INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

NEW POSTMASTER.

More proscription—E. M. Chamberlain removed without cause—the Lame Pussy promoted!

Soon after the formation of the New Cabinet, a secret effort was made to effect the removal of the Hon. E. M. Chamberlain from the Post Office at this place, and appointment of Charles L. Murray. To this movement a strong remonstrance was sent on, signed by two hundred of our best citizens, Whigs as well as Democrats, and asking, in case of a removal, for the appointment of JAMES R. M'CORD, a staunch Whig, but universally respected as an honest man and a good citizen. The remonstrance had the effect to delay faction upon the subject at the Department, but Murray and his masters were not idle. It was in the bond that he should be Postmaster, agreed upon by the proprietors of the Indianian that a part of his emoluments should be the Post Office, and the bond must be fulfilled. Accordingly secret representations were made to the Department, without doubt making charges against Mr. M'Cord; and Samuel T. Clymer, Henry S. Lane, and Albert S. White were made the tools to do the dirty work. The result is the removal of Mr. Chamberlain, and the appointment of Charles L. Murray—a man rejected by the People of the County by a large majority, proved in public and in private to be a liar—a man utterly despised by a large majority of the citizens of the Town, and who could not be elected to the office of dog-whipper in the township. So much are the feelings of the people regarded by this Administration. When the movement was first made for his removal, Mr. Chamberlain addressed a letter to the Department asking for a copy of any charges that might be made against him; but this just appeal was treated with contempt, as was also the petition of two hundred citizens.—*Goshen Democrat.*

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel says:—"There is a scarcity of water in the St. Joseph to feed the Wabash and Erie Canal at this time. It is all nonsense to think of this canal doing business when it becomes completed, unless there is an additional feeder from the north. There is no use to conceal this lamentable fact; but it may as well be known now as one year hence, when the water will be let in the whole length of the line. Let no person be longer deceived, but examine the matter and satisfy himself."

This fact was ascertained by Gen Mitchell, in 1837, on his survey of the Northern Canal, and urged upon the attention of Jesse L. Williams, the Chief Engineer, whose stupidity or obstinacy, however, prevented him from noticing it. Mr. Chamberlain succeeded in getting several resolutions of inquiry through the Senate on this subject, all of which were treated by Mr. Williams with dignified contempt. He felt too much chagrined to own Gen. Mitchell's superior foresight and competency as an Engineer, until every body is compelled to admit the truth of the observation. We trust the Legislature will see the necessity and take immediate steps for the completion at least of a navigable feeder to Northport. We shall refer to the subject again.—*Goshen Dem.*

CAN IT BE TRUE.—The New Hampshire Patriot of Wednesday contains an editorial article on the great temperance reform, which is advancing with such rapid strides. It appears that Mr. Hawkins, from Baltimore, visited Concord last week, and addressed the people of that town on the subject of temperance. In the course of his address the Patriot said that he related one incident in his attempts to reform his habits. Previous to the 4th of May, 1840, the time of the Whig Convention in Baltimore, he had reformed, and avowed never to taste alcohol more, but on that day he was called upon as a member of a Tippecanoe Club, to march in the procession. The Patriot tells the rest of the story. It says, "the result was as he takes pride in telling, that he got beastly drunk, together with a vast majority of all his federal associates, and unlike most of them, was so fortunate as to find a person sober enough to exercise some care over him, and to carry him home; while the delegates and others being destitute of sober friends, were obliged to pass the night, either sprawled out in the gutters, tumbled into stables, laid out upon the side walks, stretched across the streets, blocking up the way in great numbers, or pushed into some miserable hovel, the abode of filth and vice!"

Can it be true, (inquires the Boston Transcript) that the reformed inebriate thus spoke of the delegates to that Convention.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MILTON STAPP.—This Ex-Fund Commissioner has been spending the summer in New York, endeavoring to repair the injury which has accrued to the State from his mismanagement. In a letter dated New York, June 25th, he denies that the nine hundred thousand dollars of State bonds, hypothecated by him for two hundred and sixty thousand dollars of money, have been lost, and says that he has conversed with two gentlemen, who hold the principal part of our loans, and who have kindly promised not to take advantage of the State's misfortune until after the first of January next. They will, however give no indulgence after New Years, and the State must them plank up Two Hundred and Sixty Thousand dollars, or the Nine Hundred Thousand dollars are forfeited. Stapp expresses himself as very sorry for the predicament in which he has placed the State. And so is every body else; but the tears of the whole Whig party will not save the State from disgrace or pay a dollar of our burdensome taxes. Mr. Stapp's letter admits nearly all that was charged against him, and proves him incompetent for the discharge of the duties of the station he has attempted to fill. The bonds hypothecated will be forfeited—the July interest is not yet paid, and no one is so reckless as to believe that Indiana can possibly raise that sum, and Two Hundred and Sixty Thousand besides, before the 1st of January. We set down, then, Six hundred and forty-thousand dollars lost and charge it to the whig party, by their agent, Milton Stapp.

