INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

From the Ohio Statesman.

A New Song.

TUNE—*Old Rosin the Bow.*

In the hard cider campaign of "forty,"
The whigs, as we very well know,
Drank to "Tip, Tom and Tyler," so hearty,
To the tune of "Old Rosin the Bow."

And when, by these means, they had won the day,
Of our votes—tell me what did they do?
They spent a full twelve-month in Congress,
In trying to "*Skewt Tyler too.*"

And then at our own Extra Session,
When the distracting bill was in tow,
They got up an abolitionition,
To the tune of "Old Rosin the Bow."

Then they got up a great big convention,
To help Clay and Conwin, I trow;
But the people, too many to mention,
Have declared at the polls—"I'm no go.

They had "kangaroos," "giraffes" and monkeys,
—Wafer whelps," "cigarry manders," and more;
But the critters all died in confusion,
At the sound of the "Buffalo's" roar.

And now the election is over,
As up Salt River they go,
They may sing of the Fifes of October,
To the tune of "Old Rosin the Bow."

There's "Solitude Tom," looks so solemn,
(He's a scrip speculator, you know)—
Who, in adding up treasury columns,
Only missed it a figure or so.

He's mad because he knows that Bill Allen,
Again to the Senate must go;
And he scowls so ghty fierce and looks sullen,
And curses "Old Rosin the Bow."

Tom Corwin grows blacker and blacker,
As he cries to his leader, "*ger, go!*"
For his wagon whip's minus a cracker,
And his wheel horse's "balky," you know.

Let us now look about us for "Skanning,"
(Whom the whigs tried so hard to destroy.)
And see how he bears that "*ere* "Skanning"
He got from the wagoner boy.

Now pledge us a health to Medary,
He's so good at cone-skinning, you know,
That the whigs will begin to look scary,
If he only tells "*Chapman to crow.*"

THE BOY WHAT SKINNED THAT COON.

"When Rogues Fall Out, Honest Men come by their Dues."

From the Pennsylvanian.

FAMILY QUARRELS.—There is a nice little quarrel now going on between the organs of the different branches of Coonism in Pennsylvania, which, as usual in such cases, is eliciting important truths. Not long since, the United States Gazette had the following paragraph:

"The disgraceful scene at Harrisburg, the first winter of Mr. Ritner's unfortunate administration and the prompt and signal rebuke of that wickedness by the people of the State, show what is to be expected from an unnatural union, (that of the whigs and anti-masons,) and how the people will rebuk it."

This twitting upon facts elicits the subjoined receding reply from the Harrisburgh Chronicle which, we believe, is what is called a "Scott Whig":

"Was not the immediate cause of these 'disgraceful scenes' produced by an attempt of the Philadelphia Whigs to procure seats in the Legislature for eight Whig members from that county who had never been elected, as has since been shown! and were not certificates of election given to these men, and sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by the whig officers of Philadelphia? and was not the United States Gazette one of the bitterest in denouncing the attempt of the Loco-co return judges of Philadelphia to deprive these eight men of certificates of election, and the warmest in condemning the mob at Harrisburg, in 1838, which kept them out of the seats they claimed? and was it not the representations of the Gazette and other city whig papers, which deceived their friends in the interior of the State, and throughout the country, into the belief that the whig candidates were duly elected? This is our recollection of what now seems so monstrous a 'wickedness' to the editor of the Gazette. It seems to me, then, that, as the Philadelphia whigs were the cause of this 'wickedness,' they are justly entitled to a full share of the odium—if odium there be—which is now attached to it; and that the 'rebuke,' by the people of the State, which followed it, is quite as much a rebuke to men who wished to send Representatives to Harrisburgh, without first legally electing them, as to Ritner's administration, or the 'unnatural union,' which brought it into power."

It is to be hoped that the United States Gazette will hit the Chronicle again, and hit harder than before. The Chronicle "counters" beautifully; and the charm of the treachery, is that both parties to this quarrel tell the truth of each other. It will be seen that the frauds of 1838, in the county of Philadelphia, are thus clearly admitted.

Relief from the reduction of Tariffs in England.

The London Sun says:

It is obvious that the best and surest means of counteracting German, French, and American tariffs, is to set free the trade in corn, and to take off the duties on wool cotton, and every other raw material which enters into manufactures, so as to enable our people to produce articles desired abroad at the smallest cost. Bonaparte, at the height of his power, could not keep English goods out of the continent. Frederick the Great, when he had nothing else to do with his armies, could not put down smuggling. The United States, Germany, and France have all extensive frontiers; and if, by abolishing our own mischievous laws, we set our manufacturers entirely free, we may rely on the smuggler speedily redressing the wrongs which protecting tariffs inflict on the whole family of mankind."

