Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 9, 1845.

Political Mysteries of Indianapolis.

CHAPTER IX.

The following note, which we received a day or two ago, will form an appropriate *text* for the ninth chapter of this exposition.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 5, 1845.

Gentlemen:—It becomes my duty to publish in a newspaper in this County, the enclosed advertisement.

The recent course you have chosen to take in your paper, against me, and against which this is not the time to defend myself, might in the estimation of some, justify the withholding even this mite; but not choosing to be placed in a false position, nor to suffer my motives to be misconstrued, I have to request that you will publish the enclosed in your weekly paper, at least three weeks before the day of sale.

Your obedient servant,
A. C. PEPPER.

Messrs. G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

We have reasons to infer that this note was written for the public eye, as well as for ourselves; one of which reasons is the fact that it accompanied the *second* advertisement sent by Mr. Pepper, and not the *first*. There are others, which it is not now necessary to mention.

Though we comply with the request as a *business* matter, we nevertheless consider the note, in its political allusions, as grossly disreputable and insulting; and for that reason shall not suffer it to go to the public without a word or two of comment.

First, as to the note itself. Col. Pepper evidently supposes that the dispensation of his official favors as an officer of the United States, is to be regulated solely in such a way as will benefit *himself personally*, by being dispensed in the shape of *favors* to his personal friends, or as *wages* to such as are degraded enough to become his hireling *tools* or *lick-spittles*. He is not mistaken in supposing that *we* shall not look on such favors in the light of a "*sop to Cerberus*." We shall not dispute the old maxim that "every man has his price," or that even *we* might possibly be bought for a price *big enough*. But at any rate, we have "souls above *buttons*," as Col. Pepper by this time probably has learned; and whether we get his official favors or not, we shall "undertake" to assert our own freedom and our own rights, as well as those of the people.

If the "recent course" which we have taken towards Col. Pepper, is *wrong* in any respect, *why* does he say that "this is not the time to defend himself!" We should think, if he has any defence to offer, that he could not offer it too soon. Prudence, or *cunning*, however, of which qualities he is said to possess a large supply, or the untenable nature of the ground upon which he stands, may dictate to him the policy of a *dignified reserve*. Many a doubtful and intriguing politician has escaped the moral gibbet by a similar refusal to plead directly to the issue.

The remark that he sends us his advertisements, only because *he does not choose to be placed in a false position*, may not be fully understood by our readers, but a word or two will fully explain it. The Colonel at first designed to give his official favors to the *Journal* newspaper, in order to *punish us* for the expositions which we were making in relation to the Old Junto, of which *he himself*, for the past three years, has been one of the ruling spirits. He could not do this, however, without at once showing to the people that he had, at heart, much more sympathy with Whiggery than he had for Democratic principles. How far his note will tend to neutralize that "*false position*," every Democrat may judge for himself. We think it only makes the case still stronger against him, and that he sends us his advertisements for the sole reason that he does not wish to lose *caste* as a nominal Democrat. If we are mistaken in this conclusion, it is an error of judgment on our part, or because he has been unfortunate in the phraseology of his note.

Previous to the reception of any of these official favors, Colonel Pepper had verbally communicated to us through his friends, that if we *continued* our "course" towards him, they would be *withheld*. If this was not equivalent to the offer of them as a *bribe* for tying our tongues, we regard it as a scandalous attempt at intimidation quite as disgraceful, and we should despise ourselves if we should yield to such a *threat* as much as we should do if we were mercenary enough to take a bribe.

There is an important lesson to the people involved in this note of Col. Pepper, the U. S. Marshal for the District of Indiana. It develops one of those *mystic influences* by which editors of newspapers are sometimes induced to become false to their own principles and to the interests of the people, through a corrupt use of official power and patronage. We trust that is we are ever weak enough to yield to influences of this nature, that they will be of *magnitude* enough to relieve us from the imputation of *meanness* if not of baseness.

To those unacquainted with the *private* operations of Col. Pepper at Indianapolis and elsewhere during two or three years past, his present note to us, on which we have commented above may convey the impression as a fact, that it is our "*recent* course" towards him, *only*, at which he is offended. We think, if he made a "clean breast of it," that the people would come to a very different conclusion, and be able to place a much better estimate upon his political course. But as he does not seem to be very communicative, we shall venture to make a few developments relating to his action as a member and confidential adviser of the Junto, which may initiate the people into the true causes of his present position. But before we do this, we desire to pay our respects to W. J. Peaslee, whose case in the natural order precedes that of Col. Pepper.

Panorama of Western Scenery.

We were much pleased, a few evenings since, with a series of Western panoramic paintings exhibited in this place, and which were painted by a young man from Terre Haute by the name of HAGER. They have been exhibited in various towns on the Wabash, and have elicited many encomiums. Under the circumstances, we consider them well got up, and decidedly interesting, giving at a glance, ideas of places and scenery which no written *description* could so faithfully do. We advise all to see them.

