Mississippi and Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Benton's Project of a Railroad from the Mississippi River to California and Oregon.—Mr. Benton, on the 7th instant, introduced a bill in the Senate to construct a railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco, with a branch to the Columbia river. The Bill provides that the road shall be made of iron rails when advisable, and in any other mode where deemed more proper. A breadth of one mile, from the frontier of Missouri to San Francisco, is reserved for the track of this road, and of such other roads as may hereafter be authorized. The President is directed to lay before Congress all the information in his power touching the route of the road, and to cause further explorations to be made if necessary. As soon as the route is selected (the termini are fixed in the bill, as before stated,) the location and construction of the road is to be commenced, under the direction of the President; and 75 per cent. of the proceeds of the public lands in Oregon and California, and 50 per cent. of all other public lands in the United States, is set apart for the road. Military stations are provided for along the road. The sum of $100,000 is appropriated for treating with the Indians.

When he introduced the bill, Mr. Benton made an able and interesting speech. He gives the history of the explorations of Fremont, and describes three passes across the mountains, already discovered. These passes are between 38 deg. 20 min. and 29 deg. The most Southern Pass is upon the line of the Arkansas river, to latitude 39 deg. Fremont, he says, is now making a fourth exploration, this time at his own expense, commencing at the headwaters of the Rio Grande. It may turn out that the best route will here be found.

We have a strong impression in favor of this project of Col. Benton, and, if it possesses the merits we think it does, he is the very man of all others to push it to success. He has set the ball in motion, and we think he will roll it to the Pacific, if the obstacles are not much greater than we take them to be. All the private schemes of a railroad to the Pacific are mere nonsense.

Recently the project of a railroad to the Pacific has assumed a new aspect. Two years ago, when Oregon was our only possession on the Pacific, little thought was entertained of holding the Pacific territory as a fixed portion of the empire. A short time previous during the dissolution of the Oregon question, Col. Benton declared, without being gainsaid in or out of Congress, that no man thought of holding Oregon permanently, and that as a matter of course that country would be independent as soon as it was in a condition to maintain independence. Since then, a vast territory to the South has been acquired by the United States, and it has proved to be an addition of the highest interest and importance. No man would think of surrendering our possessions on the Pacific, and men of all parties seem to be agreed as to the necessity of promptly adopting means to bind together indissolubly the two ocean shores of the Pacific and the Atlantic. And as to the means of establishing this permanent union, there is no less unanimity. All agree that the means is a railroad, and a railroad running through our own territory, from the Mississippi river to San Francisco. The scheme of a railroad at Panama or at Tehuantepec all regard as temporary, as means necessary for the emergency, but to be superseded as soon as it is practicable to open the direct communication.

It is true that the direct route must compete, as a commercial channel, with the Isthmus route, and this brings us to another new development. Col. Benton states that the route from the Mississippi to San Francisco will only be about 1,800 miles; and possibly a yet shorter route may be discovered. A great portion of the route, if it runs with the Arkansas or Rio Grande, and possibly on other lines, will pass through a good country which will settle up and give a large way-businesss. If this were true of the whole time, the length of the line would be no objection on the score of profits, but an advantage. The way-business, both in freight and passengers, would be so great that the through-business could be done very low, possibly as low as Mr. Whitney estimated—one cent a ton per mile, if our recollection is correct. The direct route would at all events take all the passengers. At the hand-some rate of three cents a mile per passenger, the passage would be but $54, if Mr. Benton's estimate of the distance is correect. And, if all that is said of California is true, the number of through passengers will be immense, to say nothing of the way-business. If the number of passengers to and from California should prove to be half as great as is now imagined, the road would pay as much as any other road in the world, and freights could be taken low enough to put all competion at defiance. Imagine 500 passengers both ways per day at $54 apiece—calculate the grand aggregate per year, and then take but one-half of this aggregate for the proceeds! Consider that you take no account of way-passengers or of freight!

But, to leave these speculations, which few will call wild when almost all have the gold fever, let us see what it would cost to transport a yard of cotton cloth from St. Louis to California, at the rates charged on railroads in New England paying large dividends. The average freight on roads costing say $35,000 per mile is about 4 cents a ton per mile. Then for 1,800 miles the freight would be $82 a ton, or an average charge per yard on cotton cloth of about one cent, or say 10 per cent. on the average cost of the cloth. This road would have no competition in the transportation of perishable articles; and probably pork and floor may prove such via the Isthmus. Flour and pork will go safe to England, but although in their passage to England they may pass within the tropics, they are not reshipped within the tropics, as they must be on the Isthmus route.