Walsh, in his comment on the above, significantly remarks:

"Sir Robert Peel foresaw more necessity for his fiscal measure than the general deficit and the foreign wars of the Whig administration created. He will be driven by fiscal exigencies into an abandonment of the restrictions of foreign grain and sugars."

How like the wretched condition of Spain and Portugal, as described by Walsh's letter, is that of the United States, brought about by the tariffs, debts, and other concessions to "*domestic interests and local power!*" which resist all enlarged consideration of public interests. The only hope of replenishing our "*empty exchequers*" is precisely that indulged in Portugal and Spain. Mr. Walsh states they can be "*replenished only or mainly by reduction of tariffs!*" We hope whiggery will hearken to the National Intelligencer's correspondent:—*Globe.*

"Portugal and Spain are floundering miserably with empty exchequers, to be replenished only or mainly by reduction of tariffs; and this remedy encounters a resistance from domestic interests and local power, that renders it, politically, an extremely hazardous or difficult attempt. Espirito is obliged to use the property of his Dutchess for the state which his dignity requires. It is well observed that the whole Peninsula suffers a misfortune in the want of public credit, which reduces the two governments to comparative impotence, within and without; and that the case can hardly change as long as a continual series of temporary loans—a continual increase of debt—renders their fiscal situation daily more desperate.'"

Rogues in and Rogues out.

"Friend in the grogram coat, with staff and spear,
What is your business—what your duty here?"
"To watch the bank! "The bank! why, tell me pray
Think you the bank is like to run away?"
"No, no—but rogues and thieves, these cursed chaps,
Might break the locks and doors, and steal, perhaps;
And I am paid for standing here all night,
To catch or frighten them, and keep all right."
"Well, since you're paid for't, watchman, stand thy post,
And see no stiver of the cash is lost.
At the same time, permit me, friend, to doubt,
Such mighty danger from the rogues without—
I'd think the money better applied,
If you were paid for catching rogues *inside.*

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—This road is now completed from Baltimore to Cumberland, a distance of 178 miles, and will be travelled over in ten hours. Thence to Wheeling on the National road, stages will pass in twenty four hours. This will make the time for travellers, from Baltimore to Wheeling on the Ohio river, thirty hours. Freight will be taken through in the fast lines in four days. The journey from Cincinnati to New York, can now be performed in an average of four days, and at a cost of less than twenty-five dollars.

Mr. Van Buren.

The Dayton Empire asks whether Mr. Van Buren has withdrawn as a candidate for nomination before the National Convention, giving the old Dominion as authority for a declaration to that effect. Now, we are not authorized to answer the question, but we will state, so far as we understand Mr. Van Buren's position, that he has not presented himself as a candidate before the people, and of course cannot *withdraw.* Such a nomination has not yet been tendered him, nor any one else, by the Democratic party—hence he could not *decline.* If such a nomination should be harmoniously tendered him, he would not, we presume, refuse his friends their desire to again cast their votes for him. This is, so far as we know, his position, and we presume he will not change it. He will do nothing to distract the councils of the Republican party throughout the Union, nor give countenance to a friend who would do so, even for his own advantage. We know his great desire is the success of Republican principles—the harmonious action of the great Democratic family of this great nation and people—the advancement of the great cause of human liberty—and the restoration of Democratic men and Democratic measures to the councils of the nation. Should he be the voluntary chosen chief in such a glorious achievement, he would no doubt accept the offer with gratitude, for such a mark of continued confidence in his integrity and ability; but should the lot fall upon another, no one would more cheerfully and nobly yield to that nomination his willing and decisive acquiescence. His long course of public life, and his uniform and unwavering support of the Republican party, through some of the most trying scenes ever experienced by that party, is a sure guaranty to the nation that he will be the last man found in its ranks, ready to pursue any other course than that of acquiescence in its decisions, and the desire for its harmonious and united action, aside from all selfish or personal considerations.