Goshen Democrat.

BAD CHARACTER.—It appears that mechanics are in rather bad oder among members of Congress. The President having signed a bill to revive the act incorporating the "Mechanic Relief Society of the District of Columbia," the National Intelligencer remarks:

"A deep silence pervaded the Hall when the message was announced, which was succeeded with roars of laughter when the *character* of the bill which had received the Presidential signature became known."

Had it been a bill to create a National debt of twelve millions—to impose an unconstitutional bank upon the people—to lay taxes upon salt, coffee, and tea, for the purpose of raising money to squander in corrupting the States, or any thing of that description, it would doubtless have been received with "applause;" but being only a bill for the benefit of mechanics, its *character* entitled it only to "roars of laughter."—*Louisville Adv.*

NOT YET CONFIRMED.—Bela Badger is said to be in a terrible state of agitation. He has just returned from Washington, where he had been exerting all his pipe-laying influence to get the United States Senate to confirm his nomination as Naval Officer. His pulse beats as high, we are told as 150.

A private correspondent writes us from Washington, that Badger will be confirmed, however, but that it will probably be postponed until the last moment. In the meantime, the Naval Officer had better take salts, or some kind of refrigerant, to keep cool, as such fevers are dangerous at this sultry season.—*Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.*

The books of the bankrupt Bank of the United States show that Mr. Webster is in its debt some $17,000, endorsed by "C. S." Who this "C. S." might be, was a puzzle, until the Albany Argus found him out to be Mr. "Credit System."

Cin. Enquirer.

A CONVENIENT MEMORY.—A popular jockey was called on one morning by a negro man, who was mounted on a fine looking horse and with whom a conversation something like the following ensued:

'Good morning Massa Sharp; my Massa sent me to sell you dis horse, cause he so bad massa don't want to keep him.

'What are the faults of the horse?'

'O, he'got a good many very bad faults;—dre'ful bad faults.'

'What is one of them; the principal one?'

'Well then you see, Massa Sharp, dis horse all ober white; and when massa ride him, the white hairs all stick to massa new black coat, spoil massa's bran new coat.'

'Well that is rather a bad fault to be sure; but has the horse no other faults?'

'O yes massa; horse got tree very bad faults; two odders besides dat one.'

'What is another of his faults which you have spoken of?'

'Why den massa I'll tell yo all about it. When I rides dis horse to water, he sousea his nose down in the water, and wet massa's new bridle—spoil massa's new bridle.'

'Well, what else?'

'Toder fault massa, dat toler fault—ah—me can't think on em! 'tis very bad fault, but—but can't think on em.

'And what price do you ask for the horse?'

'O not much; he so very bad,—only ask but one hundred dollars; massa says if can't get dat—may take seventy-five.'

'I'll give you sixty dollars for him.'

'O no; can't take less than seventy-five and don't mean to take dat.'

With that the fellow turned his horse as if to ride off, but the jockey called out to him, 'here stop; I'll take him at seventy-five.'

'Well hand out de money quick den, 'cause mus' be off.'

Seventy-five dollars in new bank notes, were soon tendered, and which the negro with much reluctance received, before he would give up his seat on the horse. The bridle was changed, and the jockey, much elated mounted his new acquisition to ride into the stable door; but before he fairly considered the propriety of fetching up by means of the rein, the horse struck his head with some violence against the stable walls. The jockey, looking over his shoulders, and seeing Sambo industriously walking away, he called out, 'Here you black son of a possum! this horse is stark blind!'

'O, la! massa,' drawled Sambo, 'dat are toder one fault me couldn't think of!'

BORROWING.—"My dear," said Mrs. Green to her husband one morning, "the meal which we borrowed from Mr. Black a few days ago is almost out, and we must bake to morrow."

"Well," said her husband, "send and borrow a half a bushel at Mr. White's; he sent to mill yesterday."

"And when it comes shall we return the peck we borrowed more than a month ago, from the widow Grey?"

"No," said the husband gruffly, "she can send for it when she wants it. John, do you go down to Mr. Brown's and ask him to lend me his axe, to chop some wood this forenoon; our's is dull and I saw him grind his last night. And James do you go to Mr. Clark's and ask him to lend me a hammer; and do you hear? you may as well borrow a few nails, while you are about it."

