For the Indiana State Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, October 3, 1847.

I find in the national organ of the Whig party, the National Intelligencer, published in this city, of the 1st inst., an article purporting to be the substance of a late leading article in another Whig paper of very high standing and erudition with the leaders of that party.—the Philadelphia North American—which I cannot refrain from asking you to lay before your readers; not that one of them in a thousand can be found who has a fellow feeling for the man who draws, nor the one who endorses, such a note; but for reasons which I will assign as soon as they (your readers) get through with its perusal.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 1, 1847.

The Price of Glory.

A great deal is said, nowadays, about the the excellent prospect of an immediate peace; and, as the people evidently desire it, the extra newspaper folks are busy manufacturing and selling rumors to that effect. We see at present (says the North American) no reasonable grounds for such anticipations. The situation of the Mexicans in regard to their ability to maintain the contest at this moment is analogous to that of the Americans after General Howe had captured Philadelphia, our capital and seat of government. Our forefathers were not beaten, nor had they any thoughts of being beaten. They moved their Congress to Lancaster, rolled up their sleeves, and went at the work anew. The British spent the winter dancing, frolicking, and performing plays and *Meshianzas*, till they had run their Government in debt to a most frightful amount—an amount which staggered even the money-spending British Parliament. The country people about Philadelphia, meanwhile, were paid in guineas for whatever they sold to the enemy.

The parallel between this state of affairs and the present state of affairs in Mexico is not quite complete; but it bids fair to become so. Already we hear that Congress will assemble in some provincial town. General Scott will enter gloriously into the Capital and his army will revel gloriously in the "*Halls of the Montezumas.*" They will pay gloriously for all they buy with Brother Jonathan's golden eagles and hard dollars; and the result will be a glorious national debt of about five hundred millions of dollars, at the least.

Mr. Polk, no doubt, is sick of the war—a great deal sicker than the Mexicans. The fact is, when he least expected it, he has caught a Tartar. We all remember the story: "Captain, I have caught a Tartar." "Fetch him along, then," "he won't come." "Come along your-self and leave him." "I can't—he won't let me." It is an awkward predicament for a President to be in, and he has the compassion of all Christian people. "But the war," says its advocates, "has brought us so much glory!" True. Whig captains fight well. There is no denying that. But glory is an expensive article, and the people are beginning to regret that their President had not regarded the following prudent piece of advice given his in the Edinburgh Review some time ago:

"We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory—TAXES upon every article which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the roof; taxes upon every thing which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste; taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion; taxes on every thing on earth and the waters under the earth; on every thing that comes from abroad or is grown at home; taxes on the raw material; taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man; taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite and the drug that restores him to health; on the cosmetic which decorates the judge and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the pen man's salt and the rich man's spice; on the brass nails of the coffin and the ribands of the bride; at bed or board, constant or levant, we must pay. The schoolboy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid seven per cent., into a spoon that has paid fifteen per cent., flings himself back upon his chintz bed which has paid twenty-two per cent., and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a licence of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from two to ten per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, and he is then regaled to his fathers to be taxed no more. In addition to all this, the habit of dealing with large sums will make the Government auxious and profuse, and the system itself will infallibly generate the base vermin of spies and informers, and a still more pestilent race of political fools and retainers of the meanest and most edious description; while the prodigious patronage which the collecting of this splendid revenue will throw into the hands of Government will invest it with so vast an influence, and hold out such means and temptations to corruption as all the virtues and public spirit, even of republicans, will be unable to resist.

"Every wise Jonathan should remember this."

What England is America may yet become, if the lust of conquest is cultivated by her rulers and sanctioned by her people. This war has already cost over a hundred millions of dollars, and its expense will go on increasing as long as it continues, in a quadrupled ratio. Standing armies are to be maintained at an immense cost; thousands of military and naval officers must subsist on the public purse, and crowds of contractors will drain the public treasury. We ask the people of Pennsylvania—the tax-paying people—to think of this, and to determine whether they will encourage that state of things which the reviewer so graphically describes. The approaching election will be regarded as a test, and should Mr. Shunk succeed his success will be claimed as an evidence that the National Administration, with its myriad costing war, and all its other outrages have the confidence of our farmers and working men.—*North American.*

"Well," I think I hear you ask, "what reasons have you to assign for asking us to republish such a perfect specimen of federalism as the above evidently is? My answer is, because:

1st. I know and so do you, many honest meaning men, especially amongst the farmers and mechanics of Indiana, who are attached to the Whig party, and who, when they hear it said that toryism of 1775, federalism of 1812, and whigism of 1840, are one flesh, become so exasperated that we see at once how honestly and unquestionably they regard the remark as a base slander.