We again state, that we are not authorized to make these remarks, but we do it from a knowledge of the character of the individual of whom we are speaking: his long course of a uniform life, unruffled by the storms of faction, unsullied by dishonor of a political or private nature, mild in power, calm in defeat, leaves no friend embarrassed, or in doubt, when speaking of him. His visit among us last summer undeceived thousands, who had drawn their ideas of him from the oft reiterated declarations of enemies, and aided greatly, among other things, in rescuing our State from the hands of the federal party. His appearance, deportment and intercourse with the people, so different from the representatives of interested, but untruthful enemies, produced a revulsion in public sentiment seldom ever witnessed. No man was ever more unjustly represented to the people of the west, and no one ever made a more favorable impression passing rapidly through the country. This, united with the fact that his friends feel that great injustice has been done his principles and his motives, in times of high and unexampled excitement, when thousands of honest, upright men were deceived, fixes him strongly in the public mind for a renomination, as in the case of Gov. Shannon. It is useless to deny this feeling, and more especially in Ohio. What the result may be, we cannot say. Whatever is done, let it be done in kindness and good feeling, and when the decision is made, let it be unanimously supported. Among the many good men before the party, it will be difficult to make a bad selection.

We fear, with the Editor of the Empire, that the Old Dominion rather spoke from a desire of the truth of its statement, than from a knowledge that it was so. Mr. Van Buren would not, of course, say that he was a candidate—for he is not. He will rather shun, than court a nomination—he will not interfere in the competition for a nomination, between candidates; but if the nomination is conferred upon him, we do not think he would decline the demand made upon him by a grateful people, but would esteem it a renewed expression of confidence in his principles, after others had been tried and compared with his own.—*O. Statesman.*

FENTON, TYLER AND CLAY.—In Clay's Indianapolis, Barbecue speech we find the following passage—

"While speaking of leaders, let me (said Mr C.) do a sheer act of justice to one of them—a man with whom I have not spoken for years and may never again speak—I mean Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri. The contempt and disdain with which he treats John Tyler may be inferred from the fact that he never crosses his threshold—he had not at least up to April last, and I am told by the nods of my friends around me, that he still continues to treat him and his treachery, as they deserve, with loathing and with scorn."

Upon Clay's own showing it appears that Benton treats him, his "*intregues and coalition*" with the same "*contempt and disdain,*" "*loathing and scorn*" that Tyler receives. We don't see that Clay in bringing in Benton to lower Tyler in the estimation of the democrats and confessing that Benton treats him just as he does Tyler, gains much. Thomas Hart Benton has that degree of stern integrity which but few of our public men have possessed, and we have no idea that he will ever hold any fellowship with such political demagogues.—*N. H. Patriot.*

The *Madisonian* replies to the statement as follows:

The statement, however, of the Wandering Orator, we personally know to be false; we know Mr. Benton has crossed the Presidential threshold in amity and in good feeling, as far, at least, as we can judge of feelings by their outward exhibition. We know he has dined with the President, and broken bread with him; but never, that we have heard, violated the rites of hospitality, by drawing out confidence with the intention to betray it. Such baseness, it would seem, rather belongs to some of the chanting choir of the "jubilant orator."

DEMOCRATS!—*Have you told your neighbors,* That a Whig Senate proposed to pay *Gen. Hull* or to his heirs, his salary as Governor of Michigan, after he had surrendered Detroit to the BRITISH!

Have you told your neighbors, That a Whig Congress proposed to pay the *Hartford Convention Militia of Massachusetts* for REFUSING to defend their country during the last war!

Have you told your neighbors, That this same Congress utterly refused to pay Gen. JACKSON *one thousand dollars,* a fine levied upon him by a Tory Judge for defeating the British at New Orleans!

Have you told your neighbors, That Henry Clay, in his "virgin heifer" speech at Lexington, denounced the Suffrage party of Rhode Island and their distinctive principles—the one as TRAITOUS, and the other as no better than TREASON against sound policy, and the public safety and happiness!

Have you told your neighbors, That a Whig Congress have appropriated for their own pay nearly ☞TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, (being twice as much as any previous Congress,) and voted *themselves* a donation of BOOKS, which cost the people, the tax-payers of the country, FIFTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS, being a *present* of over FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to each member, besides their eight dollars per day for *fourteen months,* and their quadruple mileage!

☞Are the leaders of such a party Tories and Plunderers or not?—*Mohawk Courier.*

"Politics are a great drama; he who ventures nothing will win nothing."—*Napoleon.*

JAMES HALL & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
NO. 2, PALMER HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS.

HAVE just received from New York and Cincinnati a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, ready made linen, &c.&c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

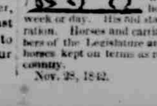
Being in receipt of the latest fashions, garments will be cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner and warranted to fit.

