From the South Bend Register.

The Slave Case.

SOUTH BEND, October 10, 1849.

About midnight, on the 27th of September, a party of eight or ten Kentuckians broke into the house of a Mr. Powell, in Cass County, Michigan, while he was absent. They drew their pistols and bowie knives, and dragging his wife and three children from their beds, they bound them with cords, hurried them off to their covered wagons, and started post haste for Kentucky. The alarm was soon given, and pursuit soon commenced. They were overtaken near this place, by a neighbor of the Powells in pursuit, and a writ of Habeas Corpus immediately obtained. The Sheriff pursued the Kentuckians, and overtook them about a mile from town—the writ was served and they came back to town for a trial. The name of the leader being unknown when the first writ was issued, a new writ was obtained directed to him, returnable before the Hon. Elisha Egbert, Probate Judge, who is authorized by special Statute, to try such writs. Norris, the leader of the party, in return to the writ stated that the persons in his custody were his slaves, that they had absconded from his service in Kentucky, that he had arrested them in Cass County, Michigan, and was on his journey, returning with them to Kentucky. He did not pretend that he had obtained a certificate for their removal out of the State of Michigan, under the act of Congress. Messrs. Liston and Stanfield appeared for Norris, and Deavitt and Crocker for the Powells. The Powells excepted to the sufficiency of the return—on the ground that they had not obtained a certificate under the act of Congress, without which they could not legally hold them in custody in this State. After a full and fair hearing of the cause, the Judge decided that they were not legally held in custody, and ordered them to be discharged.

No sooner was the decision pronounced than the Kentuckians gathered around them with their pistols and bowie-knives drawn, and held them by force. The Court House was crowded, and the people became of course very much excited at such proceedings in a Court of Justice. For some time it seemed as though a bloody fight was inevitable, but at last, at the request of Norris, the Sheriff took the Powells and locked them up in jail. It was now discovered, that while the suit was pending on the Habeas Corpus, Norris had obtained a writ of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, under our *State Law* relative to fugitives from labor, and claimed the right to hold them under that. As they still remained in the custody of the Sheriff, where Norris had placed them, a new writ of Habeas Corpus was obtained directed to the Sheriff, as also one directed to Norris—returnable before the same Judge on Monday morning, October 1st. Norris was duly informed of the time and place of trial, but refused to appear though in town. It was satisfactorily shown to the Court that the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, had decided that all State law, relative to fugitives from labor are unconstitutional and void, and it followed of course that the writ issued by the Clerk was null and void—and could authorise no person to hold them in custody; they were accordingly discharged, and quietly departed with their friends and neighbors.

These proceedings have created quite an excitement in our town and vicinity, as does every case of this kind in the Free States. It was gratifying to see the strong feeling of sympathy for the oppressed evinced by our citizens, controlled however, by a desire to see the law take its course. It is said that Norris threatens to sue some of our citizens for damages under the act of Congress, but it is clear that no action of this kind will lie, as the pretended fugitives were regularly discharged after a fair trial by a competent Court. Besides, there is abundance of testimony to show that they are not Norris's slaves, and that he has no just claim to them. In various conversations with our citizens, Norris stated facts enough to substantiate this. Before the trial of the last writ it was proposed that Norris might introduce on the trial any evidence he might have to show that they were his slaves, but he concluded not to avail himself of this offer, knowing, we presume, that he could not sustain his claim by legal evidence.

Two civil suits for false imprisonment were commenced by the Powells against the Kentuckians, in our Circuit Court, and they gave bail in $1,000 in each case. The whole question will probably be tried in these suits. The result is that the Powells are free, and the Kentuckians have returned home a little wiser than they came. BRYANT.

MURDER.—On Thursday night last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Charles Murphy was found lying on the canal bridge near Smith's ashery. He had been knocked down by a severe blow behind the ear, and was nearly insensible. He died next morning about 10 o'clock. A coroner's inquest was held on the body and a verdict of wilful murder returned against James Doddrige or Doddrow, alias Sleepy Jem, who is now in custody on the charge.

