides of the field itself covered with a dense mass of men, women and children. On one side of the field, a gorgeous tent was pitched upon a raised platform, for the Empress, and before her majesty and the Emperor the troops were to pass in review. The panoramic view of the whole field, you can readily imagine, was beautiful. But to the review itself, of this great body of 60,000 troops, who in part only compose the *garde Imperiale* of the Emperor Nicholas, and who are distinct from the main army in Russia, which I believe numbers near one million, rank and file.

The foot soldiers, infantry principally, first passed in review, marching by platoons of companies containing, perhaps, one hundred and fifty men each, and in double order. As the several platoons arrived opposite the Emperor, the peculiar Russian hurrah went up the whole length of the line, making the welkin ring. The soldiers were all picked men, tall, athletic, and every one of them with a heavy black moustache. They moved with mathematical precision, and whether on a slow or quick march, seemed like pieces of mechanism, as their muskets not varying, it seemed, an inch either in the lengths or inclination given to them. Of all the marching that I have seen, and I have seen the American, French, Dutch and Prussian soldiers, none will at all compare with the Russian. The uniform of the infantry was blue and red, not unlike our militia uniform in Connecticut.

It was about two hours before the infantry had passed in review, and then came the cavalry, advancing in double order, by platoons of sixty horses abreast; and here was a sight that beggars description, and which, when I recall it, seems like a magnificent vision. First came a company of Caucasian Princes, mounted upon black, coal black fiery steeds, with long manes and tails, almost sweeping the ground. The Caucassians were dressed in a red garment fitting closely to the skin, and over this a finely wrought steel chain armor covering the entire body, fell from the head loosely over the neck and shoulders; upon their feet they wore a kind of sandal, and upon their legs leather leggins, similar to those of our Indian warriors; across their backs they carried a bow with well filled quivers; in their hands a carbine, and in their girdles the savage *yaghi-ghan*.

They are a fierce, though handsome, set of fellows. Next came the Tartars, upon their wild, fleet, little horses; the horses, all of them, carrying their necks forward and their heads high up in the air, as if snuffing the breeze, or, so uniform was the line of heads, as if they were all drawn up by pulleys. The Cossack of the Tartar soldier is a blue frock, trimmed with silver, and a kind of skull cap, bound with fur; in his hand he carries a spear, the end of which he rests upon the head, between the ears of his horse. Then came the Chevalier lancers, splended men, dressed in white cassimere, with heavy and highly polished brass breast plates, and brass helmets surmounted by the Imperial eagles, all mounted upon most elegant horses. Regiment after regiment passed by, each regiment with different colored horses, and the horses in each regiment so well matched in size, form, color, and indeed in every respect, that to distinguish them, each had braided in his mane his number, upon a small plate.

The lancers are all picked men, and are the flower of the Russian army, the officers being of noble birth; and were it not for the different colored pennants they carry upon their lances, and the color of their horses, no one regiment could be distinguished from another, so nearly alike are they. After the lancers, came the Imperial hussars, in their costume of red, with high fur caps, and mounted every one upon white steeds. This regiment, it is said, is the favorite regiment of the Empress. Then came the Imperial carbineers, mounted on black horses, and dressed like the lancers, except that their helmets and breast-plates were of steel highly polished. Following these came the Cossacks—their black steeds carrying their heads high in the air. The dress of the Cossacks is similar to that of the Tartars, which I have above described, except in their caps, which are high and of fur; their weapon is a steel, sharp-pointed lance.

* * * * * * *

The rear of this immense body of cavalry, amounting to over 30,000, was brought up by regiments of mounted artillery, six horses, three abreast, to each gun, and of sappers and miners; and then came the baggage wagons, and the pontoon train. But the greatest sight was the marching of the horses attached to the different regiments. They seemed like machines. You think it "strange," no doubt, and yet 'tis no less "strange than true," that every horse in marching kept perfect time, with his feet, with the music. I never saw soldiers on foot do it better—indeed, not so well, for when a quick, lively tune was played by the music, every horse commenced a trot and kept up the same uniformity of step as before, when on a walk. And then to see those horses wheel by companies, and in double order, coming round with the precision of a compass describing a circle! it exceeded any thing I ever imagined.