A little boy enters and says, "father sent me to ask if you had done with his hoe, which you borrowed a week ago last Wednesday: he wants to use it."

"Wants his hoe child! What can he want with it! I have not done with it yet—but if he wants it I suppose he must have it. Tell him to send it back though, as soon as he can spare it."

They sat down to eat breakfast. "Oh mercy!" exclaims Mrs. Green, "there is not a particle of butter in the house. James, run over to Mrs. Notable's; she always has excellent butter in her dairy, and ask her to lend me a plateful."

After a few minutes James returns; "Mrs. Notable says she has sent you the butter, but begs you to remember that she has already lent you nineteen platefuls, which are scored on the dairy door."

"Nineteen platefuls!" exclaimed the astonished Mrs. Green, holding up both hands, "its no such thing—I never had half that quantity; and if I had what a little plateful! I should never think of keeping an account of such a trifling affair: I declare, I have great mind never to borrow any thing of that mean creature again as long as I live."

The London Morning Chronicle thus accounts for the defeat of its party.

"The solution of a circumstance, which at first appears so startling, is not far to seek. The reformers have not worked the registration machinery; the Tories have. The Reformers have contented themselves with the votes obviously allotted to them; the Tories have experimented upon the number of votes that could be found or made, in any property available for the purpose. We are not beaten by change of opinion. There is no reaction. Our ranks are not thinned. We are as numerous and ready as when we were victorious. But the registries have been crammed and packed. And unless we are content to be jockeyed in this dirty way, out of all that is most precious in political rights, and all that is most important to national prosperity, some effort must be made, and some expense incurred, to clear the registries of men of straw, and ensure a fair representation of the popular interest."

The Liberals still cherish a hope of speedy return to power. The London Spectator of the 10th says:

"The agitation of the political world is not confined to the immediate election; another general election is kept in view, even within the year. The whig papers began it, by earnestly exhorting electors to register. The Tories have taken the alarm, and the Times this morning echoes the exhortation; exclaiming that 'the reckless and desperate Whigs, are actually contemplating already, another dissolution of Parliament.'

The Standard—Tory—has begun to discuss the alternative of Sir Robert Peel's being driven from office, or forced to sacrifice the agricultural interest, if he be not supported by a powerful majority.

TAXATION IN ENGLAND.—At a late Free Trade Meeting in Lambeath, London, one of the speakers read the following copy of a petition, which had been addressed to the House of Commons, showing the frightful oppression of the laboring classes, from the indirect taxes on food and other necessaries of life:—

"Humbly showeth—That your petitioner has to pay in indirect taxation, from the combined effect of the tithe, corn, custom, and excise taxes, the sum of five shillings, threepence and one eighth part of a penny each week, that he consumes provisions of the value of seven shillings, sevenpence, and one half-penny, such provisions consisting of 2 ounces of tea; 2 ounces of coffee; 8 ounces of sugar; 3 lbs. 6 ounces of meat; 7 lbs. of flour; 7 pints of ale; quarter of a pint of brandy; and 1 ounce of tobacco; the cost of all which, if freed from all tithe, corn, custom and excise tax, would not exceed two shillings, fourpence, and three eights of a penny, while at present the cost to your petitioners is seven shillings, sevenpence, and one half-penny; being a weekly tax of five shillings threepence, and one eighth part of a penny upon your petitioner and every other man and woman in the empire who consume the above quantity of provisions. Your petitioner prays that your honorable House may, in its wisdom, investigate this statement, your petitioner assuring your honorable House, that though the effect of such indirect taxation may have been too minute and insignificant to attract the wisdom of your honorable House, it is felt as an intolerable burden, even by the ignorant peasantry of Kent as well as by your petitioner."