It appeared in evidence that Murphey had been teasing or quarreling with an abandoned female named Elizabeth Gordon; she went off to fetch Jem to whip him, observing that he had an old grudge against Murphey; she soon after returned with Jem; Murhphey was standing on the bridge, and Jem went into a neighboring grocery, and it is supposed got a weight; he then went on the bridge, and the female walked on; she heard a noise as of a person falling on the bridge. Jem soon afterwards rejoined her, and observed that he expected he had killed Murphey, and would have to leave the state. It was further proved that the deceased and Jem had had a quarrel some weeks ago, and Jem had frequently threatened to take his life.

The deceased had a severe wound, as by a heavy blow with some blunt instrument, behind the ear, which caused concussion or congestion of the brain; he remained in a state of stupor most of the time until his death. In reply to the question who struck him, he said "Jem did it."

The Allen Circuit Court is now in session. The Grand Jury has been re-assembled, and will investigate the charge to-day and if they return a bill against the prisoner he will be tried next week.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel, Oct. 20.*

A RELIC OF THE WORLD BEFORE THE FLOOD.—A correspondent informs us that being at Parkeville, N. J., the other day, he saw a man, who informed him that some time ago he was digging marl in that vicinity, when he came to the *hull of a vessel*, twelve feet below the surface of the marl, and eighteen feet below the surface of the ground, the timbers of which were fastened together with trenals, (wooden pins,) no spikes or metal of any kind about it! *The ship must have been older than Noah's Ark!* and built by men who had no knowledge of the use of iron or copper; therefore, as the use of metals were known at the time of Noah, we presume this vessel was built anterior to the deluge. One thing is certain, it must have been constructed before that part of the continent was covered by the debris from the mountains, which elevated the surface above the level of the ocean, and now forms the habitable portion of West Jersey.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—A company of twelve persons were to have left Rising Sun last evening on the steamer Childe Harold, for New Orleans; and from thence, *via* Chagres, Panama, &c., to California. They all go with a view of digging for the precious metal, and some of them are from among the very best citizens of that county. Another company is organizing at the same place, with the intention of starting about the 1st of November; and another company from the immediate vicinity will follow about the 1st of January next.—*Madison Courier.*

SUGAR.—It is estimated that the exports of sugar from Cuba, for 1850, if nothing occurs to injure the crop between this and the early part of December, will be equal to 1,500,000 boxes, worth, at present rates, (molasses included) about $33,000,000. The largest crop ever exported hitherto, was in 1847, amounting to near 1,300,000 boxes; since which date, the cultivation has been increased, and the present season has been uncommonly good.—*N. O. Bulletin, 4th.*

CANNELTON, Ind., is bound to be a heavy manufacturing town. A large number of mechanics and manufacturers will leave New England this winter to settle at this place. It is also reported that the old and wealthy hardware house of Sheffield, England, has opened a negotiation for the establishment of a branch of their concern at Cannelton. This place, it will be remembered, has vast quantities of bituminous coal. —*Cin. Enq.*

From the annual report of the treasurer of the North Indiana Conference Missionary Society, we learn that the amount collected in Northern Indiana for Missions, during the last year, was $2,432.48.

Crossing the Alps in a Balloon from Marseilles to Turin.