☞Wanted, three first rate journeymen tailors. Apply immediately.
Nov. 29. 23-2w

C. F. BOYCE, Dentist.

HAS located in this city, on Washington street, east of the Palmer House, where he will be happy to wait on those who may require his services. He extracts, cleanses, plugs and inserts teeth, with or without gold plates, on the latest and most improved principles of the science. He is also prepared to fill teeth with the celebrated mineral cement. This is placed in the tooth quite soft, and in a few hours becomes quite hard; thus making otherwise useless teeth valuable for years.
November 25, 1842. 23-3m

NEW LIVERY STABLE.
AND
Sale and Commission Establishment.



THE subscriber has just completed the erection of one of the most elegant and commodious stables in the west, situated on the alley north of the Palmer House, Indianapolis, where he will be prepared at all times to receive and sell horses on commission, and keep horses by the week or day. His old stable, south of the Palmer House, is in full operation. Horses and carriages at all times to hire at both places. Members of the Legislature and others visiting Indianapolis, can have their horses kept on terms as reasonable as at any stable either in town or country.
Nov. 28, 1842. 39-tf JOHN LISTER.

DAILY STATE SENTINEL.

The Proprietor of the Indiana State Sentinel proposes to issue during the coming session of the Legislature, a Daily paper. The first Daily paper ever issued in Indianapolis, was issued from this office; and we take this occasion to say that it was patronized beyond our most sanguine expectations. That it met the approbation of the friends of Democracy and enterprise, is manifest from the fact, that very many persons who did not subscribe in season, offered much more than the subscription price for perfect copies; and indeed, the proprietor will now pay 25 per cent. over the cost for every perfect copy produced. The reason of this is, that our daily paper, owing to our employing the best reporters, and the care bestowed upon it by the editors, is the very best history of the legislative proceedings of the State which can be had. Unlike the Journals of the Legislature, it is full and comprehensive; giving every important item, with sketches of debates, and speeches, on all subjects of importance to the people at large. No Journal, of any State, bestows the same care, attention, labor and expense, that is bestowed on this. Therefore we propose to publish a Daily paper, of much larger size than that of last winter, at the moderate price of *Two Dollars for the Session.* The paper will contain the best reports which can be had, two competent and experienced reporters being exclusively engaged for the establishment; and who will be well paid for devoting their entire and undivided attention to the legislative business. The editors will also use their accustomed diligence to give the latest news, and the earliest information on all subjects; and will spare no pains to keep their papers as usual in the front ranks of philosophic research, useful literature, Law Reports, news and business. No paper in this or any other State shall exceed in interest generally, that of the Sentinel, let the consequences be what they may. The editors are neither men, nor the reputation, (and they say it with pride,) now accorded to them, shall not be eclipsed for the want of strength on their part.

Subscribers should send in their names immediately, as no more than the numbers actually subscribed for will be printed. All who wish it, and the many who were disappointed last winter, if they wish full files, must do this. The money may not be sent before the first week in December, when no paper will be sent without it. Only two dollars for a daily paper.

Merchants and others will have a capital chance to advertise this winter. The paper will be sent to the four quarters of the country, as it was last year; and every one who contracts shall have a liberal portion of the evening part of the sheet, without much extra charge.

TRI-WEEKLY SENTINEL.

To accommodate those to whom the earliest intelligence is of not so much consequence, and where the mails are more suitable, a Tri-Weekly Sentinel will be furnished. This will be composed exclusively of the reading matter of the Daily, done up in the same excellent style, and afforded at the rate of *One Dollar for Session.* This will be a cheap and easy method of getting the news, and will be the best paper of the kind ever published in Indiana. See prospectus of the Daily for particulars.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

This valuable Weekly Journal, the largest published in Indiana, will be furnished during the coming session of the Legislature, for Fifty cents the session. It is unnecessary to say anything of the character of this journal, as it has become so well known in this country, and Europe generally, to need it. Its immense columns will be exclusively devoted to legislative matter, general science, philosophy, wit, politics, Judicial decisions, Congress matter, news, literature, medicine, and every thing good for the soul, morality and politicality; and none but legal advertisements, or those which are of interest to the whole people, will be admitted during the winter. Here we have it:

Daily during the session	$2 00
Three copies of the Daily, paid in good money	5 00
Tri Weekly	1 00
Weekly	50

Our contemporaries in this State, and elsewhere, who will copy the above a few times, shall have every favor in our power extended to them, and be entitled to the best and earliest exchanges. In case of very important movements, they may expect and shall receive, if the mails do their duty, an early "Extra."

The State Sentinel, Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.