It has often been remarked, that the great fault of American farmers lies in the eager desire to add field to field; which often impoverishes them, keeps them in debt, and renders them unable to bring any part of their land into the highest and most profitable state of cultivation.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE PEACH—IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—In the spring of 1837, I wrote to Judge Buel, asking him to join me in experiments on the Peach Tree with Salt Petre, and proposed to give the result through the medium of the Cultivator to the public. I gave as my reason for that request, that as far as my observation extended, I had always observed that on soils containing nitre and muriate of soda, the Peach tree lives luxuriantly to an advanced age, while upon soils immediately adjoining, immature decay takes place, and the tree seldom attains the age of seven years. As instances in vindication of this occur so frequently, I have been astonished to see them passed over without notice, and now avert to some of them to establish the truth of this position. Peach trees growing in the site where once stood a dwelling, generally live to an old age, the soil of which, by analysis, will give a proportion of nitre. The same thing occurs in many districts of the west and south west; upon one farm the occupant has no difficulty in having good peaches, while his neighbor finds it a laborious task to prolong the life of the tree to a few years, and on well cultivated farms near the seaboard; I have been informed, they have but little difficulty in growing this tree. Having these and other instances for my guidance, I commenced experiments with salt and salt petre, in the year 1836, upon an orchard six years old; clover was sowed upon it that spring, and it remained in grass till last fall, when it was ploughed and sown with wheat and clover this spring. The trees in '36 were full of worms; some of the trees were dead, others apparently dying, and but very few put on the appearance of health; such was its distempered condition that some of my friends advised me to cut down about one-half of these that yet showed life, saying that such was the practice of Peach growers. I thought it would be a bad practice for a physician to destroy one or more of a family to prevent disease from spreading, and after cutting down those that were dead, I commenced operations on the balance with equal quantities of salt and salt petre combined; applying about a half a pound upon the surface and in contact with the trunk of the tree; then sowed it broad-cast over part of the orchard, at the rate of about two bushels per acre. The result of this application to the surprise of my friends, was the appearance of perfect health, white new and vigorous shoots, the trees full of fruit, which matured with increased size and improved flavor. Towards the last of March, and again in May and September, 1837, I applied the same ingredients in different proportions without observing much difference in the effect; though I have since thought that where I applied the salt petre alone, and where the largest portion of the mixture was nitre, the effect was best; but in consequence of the price of salt petre, I have endeavored to ascertain the smallest quantity that should be used, and I would not advise less than one-eighth, though I should prefer one-fourth or more. My trees this fall (1837,) were free from worms, all doing well, and I have found no further use for the axe in the orchard. In the year 1838, I applied the mixture to a part of my orchard in March, the other part received the application in June and September; upon that part done in March, I have an abundance of fruit, while those done in the 6th and 8th months were comparatively destitute of fruit, it having been killed by a late frost. It occurred to me that I was indebted to the salt, &c., for the abundance of fruit on the trees done in March, by its retarding vegetation; and from an experiment made in '37, it appeared to be the case, though I have never considered it of sufficient importance to repeat it for the purpose of testing it further.

In regard to the best time to make this application, I would say about the first of April, and to those trees having worms in them again in June or September, as the appearance of the worm may indicate its necessity, using about two-thirds of the usual quantity for the June and September dressing, and to be used only in contact with the trunk of the tree. I have not discovered any great benefit from sowing it broad-cast over the orchard every year; I prefer to do this every second or third year. If the tree is injured very much by the worm, to wash the bark of the trunk with a solution of this mixture, and water might be of service, being careful not to apply too much; this should not prevent its application in a powdered state. To my trees planted in the fall and spring, I apply as soon as done planting in the spring about an ounce upon the surface, in contact with the trunk of the tree, and repeat this quantity again early in June or September, the Peach worm at these two last periods, being in their infancy are destroyed.

In August after one application of this mixture to my young trees in the spring, I have taken several worms from off the outer bark of a tree, bedded in gum, they have punctured it in a number of places, but did not penetrate to do any injure to the inner bark, while the next tree left without the above mixture was nearly destroyed, the inner bark being eaten for more than two-thirds around the tree. It might be supposed that the salt and salt petre would produce instantaneous death, but this is not the case; I have kept them half covered in a solution of salt and water, and salt petre and water, and in these two articles combined for several hours without causing death; they will avoid its approach, and will not remain in it unless compelled by necessity.

In compliance with the promise heretofore made, I have endeavored to give in a brief manner my practice on the Peach tree for five years, from which I have no reason to make a change, but many inducements for the continuance of the practice. If you consider it sufficiently important for publication, it is at your disposal, and if any benefit should arise therefrom, be assured it would be the highest reward for any service of mine that could be tendered to, dear sirs, your obedient servant,

LYTTLETON PHYSIC.

Ararat Farm, Cecil County, Maryland, July 6, 6, 1841.

It is probable that the wash here recommended destroys the eggs or the young worms before they enter the tree. Strong lye will produce the same effect when applied at the right time;—that is in August after the eggs are laid. [ED.

CHINESE NOTION OF ENGLAND.—A Chinese treatise on geography contains the following description of England:—"The kingdom of *Yingkeihle* (England) is a dependent or tributary state of *Holan* (Holland.) Their garments, and manners in eating and drinking, are the same. The males use much cloth, and like to drink wine. The females, before marriage, bind the waist, being desirous to look slender. Their hair hangs in curls over their necks; they use short garments and petticoats, but dress in a larger cloth when they go out. They take snuff out of boxes made of gold and threads." This is a fit parallel to the account given of England by the Greek Monk, Malalus, in the Paschal Chronicle:—"Britain is a city built by Claudius Cæsar, on the borders of the ocean!"