M. Arban, a French aeronaut, ascended in his balloon from the Chateau des Fleurs (the Vauxhall of Marseilles) at half past six in the evening of the 23 inst., and alighted at the village of the Pion Forte, near Turin, the following morning, at half past two, having accomplished the distance, about 460 miles, in eight hours. The particulars of this voyage are related by M. Arban himself, in one of the Marseilles papers, as follows:—"I ascended from the Chateau des Fleurs on Sunday evening, the 23 inst., at half past six. At eight I was over the wood of Esteret, where I ascertained that I was at a height of 4000 meters. The temperature of the air was cold, but dry; my centigrade thermometer marked four degrees below zero. The wind was southwest, and sent me over nice. For nearly two hours I was surrounded by very dense clouds; my cloak no longer sufficed to keep me warm; I suffered much from cold feet. I, nevertheless, determined to proceed and to traverse the Alps, from which I knew I was not far distant. My provision of ballast was enough to raise me above the highest peaks. The cold gradually increased, the wind became steady, and the moon lighted me like the sun (*comme le soleil en plein jour.*) I was at the foot of the Alps; the snows, cascades, rivers, all were sparkling; the ravines and rocks produced masses of darkness, which served as shadows to the gigantic picture. The wind now interrupted the regularity of my course. I was occasionally obliged to ascend, in order to pass over the peaks. I reached the summit of the Alps at eleven o'clock, and as the horrizon became clear, and my course regular, I began to think of supping. I was now at an elevation of 4600 metres. It was indispensably necessary for me to pursue my journey, and reach Piedmont. Chaos only was under me, and to alight in these regions was impossible. After supper, I threw my empty bottle into the snow beneath, where, possibly, some adventurous traveller will one day find it, and be led to conclue that another before him had explored the same desert regions. At half past one in the morning I was over Mount Misso, which I knew, having explored it in my first journey to Piedmont. There the Durance and the Po take their source. I reconnoitred the position, and discovered the magnificent plains of the mountain. Before this certainty, a singular optical delusion, occasioned by the shining of the moon upon the snow, was like to make me think myself over the open sea. But as the south west wind had not ceased to blow, I was convinced by this fact, as well as by others I had noticed, that I could not be over the sea. The stars confirmed the accuracy of my compass, and the appearance of Mount Blanc satisfied me that I must be approaching Turin. Mount Blanc to my left, on a level with the top of which I was, being far above the clouds, resembled an immense block of crystal sparkling with a thousand fires. At a quarter to three, Mount Viso, which was behind me, proved to me that I was in the neighborhood of Turin. I determined to alight, which I did without any difficulty, having ballast enough to go much further. I alighted near a large farmyard, where I was surrounded by several watch dogs, from whose caresses I was protected by my cloak. Their barking awakened the peasants, who were more surprised than frightened at seeing me. They admitted me to their house; informed me that it was half past two, and that I was in the village of Pion Forte, near Stubini, six kilometres from Turin. I passed the remainder of the night in the farmhouse, and in the morning the peasants accompanied me to the mayor, who delivered me a certificate, attesting my arrival, &c. After packing up my balloon and car, I set out for Turin, where I arrived at nine in the morning. I immediately sat down to write to the director of the Chateau des Fleurs, in order to relieve the anxiety of my wife, friends, and the Marseilles public who might be interested about me. I then repaired to M. Bois le Comte, the French ambassador, who gave me a passport. At eleven the same morning, I attended the church of la Madre di Dio, where a funeral service was performed in honor of Charles Albert's death. This ceremony was followed by a revie of the national guard. In the evening I went to the Theatre d'Angennes, where Sigier played Louis XI. I could hardly believe that the evening before I was at the Chateau des Fleurs, at Marseilles, 140 leagues off."

THE SECOND WASHINGTON.—Several journals have been disposed to censure the President for travelling about the country so much. The Evening Post very quaintly remarks, that 'it is as much the duty of a President as of any one else, to travel and improve himself, and no one can indulge in that way to more advantage than president Taylor.' That is a plain truth couched in very smooth language.—*Louisville Democrat.*

"I wouldn't marry an Eastern man if I had to live an old maid all my life," exclaimed a buxom country lass in our hearing yesterday.

"Why not?" demanded an astonished companion. "Because every paper you pick up contains an account of the *failure* of the *Eastern males.*—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE VALUE OF NEWSPAPERS.—Bayard Taylor, who is at San Francisco, says 1500 Tribunes were sold in that city at one dollar apiece, and at the mines five dollars is the price for late papers. At either of these rates the forty thousand daily circulation of the Ledger would yield a sum not to be sneezed at.

GEN. SHIELDS.—The Belvidere (Ill.) Republican says that Gen. Shields, in his speech at that place on Monday last, declared that, if elected to the United States Senate, he would obey the instructions of the Legislature on the Wilmot Proviso, both because they were instructions, and because they accorded with his own sentiments.

☞We observe by the Uniontown Genius of Liberty, that Mr. John S. Bosler, editor of the Fayette Whig, has been arrested upon a charge of robbing the Post Office at Uniontown, Pa.

DAGUERROTYPE VIEW OF SAN FRANCISCO.—A correspondent, writing from San Francisco, calls this modern Durado a homeless, houseless, city—straggling, ricketty town of pine board and ragged sailcloth. Of the interior cities, which exist most flourishingly on paper plans, he says a great deal of money and a great deal of fever and ague are to be got by going there.

The postmaster at Black Hawk, Miss., in a recent letter gives the particulars of the loss of five several remittances in letters, from that place to commercial houses in New Orleans, the whole amounting to $370.