But we give these estimates merely as data for the reader's own estimates. Interest and insurance are drawbacks on either of the circuitous routes; and the length of the road is so great an advantage in transportation that the rate per mile would probably fall much short of 4 cents a ton, even without the now anticipated advantage of a vast through-passenger business, and a vast way-business of both freight and passengers. At 1 cent a ton per mile, the freight through would only be about 80 cents a hundred, or $1,60 on a barrel of flour, and say 50 cents on a barrel of apples, and 80 cents on a barrel of potatoes.

And again, it must be remembered that this road is projected, not as a commercial speculation, but as a necessary means of consolidating the Empire. It is analagous to the navy, which is intended for the defence of the republic and protection of its commerce. For the purpose of consolidating the republic, the government may expend as much annually as for its defence. Granted, then, that the republic must be linked together and kept together, from shore to shore of the two oceans, there is no necessity to prove that the road in question will yield a fair profit, or even pay its expenses. The government may appropriate a large sum annually to supply the default of the business to meet the expenses, if competition with other means of transport should so reduce the rates of freight and passage as to cause a deficiency, a result which now appears quite impossible.

The present wild and savage character of the country through which this road would pass presents a very serious difficulty, and some have supposed the project impracticable on this account. This was once our own opinion. Mr. Benton proposes to meet the difficulty by the establishment of military posts, and it seems that the great importance which the communication has recently assumed would justify this measure. In a few years, as he says, settlements would cluster around these posts, and then this difficulty would pass away.

It is obvious that, should this road be made, the West will enjoy much greater advantages from it than the East. The West will supply whatever provisions are taken by the road, and will also have a decided advantage in the supply of manufactures. It will give the West at once the ascendancy in cotton manufactures, which it is destined at all events to attain sooner or later.

Whether the terminus of this road should be at St. Louis or elsewhere, we have not the means, nor do we believe any one else has the means, to determine. It may do better to bring it down on the northern side of the Missouri, or it may be better to terminate it at the mouth of the Ohio, or even further south. If a still more southerly pass should be found, one for instance at the head of the Rio Grande, the Eastern terminus should be further south than St. Louis. With the information now before the public, St. Louis seems to be the preferable terminus, but obviously further surveys and explorations should be made before that important point should be determined. We trust that the present Congress will not fail to order the necessary surveys and explorations, that they may be laid before Congress at its next session.—*Louisville Journal.*

SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA.

REPORTED BY ALBERT G. PORTER, ESQ.

Goodwin v. Doe ex dem Kensett et al. Ejectment. Error to the Franklin C. C.

Per Curiam. Held, That the recitals in a deed of conveyance purporting to be made to a certain person, who is not shown to have ever been in possession of the deed, or to have claimed title under, or to have been in any manner connected with the same, are not binding on such person.

A deed was executed by a person assuming to act as the attorney in fact of the ancestor of the appellees conveying their interest, and also his own, in the land in controversy. Held, That if the base fact that a paper was in existence, purporting to be such a deed, could be held sufficient evidence of a former title and possession in the grantors, the appellees, if the interest of their ancestors had not been legally conveyed away, were entitled to recover that interest only;—they certainly could not, on such grounds, establish a claim to the whole premises including the interest of the attorney. *Reversed.*

Hart et al. v. The Board of commissioners of Vigo county. Error to the Vigo C. C.

Per Curiam. Held, That where a change of venue is taken in a criminal case from one county to another, the county from which such change is taken, is liable, by statute, for all the expenses necessary and consequent upon such change; and that expenses incurred for guarding the jail to secure a prisoner, are of that character. *Reversed.*

Valleite v Mason & Ferris. Assumpsit. Error to the Dearborn C. C.

Smith, J. Assumpsit by an assignee against the makers of a promissory note, governed by the law merchant. The defendants pleaded, *inter alia*, that the note was assigned to the plaintiff only as a collateral security for certain moneys lent and advanced by him to the payees; that said payees had on a certain day, before the commencement of this suit, fully repaid the moneys so lent and advanced, and that the defendant, on said day, paid the payees without notice of the indorsement. Held, That the plea was a bar to the action. Held, also, That the holder of commercial paper, assigned as collateral security, is entitled to be regarded as a holder for a valuable consideration, and is not bound by equities existing between the payees and the makers, which would interfere with the collection of his debt; but, in a suit on such paper, he is not entitled to recover more than the debt actually due to him, if any part of it has been previously paid, or there is no good consideration as between the original parties. *Affirmed.*

The Wardens and Vestrymen of St James Church, Vincennes, Indiana, v. Moore et al. Debt. Appeal from the Knox C. C.