2d. I believe such men will, when they are convinced—by the very words, sentences, articles and speeches of the leaders of the whig party,—that such assertions are not *false*, but *true*, abandon it, and go over to the place in politics that their consciences tell them they naturally belong to. Pride of opinion; a reluctance to acknowledge that they have hitherto been in the wrong; and a want of moral courage to enable them to bear themselves, unterrifedly, called "turn-coats," by those who are not so honest as themselves, may keep many, and doubtless will, from exercising their honest independence of mind and action; but when you give the man who earns his bread—not by pandering to the rich and the well-born, the banker or the money lender, but by the honest labor of his hands and his mental faculties; *light*, he will follow it, let political consequences be what they may; and of all the *lights* that are calculated to produce the most salutary effects upon such men's minds, *beacon* lights, or such as are produced by the very objects to be avoided are the most efficacious; and such I regard, in an eminent degree, the Whig North American's article above, short though it be, endorsed as it is by the Whig National Intelligencer.

Let us examine it for a moment. None will deny that it is *whigism* of 1840-'47. Upon that question argument is entirely unnecessary. Is it not also *federalism* of 1812, and *toryism* of 1775? Who does not remember how very religious, in profession, both of the old *isms* were? and, according to this article, all *Christian* people are moved with *compassion* for the present *predicament* of the individual who now fills with such distinguished ability, the office of *President*; but who, some few months ago, according to the same journals, these identical *Christians* had never heard of; or, if they had, merely that he was the grandson of an old *tory* of the revolution; as though that, if true, was an objection to him, especially with them!

Further: Is it necessary to spend ink and paper in proof of the assertion that in both of our wars with Great Britain the tories in the revolution and the federalists of the last war, were on the side of the enemy! And pray, how much more effectually can he be on the side of the enemy, in this war than he who impiously considers the cause of the Mexicans similar to that of our patriots of the American revolution! What would be the fate of such men as could say, with the cool effrontery of these Whig editors that "the situation of the Mexicans in regard to their ability to maintain the contest at this moment is analagous to that of the Americans after General Howe had captured Philadelphia, our Capital and seat of government,—if such men as Ethan Allen, Marion, Wayne or Jackson were left on this earth! That the latter would bring the *second section* to bear in such cases, none who knew the man of the iron will would doubt for a moment.

Will not Mexicans appreciate the friendship of these Whigs in reminding them that "our forefathers were not beaten" by being driven from Philadelphia, as *they* are now driven from Mexico! but "moved their Congress to Lancaster" as *they* now can to Guadaloupe; where they "rolled up their sleeves" and "went to the work anew;" all of which they appear so extremely anxious that the Mexicans may not lose sight of, nor forget, but remember the example and take courage!

Who in this country, but they who were on the side of the enemy will now be found, as the tories of '76 and the federalists of '12 were, endeavoring to bring contempt upon our gallant army, by using with such a relish the expression that "General Scott will enter gloriously into the Capital, and his army will revel gloriously in the Halls of the Montezumas. They will pay gloriously for all they buy with Brother Jonathan's golden eagles and hard dollars!"

If I had time and you had space, it would gratify me very much, indeed, to enjoy for a few minutes the wonderful fear that federalism has, in this article, been so suddenly struck with of a *national debt* and *taxation*; but I have not the one nor will I trespass on the other further than merely to remark that it is entirely of a piece—in perfect keeping with the great admiration that has sprung up in their ranks of late years for "*Military Chieftain's*," a scourge for the avertion of which it is related of their *great embodiment*, that he once in the open streets of Baltimore performed *high mass!*

You will observe in this whig article a mean insinuation that this war is fought by whig officers, opposed though they are to its origin and ends. The honest *truth* is this: none officers out of ten in the army are whigs. They come to Washington, many of them from a great distance, and beg the President in the most piteous manner to give them a chance to distinguish themselves. If he refuses they immediately charge him with having done so on account of their politics; and he, to avoid even the appearance of such a motive, grants them their request. The next thing you hear upon the subject is an assertion from a whig paper that the *horrors* brought on this infamous war against the wishes and advice of the whigs, and now they have to call on the *whigs* to help them *fight* it out. Comment on *such* proceedings is useless.

G. W. K.

For the Indiana State Sentinel.

VERA CRUZ, Sept 17, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—Here we are; after three day's delightful traveling from Brazos Island. We were agreeably disappointed, for we looked for storms and squalls, at this season of the year so frequent and fatal on the Gulf. But so it was. We realized the maxim of old Rough and Ready No 2, (Jo. Lane,) that "fortune favors the brave."

The 4th Ohio and the 4th Indiana regiments arrived simultaneously; all in high spirits and all pleased with the trip.