☞Parmelee is now putting the finishing touches on a splendid Pianoforte, intended for Miss LESURE of Connersville. It is an admirable instrument in every respect — sweet yet powerful in tone, and elegant as a piece of furniture. All who desire to see one of the best pianos yet made by Parmelee, should call at his room on Pennsylvania street. It will remain here only a day or two longer.

WHO BEATS THIS.—Rev. Mr. Beecher showed us the other day the largest sweet potatoe we ever saw. Its weight was five pounds, and it was not over six or eight inches in length, it grew on Mr. Aldrige's farm. Speaking of potatoes—Mr. Myers has left at our office a black or purple and a white one, both growing on the same root. Mr. M. is not an abolitionist, if his potatoes are.

☞In Boston, the *Miller Tabernacle* has been transformed into a Theatre. Their place of worship in New York is now a *horse hospital*.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition.

In 1842, Congress determined to provide for the publication of one hundred copies of an account of the discoveries made by the Exploring Expedition under the command of Lieut. Wikes of the United States Navy. Since that time more than *ninety thousand dollars* have been appropriated, by Congress, to defray the expense of publishing this great work. The first section of a law approved Feb. 20, 1845, provided *that as each part of the work shall be completed* "fifty eight copies of the same shall be delivered to the Secretary of State, to be distributed as follows, that is to say: To each of these United States, one copy; to the government of France, two copies; Great Britain, two copies; Russia, two copies; and one copy each to Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, the Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Sardinia, Greece, Tuscany, the Ecclesiastical States, the Two Sicilies, Turkey, China, Mexico, New Granada, Venezuela, Chili, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Texas, and the Sandwich Islands; and one copy to the Naval Lyceum in Brooklyn New York."

If we are correctly informed the work was *completed* during the last summer; yet the state of Indiana has received *no part of it*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—In 198 towns, so we learn from an extra from the Patriot Office, the majority against Woodbury is 941 votes. The remaining towns will probably reduce it a few hundreds. Hale, the renegade, gets the abolition vote, and whigs enough to run him close up to the regular whig candidate.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Succession---Organs of Aspirants---Disorganizing Policy.

But a very small fraction of the great Republican mass will take exception to the sentiments of the Washington Union in reference to the establishing of party papers in places for the avowed purpose of advocating the pretensions of an aspirant to Mr. Polk's successorship. The Union alludes to the proposed resuscitation of the "*Indiana Democrat*" at Indianapolis, at whose head will stand the name of Lewis Cass, for President in 1848. "This," says the Union, of the 13th, "in our humble judgment, is wrong, and will give it the name of a "Cass" instead of a democratic paper, and tend to create jealousies and divisions in the party, without benefitting the distinguished statesman they design to aid. We have repeatedly said that now is not the time to agitate the question of succession. We go further, and say at once, frankly, that no better plan could be devised to injure the prospects of any candidate, than to bring him forward at so early a period. We made this remark to the friend of another distinguished gentleman the other day. And we repeat it here—much as we respect and admire Gen. Cass, it is too early in the day to bring him or any man forward. The present administration has just commenced. The great principles on which it was elected have not yet been fully carried out. Let us establish them, before we enter into any struggles for the succession. We are prepared to use this language towards the friends of any man, (be he whom he may,) who is brought thus early into the field."

We are confidently advised that Mr. Cass himself disapprobates this policy on the part of some of his indiscreet friends; not only as respects this particular press in Indiana, but *all others of its character*.

This makes no difference, however, with most of that class of partizans who have, disputed or undisputed, attached themselves and their political fortunes to the skirts of this able statesman. *They*, in most cases,—and instance this one in Indiana—are mere adventurers, who have bankrupted their own reputation for honesty and attachment to democratic doctrines and democratic success, and therefore seek, in this prominent and popular democrat, to form an alliance which will save them from sinking into political oblivion. Many of them we admit, are sincere in their political and personal friendships with the General, and are trusty and able democrats; but in a majority of cases they are of such character as to ruin the popularity of the purest and ablest and most loved man in the democratic family. And this General Cass is fully aware of, and as far as he can, we doubt not, will set his influence against it. It will be more important to himself than the united democratic party if he succeeds in cutting loose from such an incubus upon his popularity and aspirations.