After the whole army, for the Imperial guards is organized as an entire and distinct army, had passed in review before the Emperor, the infantry left the field, and the cavalry remained in full possession of it, and went through some evolutions. First the Caucassians came at a full run down the field, and then the other regiments in succession. After this, the whole body stationed themselves at some distance opposite the Emperor, in close order, and at a given signal half of this body, over 15,000 horsemen, started on a run and suddenly halted a few feet in advance of the Emperor, preserving as they halted the same compactness and the same perfect front which they had before starting. A few more evolutions which I have not time to write about now, finished the review of the day—a day which has done much to impress on me the remark of Napoleon, that with an army of Russian soldiers he would conquer the world.

He spoke of the soldiers, not of the officers, of whom he had not a high opinion. The Russian soldier is a mere machine, and has not a thought beyond his Church and the Emperor—and for both he believes it is his duty to live and die. Most of the army is composed of serfs or slaves; and the pay of the soldier is only about three dollars *per annum*. He is fed upon a coarse bread and a kind of soup, and upon some *fete day* he is given meat, as a luxury. The pay of the Russian officers is also very small. A lieutenant gets but 500 rubles per annum, which is a little more than $100; a captain, 700 rubles, and a colonel only 2000 rubles. You ask how they live? The officers generally have a competency beyond their pay; some few there are who have not, and their condition is worse than the soldier's, for the latter is provided with a uniform, and is fed at the expense of the Emperor.

I finish this letter by daylight, and yet it is *after* 10 *o'clock, P. M.* The sun does not set here, at present, until 9½ P. M.

Many persons do not clearly comprehend the 'QUARTER,' as applied to grain in England. It is this: A ton is 2,240 lbs.; a quarter of that is 560 lbs., and this is the weight of the British, or Imperial quarter of wheat. The U. S. standard allows 60 lbs—British 70 lbs.; thus 8x70=560. A bushel of wheat in the U. S. is equal to 6-7th's of an English bushel; and a British quarter of wheat is equal to 9⅓ U. S. bushels of 60 lbs. each.

☞Geo. Mundy, the "hatless prophet" was taken up (for the last time but one) on Friday last, in Philadelphia—as a vagrant. George got into Court, and was sentenced to one month, by Judge *Parsons*, in the lock up. The prophet informed the Court that "God made religion, but the Devil made Parsons"—whereupon the Court sent him over for *six* months, for contempt. Poor George!

The Art of Dress.

That rich and fascinating paper on "The Art of Dress" from the London Quarterly, is the leading article in a late number of the Living Age. We copy a passage or two:—

Present Style of French Dress.—We are inclined to think that the female attire of the present day is, upon the whole, in as favorable a state as the most vehement advocates for what is called nature and simplicity could desire. It is a costume in which they can dress quickly, walk nimbly, eat plentifully, sit up easily, loll gracefully; and, in short, perform all the duties of life without let or hindrance. The head is left to its natural size—the skin to its native purity—the waist at its proper region—the heels at their real level. The dress is one calculated to bring out the natural beauties of the person, and each of them has, as far as we see, fair play. In former days, what was known of a woman's hair in the cap of Henry VIII.'s time—or of her forehead under her hair in George III.'s time—or of the stand-ness of her throat in a gorget of Edward I.'s time—or of the fall of her shoulders in a welt or wing in Queen Elizabeth's time—or of the shape of her arm in a great bishop sleeve even in our own time? Now days, all these points receive full satisfaction for past neglect, and a woman breaks upon us in such a plenitude of charms that we hardly know where to begin the catalogue. Her light as silk in floating curls, or massive as marble in shining coils. Forehead bright and smooth as mother-of-pearl, and arched in matchless symmetry by its own beautiful drapery. Ear, which for centuries had lain concealed, set on to the side of the head like a delicate shell. Throat, a lovely stalk, leading the eye upward to a lovelier flower, and downwards along a far sloping ridge, undulating in the true line of beauty, to the polished precipice of the shoulder; whence from the pendant calyx of the shortest possible sleeve, hangs a lovely branch, smooth and glittering like pale pink coral, slightly curved towards the figure, and terminating in five taper petals, pinker still folding and undoling "at their own sweet will," and especially contrived by nature to pick your heart clean to the bone before you know what they are about.

And plenty more of similar charms, "dealing destruction's devastating doom" to all who are not fire-proof. Nor need you even despair of seeing the feet, which at this our happy era lie in ambuscade only the more securely to wound, and like little mice peep in and out" beneath the skirt's deep and plentiful folds. Nor is the ankle even hopeless, if you are sufficiently attentive, and if it be worth showing.