Perkins, J. Held, That in a count founded upon a written order not drawn payable at a particular place, nor at a particular time, nor on a particular person, by name, it is not necessary to aver specifically preventment at a particular place, nor upon a particular day, nor to a particular person, by name. If payable to an officer—as to the "treasurer" of a society—it is sufficient to allege a presentment to him by his name as such officer. *Affirmed.* 1 per cent damages.

Kimble v. The White Water Valley Canal Co. Error to the Franklin C. C.

Smith, J. Held 1. That where a work of a public character is authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a mode of obtaining compensation for private property to be taken for its construction is specifically prescribed, such compensation must be sought in the way pointed out by the act, and not otherwise. 2. That the provisions of the 11th section of the charter of the White Water Valley Canal Company, contemplate that the arbitrators to be appointed for the assessment of the amount of compensation to be received by individuals for injuries sustained by the appropriation of their property to the purposes of the company, shall assess the value of such property; and after such assessment of damages and payment thereof, the property taken is vested permanently in the company, and the latter cannot afterwards be subjected to suits by the owners of the property taken, to require the assessment of damages for the use of such property thereafter. *Affirmed.*

Sewell v. Lane. Case. Appeal from the Fountain C. C.

Perkins J. Case by the appellee against the appellant. The ground of complaint was an arrest of the former upon a *capias ad respondendum* in a civil action made while he was a suitor in a cause and attending in court, which arrest was caused by the latter. The action was founded on secs. 6 and 14, of chap. 52, R. S., pp. 957, 958.

The court instructed the jury "that if they believed from the evidence that the said plaintiff made and filed said affidavit [or a *capias ad respondendum*] as in said declaration alleged, and that he caused said *capias ad respondendum* to be issued and delivered to said constable at the time and as in the said declaration alleged, and that he instructed the constable to make an immediate arrest of the said plaintiff, and that the said constable did, in consequence of said instruction, arrest the said plaintiff at the time and while he was a suitor as in said declaration alleged they must find the defendant guilty and assess the statutory damages, *although they might believe that the said Sewell at the time he gave such instruction had no knowledge that the plaintiff was such suitor as aforesaid, and although there might be no evidence that the said Sewell instructed said constable to arrest said Lane whilst such suitor.*" Held, That the instruction was wrong; and that the action could not be maintained under such circumstances. *Reversed.*

Ziegenhagen v. Doe ex dem. Strong. Ejectment. Appeal from the Vanderburgh C. C.

Perkins, J. Held, 1. That an attachment writ commanding the Sheriff to make legal execution and due return of the same, &c., *within twenty days*, when the term of the court to which, by law, the same was returnable, commenced before the expiration of twenty days, was not therefore void, the attachment writ being still in legal effect returnable to the next term of the court and the words "within twenty days" being surplusage. 2 Where the writ and the notice in attachment are informal but *not void*, the court trying the suit has jurisdiction both of the subject matter and the person. This being the case, no subsequent irregularities will render the attachment proceedings void, and not being so, they are not impeachable collaterally. 3. That where a notice in attachment contains the substantial requisites prescribed by the statute, the circumstance that it notifies the defendant to appear sooner than it is necessary that he should, and that, in default of such appearance, the same will be heard in his absence, does not render the notice void. 4. That if an attachment is actually pending as to any claim at the time a subsequent one is filed, such attachment will be thereby continued alive in favor of such subsequent claim; and that it is of no consequence that such subsequent claim was not due at the time the writ of attachment was issued. *Reversed.*

State ex rel. the Board of commissioners of Laporte Co. v. Van Pelt. Debt. Error to the Laporte C. C.

Blackford, J. Held, 1. That where one of several sureties to a bond is released without the knowledge or consent of his co-sureties, and another is substituted in his place, such co-sureties are thereby discharged from the bond, and the same becomes the bond of the principal and such substituted surety. 2. That the circumstance that such substituted surety did not know, believe, or suspect, that the striking out of the name of such released surety from the bond was without the knowledge or consent of his co-sureties, did not affect the liability of such substituted surety. 3. That the fact that such substituted surety, when he executed the bond, supposed, believed and understood, that by executing the same he was to become bound jointly and severally with the principal and the sureties, whose names had not been erased, and not with the principal alone, did not affect his obligation. 4. That the fact that it was understood and intended by such substituted surety and the board of commissioners to whose approval the *official* bond upon which this suit was founded, was subject, that by the execution of such bond such substituted surety was to become bound, according to the terms thereof, jointly and severally with the principal and sureties on such bond, except the surety whose name had been stricken off, is of no consequence. The parties to a transaction are presumed to know what will be its legal effect, and to intend that it shall have that effect. 5. To a count assigning as breach of his official bond that a county agent had received money, &c., by virtue of his office, which he had failed to pay over &c., a plea, in substance that said money, &c., did not come into the agent's hands after the defendant's execution of the bond is bad; it giving no sufficient reason for the agent's failure, after the defendants execution of the bond, to pay over the money, &c. *Reversed.*

McCandless et al. v Craft, et ux. Error to Vigo C. C.