We have not room for the Prospectus of this valuable paper, but can cheerfully recommend it to general patronage. The Daily is published at $2.00 during the session, and will contain a full report of all the Legislative proceedings, in both houses, and will undoubtedly be the most perfect history of the doings of that body to be found. The Tri-weekly is published at one dollar for the session, and the weekly at fifty cents. The enterprise of the Chapmans is of the real Locomotive order, and richly deserves the encouragement of every Democrat in the State. Address G. A. & J. P. Chapman, Indianapolis.—*Goshen Democrat.*

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The editors of the State Sentinel, in connexion with the Democratic party, particularly in this State, are fully aware of the importance of the great questions of public policy to be decided by the elections next year. A Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, Members of Congress, and another Legislature, the whole House and one third of the Senate, a large portion of the latter who are to go out being federal whigs, are to be elected. On the stand taken and maintained by the editors of Indiana may depend the grand Presidential election of 1844. The influence of the elections in this State is great, coming on as they do, in advance of many others. Therefore it is highly important that the principles which have uniformly governed the Democracy should be liberally spread people. That the people are in favor of a Democratic ticket is evident from the facts, that our opponents have so often denied to us the title of democrats, except in accepted or used in a derisive form towards those who supported a popular government, they are now anxious to claim it for themselves; that, in their hour of flushed victory, or when exasperated by defeat, the old federalists, under whatever name they may have assumed, have uniformly cursed the people as the "democracy," "democrats," "foreigners," "ignorant, deluded wretches," &c. &c., but when they wished their votes, then they could "come down into the Lamb and take them by the hand."

The people of Indiana have been woefully deceived by their former rulers. Our present Banking institutions have been an object to the people for their service to prop their sinking credit, ringing it to the world, that "*Indiana sanctions her lack interest; she is sound, as she has always been,* a WHIG STATE." This charm has lost something of its potency. The people inquire, "what have we gained by voting for the Whiggery?" Our taxes are heavier; our indebtedness, our interest on a public debt of some SIXTEEN MILLIONS of DOLLARS is unpaid! The "Hen and Chicken" policy has not finished the first work of Internal Improvement. Yet Indiana has always been a whig State!

The people have been deceived. They begin to feel it. They wish for information. They are inclined to listen to those who advocated such principles. Shall they have the information necessary to induce them to act upon their "sober second thoughts, always efficient and seldom wrong?"

The editors of the State Sentinel commenced the publication of a democratic newspaper in the Wabash country, some three years since. Their task has been a hard one; but it needs no recapitulation that They have *worked hard*; they have expended the earnings of years, in battling single handed, against the opponents of popular rights. They have received records of praise from those for whom they battled, but no support except where an equivalent was rendered; while a large portion of those who professed to read their first paper, *were for it yet!* All this does not discourage them.

The editors of the Sentinel, therefore, propose to the Democratic party to issue from the first of March next to the election, *an extra sheet, of large size,* and at a low rate. They will submit it to the Democracy whether it shall be daily, tri-weekly or weekly.

They have labored in the breach financially all the embarrassing times; and when the morning is dawning they have no disposition to quit the field. Notwithstanding their night of labor has been severe, notwithstanding their bark was upon the waters in the last contest, and battling against many whom they had served, resulting less to themselves, their decks are again clear, and a good stock of ammunition aboard. *Fair prominions are not in sight.*

To leave the metaphor: In the proposition made, the editors will should it meet the views of the Democracy, go ahead. In addition to their own time and labor, should the encouragement warrant, able and vigorous assistants will be engaged. And they have no hesitation in promising that nothing shall be left undone to place correct information before the people.

We make this proposition thus early, that those who expect to profit by success, the democracy generally, may have full and ample time to consider of it, whether it is worth of their support, whether they are willing to put their shoulders to the wheel and assist in urging forward the car of political regeneration. We cannot repeat the experiment of last year—publish an extra paper at a loss to ourselves. We are dictated by no mercenary scent; but the laborer is worthy of his hire. We now invite correspondence with the reader in other obligations if they will make known for our at more merchants of the above.

G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

The Chapmans are sure that it is their intention to publish an Extra through out the approaching campaign. The enterprise ought to be encouraged and we think would be. Elkhart county will do her part.—*Elkhart Democrat.*

Chapman edits a whole of a paper, and we always learn something new every time we read it.—*Cincinnati Democrat.*

There are few papers in the Union which are more efficient, in the great cause of Democracy and Equal Rights, than the Indiana State Sentinel, Edited and published by Messrs. G. A. & J. P. Chapman, the "*twin brothers,*" whose small cranings have been heard from one end of the continent to the other.

We always peruse the Sentinel with the deepest interest, and never fail to find a delicious repast, to repay us for the trouble.—*Cincinnati (O.) Watchman.*

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, November 16, 1842.