The present dress has some features worth dwelling on more minutely. The gown is a good thing, both in its morning and evening form, and contains all necessary elements for showing off a fine figure and a graceful movement. Tolerably it was cut down to a sharp angle low in front, with the collar running down it, which made the throat look long; now it is close up quite high with the collar sprouting out dirt, which makes the throat look round. There is something especially beautiful, too, in the expansive chest and shoulder, as seen in a tight plain colored high dress—merinos or silk—like a fair sloping sunny bank—with the long taper arms, and the slender waist so tempting and convenient between them, that it is a wonder they are not perpetually embracing it themselves. Nor is this effect lost in the evening dress; but on the contrary increased, by the *berthe's* carrying out that fair sunny bank still deeper, or rather environing it with a rich ring fence, of which we admire the delicacy and beauty, though it impedes our view of what is beyond. Far be it from us to attempt to describe the mystery of the *berthe*—except as the *cestus* of Venus transferred from the waist to the shoulders. We men have worn arm st every part of a woman's dress, so that scarcely one sex has been known from the other; but thank Heaven, this at all events has remained sacred. No man ever wore a *berthe*.

The Straw Hat.—There is one of the race, however, for which we must make special exception—not for its native beauties alone, its polished glistening circles, and delicate neutral tints, but for a deep mysterious spell, exercised both over wearer and spectator, in which it stands unrivalled by any other article of female attire—we mean the *plain straw hat*. From the highest to the lowest there is not a single style of beauty with which this hat is not upon the best understanding. It refines the homeliest and composes the wildest—it gives the coquettish young lady a little dash of demureness, and the demure one a slight touch of coquetry—it makes the blooming beauty look more fresh, and the pale one more interesting—it makes the plain woman look, at all events, a lady, and the lady more lady-like still. A vulgar woman never puts on a straw bonnet, or at least not *the* straw bonnet we have in our eye; while the higher the style of carriage, and the richer the accompanying costume, the more does it seem in its native element; so much so, that the most aristocratic beauty in the land, adorned in every other respect with all that wealth can purchase, taste select, or delicacy of person enhance, may not only hide her lofty head with perfect propriety in a plain straw hat, but in one plainer and coarser still than a lower style of woman would venture to wear. Then all the sweet associations that throng about it!—pictures of happy childhood, and unconscious girlhood—thoughts of blissful bridal tours, and of healthy country life!—and of childhood, girlhood, tours and life such as our own sweet country can alone give. For the crowning association of all consists, perhaps, in this—that the genuine straw bonnet stamps the genuine Englishwoman—no other country can produce either the hat or the wearer.

How such an article as the one from which we have just copied, ever found admittance into the Quarterly, is beyond conception. Certainly, their is some hope of that old dyspeptic.

REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE.—To a hundred grains of sulphuric ether, in which as large a quantity as possible of camphor has been dissolved add two or three drops of ammonia; thus is obtained a camphorated ammoniacal ether, which, if applied to the carious teeth, immediately relieves the pain. M. Concreau, who is the author of the preparation, has used it in a great many cases with invariable success. The ether evaporates so rapidly that a layer of camphor is left in the dental cavity, which, although too light to incommode as a foreign body, is sufficient to protect the denuded nerve from the air. Besides this the ammonia acts as a cautery. The solution should be kept in a perfectly closed glass bottle.—*Dr. Yandell.*

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Some of the Chicago delegates have views of the extent of the power of the Federal Government over internal improvements equal to those in regard to navigation of the Western steamboat Captain, who swore that he would run his boat wherever the ground was a little damp.—*Pa. Ledger.*

The amount of money collected by the Irish relief committee of New Orleans is $29,085. The provisions given the committee are valued at about $10,000, making the entire contribution of New Orleans and its vicinity nearly *forty thousand dollars*—a noble gift for suffering Ireland.

WARM WORK FOR HOT WEATHER.—Rev. James C. Richmond has challenged Harvard University to attack the "divine doctrines of the Episcopacy, the Holy Trinity and the Atonement of sin-," and proposes to defend, at such time and place as the University shall select.

Forty odd thousand dogs, used in smuggling goods into France across the Northern frontier have been killed by the French Government. The dogs are nearly all starved, then loaded with goods. They dash off with immense speed, and seek the hand that is accustomed to feed them over the frontier.

ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1847.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	SUN. rises	SUN. sets	MOON'S PHASES.	
								H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M.	
January:							1	7 43	4 47	Full Moon 1	9 12 M
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7 43	4 47	Last Qr. 9	1 10 E
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7 43	4 47	New Moon 16	7 13 E
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	7 43	4 47	First Qr. 23	10 48 M
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	6 57	5 03	Full Moon 31	2 29 M
	31							6 56	5 4	Last Qr. 8	8 9 M
February:		1	2	3	4	5	6	6 50	5 10	New Moon 15	5 56 E
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 42	5 18	First Qr. 21	10 29 M
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	6 34	5 26		
	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	6 20 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 45	6 12	Full Moon 31	3 47 M
April:				1	2	3		5 44	6 16	Last Qr. 8	9 56 M
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5 36	6 24	New Moon 15	0 42 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 6	6 54	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	6	4 46	7 14	Last Qr. 5	10 56 E
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4 42	7 17	New Moon 12	6 8 M
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	4 42	7 18	First Qr. 20	7 22 M
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	4 42	7 18	Full Moon 28	7 53 M
	27	28	29	30				4 43	7 17		
July:				1	2	3	4	4 44	7 16	Last Qr. 5	3 12 M
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	4 46	7 14	New Moon 12	6 8 M
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	4 51	7 9	First Qr. 20	7 22 M
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	4 55	7 5	Full Moon 27	4 58 E
	26	27	28	29	30	31		5 1	6 59		
August:				1	2	3	4	5 7	6 53	Last Qr. 3	8 29 M
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5 14	6 46	New Moon 10	6 58 E
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	5 22	6 38	First Qr. 18	11 21 E
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	5 30	6 30	Full Moon 26	0 29 M
	26	27	28	29	30			5 33	6 27		
September:					1	2	3	5 38	6 22	Last Qr. 1	3 41 E
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5 46	6 14	New Moon 9	1 38 M
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	5 55	6 5	First Qr. 17	4 51 E
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	6 2	5 58	Full Moon 25	4 26 M
	25	26	27	28	29	30		6 8	5 52		
October:						1	2	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 23	5 37	First Qr. 17	2 11 M
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6 33	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	4 9	New Moon 7	8 41 E
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 58	4 3	First Qr. 15	9 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 49		
December:				1	2	3	4	7 13	4 47	New Moon 7	3 1 E
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	7 16	4 44	First Qr. 14	9 55 E
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	7 18	4 42	Full Moon 21	4 32 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.