Per Curiam. This was a suit in chancery to foreclose a mortgage. The mortgagor set up in answer that he had previously filed a bill against the mortgagee, before notice of the assignment; made publication against him as a non-resident; and obtained a decree declaring the mortgage satisfied. The complainants proved notice of the assignment, by one witness, as having been given before said bill for obtaining said satisfaction was filed. Held, That the allegation of non-assignment before notice, &c., being set up by way of avoidance, it was sufficient to prove such notice by one witness. *Reversed*, without costs, with leave to the circuit court to set aside the submission for further proof.

Kincaid and Gould v. Pursell. Assumpsit. Error to the Dearborn C. C.

Blackford, J. Held, That one of two defendants who has suffered judgment by default is a competent witness, at common law, for the plaintiff, in an action upon contract. *Affirmed.*

The common council of the town of Indianapolis v. Fairchild. Debt. Error to the Marion C. C.

Blackford, J. The declaration, in this case, states that in June, 1839, the common council of the town of Indianapolis, by an ordinance, (which is set out) ordered that a tax of 100 dollars per annum, should be levied on each license to sell, by a less quantity than a quart at a time, spirituous liquors, &c., within the bounds of said town or of the donation for the seat of government; that the defendant, on the 16th of December, 1840, and at divers other times, sold such liquors, within said bounds, by a less quantity than a quart at a time, to one James Rosier, without having previously obtained a license from the corporation, contrary to the form of the Statute and the ordinance. Whereby an action had accrued, &c. Plea, That by an act of the Legislature, in 1839, it was enacted "that in no case whatever should the common council of the town of Indianapolis, levy or collect any taxes, in money or labor, from the inhabitants of the donation on the West side of White river, for any use or purpose of the corporation proper, not more than is necessary and sufficient to keep in good repair all the streets and alleys running through the donation on that side of the river." Averment, that the defendant is an inhabitant of the donation West of White river; that the sale of liquor mentioned in the declaration was made on the West side of said river; and that there are no streets or alleys on said west side of White river, in said donation, upon which any taxes which might be levied or collected, could be appropriated or expended. Verification. Held, on general demurrer, that the plea was bad. The fact, if admitted, that the defendant could not obtain a license, would be no reason for his selling without one, contrary to the charter. Held, also, that the clause of the constitution of the State of Indiana, which says that all fines assessed for any "breach of the penal laws" shall be applied to county seminaries, (art. 9, sec. 3,) applies only to breaches of the *criminal* law, properly so called; that is, to crimes and misdemeanors. *Reversed, &c.*

Louden v. Walpole. Assumpsit. Appeal from the Marion C. C.

Perkins, J. The declaration, in this case, alleged that Andrew A. Louden made his promissory note, &c., without adding that he made it by any particular name or description. On the trial, the plaintiff offered in evidence a note signed A. A. Louden. The defendant objected to its admission but the objection was overruled, and said note being all the evidence in the cause, the court gave final judgment for the plaintiff. Held, That the decision was erroneous, and that, in cases like the present, some evidence, in addition to the note, tending to identify the defendant with it, should be required, as that he was accustomed to sign his name thus, &c. *Reversed.*

Fitzgerald v. Smith, et als. Trover. Error to the Grant C. C.

Perkins, J. Held, That the payment of a part of a demand, upon condition of the balance being surrendered, is no consideration for a release of such balance. *Reversed.*

Fairfield et al. v. Browning. Case. Error to the Allen C. C.

Blackford, J. Held, 1. That the withdrawal of a replication to a plea before the costs were paid, without objection from the plaintiff was not erroneous, under the "act to regulate the practice of law in the Allen Circuit Court;" [Laws 1844, p. 28,) as the plaintiff's consent to the withdrawal must be presumed. 2. That the evidence admissible under the plea of *liberum tenementum*, in actions on the case, is also admissible under the general issue, and that the sustaining of a demurrer to such a plea in such action, where the general issue has also been pleaded and a trial had thereon, cannot therefore be assigned for error. 3 That where the court has given an erroneous instruction to the jury in favor of one party, but at the request of the opposite party afterwards give a contrary instruction, the giving of such erroneous instruction cannot be assigned for error. *Affirmed with 10 per cent damages.*

[This case was heretofore reported as reversed; but the same has been reconsidered by the court and the judgment affirmed, on other grounds. *Reporter.*]