One feature in these openly declared and also of the half-way *Cass organs* in the west—in Indiana and Ohio, especially—is prominent. They are all disorganizing—all loose in political doctrines—"expediency" things—clamoring about men and utterly indifferent about measures. This no man can be blind to who observes them. This it is that brings reproach upon the pretended favorite. The men of principle in the party, who care nought who their President is, if they know him to be sound in their faith and uncompromising in his labors for the cause and the country, see this political feature and mark it. They see it so frequently and so prominently that they cannot resist forming an estimate of the candidate from their knowledge of the men who are his partizans and the presses that are his organs. We admit that it is unjust to estimate the political sincerity and political and moral worth of Gen. Cass by the standard of the presses that blazon his name, and in many instances the partizans who hang to his skirts; yet, we declare that such an association has done him infinite harm in Ohio and Indiana, and will continue to weigh him down, as with leaden wings, if it is not severed. Witnessing the connecting of his name and his Presidential pretensions, by some rotten Bank cormorants and adventurers at Akron, Ohio, not long before the late Presidential contest, with our local State politics—with a swindling Banking system, then in its inception and now in its progress. What had the name of *Cass* to do with either rotten or even with "sound and solvent Banks, safe to the bill-holder and profitable to the Banker," here in *Ohio!* Nothing under Heaven but to strengthen the men who thus poached upon his good name and his rising popularity. But, the transaction was marked by the sound democracy, and it took strong hold on their prejudices to the injury of the prominent man who had thus been unwittingly used. We have said before, and we say it again, that *Cass deserves to have better friends*—we mean those who are clamorous in his cause. He has heretofore had good reason to exclaim, 'Save me from my friends!'

With this expression of our view of the matter we must close with the sentiment of the Washington Union, that "now is not the time to agitate the question of the succession"—"no better scheme could be devised to injure the prospects of any candidate than to bring him forward at so early a period."

☞The late trial of Wyman at Boston for embezzlement as President of a bank, resulted in his acquittal, from one of those technical niceties or hair breadth distinctions, through which in judicial trials, the greatest criminals are often enabled to escape the awards of justice. It was contended that although president of the bank, and exercising unlimited control over the funds, yet they were not legally in his custody, but in that of the cashier, who was alone responsible for their safe keeping, and alone liable in a charge for embezzlement. From such wire-drawn distinctions made by counsel, learned in the law, and admitted by courts and juries to screen the guilty from punishment, the law has been compared to a cob web, by which small insects are caught, but through which larger ones break their way and escape.

On the result of this trial, the Springfield Triweekly Post thus remarks:

"The result of this case furnishes another demonstration of the utility of extensive operations when a course of villany and crime is resolved upon Had Wyman forged a note for the small sum of $50, or stolen a set of silver spoons from his neighbor's pantry, he would have been in the state prison long ago, but the magnitude of his depredations has proved his safety. The old couplet requires but little variation to apply to such cases:

"A little pilfering is a dangerous thing,
Dip deep or touch not the forbidden spring."

☞A bank democrat and a democratic whig are all the same thing. In New York, bank democrats call themselves conservatives. In Missouri they are called softs. Well, they are soft; hollow and rotten. From the time General Jackson vetoed the United States Bank, the history of this country proves that the moment a democrat becomes tinctured in the least with the bank mains, he forfeits all claims to the democracy.—*Chicago Democrat.*

Sketches of Mexican Generals.

A writer in the Washington *Union* gives the following account of the prominent military men of Mexico:

General PAREDES was at or near Monterey when last heard from; he is undoubtedly Commander-in-Chief; his rank is general of division, the highest grade in the Mexican service; and he is considered as the most distinguished man of his grade. He commenced his service as Lieutenant under the old priest,* General Morelos, one of the most able generals and purest patriots that the revolution produced. Paredes commanded for a long time the body of Lancers who formed the personal escort of that chief, and, in the fatal battle of Cuantly Amilpas, lost his right arm and saved the life of his chief. After the execution of Morelos, he retired to the mountains, where, among incredible dangers and hardships, he concealed himself until Iturbide pronounced in favor of the independence, when he immediately put himself and party under the orders of that general, and contributed largely to securing that independence which they have shown themselves so incapable of appreciating.

He has been several times elected Governor of the State of Guadalajara, and his administration has always been characterized by great moderation, strict integrity, and unwavering firmness. As a military man, he is very popular with his soldiers. About five years since, General Moctenzoma pronounced against the government, and collected an army of three or four thousand men in the vicinity of San Louis Potosi. Paredes, who commanded for the government, being out reconnoitering with his staff and escort, encountered his antagonist, a short distance from the two armies, and defeated Moctenzoma, killing him in a personal encounter, with his lance, which is his favorite weapon.

He also put down General Bustamente, the head of the Centralists in Mexico, and has more recently triumphed over Santa Anna, being the first person who pronounced in his old city of Guadalajara.

Paredes is now about fifty years of age, and has always been liberal in his principles. He resided in Philadelphia something like two years, having been expelled from his own country.

General Don MARIANO ARISTA, who commands the van of the army, already arrived seven miles from Matamoras on the 12th inst., is about forty years of age. He is a citizen of Nueva Leon, of which Monterey is the capital, one hundred and ninety miles west of Matamoras. He is a powerful man, being upwards of six feet, and very muscular. He is very much devoted to agricultural pursuits, having large sugar plantations in the neighborhood, where he has successfully introduced all the recent improvements in sugar-making and refining.