DR. MORGAN'S HOUSE, in Crawfordsville, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday night last, together with most of his furniture.

DIED,

In this city, on Tuesday morning, the 16th inst., at the residence of her father, Douglass Maguire Esq., Mrs. MARY E. AYTELL, consort of Mr. CHARLES AYTELL, in the 19th year of her age. But a little more than one year ago she stood in bridal attire before the marriage altar; now, shrouded in the habiliments of death, she sleeps in the sepulchre. How great the change! of what blighted hopes does it tell! and what an impressive commentary does it furnish touching the uncertainty of earthly prospects and earthly bliss!

"The brightest things below the sky
Give but a flattering light.
We should suspect some danger nigh,
Where we possess delight."

Mrs. Aztell possessed many valuable mental and moral qualities, which will make her loss deeply felt in the circle of her acquaintances and relatives. Her intellect was vigorous and highty cultivated; her temper was kind and amiable; her deportment was gentle and retiring; and those who knew her best saw much in her character to admire, and but little to condemn or regret. Her last sickness was lingering, and at times very painful. She wasted away, for weeks and months, under that fatal but flattering disease, *consumption:* but in all her sufferings she felt the consolations, and was sustained by the precious hopes, of the religion of Jesus. Indeed, her entire experience, during the last few weeks of her life, may be appropriately denominated a *quiet resting upon Christ.* His Word cheered her as she went down into the dark valley, and his Spirit breathed into her departing soul an unutterable peacefulness which earth cannot give. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."—*Journal.*

FISH!

MACKEREL, Cod Fish and Herring, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. 101-y SMITH & HANNA.

MATCHES.

50 ROGGS of superior Matches just received and for sale low by
30 S. A. DUVAL.

BONNETS!

A LARGE stock of latest style, just received; also a beautiful stock of Bonnet Ribbon, cheaper than ever before offered, at
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MACAULAY'S History of England—Fine Library edition, two vols. in one, just receive and for sale at the low price of $1 50. 33 DAVIS & RAY.

FROM CHAMBERLAIN'S FORTHCOMING "INDIANA GAZETTEER."

CANNELTON MILL. CANNELTON.

Perry county, organized in 1814, was named in honor of the gallant Commodore Oliver H. Perry. It contains about 400 square miles, and is bounded on the north by Dubois and Crawford, east by Crawford and the Ohio river, south by the Ohio, and west by Spencer and Dubois. The civil townships are Troy, Deer Creek, Anderson, Clark, Tobin, Union, Oil and Leopold. The population in 1830 was 3.378, in 1840 4.655, and at this time about 8,000. With the exception of about 20,000 acres of bottom land, along the Ohio and Anderson, and some tracts of wet beech lands at the heads of the streams, the balance of the county is very hilly. On the bottoms, and a portion of the hill sides and tops, the soil is rich, but much the largest part of the county is what is usually denominated *poor land*, though there is but a small part of it which may not, with careful farming, be made productive. The timber is generally of an excellent quality, and the best of oak and poplar are found on the hills; and in the bottoms, sugar, beech, ash and walnut. The surplus articles exported are corn, hay, pork, and various kinds of marketing, supplied mostly by the river bottoms, for as yet very little surplus is brought from the interior. The trade in wood and coal for the steamboats on the Ohio is becoming large, and employs a great many hands.

There are in the county seventeen grist and saw mills, twenty-five stores, ten groceries, fifteen warehouses, five lawyers, fourteen physicians, twenty preachers, and two hundred and fifty mechanics. There are eleven churches, of which five are Baptist, two Methodist, three Catholic and one Unitarian. The taxable land in the county amounts to 75,665 acres, while the remaining 179,000 acres has either been too recently purchased to be taxed, or has been selected for canal lands, or still belongs to the United States, which is the case with the most of it.

In the first settlement of Perry, the business of hunting engaged the attention of many of the people, to procure even their necessary food, and on occasions the women were not less fearless and efficient than the other sex. Among the incidents that occurred in the early history of the county is the following: John Archibald and his wife, having succeeded in treeing a bear, cut down the tree, which unfortunately fell on the husband, broke his leg, and held him fast to the ground. In the hurry of the moment the wife never noticed the accident, but she and the dogs pursued the bear for a mile or two, when he was brought to bay, and she came up and killed him. For the first time she then missed her husband, and hastily returning relieved him from his unpleasant situation. Mr. A. is still alive, though he never obtained the perfect use of his limbs again.