Clark v. the State. Error to the Scott C. C. *Affirmed.*

Higby v. Pugsley. Error to the Dearborn C. C. *Affirmed.*

Roop v. Wood. Error to the Lagrange C. C. *Affirmed.*

Shaffer v. Shaffer. Error to the Wayne C. C. *Affirmed.*

Jackson et al. v. Doe ex dem. Rich, et al. Error to the Rush C. C. *Affirmed.*

Pansler et al. v. Muir. Error to the Jennings C. C. *Reversed.*

Glass v. Comley. Error to the Jefferson C. C. *Affirmed.*

Sloan et al. v. C. and E. Burdsall. Error to the Wayne C. C. *Reversed.*

Admrs and heirs of Jacob Castleman, v. Admrs. and heirs of William Harris. Error to the Vermilion C. C. *Affirmed.*

Poulson v. Lemasters. Appeal from the Adams C. C. *Affirmed.*

Chinn v. Shaffer, et al. Error to the Shelby C. C. *Affirmed.*

Puterick et al. v. Merriwether. Error to the Madison C. C. *Affirmed.*

Brown v. Stevens et al. Error to the Dearborn C. C. *Affirmed.*

Ball et al. v. Morehead et als. Appeal from the Tippecanoe C. C. *Affirmed.*

Ball v. Morehead et als. Appeal from the Tippecanoe C. C. *Affirmed.*

Smith et al. v. Morris. Error to the Grant C. C. *Affirmed.*

Stanley et al. v. State ex rel. Nordain. Error to the Fayette C. C. Petition for a re-hearing *granted.*

In the following cases Petitions for a Rehearing have been *overruled*, viz:

Cooper v. Clark. Error to the Vigo C. C.

Mitchel v. Doe ex dem. Araline. Error to the Noble C. C.

Campbell et al. v. Campbell. Appeal from the Tippecanoe C. C.

Stanley et al. v. The State ex rel. Nordain. Error to the Fayette C. C.

Doe ex dem. Huddleston v. Lazenby. Error to the Dearborn C. C.

Ewing et al v. Cooper. Error to the Allen C. C.

Hamilton et al v. Seaman et al. Appeal from the Allen C. C.

Davis v Melvin et al. Error to the Lawrence C. C.

State v. Arnold. Error to the Jennings C. C.

Col. Benton as a Descriptive Orator.—The New York Express, (Whig) which is publishing daguerreotype sketches of the Senators, in alluding to the peculiar traits of the character of the great Western Statesman, observes:

"But some of the Senator's speeches are really eloquent, and almost always those descriptive of country. Where there is careful preparation, and the subject is worth the labor, all such speeches are written before delivery, and often put in type while they are in course of utterance. These frequently embody the terse, nervous and bold style, which remind one of the best historical recitals of Hume and Gibbon."

In this forte, he is not surpassed by any orator in America.

Major Dade's Sword.—The *Georgia Chronicle* announces the probable recovery of Maj. Dade's Sword, a noble relic of a most noble and gallant officer, who, with almost all his entire command, fell a victim to savage ferocity in Florida. "Soon after the horrible massacre of Dade's command, the sword was found by a soldier in Florida, where it had been probably lost by the Indians, and was purchased by the late James T. Gray, Esq., of Augusta, who shortly previous to his death gave it to Col. G. H. Talcott, to be restored to the widow of its unfortunate owner."

The Whigs of Henry county have abandoned the system of nominating their candidates by popular vote at the April election. The plan was too democratic to suit them, and did not give the clique about the county-seat so good a chance to bargain, intrigue and log-roll as the old convention system. We learn the whigs of this county talk of doing the same thing.—*Richmond Jeffersonian.*

The Small Pox is raging seriously at Canaan, near Madison.—*Shelbyville Volunteer.*

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 19.

Flour, $3 80 a $3 85—sales moderate.

Lard, Bri 5 1-2 a 5 1-4—keg 6 1-8—sales very good.

Whiskey, Gal. 15 a 20c—market active.

Groceries—Molasses, 25 a 25 1-2c; Sugar, 4 1-2 a 5 1-4c; Rio Coffee, 7 1-4 a 7 1-2c—sales brisk; Butter, good 9c; Salt, 31 1-2c per bushel.

Clover seed $3 15 per bushel.

DIED.

In Aurora, Dearborn co. Ind., on Tuesday evening, the 13th instant, Buell Lane, in the fourth year of his age—son of G. W. and Sally Lane.

HORSE BILLS!

The State Sentinel office is better prepared than ever before to get up *HORSE BILLS*, and bills of that description. We have every size and description of horse cuts. Also, a splendid *JACK* cut, not quite as large as life but twice as natural. Prices low, but cash required 88tf

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!
For Sale at the State Sentinel Office.