Aristo is considered by his countrymen as the most talented Cavalry General that they have. He was formerly expelled from Mexico when Colonel of Lancers; and, finding himself in Cincinnati without resources, he applied himself to the tin and copper making business, and became, in the five years that he spent in that city, a first-rate workman. He speaks English very well, and has always treated the Americans with great kindness; and, whenever prisoners (Texians) have fallen into his hands, with great humanity. He is readily distinguished by being remarkably fair, with sandy hair and moustaches.

General GAGNA, who appears to be behind these two chiefs, is a General of Artillery, and commanded at San Juan d'Ulloa when it was taken by the French. He was tried by court-martial for that affair.

The reason that the army is marching in three divisions is undoubtedly owing to the scarcity of water. I cannot understand why General Arista has gone to Matamoras; for Camargo, on the same river, sixty miles above, is the place where they have generally cantoned their cavalry—pasture being very abundant there, and exceedingly scarce in the former place. Probably he may have gone to Matamoras with the intention of passing his baggage across at that place, in the few boats which he may find; there being none above that point, and the fords in the river being very dangerous at this season of the year. If we hear that he has gone to Reynoso or Camargo (towns above) we may calculate on his not going into cantonment until October, after the rainy season.

*Father of Col. Almonte, late Minister of Mexico to this country.

OPINIONS AFTER AN ELECTION.—The Albany Evening Journal, the leading Whig organ in New York, has this to say of Henry Clay, after the battle is over and when hypocrisy and falsehood no longer can avail:

"The loss of this State to Mr. Clay is attributable to two distinct and independent causes, *one of which is chargeable to his friends in the city of New York*, AND THE OTHER TO HIMSELF.

The patriotic, independent letter of Mr. Clay, from Raleigh, N. C., against the admission of Texas into the Union, made a perfectly *safe issue* for us in New York. The Abolition newspapers, and the Liberty Party leaders, endeavored to agitate against us, but the *great body of the Abolitionists*, with a clearer and better view of their duty, *were going with the Whigs against Texas and slavery*. In an evil hour, Mr. Clay wrote a letter to Alabama, *saying that Slavery had nothing to do with the Texas question*, and that personally he had no objection to its annexation. *That fatal letter sealed his fate*, and deprived the country of a Whig President. The moment it was received, *the issue and its aspects were changed*. Locofocos and Abolitionists, inspired with confidence, redoubled their efforts. Our Chief, after the respective armies were in the field, had *changed front*. This lost us our vantage ground. But no man faltered. Every Whig *though his flint was drawn and his weapon dulled*, fought it out with indomitable and unshrinking courage and devotion. That ill-omened letter, to say nothing of the others equally ill-timed and gratuitous, cost us more than the 5000 majority which Polk received in this State. We present these facts reluctantly, and only in vindication of honest, faithful, never-flinching Whigs, whom malice and falsehood seek to hold responsible for a calamity produced by the two causes to which we have been forced to advert."

This really is "the unkindest cut of all."

ILLINOIS CANAL.—We find in the Ottawa Free Trader of Sept. 12, a long and able letter by the late commissioner, Michael Ryan, Esq., in answer to a publication of Ex-Governor Davis, of Massachusetts. The letter is very severe upon Gov. Davis and the Boston Committee, showing clearly the underhand process by which the affairs of Illinois were sought to be made subservient to the schemes of the last Presidential election. Mr. Ryan shows that the canal negotiation was delayed nearly a year, at a loss of $250,000 to the people of Illinois, in order that the plea of aiding the States might have its full force in urging the distribution scheme, which was to have been one of the results of Whig success. As it is, all the patronage of the canal is now controlled by that influence.

☞If we may be permitted to perpetrate a bull, we would say that the Messrs. Chapmans, of the State Sentinel have killed Morrison's paper before it lived. It is highly probable that not a number of his paper will ever see the light. This is a most grievous loss to the whig party.—*Tocsin.*

THE LAWRENCEBURGH MURDER.—By the last Lawrenceburgh Register, we learn that the wife of Jackson has confessed that her husband did kill Scroggin, although the jury acquitted him. She has detailed all the circumstances,—that the bullet moulds were thrown in the well, the shoes buried under the house, and that the killing and all the circumstances were fully known to all of Jackson's family, together with his counsel, at the time of trial."

Had *Imprisonment for Life* been the penalty, this foul murderer *would have been convicted*, and instead of being at large he would now be expiating his crime in the Penitentiary. So much for Capital Punishment.—*Greensburgh Repository.*

NON-COMMITTAL.—The Boston Post man says:

The dearest friend we have in the world we never desire to see for more than five minutes at a time *in our office*. Business is business.