There are no new cases of yellow fever here. No danger is apprehended to those who are careful, and do not cram themselves with Oranges, Melons, Bananas, &c., &c., &c. which tempt the *eye* like the fruit in Eden, that old Adam ate, until it gave him the belly-ache. So we, equally imprudent, although not presented by the fair hand of a lady, eat until our names are struck off the muster roll; or are like an old piece of ordnance, turned over to the Quarter Master as unfit for service.

The entrance from sea into the city, and the appearance of it from the deck of our boat when within ten miles of it, was peculiarly grand and imposing. For the last three months our eyes had been pained with the monotony of low sand beaches, wild and arid prairies—or rich flat alluvial bottoms. Imagine, then, our pleasure and surprise to have presented right in our front, mountain upon mountain piled, rising in abrupt grandeur, and extending as far as the eye could reach in every variety of shape and form. The rugged sides of the Sierra Madre, and the high and awful peaks of the mighty Orzaba in gloomy grandeur, "proudly eminent," fixed our sole attention. This remarkable mountain affords *in itself* every variety of climate: Its top is the resting place of eternal snow, while the temperate and torid zones may each be realized at its *centre* and *base*. Here we find the best and purest of water, so much needed by the weary and exhausted soldier.

The report is here current, and believed by every body—in fact it amounts to that degreee of certainty which no one but a *scribe* would dispute, that Gen. Scott has had two day's hard fighting near the city of Mexico, which resulted in a *severe* loss to him, and a *tremendous* loss to the Mexicans—it also resulted in a proposition from Santa Anna for a cessation of fighting, and time for negotiation—which also resulted in Gen. Scott's conviction that the knight of the wooden leg was acting with his usual duplicity and bad faith—which also resulted in Gen. Scott's recommencement of the fight—the result of which last fight this deponent saith not. It is said that Col. Butler of South Carolina is killed, amongst many others whose names stand high on the list of fame.

We leave here for the city of Mexico in two days, a long and dangerous march, two hundred and seventy miles, every part of the way to be contended for. It will be a running, or rather a travelling fight the *whole way*. It is the policy of the Mexicans to prevent supplies of all kinds from reaching Gen Scott. Hence the efforts they are making upon new reinforcements on the route to cut them off; but they can't come it. Gen. Lane will have about two thousand men with him, as good as ever drew a sword or pulled a trigger; and there is no backing out in old Rough and Ready, No. 2, nor the least particle of it in Col. Gorman and his officers. We have nothing to fear—our course is onward—our cause is just—and the gates of Hell cannot prevail against us. This march promises to be rich in incident and adventure; of which you will be duly advised.

I am, in the mean time, with great respect, your friend and REPORTER IN MEXICO.

For the State Sentinel.

MR. CHAPMAN:—As one interested, I was very glad to see your remarks about our market regulation. They were all correct, so far as they went; and much more might be said of the inconvenences arising from the silly practice of stopping the sales till the bell rings. I do not want the market master's services dispensed with; but I do hope the gentlemen whose province it is, will repeal the law about the bell. I hope you will get up the petition if they do not; and if you will furnish me with one, I will get, among my acquaintance, all the LADIES.

That is right. Now that we are backed by the Ladies, we shall go ahead, and no mistake. Petitions will be kept on file at this office; and we will wait on as many as we can. Will some one interested help us to obtain signatures! They can be had on sight.

☞Others may rely on other foundations and other hopes for the welfare of our common country; but for my part, the dark and troubled night has no star above the horizon, but the patriotic, intelligent, and united *whig party* of the U. States."—*Daniel Webster.*

Almanac makers who rely on the political astronomy of Mr. Webster, will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. For our part, we are satisfied that if the world is to get no other light than what may be shed from the "great whig party," there will be a tremendous rise in lamp oil, and *one of the longest nights* ever known in "these diggings." Mr. W. having recently been on the "*horns* of Taurus," is enabled to make this prophecy from personal observation.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ANOTHER MURDER IN TENNESSEE.—It seems that the State of Tennessee is ahead in "awful murders." Here is the last, copied from a late Nashville paper. The victim received only 34 stabs!

"We understand that a murder was committed on the 20th ult., in Smith county, near the Bunch creek meeting house, on the body of Isaac H. Davis. Some persons near the road hearing cries for help, ran towards the place, when the murderer left, but not before he was recognized as a man named Wm. D. Hale. Davis was dead when he was found, having been cut in 34 places. Our informant states that officers were in Nashville on Saturday, in pursuit of Hale. Governor Brown offers a reward of $300 for his apprehension.