☞75 *Cents per Quire!*

Blank Notes in the Sheet, Blank Notes bound for pocket use, Delivery Bond, Blank Deeds, approved forms, Summons, Subpoenas, Salmon, kits, FEATHERS—per lb. Best, Ordinary, GRASS—per bu. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, GROCERIES—Coffee, best Rio, Sugar, N. O., Sugar, loaf, Sugar, crushed, Tea, G. P., Tea, Imperial, Tea, Y. Hyson, Pepper, Spice, Saleratus, Molasses, N. O., Molasses, S. H., Tar, N. C., brl., Tar, Florida, Tobacco, Madder, Indigo, Rice, Copperas, Rosin, Ginger, Cloves, Gunpowder, Soap, No. 1, Cassia, Alum, Nutmegs, Wooden Buckets, Waguoners' Receipts, Dray Receipts, Bills of Lading, Constables' Sales, Sheriff's Sales, Executions.

☞GOLD NEWSPAPERS, always on hand, 37½ cents per hundred.

☞A few dozen of *SMITH'S REMINISCENCES OF A CAMPAIGN IN MEXICO*, which will be sold at unheard of prices. March 10, 1849 86tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration in the case of Peter Campbell, late of Marion county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same, duly authenticated according to law, and those indebted to the estate are warned to make immediate pay ment. JAMES MORAN, Admr. March 15, 1849. 90-3wis

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

ANY person who has found a Black Morocco Pocket Book, containing two Five Dollar notes on the State Bank of Indiana, one note of hand signed by J. D. Gregg, calling for one hundred and five dollars on demand, and several other papers, receipts, &c., by leaving the same in the letter box at the postoffice, may keep one of the $5 notes for so doing.

N. B. The numbers and marks of said notes can be identified on examination. JOHN E. KINGSBURY. Indianapolis, March 19, 1849. 90 3w

The Splendid Jack, YOUNG DAN TUCKER.

DAN TUCKER will stand the ensuing season at I. Walker Hunter's stable, four miles south of Indianapolis, commencing on the 1st of April and ending on the 1st of July, at $5 to insure with foal. It is to be expected that mares will be continued as long as they are in season. Any person parting with a mare before she is known to be with foal, forfeits the insurance money. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will be accountable for none.

Dan Tucker is a celebrated Jack from Kentucky, seven years old, large of his age, and well proportioned.

March 19, 1849. 90-3w I. WALKER HUNTER.

CENTRAL PLANK ROAD.

THE Stockholders in the Central Plank Road Company are hereby notified, that an election of nine Directors will be held at the Washington Hall, in Indianapolis, on Wednesday, the 18th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Commissioners.

March 21, 1849. (Greenfield Spectator will copy.) 90-4Ap18.

UNION of Church and State—by Baptist Wriethesley Noel, M. A. Just received by 90 HOOD & NOBLE

BULWER'S Last: The Caxtons—A Family Picture. Just received by 90 HOOD & NOBLE.

IRVING'S Works—Tales of a Traveller. Just received by 90 HOOD & NOBLE.

CANDIDATES.

☞We are requested to announce the name of J. S. Dunlop as a candidate for Councilman for the sixth ward.

Messrs Editors—Please announce the name of William Eckert, as a suitable person to be supported for Councilman of the 6th Ward at the ensuing city election, and oblige MANY CITIZENS.

☞We are requested to announce Harvey Bates as a candidate for Councilman in the First Ward.

☞We are requested to announce William Sullivan as a candidate for the office of County Clerk.

Democratic Meeting---Tipton County.

A meeting of the democrats of Tipton county will be held at the Court House in Tipton county, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of March, 1849, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent said county in the Congressional District Convention of the Fifth District, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be proper. The democrats of Tipton county are respectfully requested to attend at the place above designated. MANY DEMOCRATS.

February 23, 1849. t. m.

Literary Notice.

The Annual Spring Exhibition of the Philological Literary Society of the Indiana Asbury University will take place in the College Chapel on Wednesday, April 4th. Exercises to commence at six o'clock, P. M. The patrons and friends of the Institution and the public generally, are respectfully solicited to attend. ISAAC R. HITT,

Greencastle, March 8. Cor. Sec. Phil. Soc.

Temperance Notice.

An address will be delivered before Marion Division, No. 76, S. of T., by Jno. Cooper, on Tuesday evening, April 3d, at 7 o'clock. All Sons, Daughters, and Cadets of Temperance, with their families, and such friends as they may desire, are invited to attend.

By order of the Division.

(Journal please copy.) JNO. COOPER, R. S.

Despair not though your Physicians and Friends give you up to Die!

Your condition cannot be more hopeless than that of Mrs. Rowe.