A HARD CASE.—The Rochester Democrat states that Mr. Elijah Shaw, aged 70 years, who has fought the battles of his country against three nations, is now in the Poor House within two miles of Rochester. He was on board the Constellation when she captured the French Frigate L'Insurgent, in 1800. In 1803, he was on board the frigate Philadelphia, at the time of her capture off the harbor of Tripoli, and suffered nine months imprisonment. He was on board the frigate United States, when she captured the Macedonian; and the President, at the time of her capture by a British squadron. After the peace, he sailed under Commodore Decater up the Mediterranean, to chastise the Barbary powers. This being done, he sailed with Commodore Porter in the squadron that so effectually destroyed a gang of lawless pirates.

A HARD HIT.—"If I were so unlucky," said an officer, "as to have a stupid son, I would certainly make him a parson." A clergyman who was in the company, calmly replied, "You think differently, sir, from your father."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.—The enquiry has often suggested itself to us whether if capital and enterprise were thrown into agriculture in the same way as manufactures and commerce it might not quite as often prove to be profitable, and lead to great improvements in this art which lies at the foundation of all others. It is quite evident that in this country, agriculture often fails for want of capital. In every other employment, capital is lavished with a liberal hand; but it is stinted out to this in meagre pittances, and there is comparatively but little interest taken in improvements which tend to abridge labor, and in the acquisition of knowledge in regard to the art of cultivation. Even results are often not attended to at all, and while every thrifty mechanic manufacturer and merchant, knows precisely the amount of his outlay, and income, and the exact cost of production, very few farmers pay a careful attention to these statistics.

In England capital is devoted as liberally to agriculture, as it is to commerce and manufactures, and is even a more favorite investment with the nicely calculating capitalist than either of these last.

Another thing in which our agriculture fails, we apprehend, is a disregard of the proper division of labor. To entire success in any occupation it is necessary that the whole power of mind should be thrown into it. The mechanic who should undertake to learn many different trades, and to make his own shoes, hats, clothing, household furniture, &c., would surely fail of agriculture, are separated by quite as distinct and broad a line as the various mechanic arts. There is not a single vegetable, useful to man or beast, the careful cultivation and preservation of which is not sufficient to employ the whole study and attention of a lifetime, and in relation to which a man may not every year be learning something new by close observation and experiment.

Our opinion founded on theory and observation, is that with a greater division of labor, farmers would make much more money. We do not suppose they will agree to this; many objections will be brought against it, which we have not time now to notice, but there is no doubt that the time will come, when the belief, now so common, that a farmer must raise a little of every thing, will be numbered with old and exploded errors. Sufficient confirmation of this is founded in the simple fact those farmers who concentrate their attention upon a few articles, now, almost without exception succeed the best. To carry out this system, a different division of farming lands to some extent will be required; those engaged in careful tillage, will require, comparatively but a few acres, while those engaged in the raising of stock, &c. may need their hundreds and thousands.—*Newburyport Herald.*

HUMMING BIRD'S NEST.—We were shown, a day or two since, a humming bird's nest which we cannot but pronounce one of the most ingenious and perfect specimens of architecture we ever saw. It is built of the down of the meadow flag, (well known among the children in the country as "pussy tails.") and is fastened upon a limb apart from branches. It is quite deep, nearly circular, with a small aperture at the top. The means which the cunning bird employs to conceal it from observation are quite worthy of a reasoning being. The outside of the nest is perfectly covered with small pieces of moss gathered from the same limb on which the nest is built; giving the nest the appearance of a small knot or wart upon the limb.—The pieces of moss are woven on by the fibres of the down, which on examination, can be seen encircling the nest in every direction, and render the external covering quite firm. The nests of this cunning little bird are so artfully concealed and disguised in this manner that they are seldom found.—*Lowell Courier.*

A club of students, at Cambridge, built a bonfire in the College yard. Tutor Palfrey rushed out and caught one White, who was leisurely laying on the wood; but the others fled. "I am surprised," said Tutor P. "to find you in such company, Mr. White." "I see no one here," replied White, "but you and I, Tutor."

THE BANKS OF NEW ORLEANS are talking of resumption in November next. There has been a controversy among them, which has tended to accelerate this object.

ANOTHER BANK ROBBERY.—Wm. McK. Ball, cashier of the branch bank of the State Bank of Arkansas, at Fayetteville, recently absconded to Texas, leaving the bank *minus* some $64,000.

LAND SALE.

