NEWS OF THE DAY.

EXPORTS OF WISCONSIN.—The exports of wheat from the three principal ports of Wisconsin for 1849, were 2,678,045 bushels, and of flour 183,557 barrels.

☞ At a fair, held recently in Albany, N. Y., by the Sisters of Mercy, four thousand dollars were realized, to be devoted to the erection of an orphan asylum in that city.

☞ Five hundred and twenty barrels of flour were recently manufactured in twenty hours, on four run of stone, in a new mill at Muscatine, (late Bloomington,) Iowa.

WHO WANTS TO FIGHT?—There were sixty battles fought during the revolutionary war, thirty-eight during the last war with Great Britain, and thirty-two in all during the late war with Mexico.

Two free negroes were convicted yesterday for remaining in the State, contrary to law. One of them, a mulatto girl, was sold for one year, for $150. Her name is Helen McGregor.—*Lou. Jour. Jan. 12th.*

"WHIG LAW AND ORDER."—It appears that the Governor of Pennsylvania, has not pardoned out of prison the newly elected whig Mayor of Pittsburgh, as we discover he was taken out of jail, sworn into office, made several appointments, and was then taken back to his quarters. Great whig doings these!

☞ A meeting of the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, with England, was held at Frankfort, Ky., on the 19th ult., to take into consideration the memoralizing of Congress, to allow them compensation in lands, for their services, as well as suffering and hardship endured.

THE MESSAGE.—The Boston Chronotype, a neutral paper, thus graphically disposes of the Message. It says:—

"President Taylor's Message, on the great points of interest in American politics, is only a new edition of the deaf and dumb tactics with which he fought his way to the White House."

The safety of *our* liberty depends on the creation of land *owners*, and not of land *lords;* in securing to the tiller of the ground, *allodial* and not *feudal* tenure, ownership in himself, and not in a master. And how shall this benefit be secured, this curse avoided? By sales of the public lands in small tracts, to actual settlers only.—*Pa. Ledger.*

PERTURBATIONS OF THE SUN.—The reading world has heard a great deal about the "perturbations of Uranus," since the discovery of the planet Neptune. It is now stated that the French astronomer Leverrier has announced to the Academy of Sciences, that the sun experiences a very considerable perturbation, not hitherto calculated.

RAILROADS PREDICTED.—Somebody has made a speech recently on the occasion of the opening of a new railroad, in which he quoted the following prophecy from the Prophet Nahum, chap. ii. v. 4: "The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall justle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like lightning."

SAFETY LOCK.—A new safty lock, so contrived that when the key is turned on the inside of the room, an impenetrable steel plate slips over the hole on the opposite side, has been recently patented by Mr. J. B. Gibbs, of Boston. The contrivance is a most simple one, but said to be most effectual against burglars and lock-pickers.

WEST HENRIETTA PLANK ROAD.—The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this road were opened at West Henrietta on Saturday. The stock, 16,000, was all taken before night yesterday. About two-thirds of it was taken by families and others living on the route, and the other third by persons residing in this city.—*Roch. Am.*

POVERTY NOT CRIME.—Gov. Fish, in his inaugural message, says that out of 746 persons confined on Blackwell's Island at one time during the past year, upon the charge of vagrancy, 220 were there from the effect of "poverty, sickness, or destitution." Out of the whole number, 746, he remarks, "only three were lawfully imprisoned!"

PLANK ROAD DIVIDEND.—The Milan Tribune states that the directors of the Milan and Richland Plank Road Company, have declared a dividend of 25 per cent.—$12,50 on each share. This is from the earnings of 11 miles of road for an average period of 14 months. The Tribune says the road is managed on fair and liberal principles, and has thereby secured general confidence and friendship.

MORE EXCITEMENT IN EUROPE.—It appears from the telegraphic accounts received by the last steamer, (the Canada,) that the flame of war is not yet extinguished in Europe. Servia, on the borders of gallant and outraged Hungary, is in arms against Austria. They are joined by the Sclavonians. The report states that 129,000 men are in the field. We shall lay the details before our readers as soon as we receive them.

COINAGE.—The Washington Globe says that there have been more than a million of the gold dollars coined and issued up to this date. It urges that the coinage should be increased to at least five millions. It also suggests that a two-and-a-half or a three-cent piece of silver or a mixture of silver and copper, would be an improvement on our currency.

There are three hundred and seventy lawyers in Boston, upon which the correspondent of the Daily Advertiser says:—Three hundred and seventy lawyers! *horresco referens.* When Peter the Great visited Westminster Hall, he asked who were all those men in wigs and gowns. He was told that they were lawyers. "Are they all lawyers?" said he: "why there are but two lawyers in all my dominions, and I am going to hang one of them as soon as I get home." Is there any unfortunate Peter Peebles ready to exclaim—

O that the present hour would lend
Another despot of the kind!

HIT 'EM AGAIN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce makes the following suggestions:

Party politcs have degenerated into personal and sectional strife—into favoritism—and what is as bad, the mere object of plundering the treasury. A stop ought to be put, by a convention of all parties, to the *plundering system to which the present administration has already shown its decided inclination.*

☞ A correspondent of the Galveston Civilian, writing from Austin, on the 27th ultimo, says:

Several resolutions on the subject of slavery are before the legislature, all of them nearly copies of Mr. Calhoun's famous resolutions. I shall not be surprised if an attempt is made before the close of the session to censure our Senators for not signing the southern address; but do not believe any thing of the kind will pass the Senate.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION AGAIN.—The New York *Express*, has a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, on the 17th, saying that the Cuba Revolutionists are again at work—have raised large sums of money, and that the expedition is again under way. They have plenty of arms, munitions of war, &c., but will now act *according to law.* They will not concentrate their forces in the United States, nor organize here, but assemble altogether, at a fixed time, on the Isthmus of Darien or "thereabouts." The Revolutionists have their head quarters, in Washington and New York city, and carry on operations upon a large scale—so says the Express.