The abundant and easily accessible veins of coal in Perry county, which, with other facilities, are described under the head "Cannelton," early attracted the attention of capitalists to the expediency of establishing manufactories there on a large scale, and the Indiana Pottery, for making queensware, was built up near Troy, some twelve years ago, at a heavy expense. Workmen were brought from England, who became unmanageable here, and faithless or incompetent agents rendered the efforts a failure in a great measure; but the company was not yet discouraged, and they still expect to prosecute the business with success.

The American Cannel Coal Company, with a capital of $500,000, was incorporated in 1836. This company proceeded to purchase 7,000 acres of land, of which 5,000 are coal lands. They commenced the working of coal, and last year employed eighty miners, and sold at the bank over 400,000 bushels of coal. They laid out the town, the site of which is a bend on the Ohio, and embraces over 1,100 acres between the river and the coal hills. Lots of from two to four acres, above the highest floods, have been laid out for cotton and other mills, from which railroads will be made to the coal, and also to the landing, which is a very fine one. In providing for the growth of the town and the encouragement of manufactures, the rent for coal of only one cent per bushel for twenty-five years will be charged, while the cost for digging is only twenty-five cents per bushel. The inducements for building up a large manufacturing town are power, ample, cheap and certain; cheap food, facilities for transportation; nearness to the market to be supplied and the materials to be manufactured; healthy station, with the best and cheapest building material. The legislature of Indiana have also granted twelve charters of the most liberal character, for manufacturing establishments, and two of these, the Cannelton Cotton Mill, and the Indiana Cotton Mill, have been organized and will soon be in operation. The former will contain 10,500 spindles, and corresponding machinery for making sheetings, and will employ 375 operatives. The factory will be of stone, 272 feet long, 65 feet wide, and four stories high. This building, with the warehouse, superintendent's house, and twenty-five boarding houses for operatives, all now in progress, will occupy a lot of twelve acres on the bank of the Ohio, where the navigation is rarely interrupted, and within one-third of a mile of an inexhaustible and rich coal bed.

The Indiana Cotton Mill is to contain, at present, 2,000 spindles, and will make coarse tickings and cotton flannel. Gen. C. T. James, of Providence, Rhode Island, is the contractor for the works, and A. McGregor, of Newport, R. I., the engineer. The machinery will be of the most perfect kind, from the establishment of W. Mason & Co., Taunton, Mass.

This enterprise is intended to be but the beginning of a movement which may result in giving the control of the price of cotton to the country where it is produced. It may, too, operate as a check to over production, by giving cotton planters other means of investment besides lands and slaves, and it may result in changing the character of the present cotton manufacturing districts of the world, for the coal districts in the vicinity; and the fertile and healthy regions around present opportunities for the increase of manufactures to an unlimited extent. The wealth of Indiana must eventually be concentrated in this part of the State, which was so long overlooked by emigrants. The present improvements of Cannelton owe their origin to Gen. Seth Hunt, of N. H., a man of singular intelligence and energy, who, in connection with Messrs. Hobart, Williams end Russell, then wealthy capitalists of Boston, formed the American Cannel Coal Company, purchased the lands, and procured several entries to be opened to the coal strata. If the respective companies do not calculate on too large profits, and relying on these, neglect the system, attention and economy which manufacturing establishments everywhere require, they will scarcely fail of success. It is this neglect which has occasioned so many failures in the efforts to build up manufactories in the West.

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S W Norris, Esq	Ovid Butler, Esq
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42-y Journal copy

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of execution to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Marion Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale on the 16th day of November, 1849, at the Court House door, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

The south half of the west half of section 17, township 13, range 3 east, containing forty acres more or less.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of James W. Johnson, at the suit of the State of Indiana.

42 3w C. C. CAMPBELL, Sheriff M. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditexponas to me directed from the clerk's office of the Marion Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale on the 16th day of November, 1849, at the Court House door, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots No. 7, 8, and 9, in square No. 30, in the city of Indianapolis.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of John Douglass, at the suit of R. L. Walpole, for the use of Thomas D. Gregg.

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To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 10, 1849.

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One prize of $42,439, 1 do 5,000, 124 do 400, &c.; tickets $12—shares in proportion.

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$18,000! $10,000!