APPLICATIONS or bids will be received at this office, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. of Saturday, the 2d day of October next, for the purchase of the northeast quarter of section 11, township 11 north of range 1 east; one hundred and sixty acres, erroneously withheld from sale. This tract lies about 4 miles south of Franklin, Johnson county, and is most likely good land.

DAVID V. CULLY, Register.

LAND OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28, 1841. 60-2

THE TIP AND TYLER VETO, AND A

Good Cheap Tavern.

JAMES B. RAY respectfully announces to the public, that, under the laws of necessity, he has opened his Tavern House, in Indianapolis, Indiana, situate on Main, Washington street, opposite the Court House, and intends keeping the "Traveller's Ray House," as good as the best, and cheaper than the cheapest, as an orderly and respectable house of entertainment should be kept, at reduced prices. He has an excellent, dry wagon yard, supplied with water and sheds to accommodate movers, and will keep corn, hay, oats, &c. to sell. His order will be just, and his stable kept in the best manner. The traveller and emigrant may draw profitably for a "ray of light," as to the geography and topography of the country, upon the storehouse of his knowledge. He has travelled much himself.

Mr. Ray continues to exchange law services for produce.

The preacher in all denominations, and all genuine objects of charity, not changed; such as the poor soldier, orphan, insane, widow, &c.

Refreshments furnished without extra charge to travellers, &c. No gambling or disorderly conduct permitted. J. B. RAY.

Aug. 21, 1841. 6—4w

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR.

JUST received, 20 bags Rio Coffee,
4 chests Imperial Tea, 2 boxes White Havana Sugar,
4 " Young Hyson Tea, 1 " Brazil Sugar,
2 bbls. Loaf Sugar, 2 bbls. Alum,
2 " Copperas; all of which will be sold low for cash by
1tf H. M. WILLISON.

FEVER & AGUE.

6 GROSS Cave & Schaffer's Tonic,
5 gross Burnham's Drops,
3 " Clemens & Baker's Black Tonic Pills,
2 " Hamilton's Anti Fever Pills,
1 " Jayne's Ague Pills,
1 " Clemons's Anodyne.
Warranted cures for Fever and Ague, for sale wholesale and retail by
July 19, 1841—1tf TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

FRESH MEDICINES, &c.

THE subscribers have just received and opened at their new store room, a new and large assortment of

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYEWOODS AND DYESTUFFS, MEDICAL GLASSWARE, WINDOW GLASS, COSMETICS, PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,

(selected expressly for medical purposes, together with almost every other article in their line, all of which have been selected by one of the firm in the Eastern cities, with a view to have each and every article of the first quality, and are determined to sell the same at the very lowest prices for cash, or on short approved credit. The attention of Physicians, Country Merchants, Painters and Invalids are respectfully invited. Particular care and attention will be given to filling prescriptions, and compounding medicines, and believe that with the experience of twelve years in this particular branch of business, we shall be able to render full satisfaction.

The store will be opened at any hour in the night when called on.

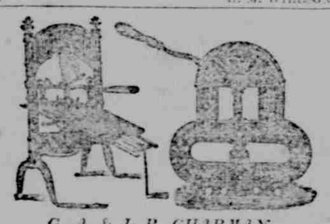
Indianapolis, July 27—1tf CRAIGHEAD & BRANDON.

PELHAM'S CLARIFIED ESSENCE OF HOARHOUD CANDY.

6 DOZ. Packages of Pelham's Medicated Candy, for sale by
1tf TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Opposite the Washington Hall.

GLASS, NAILS, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

JUST received, 50 kegs Nails, 10 boxes 8 by 10 Glass,
6 boxes 10 by 12 Glass, 4 doz. Painted Buckets,
3000 lbs. Hollow Ware, 2 " Tea-kettles; all of which
will be sold low for cash by
1tf H. M. WILLISON.



G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

AT the Office of the INDIANA STATE SENTINEL, are prepared to execute with neatness and despatch, all orders for PRINTING, in all its various branches. Orders will be thankfully received for *Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Justices' and other Blanks, Bill heads, Way Bills, Hand Bills, Show Bills, Steamboat and Canal Bills, Notes, &c. &c.*

Printing in Gold, Colors, &c.

TERMS.—According to the times and business. We wish to "live and let live." 2—tf

STATE OF INDIANA, Hancock County, ss.

PROBATE COURT, AUGUST TERM, 1841.

Daniel Zumwalt and Daniel Long, Administrators of the estate of John Zumwalt, deceased, vs. the heirs and creditors of said estate. } Complaint of insolvency and petition to sell land.