PROF. BUSH. The New York Tribune says:

"We learn that Prof. Bush proposes soon to commence a series of Lectures on *The Future Life*, in which he will consider at length the evidence in favor of Swedenborg's revelations on that subject."

☞The model of an invention was shown us yesterday for avoiding the friction of the spindles of shafts of flouring-mills. This will prove very important. The improvement consists in the spindles revolving upon the friction rollers. The application we believe to be new.—*N. Y. News.*

Political Patronage.

The leading article of the Democratic Review for this month is a masterly discussion of the subject of Political Patrohage. It opens with a statement of the amount of patronage at the disposal of the Federal and State Governments, which is absolutely frightful when we think of all its bearings upon the political character of the people. The writer shows that the General Government of the United States at Washington controls the appointment of about fourteen thousand post-masters, about fourteen thousand deputies, or clerks, about three thousand mail contractors and agents, and about two thousand revenue and light-house officers, making in all some thirty-three thousand public dependants, whose duties are local, and whose residences are scattered through every township and village in our country.

Every State government has, in addition, a patronage averaging at least two thousand appointments of a similar character making fifty-four thousand, which, added to the thirty-three thousand already mentioned, make eighty-seven thousand men. This is of course entirely exclusive of all Cabinet officers, State and national, and their troops of clerks and dependants; of the army and navy lists, embracing their thousands; of the whole diplomatic and consular corps; the registers, receivers, surveyors, and other officers connected with the administration of our public land system; the Indian agencies, and of a most potent and, perhaps a more numerous class, the jobbers and contractors upon public works, and the providers under Government contracts. Exclusive of these last, we find eighty-seven thousand men distributed over our country, more or less dependent upon public patronage, or, rather, upon those by whom it is dispensed. This figure includes no women or children. It refers only to to men arrived at their political maturity, and in the vigor of manhood. Supposing every such man to support three persons—and this is a moderate estimate of the product of every man's industry in society—these eighty-seven thousand would represent the capital, the social and political substance of two hundred and sixty-one thousand inhabitants.

Add to these the number who are applying for each office in the gift of power, and the aggregate is swelled prodigiously, so that at the beginning of every new administration, more than half a million of men are waiting with feverish anxiety the lottery of executive favor.

This statement, we say, is positively frightful, and shows a corrupt condition of civil society, while it threatens more alarming dangers for the future. These points are reasoned cut with admirable skill in the articles before us, which sums up the danger of political patronage in this wise:

"But it is idle to multiply objections to the prevailing systems of appointment to office. It will be sufficiently conclusive upon all who esteem the end of government to be the welfare of the governed that centralizing power by patronage in the hands of executive officers tends,

I. To interfere with and obstruct the fair representation of the public will.

1. By organizing and disposing an army of influential men about the country, interested in perpetuating a particular governmental policy from other motives than public good.

2. By aggregating the people into large parties upon a few questions of common interest, by which all minor and local interests are swallowed up, and in the name of party fidelity the citizen is sacrificed to the partizan.

II. That it leads to the selection of incompetent and unsatisfactory public officers.

1. Because an Executive can have no adequate opportunity or means to investigate the claims of the various applicants, and

2. He is under continual temptation to select available instruments to serve his own political ends rather than competent officers to serve those of the public.

III. That it creates a temptation to multiply offices for the purpose of creating or rewarding political or personal friends.

IV. That it tends to bring into discredit the character and reputation of men who have fairly earned the confidenoe of the people by their purity and capacity as men and as statesmen, and also

V. To lower the standard of the public service by creating an interest favorable to the selection of unscrupulous officers.

VI. That it tends to interfere greviously with the liberty of opinion and of discussion by subjecting the political sentiments of all classes to the most unrelenting party tyranny."

But the most important part of this able argument relates to the question, how the danger of this inevitable corruption may be prevented! Of course, there is but one conclusion on the subject, which is, that the only corrective is to be found in the principle of Representation. Let all public officers be the direct agents of the people, and not the mere instruments of some superior officer. Nothing could be more absurd than the practices which obtain under our government in regard to the mode of electing public functionaries. A strange inconsistency pervades our whole law in its expression of confidence in the people. Sometimes they are trusted, and sometimes they are not, with the most capricious and amusing want of any reference to a general principle. As Mr. Hurlbut, says in his essay, "They may elect a Governor directly, but must choose electors to elect a President. They may elect a County Treasurer, but not a State Treasurer—a Justice of the peace, but not a County Judge. They are permitted to choose a Congressman, but not a village Postmaster. This is worse than absurd—it corrupts the Executive power, and fills offices with sycophants and unworthy incumbents. It produces that scramble for spoils, that rush to the Executive chamber, which shocks the moral sense of the community at every inauguration of a new President or Governor."