INDIANA.		OLD OHIO BANKS.	
State Bank and Branches	par	Clinton Bank, Columbus,	1 dis
State Scrip, 83, 1840, '41, '45	prem	Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati	par
State Scrip, 830, '40, '41, '45	par	Bank of Wooster,	3 dis
Bank Scrip,	par	Bank of Massillon,	2 dis
Wabash Coal Co., Terre Haute	12 dis	Bank of Circleville,	2 dis
Woolhorn & King's, Madison	50 dis	Bank of Sandusky,	2 dis
New Albany Ins. Co.,	10 dis	Bank of Norwalk,	2 dis
ILLINOIS.		NEW OHIO BANKS.	
State Bank of Illinois,	40 dis	*Branches of the State Bk of Ohio.*	
Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown,	50 dis	Franklin Branch, Cincinnati,	par
KENTUCKY.		Mechanic's & Trader's Bank,	par
Bank of Louisville,	par	Franklin Branch, Columbus,	2 dis
Bank of Kentucky,	par	Exchange Branch, do.	2 dis
Northern Bank of Kentucky,	par	Merchant's do. Cleveland,	2 dis
MISSOURI.		Bank of Hiroohe do. Chillicothe,	2 dis
State Bank and Branches,	par	Xenia do. Xenia,	2 dis
MICHIGAN.		Dayton do. Dayton,	1 dis
Bank of River Raisin,	broken	Delaware do. Delaware,	2 dis
Michigan Ins. Co.	10 dis	FREE BANKS OF OHIO.	
VIRGINIA.		City Bank, Cincinnati,	par
Eastern Banks,	2 dis	City Bank, Cleveland,	2 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, Cleveland,	
Country Banks,	2 to 5 dis	Bank of Tiffin,	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'k of Scioto, Portsmouth,	10 dis
Boston City Banks,	2 dis	Farmers' Bank of Canton,	50 dis
A'l'r'd Mercd Banks,	5 dis	Urbana Banking Company,	
SPECIE—BUYING RATES.		Urbana,	15 dis
American Gold,	1 prem	Granville Alexandrian Soc	
Foreign Gold,	1 prem	city,	4 dis
Silver,	1 prem	Lebanon Miami B., Lebanon,	—
EXCHANGE—SELLING RATES.		Manhattan Bank, Manhattan,	—
New York,	11 prem	Bank of Cincinnati,	—
Baltimore,	11 prem		
Philadelphia,	11 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	5 a —
Hog round	4½ a 5	Sixes	5½ a —
Shoulders	4 a 4½	Fours	6½ a —
Sides clear	6 a 6½	LEATHER—sole per lb	20 a 22
Hams	5½ a 6	Calf per doz	22 a 28
CANTON YARN—per lb	20 a 22	OILS—per gal	
CANDLES—per lb		Linseed	75 a 1 00
Sperm	10 a 15	Lard	75 a —
Tallow mould	8 a 9	PROVISIONS—	
COFFEE—per lb		Beans white	62 a 75
Rio	8 a 9	Potatoes	20 a 25
St. Domingo	8 a —	Onions	37 a 50
CASTINGS—	4 a 4½	Cheese	6 a 7
Hough moulds	4½	Butter	8 a 10
FLOUR AND MEAL—		Lard	6 a 7
City mills per bbl	4 00 a 4 50	SALT—per bush	45 a 60
Country brands	4 00 a 4 00	SUGAR—per lb	9 a 10
Corn meal per bush	31 a 37	SEEDS—per bush	
FRUIT—per bushel		Clover	3 00 a 4 00
Apples dried	62 a 75	Flax	55 a 60
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
Twenty twelve	3 25 a 3 50	Beeswax	23 a —
GRAIN—per bushel		Ginseng	37 a —
Wheat	40 a 60	Tallow	5 a 6
Corn	20 a 25	Sangbar No. 1	4 a 4½
Oats	15 a 16	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	70 a 90
IRON—per lb	4½ a 6½	TOBACCO—leaf	1 a 2
MOLASSES—per gal	45 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.
Closes Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 P. M.
SOUTHERN via *Madison*—Arrives daily, at - - - 8 P. M.
Closes daily, except Saturday, at - - - 7 P. M.
LEAVENWORTH via *Bloomington*—Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at - - - 4 P. M.
Closes Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 7 P. M.
MONROVIA via *Mooresville*—Arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays, at - - - - - - - 2 P. M.
Closes Tuesdays and Saturdays, at - - - 2 P. M.
WESTERN via *Terre Haute*—Arrives daily, at - 5 P. M.
Closes daily, at - - - - - - - 8 A. M.
MONTEZUMA—Arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays, at - 3 P. M.
Closes Tuesdays and Fridays, at - - - 7 A. M.
CRAWFORDSVILLE—Arrives daily, except Mondays, at 8 A. M.
Closes daily, except Sundays, at - - - 8 A. M.
LAFAYETTE via *Lebanon*—Arrives Saturdays, at - 6 P. M.
Closes Wednesdays, at - - - - - 7 A. M.
NORTHERN via *Logansport*—Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at - - - - - - 2 P. M.
Closes Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 A. M.
GREENVILLE, O., via *Winchester*—Arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays, at - - - - - - 6 P. M.
Closes Mondays and Fridays, at - - - 7 A. M.
PENDLETON—Arrives Wednesdays at - - - 3 P. M.
Closes Thursdays, at - - - - - 7 A. M.
PERU via *Broad Ripple*—Arrives Fridays, at - - 4 P. M.
Closes Tuesdays, at - - - - - 7 A. M.

Indianapolis, July 1, 1846. L. DUNLAP, P. M.

Woman.

Warriors and Statesmen have their meed of praise,
And what they do or suffer men record;
But the long sacrifice of women's days
Passes without a thought—without a word;
And many a holy struggle for the sake
Of duties sternly, faithfully fulfilled—
For which the anxious mind must watch and wake,
And the strong feelings of the heart be stilled—
Goes by unheeding as the summer winds,
And leaves the memory and no trace behind!