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MAGNIFICENT SCHEME:

One splendid scheme of $35000, 1 do 18,000, 1 do 10,000, 1 prize of 8,000, 1 do 5,000, 1 do 4,000, 1 do 2,235, 20 do 1,200, 20 do 600, 40 do 400, &c. tickets $10—shares in proportion.

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10,000 BUSHELS Corn;
10,000 bushels Oats;
5,000 do Barley;
5,000 do Flaxseed;
1,000 do Dried Peaches;
1,000 do Dried Apples;
500 do Green Apples;
500 do Irish Potatoes;

And almost every thing else in the produce line, for which the highest market prices will be given.

40-y J. M. BRAMWELL & CO.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

J. M. BRAMWELL & Co. have just received a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods which they are selling at unusually low prices for cash or approved country produce.

Oct. 17. 40 y

FAMILY FLOUR.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand, at their Grocery Store, "Matlock's Flour," a choice brand for family use.

38 6w NOEL & Co.

KANAWHA Salt—best brands, for sale by
94-3w THOMAS BUIST.

THE LADIES' STORE.

NEW FANCY AND TRIMMING STORE, In the East Room of Griffith's Block,

One door West of the Golden Ball.

THIS is a new establishment, just opened, and intended to furnish the ladies of Indianapolis and the surrounding country, with every article in their line of wants; and to furnish many articles for children not usually kept in our dry goods stores. The ladies will be waited on by one of their own sex—one who has had experience in the business—and who will accordingly sell goods from selections made especially for this market, at the very lowest rates. Call and examine specimens of the following articles of

Ladies' Wear:

Fine Bonnet Ribbons,	Fine Swiss do,
Artificial Flowers,	Ladies' spun Silk Hose,
Cap Ribbons,	Ladies' Cashmere do,
Narrow Velvet do,	Working Canvass,
Satin do,	Patterns for Braiding,
Dress Cap, new style,	Cord Cases,
Lace Capes and Collars,	Steel bags and purses,
Needle-worked Cuffs,	Steel tassels and rings,
Bonnet Tabs,	Lilly White,
Trimming Laces,	Black Love Veils,
Black and White Lace Veils,	Mourning Flowers,
Standing collars, needle worked	Black Silk Net,
Colored Lace,	White and Blue Florence,
Thread Lace and Edgings,	Cherry Colored do,
Silk Ruches,	Gimp and Co ds,
Cap Nets,	Dress buttons,
Swiss inserting and Edgings,	Fine Jaconets, plain,
Cotton Illusions,	Do do barred and striped,
Silk Illusions, white, blue and cherry,	Fine Irish Linens,
Moss Rose Buds,	Knitting Cottons,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,	Silver and shell Tuck Combs,
Black and colored Velvets,	Combs of all sorts, Buffalo, &c.
French kid Gloves,	Ear and Finger Rings,
Cashmere do,	French Perfumery,
Curtain Muslins,	Hair Oil,
	Floss Silk, &c. &c.

And among other articles for the ladies may be found the following:

For Children,

Embroidered Velvet Caps,	Ribbon Collars and Cuffs,
Silk Embroidery Braid,	Silver Thimble,
Linen Braid,	White and Pink Tarletons,
Zephyr Worsted,	Blue and Cherry do,
Worsted Patterns,	Gold and Silver Tassels and Stars,
Round Combs for Children,	Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Infants' Fine Combs,	Children's Gloves,
Gold and Silver Fringe, Laces and Bullion,	And a variety of articles suited to children's wants.
Silver Buckles,	
Infants' French Waists,	

☞Remember the building—*Eastern corner of Griffith's Block, nearly opposite the Palmer House.*

Indianapolis, October 3, 1849. 38 tf

INSURANCE.

Protection Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

INCORPORATED IN 1825.

Annual Premiums, Capital Stock, and Surplus Fund

$1,000,000.

THIS old and responsible Company continues to issue policies on the most favorable terms on dwelling houses, household furniture, stores, stocks of goods, warehouses, and contents, mills and manufactories, &c. &c., against

Loss or Damage by Fire;

Also, on goods, wares and merchandize, against the hazards of

Inland Transportation,

and upon the

Cargoes of Sea Vessels.

Simon Yandes, Esq., having resigned the agency for this old and responsible office, and the subscriber having been duly appointed his successor to the agency, is now prepared to issue policies in both the Fire and Marine Department on the most favorable terms.