This question has important bearings upon the project for a Constitutional Convention, now before the people, to which we mean to advert at another time. In the mean time we hope that our readers will read the essay in the Democratic with attention and thought.—*N. Y. Post.*

A correspondent of the Catoctin (Md.) Whig, writing from the Blue Mountains, relates the following:

"During the campaign between General Jackson and John Q. Adams for the Presidency, there was preaching at a private house some 8 or 9 miles north of your village. After the preacher had been some time strenuously holding forth, as he thought, the object of his mission, he made a short pause, and with his penetrating eyes fixed upon his audience, he deliberately put the question: All who are for God! will hold up their right hands! The preacher waited some time for compliance, but all was silent as the grave, not one finger was raised. 'Well,' says he, 'all who are for the devil, let them raise their hands.' But this only made his audience more motionless than before, when he exclaimed—'Why *none* for God! and *none* for the devil! who are you for? At that request an old bruiser raised up his head, and cried out at the top of his voice: 'We are *all for Jackson!* by de law!

☞It is reported that a person, while digging a well in Franklin county, Tennessee, a few weeks since, found a human skeleton, at the depth of fifty feet, which measures *eighteen feet in length!* The frame was entire, and is now being wired together. The principal medical men of Nashville are said to have seen it, and pronounced it a veritable human frame of enormous size. It is also said that the finder has been offered $8,000 for it, but refused any price until exhibited for twelve months. We suspect such bones, if found, belonged to a less credulous animal than man. The account looks much like those given of human bones said to have been found at various times during the last century, from 18 to 36 feet in height; still it reminds us of a human bone found by us some years since, while exploring some graves of the Pequid chiefs, which must have belonged to a man eight feet high!

SUICIDE.—A lad of 18, named John Shields, who had been paying attentions, which it appears were not acceptable, to a girl living in Newark, N. J., shot himself before the door of her father's house, on Saturday night. He stood before the door, deliberately bared his bosom, and shot himself through the heart, expiring instantly. In one of his pockets was found a paper with these words written—"*Charge my death to Mary* ——." He was a native of Oemagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, where his father holds a government office, and has had a good education."

☞By rubbing red hot iron with the horn of a sheep, it will be coated with a durable and shining black, varnish. Mechanics will try this.

Maryland Election.

Col. W. F. Giles. Democrat, is elected in the 4th Congressional District by 842 majority over Mr. John P. Kennedy, Whig.

Mr. Polk's majority in the District was 473.

Thomas Watkins Ligon, Democrat, is elected in the 3d Congressional District, composed of the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th wards of the city of Baltimore, and county. Ligon's majority in the five wards of the city is 764.

John Kettlewell, Esq., a gallant and persevering Democrat, has been elected Sheriff of Baltimore city by a maj. of 1,281 over James Law, Esq., the late popular Whig Mayor.

The whole Democratic ticket for Legislature, &c., has been elected in Baltimore city and county.

Carroll County.— Ligon (Dem.) 1,511: Wethered, (Whig) 1,374.

Howard District.— Ligon's majority is 13, and the whole Legislative ticket is elected.

In Frederick county, the whole Democratic ticket is elected by some 200 majority.

Cecil County — For Congress— Constable (Dem.) 1,598; Wright (Whig) 1,530. Cecil has elected the full Democratic Degislative ticket.

Wright's majority in Kent county is only 69.

We are indebted for most of the above returns to the Republican and Argus.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Three Whigs and one Democrat have been elected to the Legislature.

For Congress—Chapman (Whig) 935, Key, (Dem.) 858.—*Washington Union.*

A slip from Columbus, O., says, "Four Congressional Districts heard from—all Democratic."

Prof. Bronson's Lectures.

We are glad to learn that this gentleman has finally succeeded in obtaining two classes, for the afternoon and evening; and we cannot too strongly urge those who have any desire for mental improvement to add their names to the list. Information of varied and most interesting and important kinds, is imparted by Prof. B. in a manner equally pleasing and effective; and we have no hesitation in saying that most people will learn more, on the subjects treated of, in one of his courses, than they could do by six months reading. Go and see.

Business of the M. and I. Rail Road

During the week ending October 4, 1845.

OUTWARD.	INWARD.
161 Passengers.	163 Passengers.
80,500 lbs Merchandise.	4,365 bush Wheat.
285 bls Salt.	137 " Corn.
17 " Whiskey.	53 " Flaxseed.
2 " Oil.	255 " Bran.
2 " Molasses.	634 bls Flour.
2 " Cement.	190 empty barrels.
8 half bls Beer.	15,000 Staves.
2 kegs Powder.	19,875 ft Lumber.
7 Plows.	20 cords Wood.
	5,300 lbs other freight.