IN compliance with the seventeenth section of the act of Congress "legislating and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills "without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental "expenses of the Department, and officers of the Government, and "for other purposes," approved August 26, 1842, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the thirty first day of December next, for furnishing, for one year or longer, at the option of the Department, the following description of blanks for the use of the Post Offices in the State of INDIANA:

Mails Received,	17 Reams.
Mails Sent,	15 do.
Account of Newspapers and Pamphlets Received,	5 do.
Mails Received at Distributing Offices,	2 do.
All the above on small royal paper, at least 22 by 17 1-2 inches, printed on both sides and bound ruled, with not less than 42 lines on a page.	
Mails Sent from Distributing Offices,	2 Reams.
Same sized paper as above, but folded lengthwise, with 55 lines on a page.	
Accounts Current, foolscap, two on a sheet,	5 Reams.
Monthly and Weekly Registers, foolscap, four on a sheet,	4 do.
Post Bills, foolscap, 12 on a Sheet, with signatures,	100 do.
do do 12 do without signatures,	
do for distributing offices, 9 on a sheet, with signatures,	
do do 6 do	

The proposals will state the price, in one sum, per ream, for each kind of blanks, for paper, printing, ruling and packing. They are to be delivered in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required by the different Post Offices, and on the requisitions of Postmasters endorsed by the Post-master at the place where the contractor may reside. None will be considered as delivered, or will be paid for, except on such requisitions.

Each requisition, or quantity ordered, to be securely enveloped or packed for transportation, and directed to the Post Office, at the expense of the contractor.

The right is reserved of rejecting any bid which may be considered extravagant, and also to give to any one bidder the printing for one or more states adjoining the State of his residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by sufficient evidence of the ability of the proposer to comply with the terms of his proposal.

The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract, with surety, in strict compliance with the provisions of the law, to which bidders are referred.

Failure to furnish blanks promptly when ordered, furnishing those of inferior quality as to paper, printing or ruling, or any attempt to evade the true meaning of the contract, will be considered sufficient cause for its forfeiture.

Payment will be made quarter yearly, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

The blanks must be equal to the best of those now in use. Specimens may be seen at the various Post Offices.

The quantities mentioned above, are from the best estimates that can be made for one year's consumption; but they may exceed or fall short of the quantities required. The Department does not bind itself to any specific quantity or amount.

"Proposals" should be so marked, and addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Washington, D. C.

24-4w C. A. WICKLIFFE, Postmaster General.

NOTICE.

OFFICE INDIANA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Indianapolis, November 17, 1842.

THE members of said Company are hereby notified that their ANNUAL MEETING will be held at this office on the first Wednesday, being the 7th day of December next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the choice of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

By order of the Directors,
23-2w CHAS. W. CADY, Secretary.

3700 BARRELS SALT.

1000 BARRELS of the above is a superior quality of Alum Salt. It is positively the best article ever offered in this market.

2500 barrels of Pure White Kenhawa;
700 " refined do.
For sale at WILSON'S SALT SHED, on West street, Madison, Ia.
To his friends and the public he would say, please call and look before you purchase elsewhere. 14-tf Madison, Sept. 24.

FEATHERS, BEESWAX, FLAXSEED AND DRIED FRUIT.

WANTED by the subscriber,
500 lbs. Feathers,
1000 bushels Flaxseed,
500 lbs. Beeswax,
1000 bushels Dried Peaches,
500 " " Apples, for which he will pay the highest market prices, delivered at his store in Indianapolis.
19-tf JOHN CAIN.

BLACKFORD'S REPORTS

Of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, Indiana, Volume VI., part I.

THE above work, embracing the decisions of November term, 1841, and May term, 1842, containing two hundred and twenty four pages, is just published. It can be obtained on application to Henry P. Coburn, at his office near the court-house, in Indianapolis. Price one dollar and twenty five cents. Any of the first four volumes may also be purchased at the same place. Price four dollars.
Indianapolis, November, 21, 1842. 22-3m

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, will be offered for sale at the court house door in Shelby county, State of Indiana, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, on the 19th day of December next, the following lots and appurtenances, in the town of Shelbyville, in the county aforesaid, to-wit: The east half of lot no ten, (10) fronting on Washington street, and the east half of lot no nine (9) fronting on Jackson street; also, the east and west halves of the south west quarter of section three (3), in township no thirteen (13), north of range no six (6) east, containing 83 acres each, taken in execution as the property of William W. McCoy, Fleming & Hill, at the suit of John Bailey. The rents and profits of the above described lots and lands for seven years will first be offered for sale. ROBERT HANNA,
22-3w Marshal of the U. S. D. Indiana.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Marion Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Indianapolis, on the 22d day of December, 1842, between the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following described real estate, situated in Marion county, to wit: the east half of the north east quarter of section no 36, township no 16, range no 3 east; and on failure to realize the full amount demanded by said execution, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said land, executed as the property of Myram H. Brown, at the suit of Jeremiah Fox and Luke Kelly.