This is to certify that I was taken with a pain in my side and breast, attended with a distressing cough, and for the space of one year grew rapidly worse. Although I had in attendance three physicians, one of whom was considered very skilful, all of their efforts proved unavailing. At last one of the physicians came in, and decided that I could not live more than a day longer! All my friends believed that a few days at most would end my earthly career!

My brother at this crisis, hearing of the astonishing cures made by Dr. Rogers's Liverwort and Tar, went to Chillicothe, distant thirty miles, to procure the above medicine; and, strange to tell, before I had used half a bottle, my cough was entirely cured, and when I had used two bottles, I was able to attend to my family vocations as usual. HARRIET ROWE.

We, the undersigned, do certify that this account of Mrs. Rowe is correct, we being personally acquainted with all the circumstances.

E. P. JOHNSON,
PETER D. MATTHEWS,
THOMAS GRAY,
JOSEPH EVANS.

Staunton, Ohio, February 6, 1846.

For sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, WM. HANNAMAN, and D. CRAIGHEAD, Indianapolis. 89-sw&w2w

Indianapolis Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly for the Indiana State Sentinel,
BY KIRLAND & FITZGIBBON,
Produce Dealers, at the Railroad Depot.

BACON—per lb.		*GROCERIES*—	
Hog, round,	$3.00@3.50	Brooms,	1.50@2.50
Shoulders,	2.75@3.00	Lead, bar,	0.05@0.05½
Clear sides,	3.25@3.50	Lead, white, pure,	1.85@2.00
Hams,	5.00@6.00	Lead, No. 1,	1.70@1.80
BEEF—per cwt. net,	5.50@6.00	Oil, linseed,	0.60@0.75
CANDLES—per lb.,	0.17@0.00	Oil, lard,	0.62@0.00
COTTON YARN—	0.12@0.15	Oil, sperm,	1.75@0.00
CANDLES—per lb.,		Oil, Tanners',	0.75@1.00
Star,	0.20 ——	Turpentine,	0.75@0.00
Mould,	0.09@0.10	Beaver, white,	0.37@0.50
CORN MEAL—bu.,	0.20@0.25	Potatoes,	0.20@0.25
FLOUR—per brl.,	3.25@3.50	Onions,	0.50@0.00
FRUITS—per bu.		Cheese,	0.07@0.08½
Apples, green,	0.20@0.25	Butter, roll,	0.10@0.15
Apples, dried,	0.50@0.00	Lard,	0.06@0.08½
Peaches, dried,	1.25@0.00	Beeswax,	0.00@0.20
Almonds, per lb.,	0.15@0.20	Ginseng,	0.20@0.25
Raisins, per box,	2.00@2.12	Tallow,	0.07½@0.08
FISH—Mackerel,		*GLASS*—per box.	
No. 1, per brl.,	11.00@11.50	10 by 10,	4.00@4.25
No. 1, half brl.,	6.50@7.00	10 by 12,	4.25@4.50
No. 1, qr. brl.,	4.00@4.25	*HAY*—per ton.	
No. 1, kits,	2.50@3.00	Timothy,	5.00@6.70
No. 2, per brl.,	10.00@10.50	Clover,	4.00@5.00
No. 2, half-brl.,	6.00@6.50	*IRON*—per lb.	
No. 2, qr. brl.,	3.50@3.00	Bar,	0.00@0.04
Salmon, kits,	3.00@4.00	Round and sq're,	0.04½@0.05½
FEATHERS—per lb.		Castings,	0.04@0.04½
Best,	0.25@0.26	Springs,	0.00@0.12½
Ordinary,	0.18@0.22	Axles,	0.00@0.09
GRASS—per bu.		Anvils,	0.14@0.15
Wheat,	0.60@0.63	*LEATHER*—	
Rye,	0.30@0.35	Sole, per lb.	0.20@0.23
Corn,	0.18@0.25	Calfskins, pr dz.	18.00@30.00
Oats,	0.12½@0.15	Upper,	15.00@25.00
GROCERIES—		Morocco,	20.00@22.00
Coffee, best Rio,	0.07½@0.08	Sheep,	3.00@3.00
Sugar, N. O.,	0.05½@0.05	*LIQUORS*—per gal	
Sugar, loaf,	0.9½@0.10½	Best Cog. Brandy,	0.00@2.50
Sugar, crushed,	0.12@0.15	Best Pale Brandy,	2.37@3.00
Tea, G. P.,	0.62@0.80	American Brandy,	0.45@0.50
Tea, Imperial,	0.50@0.75	Holland Gin,	0.00@1.50
Tea, Y. Hyson,	0.30@0.60	Old Bour. Whisk.	0.00@1.25
Pepper,	0.08@0.09	Corn do.,	0.00@0.19
Spice,	0.12½@0.15	Old Mada. Wine,	0.00@1.37
Saleratus,	0.06½@0.07	Port Wine,	0.00@1.37
Molasses, N. O.,	0.30@0.33	Sherry Wine,	0.00@1.50
Molasses, S. H.,	0.00@0.43	Claret Wine,	0.00@7.75
Tar, N. C., brl.,	4.00@4.50	Malaga Wine,	0.50@1.50
Tar, Florida,	4.25@0.00	*NAILS*—per lb.	
Tobacco,	0.06@0.30	10d	0.00@0.04½
Madder,	0.13@0.16	8d	0.00@0.05
Indigo,	1.00@1.10	6d	0.00@0.05½
Rice,	0.03½@0.06½	4d	0.00@0.06
Copperas,	0.03@0.03½	3d	0.00@0.07
Rosin,	0.02½@0.03	Brads,	0.4½@0.05
Ginger,	0.11@0.12½	*PAPER*—per ream.	
Cloves,	0.33@0.40	Wrapping,	0.62½@1.25
Gunpowder,	0.25@0.50	Foolscap,	2.00@3.25
Soap, No. 1,	0.05@0.00	Bon. Boards, gr.	0.00@4.00
Cassia,	0.20@0.25	*SEEDS*—per bu.	
Alum,	0.05@0.00	Clover,	3.00@3.50
Nutmegs,	1.62½@1.75	Flax,	0.60@0.65
Wooden Buckets,	2.00@2.75	Timothy,	0.00@2.00