The river has risen slightly and a further rise may be expected, as there was four feet at Pittsburgh on the 12th. Below you have a list of the prices of the leading articles of produce and groceries in the market:

Wheat 50 cents per bush.	Sugar 7 a 7½ per lb.
Corn 25 a 28 " "	Coffee 7¾ a 8¼ do.
Flour $3 00 per bbl.	Molasses 36 per gall.
Feathers 26 cts. per lb.	Iron 3¼ cts. per lb.
Ginseng 28 cts. per lb.	Nails ass'd 4¼ do.
Flaxseed 90 cts per lb.	Castings 3¼ do.
Beans $1 00 per bush.	White lead $1 55 a $1 75 per keg.
Timothy seed $3 50 do.	Salt 25 a 26 cts per bush.

Contracts have been made for Pork at $3 75 here; at Cincinnati some have contracted for heavy lots at $4 00. W. N. J.

Outrage---Information Wanted.

About the 21st September, Joseph Tice, who was with his wife, travelling West, intending to go to Rock River, Illinois, turned his wife adrift, sick and without money, to the mercy of the world, near Danville, Indiana, and went on, in company with a *girl* who he had taken from Indianapolis. His wife desires to make his baseness known to the world; and she also destres that any person who may know of his whereabouts, now or hereafter, will send her information at Dayton, Ohio, so that she may take legal measures against him. He had a long bedded blue wagon, with two bay horses. He is a low chunky man, light complexion, blue eyes, and about 41 years old. The female's name is Eliza Jane Mans or Mants, formerly from near Columbus, Ind. She is tall and slim, and about 26 years old.

☞Western papers please copy.

The Prairie Car.

Many of our citizens went, on Saturday last, out on the Waverly road, to witness an experiment on this new car, invented by Gen. SEMPLE, of this State. Some of them, who came out, were disappointed, in consequence of the breaking of one of the iron cogs, of the old locomotive, by which the car is temporarily propelled.

We examined the car very attentively; so have the most of our citizens; and the general opinion is, that the experiment is successful. It is so constructed, as to run, without rails, over a common road, tolerably level; and it is contemplated to run between this city and Alton, over a route well known to our old hunters, heading Lick, Sugar, and Macoupin creeks, the route being about 25 miles longer than the usual route. But of course, if the experiment succeeds, it will be very easy to build a few bridges and thus shorten the route. Distance, however, is not so much an object now. The great desideratum is the running of the car in the manner contemplated by its inventor, which we do most confidently believe will be successful. It cannot be expected, at first, that every thing will be perfect. Experience is a great teacher. It was so to Fulton, who for many years failed in giving speed to his steamboats. Further experiments on the "prairie car," we have no doubt, will result in giving to it speed, power and safety.—*Ill. State Register.*

BRICKS.—As there are nearly thirty hundred millions of bricks made in the United States annually, and fifty thousand men are employed in making them, the brick-making machine lately invented by Alfred Hall, of Coxsackie, N. Y., and which we have examined, is deservedly recommended to the manufacturers of bricks. One person can mould with it from 12 to 14,000 per day, which are far superior to those made by hand. In the neighborhood of our Atlantic cities we should think it indispensable. The reason why good *red* bricks are not made on the Hudson, as well as near Philadelphia, is because the clay contains magnesia and lime, while that of Philadelphia contains oxide of iron, with little or none of these. But the magnesia and lime may be extracted, and the oxide of iron used; still, without one of these machines, brick-makers cannot compete with those who have them. The stock of which bricks are made is composed of a clay, loam, sand, marl, silicious earth, &c., and often with clay barely sufficient to cement the other substances, or not more than 30 per cent. The metalic oxides gives various colors, as desired; copper gives a cream color. Pure clay is white, without tast or grit, and may be made artificially. When the clay will not make brick to stand fire, two thirds or more of saw dust, cut straw or horse manure added to it, will make it durable. These bricks are best to keep out cold in winter and heat in summer, being bad conductors of heat; they receive nails like wood.—*N. Y. News.*

☞The following is from Niles' National Register—and a whig at that:

EXCHANGES, *both foreign and domestic, never have been for a longer period quiet and steady. No changes to notice.* This is one of the unerring *evidences of a healthy condition of trade.* LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE."

So say we; let us have no National Bank, which Mr. Clay, and other leaders of whiggery have declared, over and over again, could *alone* regulate the exchanges. And we have "a healthy condition of trade," too, without the Great Regulator, or any other Great Fiscality; and, what gratifies us not a little, we have a perfect, complete and triumphant verification of democratic predictions.—*Memphis Appeal, Sept. 16.*

THE MONTREAL CATHEDRAL. — This immense structure contains 1,363 pews, and is capable of holding 15,000 persons. It will cost when finished about $600,000, and yet some parts of the interior give little evidence of great expense or superior design Some of the pictures, however, are truly magnificent.

Died,

In this city, on Friday, October 3, JAMES T. THORNE, son of *E. B. and M. S. Thorne*, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 7 days.