J. B. FURGASON, Sheriff M. C.
Nov. 29, 1842. 23-3w By CORSON VICKERS, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Marion Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale at the Court House door in the town of Indianapolis, on the 22d day of December, 1842, between the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following described real estate, situated in Marion county, to wit: the south west quarter of section number 10, township number 16, range number 3; and on failure to realize the full amount demanded by said execution, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said land, executed as the property of George Tibbits, at the suit of James M'Dermith.

J. B. FURGASON, Sheriff M. C.,
Nov. 29, 1842. 23-3w By CORSON VICKERS, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two executions to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the Marion Circuit Court, I will expose to sale at public outcry, on the 22d day of December, 1842, in front of the Court House door, in the town of Indianapolis, between the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, situated in Marion county, viz: lots nos 11 and 12 in square no 43, and three fourths of lot two in square no 16, it being 50 feet seven and one half inches off of the east side of said lot; lot no 10; and the east half of lot no 9 in square no 67; lot no 4, and the undivided two thirds of lots nos 1, 2 and 3, in square no 51; lots nos 5 and 6 in square no 59. All of said lots are in the town of Indianapolis, also out-lots nos 50 and 51, on the south side of said town; and on failure to realize the full amount demanded by said executions, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said lots, executed as the property of Wm. Sheets, at the suit of Austin W. Morris and Morris Morris.

J. B. FURGASON, Sheriff M. C.,
Nov. 29, 1842. 23-3w By CORSON VICKERS, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of ten executions to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Marion Circuit Court, I will expose to sale, at public outcry, on the 22d day of December, 1842, in front of the court house door, in the town of Indianapolis, between the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, situated in Marion county, to wit: the north half of the south east quarter of section no 14, township 14, range 3; also the equal undivided half of lot no 7, in square no 55, in the town of Indianapolis; and on failure to realize the full amount demanded by said executions, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said land and lot, executed as the property of Nathaniel Bolton, at the suit of Wm. H. Morrison, John Cain, Frederick Foltz, Talbott & Woolman, T. D. Gruer, Dunn & Wilkins and B. J. White.

J. B. FURGASON, Sheriff M. C.
Nov. 29, 1842. 23-3w By CORSON VICKERS, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two executions to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Marion Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale on the 22d day of December 1842, between the hours prescribed by law, in front of the Court House door in the town of Indianapolis, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, situated in Marion county, to wit: the north west quarter of section no 1, township number 15, range 1 east, excepting 83 acres each, taken in execution as the property of William W. McCoy, Fleming & Hill, at the suit of John Bailey. The rents and profits of the above described lots and lands for seven years will first be offered for sale. ROBERT HANNA,
22-3w Marshal of the U. S. D. Indiana.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Marion Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Indianapolis, on the 22d day of December, 1842, between the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following described real estate, situated in Marion county, to wit: the east half of the north east quarter of section no 36, township no 16, range no 3 east; and on failure to realize the full amount demanded by said execution, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said land, executed as the property of John Leman, at the suit of John Speed Smith, Wm. South and Enoch Kinsey.

J. B. FURGASON, Sheriff M. C.,
Nov. 22, 1842. 22-3w By CORSON VICKERS, Deputy.

State of Indiana, Morgan County:

MORGAN CIRCUIT COURT, AUGUST TERM, 1842.

Rebecca Goble, vs. William Goble.

THE said Rebecca Goble, now resides out of this State, and the process herein cannot against the said defendant be served upon him, and it appearing to be evident that the said defendant be notified by a public month to be made in the Indiana State Sentinel, a newspaper of general circulation, published weekly at Indianapolis, in this State, for three weeks in succession, the last of which publications shall be at least sixty days before the first day of the next term of this court, at which time and place the said defendant will be notified that unless he shall appear in this court on the first day of the next term, and answer to the petition of the said Rebecca, herein filed, the same will be heard and determined in his absence. 22-3w* Attest, R. R. STEVENS, Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have taken letters testamentary on the estate of Naomi Richards, late of Hendricks county, and state of Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

JOSEPH RICHARDS, } Executors.
SAMUEL RICHARDS, }
November 15th, 1842. 22-3w*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is closing the books of Morrison & McDougal, and W. H. Morrison & Co. All persons indebted will please call and settle without delay. The notes given to order have fallen due in my hands, and payment is expected to be enforced.
Nov. 14, 1842. 22-3w W. H. MORRISON.

Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

THOSE gentlemen who may prefer purchasing the sixth volume of the reports in parts as soon as printed, instead of waiting until the volume is completed, are respectfully informed that they will have an opportunity of doing so. The first part, containing the decisions of November term, 1841, and May term, 1842, is now published and ready for delivery. There will be furnished, with the last part, a title page, a table of the cases, and an index. The 6th volume is now in press for some time, and will be completed with as little delay as possible. It will contain the decisions from November term, 1842, to May term, 1843, both inclusive. The first part of the sixth volume, and any of the first four volumes, can be obtained on application to Henry P. Coburn, Esquire, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Indianapolis.
Nov. 21, 1842. 22-3w ISAAC BLACKFORD.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND
Commissioner in Bankruptcy,
Located for Marion County.

FOR taking proof of Debts, and performing such other duties as are required under the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States."
Office, opposite Browning's Hotel, Indianapolis. 36-y

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES MORRISON,

HAVING resigned his office of President Judge of the 5th judicial circuit, tenders his services to the public as
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Near the office opposite the Washington Hall, on Washington street, west of Talbott's jewelry shop, up stairs—first door.
Indianapolis, October 21, 1842. 18tf

WILLIAM J. BROWN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HAS taken the office recently occupied by Messrs. Wick & Barbour over the store room of John M. Talbott, where he may at all times be found unless absent on professional business.
April 29, 1842. 45

GEO. W. RUMMELEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

MADISON, IND.

Refer to N. McCoy, A. Harrison, A. W. Russell, B. Williams, Esquires, Messrs. G. A. & J. P. Chapman, T. M. & W. Smith, Wm. Sharp & Co., Indianapolis. 19-tf

BANKRUPT RULES.

JUST published in pamphlet form, Rules, Regulations, and Forms in Bankruptcy, in the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. By Hon. E. M. Huntington, District Judge. For sale at this office; price 25 cents.

Also, the BANKRUPT LAW, the only correct edition printed in the State, with copious notes. Same price. Orders by mail, accompanied by cash, promptly attended to. tf

GENERAL VIEW

OF the World, comprising a physical, political, and statistical account of its grand divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their Empires, Kingdoms, Republics, Principalities, &c. illustrated by upwards of nine hundred engravings, just received at the book and stationery store of
Nov. 1842. 29 C. E. DAVIS.

HISTORY

OF the Revolutions in Europe, from the subversion of the Roman Empire in the west, to the Congress of Vienna, from the French of Christopher Wilhelm Koch, with a continuation to the year 1815, by M. Schoell; just received at the book and stationery store of
Nov. 1842. 29 C. E. DAVIS.

CHARLES O'MALLEY,

THE IRISH DRAGOON, by Harry Lorrequer, with forty illustrations by Phiz—complete in one volume; just received at the book and stationery store of
Nov. 1842. 29-tf C. E. DAVIS.

CENTRAL AMERICA,

OR APAS and Yucatan, by John L. Stephens, illustrated by numerous engravings; just received at the book and stationery store of
Nov. 1842. 29 C. E. DAVIS.

NAVAL HISTORY

OF the United States, by J. Fenimore Cooper, Esq., just received at the book and stationery store of
Nov. 1842. 29 C. E. DAVIS.

BARNABY RUDGE.

BY CHARLES DICKENS, Esq., author of the "Pickwick Papers," "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby," the old "Curiosity Shop," &c., &c. Received and for sale at
May 1842. 19-tf DAVIS'S Book and Stationery store.

NOTICE.

CHARLES MARTENS, having sold his stock of Merchandise wishes to wind up his business, and requests all those indebted to him by book account, or notes due, to come forward and settle.
Indianapolis, Nov. 16, 1842. 21-3m CHARLES MARTENS.

TO RENT.

THE house lately occupied as a wholesale grocery store by Charles Martens, well calculated by its situation for any business, with or without the dwelling house. For particulars enquire of
Indianapolis, Nov. 16, 1842. 21-3m CHARLES MARTENS.

WHEAT WANTED.

I wish to engage 2000 bushels of good merchantable Wheat to be delivered in January. Those who wish to sell, will call at my store.
21-3m CHARLES MARTENS.

TO THE FARMING INTEREST.