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of executions (Fi. Fa.'s) to me directed from the clerk's office of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Indiana, I will offer for sale at the court house door in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, on the 4th day of September next, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., the rents and profits for seven years of the following described real estate, to wit: The east half of the s w qr, and west half of the se qr section 29, town 22 north, range 8 east, and west half of the se qr section 20, town 22 north, range 8 east, situate in district of lands subject to sale at Fort Wayne, Indiana. And on failure to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demands I will at the same time and place offer for sale the fee simple of said above described real estate, taken as the property of Isaac Bedsaul, at the suits of Mitchell and Cooper vs. said Isaac Bedsaul, and against Thomas Leonard and Bedsaul.

A. C. PEPPER,
U. S. Marshal for Dist. Indiana.
By GEO. MCCRAY, Deputy.

July 31st, 1847 (Pr. fees $3 75) 17 4 Sept. 4

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified that a full settlement of the business of the Indiana Democrat has been made between Morrison & Spann. All debts, dues and demands belonging to the establishment, either for the paper or book or job work done, are the property of A. F. Morrison, and he is fully authorized to receive and receipt for the same.

A. F. MORRISON.
July 6, 1847. 17.3w JOHN S SPANN

WASHINGTON HALL TAVERN.

THIS very extensive and valuable establishment, occupying three full lots in the heart of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, is now offered for sale; the terms will be made easy. This tavern has been conducted for the last ten years by E. Browning, formerly of Columbus and Dayton, Ohio. The lease will expire on the 1st of October next, at which time possession could be given to a purchaser. To those unacquainted with this city it may be proper to remark, that it is surrounded by a country of unsurpassed fertility, with extensive water power, both in the city and vicinity, upon which a very considerable manufacturing business is now done. The railroad from Madison on the Ohio river, the terminus of which is at this point, will certainly be completed by October next. Mr. Browning wishes to sell the furniture in the house. B. I. BLYTHE.

July 24, 1847. 17 4 Sept. 15.

STATIONERY AND FUEL.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of State until twelve o'clock, P. M. on Saturday, the 4th day of September next, for furnishing—

3,5 reams good printing paper;
100 reams assorted letter paper—ruled;
20 reams letter paper—plain;
20 reams plain cap;
10 reams ruled cap;
10 reams envelop cap.

Samples or quality of the paper, and a detailed specification of prices must accompany each proposal, which must also be separate for each item. The paper will be required to be delivered at the State Library on or before the 15th November next.

Also, at the same time and place, for furnishing 120 cords of firewood, to be delivered at the State House and other offices, as the undersigned may direct. The wood to be cut four feet long, of sound split sugar, maple, beech, hickory, &c., and corded and mea-ured, and the delivery there completed by the 15th day of November next.

Successful bidders will be required to enter into bond with approved security.

SAMUEL HANNA, Treasurer.
JNO. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.
(Journal copy.) 17 B. MAGUIRE, Auditor.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE next Fall and Winter course of Lectures commences in this Institution on the first Monday in November, and continues four months, which is immediately succeeded by the Spring and Summer session, which also continues four months. A graduate in medicine may commence business on the first Monday in October, and continues one month.

Faculty:

R. L. Hill, M. D., Anatomy & Operative Surgery, $10 00
L. E. Jones, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Botany, 10 00
J. H. Oliver, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy, 10 00
W. Beach, M. D., Surgery and Clinical Medicine, 10 00
A. H. Baldridge, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children 10 00
J. R. Buchanan, M. D., Physiology, Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, 10 00
T. V. Morrow, M. D., Pathology, Theory and Practice of Medicine, 10 00

Matriculation Ticket $5. Use of Library $2. Graduation Fee $10. Demonstration Ticket $3, optional.

$100 paid on or before the first Monday in November next, will be received for tuition in full of one student. Or $50 paid by the first of October next, will secure all the tickets for one full course; the demonstrator's ticket, the fee of Library and Matriculation ticket excepted. The Institute received its charter in 1845. The College office is situated at the corner of Court and Plum sts. The course of instruction will embrace every thing of value known and taught in the Old Medical Colleges, as well as the Reformed and Botanic Schools of Medicine. Six or seven lectures will be given daily. Board from $2 50 to $3 00 per week. Candidates for graduation, in addition to the preliminary term of study, must have attended two full courses in some legally incorporated Medical College, the last of which must be in this or one course after four years' practice.

All letters soliciting further information or containing money for the Faculty, must be addressed to the undersigned (post paid.) Notes of solvent Banks of the States in which students reside, will be received in payment of Fees