Ohio Statesman please copy.

ALVORD & WOODWARD

HAVE removed their Store from the Palmer House to the new building lately erected by Mr. Norris, and are now receiving the largest stock of

New and Fashionable Goods

ever brought to this market, consisting in part of the following:

Ladies' Dress Goods.

300 pieces new style prints;
Black and colored, plain and figured Alpacas;
Lyonese figured Coburgs;
Afghan Satins;
Rep. Cashmeres—beautiful;
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Muslin and Crape Delaines;
Changeable Cashmeres—very rich;
Indiana Cashmeres;
French and English Ginghams, &c. &c.

White Goods.

Jaconett and Cambric Muslin;
Nainsook and Swiss do;
Plaid and Lace striped do;
Bishop Lawn and Book do;
Satin striped Jaconett do;
Mull Muslin;
Victoria Lawn and Plaid Swiss, &c. &c.

Gloves and Hosiery.

Ladies' black, white, and Brown Cotton Hose;
" Ingrain, cashmere, lambs's wool, alpacha, and Silk Hose;
Misses and children's cotton, fancy and mixed wool hose;
" " Cashmere and Thibet Gloves and Mitts;
Ladies' Gloves and Mitts, every description—comprising an excellent assortment.

Shawls.

Super printed and black Cashmere Shawls;
Black embroidered do;
French Brocade do;
Striped embroidered do;
Super net and honey comb do;
Worsted wool do;
And common of all kinds—prices from 12½ cts to $12 00.

Also, a large stock Woollen Goods—such as Broadcloths of all colors, Beaver cloths, Pilot cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans—great variety of Vestings—Flannels, all colors and qualities—Gentlemen's net Shirts and Drawers, &c. Also,

Domestic Goods of all Kinds,

And a general assortment of Trimmings for Ladies and Gentlemen. In short, a general assortment adapted for city and country trade. We respectfully invite our old customers and the public generally to examine our stock; choosing rather to show the Goods than to make great promises, which have become cheaper than the cheapest goods. Please call on ALVORD & WOODWARD, *No. 4, Norris's New Building.* 34

CITY SHOE STORE.

I HAVE now on hand and offer for sale at the *City Shoe Store*, the largest, best, and most fashionable assortment of Boots and Shoe ever before brought to the city. The stock I now offer is entirely new, having been bought late in the season expressly for this market, and as they were purchased before the last advance in prices, I am enabled to sell them very cheap. The assortment is very large, embracing every variety; from a slipper whose minute proportions would scarce cover the tiny foot of an infant fairy, to a *Mammoth Boot* that would crush the soul out of an adult Alligator. In a word, do you wish to purchase a neat, durable and cheap shoe? call and examine my assortment, and I will sell you a bargain.

Country Produce, such as Clover seed, Timothy seed, Tow Linen, Beeswax, Tallow and Feathers, taken in payment for Boots and Shoes at *Cash Prices*, and I will pay the highest market price in cash for Flaxseed. 37 J. H. OGLESBY.

TO THE LADIES.

I WOULD invite the attention of the Ladies to an examination of my Fall and Winter Shoes, as the season is approaching when it is important to have a good article of the kind. The assortment now offered for their inspection is new and large, embracing every variety, and is much superior in style and make to any in the city.

The following comprises part of my assortment:

Ladies superior undrest Morocco Boots;
do do do do Buskins;
do do sewed calf Boots;
do do do Buskins;
do do do Strap Shoes;
do do Kid welt Shoes and Buskins;
do fine Black and Colored Gaiters;
do " " " half do;

For sale at a very low price at the City Shoe Store.
37 J. H. OGLESBY.

Gentlemen's Water Proof Boots.

I HAVE just received a large assortment of Gentlemen's Boots fresh from the manufacturers, which I will sell for less money than the same kind can be had at any other establishment in the city.

Gentlemen's Prime Calf Water Proof Boots.
Gentlemen's Prime Calf Welt Boots.
Gentlemen's Prime Calf Napoleon Boots.
Gentlemen's Prime Goat Morocco Boots.
Gentlemen's Prime Kip Water Proof Boots.

For sale at the City Shoe Store. 37 J. H. OGLESBY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas Cheeseman, late of Marion county, State of Indiana, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those owing the estate will please settle the same without delay. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

Oct. 13, 1845. 37 3w is JESSE PRICE, *Administrator.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at public sale, at the residence of the late Thomas Cheeseman, deceased, in Wayne township, on Saturday, November 1st, a two horse wagon, one carriage, horses, cattle sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household furniture, corn in the field, oats in barn, carpenter's tools, &c. &c. On all sums over three dollars, twelve months credit will be given with approved security. JESSE PRICE, *Administrator.*

Oct. 13, 1845. 37-3w is

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Indiana, I have levied upon and will expose to public sale, for cash in hand, at the Court House door in the