Sergeant Ryley, the deserter, was well known by many in this community. He was recruiting sergeant for some time and kept the rendezvous next to the corner of Cedar, in Washington street. Ryley was a man of very large frame, more than six feet high. He was formerly a sergeant in the 65th regiment of the British army, stationed in Canada, from which he deserted and came to this city. Shortly after he joined the United States army, and being well skilled in his profession, was sent to West Point, where he acted as drill sergeant for some time.—*Com. Adv.*

HORRID MURDER AND ROBBERY AT WATERVILLE, ME.—Md. Edward Matthews, formerly junior publisher of the Yankee Blade, and brother of the present editor of that paper, was murdered at Waterville, Maine, on Thursday night last. Mr. Matthews had been, within the present week, to Brighton Market on business, and upon his return to Maine, he is known to have drawn the sum of $1500 from the Ticonic Bank, and is supposed to have had about his person over $2000 at the time of his death. No suspicion whatever had fallen upon any one as having been the perpetrator.—*Boston Journal.*

A PROCLAMATION

By James Whitcomb, Governor of the State of Indiana.

The approaching close of the year naturally suggests to the devout and contemplative mind the boundless debt of gratitude which all owe to HIM from whom comes every good and perfect gift.

Since the day of our last annual thanksgiving we have been graciously permitted to enjoy an unusual measure of health; the earth has yielded more than a sufficiency for our necessities and our reasonable comforts; the hand of charity, laden with the superfluities of our heaven favored land, has been extended to the relief of suffering thousands in the Old World; the pursuits of rightfully directed industry have been bountifully rewarded; the supremacy of the laws has been maintained; and peace and good order have prevailed within our borders; we have continued to enjoy the inestimable benefits of our free institutions, and the uninterrupted exercise of our civil and religious rights. Above all, we cannot be too devoutly thankful to the Father of all mercies for providing the means of reconciliation to his favor for a lost and benighted world, and for continuing to us, in rich abundance, the various means of grace, with which we are blessed for our present and eternal welfare.

Actuated by these considerations and encouraged by the favor and regard with which former recommendations of this kind have been received, I do hereby respectfully, but earnestly, invite the people of this State to set apart and observe *Thursday, the 25th day of November next*, as a day of THANK-GIVING PRAYER and PRAISE; that they abstain from their ordinary secular avocations; assemble at their usual places of religious worship; unite in expressions of fervent gratitude to Almighty God, for these and the numerous other blessings which he hath showered upon us individually and collectively; supplicate him for a continuance to ourselves and to our posterity of these evidences of his goodness; for that humility, meekness and gratitude which become the recipients of such and so many unmerited favors, and to crown his gracious bounties by bringing to a close the wars in which our country is now engaged, in an early, a safe and an equitable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Witness my hand at Indianapolis, this 14th day of October, [L. S.] in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

JAMES WHITCOMB.

By the Governor:
JOHN H. THOMPSON,
Secretary of State
[Papers in the State please copy.]

Indianapolis Markets and Prices Current.

Apples—green	20 a 25	GRAIN per bush.		Wheat	32 a —
Apples—dried	50 a 62	Rye			30 a 33
Beeswax	22 a 25	Oats			12 a 15
Butter	25 a 00	Barley			30 a 37
Flour per bbl	$3 50	Corn			16½ a 22
Flour per sack	1 75	Honey per lb.			10 a 12
Corn Meal		37 Hay per ton			$4 00 a $5 00
Molasses—N. O.		50 Potatoes per bushel			20 a 25
do. S. H.		75 do. Sweet			50 a 62
do. Syrup		75 Salt per bushel			40 a 62
Sugar—N. O.	8 a 12	Salt, Lake			87 a 1 00
Lead	14 a 16	SEEDS—per bushel			
Beef per lb.	3 a 5	Clover			$3 50 a 4 00
Pork, per lb. fresh	3 a 5	Timothy			1 25 a 1 50
Butter per lb.	10 a 12	Flaxseed			50 a —
Cheese	10	Wool per pound			1 37 a 1 37

A Sketch of Smithsonian---Plans of the Institute.

The Association of American Naturalists adjourned at Boston on Saturday, to meet next September in Philadelphia. The Boston Journal gives the following report of an interesting communication by the eminent philosopher whose scientific researches have conferred honor upon our country:

Professor Henry read a paper on the plans and objects of the Smithsonian Institution. He gave a brief historical account of Smithson, who was born in England, in the year 1765. He was educated at the University of Oxford.—was a man of amiable disposition and devoted to science. He was the best chemist in Oxford, and after his graduation became the rival of Wollaston, in minute analysis, and possessed most extraordinary skill in manipulation. The following named die to the point was related on the authority of the late President of the Royal Society.