IT AND appear that the Administrators aforesaid have filed their complaint and petition herein, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Zumwalt, and Jacob Zumwalt, and Hagh Cameron, and Samuel Kirkpatrick, and William S. Davis, who are heirs of decedent, are not residents of the State of Indiana. It is therefore ordered, that notice of the pendency of this application be made for three weeks successively, in the Indiana State Sentinel, a paper of general circulation, printed and published at Indianapolis, in the State aforesaid, notifying them as well as others concerned in said estate, that the same will be settled as insolvent, and that said land will be sold and made assets in the hands of said administrators to pay debts outstanding against the same, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JOHN HAGER, Clerk.

August 24, 1841. 6—3w$

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I HAVE for sale a farm adjoining the line of the canal running from Indianapolis to the Bluffs, four and a half miles from Indianapolis, containing 222 acres, with 100 of it under fence, 60 of it cleared and under cultivation, all rich bottom land, with a good young orchard, a good frame barn, a frame dwelling house, smoke house, and other out houses, a good well of water, &c. I will sell on reasonable terms. The situation is healthy and dry. Purchasers are invited to call and see. Terms of sale made easy.

5—3w CHARLES NEIGHBORS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have this day taken out letters of administration on the estate of Henry Caroll, late of Marion county, deceased. All those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for adjustment; and all those in debted, to make immediate payment. The estate is supposed to be insolvent.

JOHN LISTER, Adm.

5—3w

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we have this day taken out of the Probate Court of Marion county, State of Indiana, special letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Moore, late of said county, deceased; and we request all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. The estate is supposed to be insolvent.

E. N. SHIMER, THOMAS MOORE, } Adms.

Aug. 17, 1841. 5—3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on *Friday, the tenth day of September* next, the personal estate of Thomas Moore, deceased, late of Lawrence township, Marion county, Indiana, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Farming Utensils, a large crop of Corn in the field, Wheat and Oats in the stack, a good two horse Waggon, Household Furniture, and many other articles too numerous to mention, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the late residence of the deceased, near Brisbaker's Mills.

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over three dollars. Good freehold security will be required on all sums over three dollars. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

E. N. SHIMER, THOMAS MOORE, } Adms.

5—3w

STATE OF INDIANA, Hamilton County, ss.

HAMILTON COUNTY PROBATE COURT, AUGUST TERM, 1841.

Estate of John Allman, deceased.

NOW comes James B. Cochran, administrator of the estate of said deceased, and it appearing, from the Sheriff's return on the summons issued herein, that the said defendant, William Allman, is not found.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said defendant, William Allman, be notified of the pendency of this suit, by three successive publications in the Indiana State Sentinel, a public newspaper printed and published at Indianapolis, in this State, sixty days previous to the next Term of this Court; and that unless he will appear on the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Noblesville on the second Monday in November next, and show cause why the real estate of the said deceased shall not be sold and made assets in the hands of the administrator for the purpose of paying the debts due from said estate, the same will be taken as confessed and decreed in his absence.

5—3w$ Attest: JOHN G. BURNS, Clerk.

STATE OF INDIANA, Hamilton County, ss.

HAMILTON COUNTY PROBATE COURT, AUGUST TERM, 1841.

Estate of William Long, deceased.

NOW come Charles White and Thomas Lanham, administrators of the estate of said deceased, and it appearing from the Sheriff's return on the summons issued herein, that the said defendants, George Sly and Betsey, his wife, Joseph Smith and Nancy, his wife, Archibald Alexander and Eleanor, his wife, and John Lacy, be notified of the pendency of this suit by publication, for three weeks successively, in the Indiana State Sentinel, a weekly public newspaper, printed and published at Indianapolis, in the County of Marion, in said State, sixty days previous to the first day of the next Term of this Court; and that unless they appear on the first day of the next Term of this Court and show cause why the real estate of said deceased shall not be sold and made assets in the hands of said administrators, the same will be taken for confessed and decree rendered accordingly.

5—3w$ Attest: JOHN G. BURNS, Clerk.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY order of the Probate Court of Marion county, State of Indiana, given at the August term of said court, in the year 1841, I will offer for sale on *Saturday, the 25th day of September next*, by public auction, in front of the Court House, in the town of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M., the Southwest quarter of Section 13, Township 17 North of Range 4 East, being in Marion county, Indiana, about equi-distant from the line of the Central Canal, White river, and the town of Allisonville—by about two miles from each. The fee is said to be of not rate quality, but those wishing to purchase can examine for themselves.

TERMS.—One half the purchase money down, and the other half at six months from the day of sale. GEORGE LOCKERBIE, Administrator on the estate of the late Thos. McOuat, deceased.