The Protection Insurance Company having, in the last 25 years, paid *many millions of dollars* at their several agencies throughout the United States and the British Provinces, have established a just reputation for solvency and fair dealing, which challenges comparison with any other Insurance company on the continent of America. The annexed extract from an article on the subject of Insurance Companies, taken from the "New York Day Book," exhibits briefly the standing and policy of the Company.

"The 'Moneyed men' of the ancient and always prosperous city of Hartford, have for half a century been famous throughout the Union for the care, discretion, rigid honesty, and unvarying success, with which they have formed and managed corporations of this description. *No Hartford Bank or Insurance Company has ever failed!* These Companies have for more than a whole generation scattered their risks in nearly every State of the Union, and have never failed to pay the innumerable losses which they have insured against."

All losses arising upon policies issued by the undersigned, will be promptly adjusted and paid at the General Agency Office, located at Cincinnati, O. A large portion of the funds of the Company, (including all premiums received at the Western agencies,) is deposited with the General Agent of the Company at Cincinnati, for the payment of Western and Southern losses.

Apply to WILLIS W. WRIGHT, Agent for the city of Indianapolis, and for Marion county. 37 3mos w&sw

HORNS' LAST!

JUST received by Green & Co's. Express in ten days from New York, the following

Fancy Goods

Changeable and striped Satin and Silks, black, do., embroidered and satin striped Cashmeres, Gala Plaids, embroidered Ginghams, De Laines, Tarleton Plaids, colored and white dotted Swiss Polka, do., trimmed white kid Gloves—new style, Beltings, all colors, Neck Ribbons, Zephyr Worsted Scarfs, Shawls of every description and quality; also one dozen

Splendid Fall Style Satin Bonnets,

manufactured by Mrs. Boudinot, Park Place, New York city, from the last Paris fashion.

October 6. 37 H J & B C HORN.

Indianapolis Collegiate Institute.

THE Female Department will commence under the care of Rev. Charles L. Mills and Lady, of New Jersey, on next Wednesday, the 17th instant, in the building formerly occupied by Miss Axtell's Institute

Parents desiring a careful training of their daughters, with thorough education, may fully rely on the fidelity and qualifications of Mr. and Mrs. Mills, who are also expected to be assisted by Miss Candee, of New York.

All the usual branches, both primary and advanced, will be taught, on usual terms.

The Male Department will be commenced by Professor Nichols, late of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, a very successful teacher of advanced scholars, with an experienced assistant for young boys, on the first Monday of November next, at the old Presbyterian Church.

Indianapolis, Oct. 11, 1849. 38 3w

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 3d day of November, 1849, at the Court House door in the town of Indianapolis, county of Marion and State of Indiana, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The west half of the south west quarter of section six, (6) township fifteen (15) range four (4) east, containing seventy-four and one half (74½) acres.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest, and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Alexander Davidson and George H. Dunn, at the suit of Alfred Harrison, Catharine Davidson, and Winston Noble, and also at the suit of James Wood.

37 ts CHARLES C. CAMPBELL, Sheriff M. C.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

THE Subscribers have recently opened a Tin and Copper Shop on Washington street, two doors west of Thomas Buist's Hardware Store, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where we intend to keep on hand all kinds of Tin and Copper ware at wholesale and retail; and as we are both practical mechanics, and do not depend on apprentices to do our work, we flatter ourselves that our work will be done better and cheaper than that of any other establishment in the city.

Job Work of all kinds done promptly and in good order. Call and see.

October 9, 1849. 37 6mos PIERSON & COTTRELL.

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, five miles northeast of Martinsville, on the Indianapolis road, in Morgan county, one large gray horse, rather mouse colored gray, his right hind foot white, and left fore foot white, six years old, about sixteen hands high, shod before; his mane lays on the left side of his neck, except about eight or ten inches behind his ears, which lays on the right side; he is a very lengthy horse and very fat; he is dapple on the rump and thighs; he is a very rough trotting horse; no other gait. The above reward will be given for the horse or thief. WM. WILLIAMS.

October 2, 1849. 35

THE LATEST.

WE have lately received and are selling at prices that suit our numerous customers—

300 pieces Calicoes of all descriptions;	
50	do Ginghams;
25