On one occasion he observed a tear trickling down the face of a lady—he caught it on a piece of glass, lost one half—analysed the other half, and discovered a microscopic salt. He resided most of the time abroad, and was the illegitimate son of the Duke of Northumberland, who recognized him, and left him a handsome property. He was the author of upwards of twenty original memoirs on various subjects of science. He appears to have been proud of his scientific attainments, and on one occasion wrote thus:

"The best blood of England flows in my veins—on my father's side I am a Northumberland—on my mother's I am related to kings. But this is of no consequence. My name shall live in the memory of mankind, when the titles of the Northumberlands and Percys are forgotten." Professor Henry said he could find no evidence that he had written this in view of the establishment of an institution.

Smithson died at Gena in the year 1829, leaving his property to his nephew, the son of his brother, with a clause in his will leaving it *in trust* to the United States, for founding an institution to the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, in case the nephew died without issue. He did so die, and the money, about $550,000, came into possession of our government. It was idle to say that this money was lost when it was lent to Arkansas and other States. It could not be lost, for the national government held it in trust, and having accepted the trust, was bound to see it devoted to the purpose designated in the will of Smithson. Various schemes had been proposed to carry the plan into execution, but none was definitely decided upon until a year since, when an act of Congress was passed organizing the institution. Professor Henry then explained his own connection with the Smithsonian Institution, which was entirely unsolicited on his part. He mentioned the several plans which had been suggested for the organization of the Insitution, as well as that which had been finally adopted as a compromise. According to this—

To Increase Knowledge—It is proposed, 1st, To stimulate men of talent, in every part of the country and of the world, to make original researches by offering suitable rewards; and 2d, To appropriate annually a portion of the income for particular researches, under the direction of suitable persons.

To Diffuse Knowledge—It is proposed, 1st, To publish a series of periodical reports on the progress of all branches of knowledge; and 2d, To publish occasionly separate Treatises on subjects of general interest.

No memoir, on subjects of physical science, to be accepted for publication which does not form a positive *addition* to human knowledge, and all unverified speculations to be rejected.

Each memoir presented to the institution to be submitted for examination to a commission of persons of reputation for learning in the branch to which the article pertains, and to be accepted for publication, only in case the report of this commission is favorable.

The reports on the progress of knowledge, to be furnished by collaborators, consisting of men eminent in the different branches of knowledge. These reports to consist of three classes—Physical—Moral and Political—Literature and the Fine Arts.

One half of the income of the Institution is to be devoted to carrying out this plan; the other half to the increase and diffusion of knowledge by means of collections of books and objects of nature and art.

The building, which is slowly in progress, is to be erected, in considerable part, out of the interest which will accrue upon the interest, which has accumulated upon the original sum, since it has been in the keeping of the United States.

"Ruin."

LAUNCH.—The largest merchant ship in the United States was launched on Saturday from the ship yard of Fernald & Pettigrew, at Portsmouth, N. H. She is 1800 tons carpenter's measurement, named the Columbus, and is intended for a New York and Liverpool packet. D. Kingsland & Co., of New York are her owners.

GREAT SALE OF WOOL.—Messrs. Perkins & Brown, of Springfield, sold to the Burlington Mills Company, Burlington, Vermont, lately, two hundred thousand pounds of fine wool, at the following prices, viz: 45, 55, 65, 75 and 85 cents per pound. The wool-growers are not wholly "ruined" by the new tariff.

It is only three or four years since the first bar of railroad iron was made in the United States; it is estimated that 60,000 tons will be produced during the present year.

The Boston Banks have just made their semi-annual dividends. The total amount is $658,300, showing an excess of $65,300 over the dividends of last April.

☞Widow Smashpipes says she don't see how little chicky-biddies are hatched out'er eggs; for she has broke in her lifetime full twenty bushel measures full, and never see the first egg what didn't have as much as it could hold of the white and the yolk, to say nothing of a kivering placé for a chicky.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 9, 6 p. m.—*Flour*—For a lot received by canal to-day 4:80 was offered early in the day, but towards evening buyers manifested a disposition to hold off till the opening of the Whitewater Canal, which is expected to take place Monday or Tuesday.

Bacon—Sales of 28 hhds Sides at 7 1-8c pkd; 6000 lbs Shoulders at 6½c; 300 do common Hams at 8 1-8c.

Corn—A sale of 800 bush White at 33c, and pay for sacks

Mackerel—A sale of 15 brls No 3 South 1847 at $8.

Sugar—A sale of 13 hhds good fair New Orleans at 7 1-4c.

Linseed Oil—Sales of 27 brls City Mills, in lots at 58c cash.