Indianapolis, Aug. 24. 5—3w

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

ONE of the best PRINTING OFFICES in the State is hereby offered for sale. The Press is a double medium Smith, and as good as new. There are fonts of small pica, long primer, burgeois, and brevier, and a handsome and extensive assortment of title letter, together with a good assortment of job type, patent rollers and inking machine, mould, &c., and every fixture necessary to make up a complete office. The quantity of type is sufficient to set up two entire sheets as large as the Cincinnati Daily Gazette and the largest portion of it very little the worse for wear. The type is all carefully packed in boxes, in good order. The entire office will be sold at a price far less than its intrinsic value, and the terms made very accommodating. For particulars address the editors of this paper. It will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. 4—6m

RICE, FRUIT, &c.

JUST received, 2 boxes Lemons, 500 lbs. Sultanas,
250 lbs. Rice, 2 bbls. Rice,
2 bbls. Almonds, 1 ½ " Filberts,
5 50 feet Grind Stones; all of which will be sold low for cash by
1tf H. M. WILLSON.

SIGN BOARD FOR SALE.

A SIGN BOARD, 24 feet long and 19 inches wide, for sale cheap. Apply at this office. 4—tf

ARROW ROOT.

A FEW pounds of Bermuda Arrow Root, just received and for sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Sign of the Golden Mortar.
3—tf

CASTOR OIL.

ONE barrel first quality Cold Pressed Castor Oil, just received and for sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Opposite the Washington Hall.
3—tf

LOGWOOD.

4 BBLS. Chipped Logwood, just received and for sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS.
3—tf

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PORT, Madeira, Teneriffe, Mountain, Sherry, Malaga Wines, and pure French Brandies, selected expressly for medicinal purposes, just received and for sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Sign of the Golden Mortar.
July 19, 1841—1tf

STOVES.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE subscriber wishing to close his business in this place, offers a good assortment of the most approved kinds of *STOVES*, at cost. Those wishing to buy would do well to call soon on him, as he can and will give better bargains than any other house in this city, to save himself the expense of housing such heavy freight. As he expects to leave in the course of a few weeks, those wishing to get stoves may save 25 per cent. by calling on him soon. Residence and store on Pennsylvania street, the first building East of the Seminary, about 150 rods South of the Foundry. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Persons indebted to the subscriber are respectfully solicited to settle without delay.

Indianapolis, Aug. 4, 1841. 2—3m. AARON GROVER.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION.

THE subscribers to the Indiana Democrat are requested to pay up immediately. Those who do not intend to take it are reminded that paying the advance price, two dollars. We are now placing agents throughout the State in the hands of Justices for collection. In the course of a few days the advance price will not be received as payment in full; $2.50 or the price at the year's end will be demanded.

Postmasters or Agents to whom we send accounts, are authorized to place them in the hands of Justices for immediate collection. Or should they have any delicacy on the subject, they will please apprize us of the names of delinquents, so that we may have the matter speedily attended to. Our thanks are justly due to those who have complied with our recent call.

2—tf BOLTON & PATTISON.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

A CERTAIN, safe, and speedy cure for Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholic, Sour Stomach, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Just received, at the agency of Dr. Jayne's Medicines, a full supply of the above valuable preparation, together with all his other preparations. TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Agents, Sign of the Golden Mortar.
2—tf

EASTMAN'S (BLOODGOOD'S) ELIXIR.

JUST received, a full supply of Eastman's late Dr. Bloodgood's celebrated Elixir of Health, and for sale by TOMLINSON'S DRUG STORE.
2—tf

LEMON SYRUP, &c.

4 DOZ. warranted Lemon Syrup,
1 doz. Lime Juice, selected for the use of families, for sale by
TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Sign of the Golden Mortar.
2—tf

VEGETABLE LUNG SYRUP.

FOR the cure of Influenza, Coughs, Colds, &c. just received and for sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Sign of the Golden Mortar.
1tf

PRESTON'S EXTRACT OF LEMON.

FOR flavoring Jellies, Pastry, &c. for sale by
1tf TOMLINSON BROTHERS.

INDIGO, SPICES, &c.

JUST received, 10 bags Pepper, 6 bags Spice,
10 mats Cinnamon, 25 lbs. Cloves,
10 lbs. Nutmegs, 250 " fine Sugar,
100 " Madder, 100 " Indigo; all of which will be
sold low for cash by
1tf H. M. WILLSON.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

F. HEDDERLY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Indianapolis and the public generally, that he has just received a large and fresh supply of *GROCERIES*, &c. which are for sale low for cash or trade, at his Grocery and Provision Store, nearly opposite Palmer's New Hotel, on the North side of Washington street.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods. Exchange in respect fully solicited. 1—6m

PROSPECTUS.

THE publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of Government toll with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe is so to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of $40,000 in preparation to do the Congress