COMPOSITION ROOFING.

THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership in the above business, would respectfully announce the citizens of Indianapolis and vicinity, that they are now prepared to fulfil all contracts for roofing with the Composition Material that may be tendered to them. One of the firm, Mr. Duffy, recently of Cincinnati, has ample experience in the business, and is practically acquainted with the whole routine of this system of roofing. So far as the system has been tried, and it has been used extensively in Cincinnati and elsewhere, it has it has generally superseded all other roofs. The undersigned solicit a trial of their skill from all, who may desire their services, with an assurance that full satisfaction will be given. All work warranted water proof. ANDREW A. LOUDEN, MARTIN DUFFY.

Indianapolis, March 2, 1849. (Journal copy.) 85 3m

FRESH ARRIVAL AT THE BIG S! Cheaper than Ever!

WE are now in the receipt of a large and well selected stock of Groceries of every description, Cotton Yarns, Batting, Wicking, Nails, Glassware, &c.

Also, *Ingrain and Venitian Carpeting, Rugs, Matts, and Window Shades*, to which the attention of housekeepers is particularly invited. Don't scrub floors when you can cover them with a good carpet at 25 cents a yard.

Remember the place for bargains is at the big S.

Indianapolis, Feb. 28, 1849. 85 d. J. & B. C. HORN.

TO COUNTY OFFICERS.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of Mr. Z. Mann in the Book Binding and Blank Book Manufactory, heretofore known under the style and description of Mann & Delzell, respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage bestowed upon the late firm. We have a well selected stock on hand, and have in our employ, men of ample experience. All orders directed to our establishment will receive prompt attention. SAMUEL DELZELL & CO.

Having retired from the late firm of Mann & Delzell, I desire to return my sincere thanks to the patrons of the late firm, for the patronage received at their hands, and cheerfully recommend the new firm to their favorable notice. Z. MANN.

March 8, 1849. 88-6mw

Important to Stockholders in the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad.

A STOCK of Goods amounting to about $5,000, can be had for stock in the above named road, at $20 per share, if application is made soon. For further particulars call at this office.

This will undoubtedly be a good operation for any merchant, as there will be nearly one million of dollars of stock taken, and it will become the common currency in the vicinity of the road. 88 3w

LUMBER!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Indianapolis and vicinity, that their *Saw Mill* being in good repair, they are prepared to fill bills of lumber at a shorter notice than any other mill in the country; persons wishing to purchase would do well to call at the Ripple mills and apply to KOONTZ & BURK.

March 13, 1848. 88-3w

WANTED.

A SERVANT Girl. Enquire at 79 HORN'S.

QUEENSWARE

A VARIETY for sale by may6 SMITH & HANNA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A GOOD selection for sale cheap, by 87 SEATON & HOLMAN.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

OF all kinds kept constantly on hand, by 85y WM. E. SARGENT.

COTTON YARN.

A GENERAL assortment by for cash, by 85 y WM. E. SARGENT.

QUEENSWARE.

A GENERAL assortment offered low for cash, by 85 y WM. E. SARGENT.

COAL!

A CONSTANT supply of Pittsburgh Stone Coal for sale at BUIST'S Iron Store