Salt—A sale of 500 brls No 1 Kanawha, from landing at 26c and inspection.—*Cin. Gazette.*

NEW YORK, Oct 8, P. M

There is a large demand for flour, with sales to the extent of 12,000 bbls. at $6 00 a $6 12½ for Genesee, and $5 75 a $5 87½ for western—receipts inadequate to the demand.

Sales of 20,000 bush. mixed corn at 65 a 67c; rye 82c—dull; oats 45 a 51c—heavy; wheat wanted—very scarce.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9, 10 P. M.

Sales of Howard street flour at $5 62½ a $5 75, and of city mills at $6.

Sales of prime Pork at $10 50 a $10 62½, and of meas at $14.

Lard ranges from 10½ to 13c.

PITTSBURGH, Oct 9, 10 P. M.

The river is falling with 15 feet water in the channel.

Sales of flour at $5 a $5 25—receipts light.

Wheat 93 a 95c; white corn 43 a 45c. The supply of grain is small.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.

The sugar market is unsettled, with few sales. We quote fair 6½-6¾c, prime 6¾a7c, and choice 7¼c. Sales of molasses at 28-31c.

The Flour market is depressed, and sales confined to small lots for city consumption. A lot of 300 bbls. Illinois sold at 4 50.

Sales of mixed corn at 50 a 60c to the extent of 10,000 bushels; prime yellow sold to a moderate extent at 65c.

Sales of oats at 30 a 31c.

The demand for cornmeal has fallen off. Sales of kiln-dried at $2 per bbl.

There is less inquiry for pork, and prices have slightly declined. Sales of mess at $13 50 a $13 75, and prime at $12 25 a $12 50.

The bacon market dull. Sales of sides at 7¼ a 7½c; shoulders 5¾ a 6¼c; Canvassed hams 9 a 10c; sugar cured do 12 a 13c.

There is a moderate demand for lard, with sales of 200 bbls. prime at 11c; and 600 kegs do at 13½c to 14 c.

Sales of western tallow at 9 a 10c, and of butter at 11 a 13c.

Coffee steady at last quotation—7 a 7½c for Rio.

ORDINANCE NO. 5.

An Ordinance to tax Exhibitions.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Indianapolis, That a tax of fifty dollars per day shall be levied on each licence to exhibit a show or performance of any feats such as circus riding, dancing on rope or wire, tricks of legerdemain, or jugglings, or any other exhibitions connected therewith, where money is charged as admission to the same; and that a tax of twenty-five dollars per day shall be levied on each licence to exhibit a show of wax figures, puppets, or animals, where money is charged for admission to the same; and such sums being paid to the Treasurer, the Secretary shall issue licences as contemplated by this section, for which he shall be entitled to receive one dollar; and any person or persons exhibiting as aforesaid in the city without licence, shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars on each day such exhibition shall continue, and the person or persons in whose premises such exhibition shall be had, shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars per day for permitting such exhibition as aforesaid. *Provided*, That the person or persons taking out license for any exhibition or performance shall have the Marshal present, for the purpose of preserving order, and shall pay the Marshal one dollar for his services at each exhibition or performance.

SEC. 2. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances coming within the purview of this Ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed

SEC. 3. This Ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its publication in accordance with the provisions of the City Charter. SAMUEL S. ROOKER,
President of the City Council.

Attest: JAMES G. JORDAN, Sec'y.

Approved: S. HENDERSON, Mayor.

ORDINANCE NO. 6.

To Provide for the Purchase of a Fire Engine.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Indianapolis, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase of a Fire Engine and necessary apparatus for the use at present, under the direction of the Chief Fire Warden, or other Chief officer of the Fire Department, of the Good Intent Fire Company, which said amount shall be expended under the supervision of a select committee to be appointed by the Council:

Provided, That said amount of one thousand dollars shall be subscribed by citizens in sums not less than ten dollars, payable within thirty days from the day fixed by public notice therefor, at the office of the Secretary of the Council; for which sums when paid said Secretary is hereby directed and authorized to issue the obligations of the City, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, and redeemable out of the revenue of the City for the year 1848, and the proceeds arising from a sale of the Engine now held by said Good Intent Fire Company, which are hereby pledged for such purpose:

And Provided further, That in case such subscriptions shall not be made and fully completed within the time and to the amount aforesaid, it shall be optional with the City Council to receive the amounts subscribed as a loan, or return the same to the respective subscribers.

SEC. 2. On receiving said subscriptions to the amount of fifty dollars or more, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to pay the same over to the Treasurer of the City and take his receipt therefor; and at the expiration of the time fixed for the payment of the same, said Secretary shall make a full report of the names of subscribers and the respective amounts subscribed by them.

SEC. 3. This Ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its publication agreeable to the Charter.

SAMUEL S. ROOKER,
President of the City Council.

Attest: JAMES G. JORDAN, Sec'y.

Approved: S. HENDERSON, Mayor.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Indianapolis, Oct. 4, 1847.

Ordered, That the Secretary give public notice that he will receive subscriptions for the purchase of a Fire Engine, this day authorized by Ordinance No. 6, payable at his office on or before the first day of December next.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE CITY COUNCIL,
Indianapolis, Oct. 9, 1847.

Agreeably to the foregoing order, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive at his office, the subscription authorized by the provisions of Ordinance No. 6, (to provide for the purchase of a Fire Engine,) payable on or before the first day of December next ensuing.

JAMES G. JORDAN, Sec'y C. C.

NOTICE.

OFFICE INDIANA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Indianapolis, October 11, 1847.

THE MEMBERS of said Company are hereby notified, that at a meeting of Directors held this day, it was

Ordered, That for the payment of losses by fire, estimated interest thereon, and other incidentes sustained and incurred by said Company since October 16, 1846, amounting to the sum of twelve hundred and fifty one dollars and twenty cents, the following assessment on the premium notes given to the Company be paid by the members thereof to the Treasurer on or before the third day of December next ensuing, to-wit:

ON NOTES IN FORCE.

On all notes dated on or before October 14, 1846, and not discharged at this date, being from No. 2207 to No. 3413, both inclusive, *twelve and three quarters per cent.*

On all notes dated after October 14, 1846, and on or before November 29, 1846, being from No. 3413 to No. 3463, both inclusive, *ten and three quarters per cent.*

On all notes dated after November 29, 1846, and on or before January 1, 1847, being from No. 3463 to No. 3551, both inclusive, *ten and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes dated after January 1, 1847, and on or before January 22, 1847, being from No. 3551 to No. 3578, both inclusive, *eight and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes dated after January 22, 1847, and on or before February 2, 1847, being from No. 3579 to No. 3595, both inclusive, *six and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes dated after Fe mary 2, 1847, and on or before March 2, 1847, being from No. 3596 to No. 3617, both inclusive, *five and one half per cent*

ON EXPIRED AND DISCHARGED NOTES.

On all notes expired or discharged on or after October 11, 1846, and on or before October 14, 1846, *four per cent.*

On all notes expired or discharged after October 14, 1846, and on or before November 29, 1846, *six per cent.*

On all notes expired or discharged after November 27, 1846, and on or before November 29, 1846, *six and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes expired or discharged after November 29, 1846, and on or before January 1, 1847, *six and one half per cent.*

On all notes expired or discharged after January 1, 1847, and on or before January 22, 1847, *eight and one half per cent.*

On all notes expired or discharged after January 22, 1847, and on or before February 2, 1847, *ten and one half per cent.*

On all notes expired or discharged after Fe mary 2, 1847, and on or before March 2, 1847, *eleven and one quarter per cent.*

On all notes expired or discharged after March 2, 1847, and on or before October 11, 1847 *twelve and three quarters per cent*

Ordered, That the Treasurer charge interest on Assessments not paid on or before December 31, 1847.

Receipt for Assessments will be forwarded to Agents or other authorized persons, to whom members are expected to make prompt payment. *Interest* will be charged on all assessments remaining unpaid on and after the 31 day of December, on which day they are payable; and at the expiration of thirty days from this date, defaulters will be liable to sue for the *whole amount* of their premium notes, agreeably to the eleventh section of the charter. Notes of the State Bank of Indiana, or of the specie paying banks of Kentucky and Ohio will be required for assessments.

In cases where members have *alienated* their Policies by sale of the assured property or otherwise, they are here y notified that it is their duty to surrender the same for discharge, and to pay the amount due up to the time of such surrender, agreeably to the requirements of the fifteenth section of the charter, which must be enforced by officers of the Company. This is so important a matter to members that Agents are especially requested to call their attention to it, and to give the proper information in regard thereto. Policies for discharge should be forwarded through the local agents, and addressed to the Secretary.

In no case will a policy be discharged until the amount or amounts due on the Note up to the date of surrender be first paid. By order of the Directors. E. F. SORRIS, Treasurer.

Publishers of the following named papers are requested to publish the above notice to the amount of *five dollars* in their respective papers and present their bills for payment to the local Agent of the Company, who is hereby authorized to pay the same, viz: Bulletin, New Albany; Pathfinder, Richmond; Sentinel, Fort Wayne; Express, Terre Haute; Gazette, Vincennes; Free Press, Lafayette; Journal, Evansville; Republican, Lawrenceburgh; Telegraph, Logansport; Democrat, Goshen; Register, South Bend.

The publishers of the above papers will please forward their papers containing the advertisement to the Treasurer. 40

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 9, 6 p. m.—*Flour*—For a lot received by canal to-day 4:80 was offered early in the day, but towards evening buyers manifested a disposition to hold off till the opening of the Whitewater Canal, which is expected to take place Monday or Tuesday.

Bacon—Sales of 28 hhds Sides at 7 1-8c pkd; 6000 lbs Shoulders at 6½c; 300 do common Hams at 8 1-8c.

Corn—A sale of 800 bush White at 33c, and pay for sacks

Mackerel—A sale of 15 brls No 3 South 1847 at $8.

Sugar—A sale of 13 hhds good fair New Orleans at 7 1-4c.

Linseed Oil—Sales of 27 brls City Mills, in lots at 58c cash.

Salt—A sale of 500 brls No 1 Kanawha, from landing at 26c and inspection.—*Cin. Gazette.*

NEW YORK, Oct 8, P. M

There is a large demand for flour, with sales to the extent of 12,000 bbls. at $6 00 a $6 12½ for Genesee, and $5 75 a $5 87½ for western—receipts inadequate to the demand.

Sales of 20,000 bush. mixed corn at 65 a 67c; rye 82c—dull; oats 45 a 51c—heavy; wheat wanted—very scarce.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9, 10 P. M.

Sales of Howard street flour at $5 62½ a $5 75, and of city mills at $6.

Sales of prime Pork at $10 50 a $10 62½, and of meas at $14.

Lard ranges from 10½ to 13c.

PITTSBURGH, Oct 9, 10 P. M.

The river is falling with 15 feet water in the channel.

Sales of flour at $5 a $5 25—receipts light.

Wheat 93 a 95c; white corn 43 a 45c. The supply of grain is small.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.

The sugar market is unsettled, with few sales. We quote fair 6½-6¾c, prime 6¾a7c, and choice 7¼c. Sales of molasses at 28-31c.

The Flour market is depressed, and sales confined to small lots for city consumption. A lot of 300 bbls. Illinois sold at 4 50.

Sales of mixed corn at 50 a 60c to the extent of 10,000 bushels; prime yellow sold to a moderate extent at 65c.

Sales of oats at 30 a 31c.

The demand for cornmeal has fallen off. Sales of kiln-dried at $2 per bbl.

There is less inquiry for pork, and prices have slightly declined. Sales of mess at $13 50 a $13 75, and prime at $12 25 a $12 50.

The bacon market dull. Sales of sides at 7¼ a 7½c; shoulders 5¾ a 6¼c; Canvassed hams 9 a 10c; sugar cured do 12 a 13c.

There is a moderate demand for lard, with sales of 200 bbls. prime at 11c; and 600 kegs do at 13½c to 14 c.

Sales of western tallow at 9 a 10c, and of butter at 11 a 13c.

Coffee steady at last quotation—7 a 7½c for Rio.

ORDINANCE NO. 5.

An Ordinance to tax Exhibitions.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Indianapolis, That a tax of fifty dollars per day shall be levied on each licence to exhibit a show or performance of any feats such as circus riding, dancing on rope or wire, tricks of legerdemain, or jugglings, or any other exhibitions connected therewith, where money is charged as admission to the same; and that a tax of twenty-five dollars per day shall be levied on each licence to exhibit a show of wax figures, puppets, or animals, where money is charged for admission to the same; and such sums being paid to the Treasurer, the Secretary shall issue licences as contemplated by this section, for which he shall be entitled to receive one dollar; and any person or persons exhibiting as aforesaid in the city without licence, shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars on each day such exhibition shall continue, and the person or persons in whose premises such exhibition shall be had, shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars per day for permitting such exhibition as aforesaid. *Provided*, That the person or persons taking out license for any exhibition or performance shall have the Marshal present, for the purpose of preserving order, and shall pay the Marshal one dollar for his services at each exhibition or performance.

SEC. 2. All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances coming within the purview of this Ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed

SEC. 3. This Ordinance to take effect and be in force from and after its publication in accordance with the provisions of the City Charter. SAMUEL S. ROOKER,
President of the City Council.

Attest: JAMES G. JORDAN, Sec'y.

Approved: S. HENDERSON, Mayor.

ORDINANCE NO. 6.

To Provide for the Purchase of a Fire Engine.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Indianapolis, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase of a Fire Engine and necessary apparatus for the use at present, under the direction of the Chief Fire Warden, or other Chief officer of the Fire Department, of the Good Intent Fire Company, which said amount shall be expended under the supervision of a select committee to be appointed by the Council:

Provided, That said amount of one thousand dollars shall be subscribed by citizens in sums not less than ten dollars, payable within thirty days from the day f