Dr. George Blatterman, one of the most learned scholars of the age, who had the of honor being selected by Mr. Jefferson, in person, from the many applicants for the chair of modern languages, on the opening of the University of Virginia in 1824, died a few days ago in Charlottsville. He visited his neighbor, Mr. Charles Huckstep, and a little before sunset started towards his own house, which was about a quarter of a mile distant. Not arriving at dark, search was made for him, when he was found lying on his face dead. Dr. B. was about 70 years of age.

WORKING SOLDIERS IN CALIFORNIA.—A letter from the mines says: "On this, Stanislaus river, Major Miller, of the 2d Infantry has a company of soldiers in perfect discipline—a strange thing in California. He makes men do duty as though he were in an enemy's country, and details them regularly to go to the mines and dig for themselves. A certain number are sent up each week, with their rations, in a government wagon, and those of the previous week brought down by return and put to duty. By giving his men this chance, they do not desert, and he is enabled to keep up that discipline, which renders his camp an anomaly in military matters in this country. There are several cases of scurvy in the command, and unless they obtain some vegetable food I fear there will be many more."—*Boston Courier.*

Admission of California.

We have been much surprised on reading two articles which have lately appeared in the Washington Union, in which the ground is taken that because the President had appointed a Military Governor for California, and established a species of military rule over the territory, that therefore the people had no right to proceed to the formation of a State government without the previous sanction of Congress. This appears to us very strange language to come from so able a journal, but we fear that in it we have an inkling of the course which the Southern members will pursue when California shall formally petition Congress for admission into the Union. The entire democracy of the North, who supported Gen. Cass for the Presidency, will certainly be astonished at the doctrine advanced by the Union on this subject. If it reflects the sentiments, or foreshadows the course, of the Southern democratic members of Congress, they will have just ground to complain of the breach of faith which it involves. During the Presidential contest of 1848, and since, the democrats of the North have contended, in opposition to whigs, free-soilers, and abolitionists, that the question of slavery was one which should be left to the people of the territories themselves; and in this their brethren of the South apparently acquiesced. It is true that victory failed to perch on our standard, but this in no degree lessened the obligations by which the democracy of one section of the Union were bound to that of the other.

Sooner perhaps than was anticipated by many, the people of California have spoken. A constituency of Northerners and Southerners elected as delegates to their constitutional Convention men who had emigrated from both sections of the Union. Among the most distinguished of those who had been instrumental in bringing this about were William M. Gwinn, of Mississippi, T. B. King, of Georgia, R. Semple, of Kentucky, and other distinguished Southerners. Their work has been approved by the people of California, who will shortly knock at the door of the Union for admission as a member of the family of States. From the evidences around us, it is to be feared that an effort will be made to keep her out, on some flimsy pretext or other, which should be beneath the notice of the representatives of a great people. We ask in all sincerity if this is the treatment which the democracy of the North deserve from their brethren of the South, by whom they have stood and for whom they have fought so long! When the question of the annexation of Texas was agitated, did they use subterfuge and pettifogging to keep her out of the Union? It is well known that they did not. When she presented herself, they took her as she was and welcomed her with a fraternal embrace. California is not less comely than was Texas; her people are not less virtuous; her territory is not less valuable; her position is not less advantageous; her claims to protection and to the rights and privileges of American citizenship are not less strong than in the case of Texas. Then why should a silly, pettifogging plea be set up against her appeal for admission into the Union? The terms on which the democratic party of the nation sustained the Baltimore nominee and the Baltimore platform have been religiously complied with by the democracy of the North. If others see proper to violate the compact, let the wrong rest on the proper shoulders.—*New Albany Dem., Jan.* 15.

Positive and Superlative.

I have a cough; the bank of North America has a coffer.

A cheese may have a mite; the Pope has a mitre.

A sexton makes a grave; a cutler makes a graver.

A tailor cuts a cape; a fool cuts a caper.

Truth is always right; but Mrs. Sigourney is a writer.

All voices have a pitch; but I have a pitcher.

A small cranberry pie is a tart; the Emperor of China is a tartar.

Every dog has a tail; every dandy has a tailor.

A great noise is a din; but I have made a dinner.

Washington has a Colonel May; but Philadelphia has a Colonel Mayor.

A rabid dog is mad; vegetable dye is madder.

A knock at the door is a rap; but a morning gown is a wrapper.

An ugly brute is a bear, but the deliverer of a letter is a bearer.

A tenth part of a cent is a mill; but a man who grinds corn is a miller.

I have an ache; my friend has an achre.

A blow is called a lick; brandy is a liquor.

Every actor to his cue; but every invalid to his cure.

Every sailor has a chest; but Pennsylvania has a Chester.

A little broom is a whisk; but hair on the cheek is a whisker.

A sailor is called a salt; a psalm book is called a psalter.

The Pacific is a great sea; but a wizard is a seer.

A lawyer likes a fee; but a cowardly feeling is a fear.

You may send a bill by post; but a man who sticks up bills is a poster.

My toe has a corn; but my eye has a corner.

A ship has a till; but a ship has a tiller.

A plank is a board; but I am a boarder.

A lamp may be a light; but a boat may be a lighter.

ARREST FOR FORGERY.—James Arlington Bennett, a respectable resident of Long Island, New York, was arrested last week, charged with forging a note for $8,000, purporting to have been executed by Mr. Count Foster, of Bond street, New York, and also for having forged a bond and mortgage for $6,000. The note has been made by extracting by chemical means the body of a letter written and signed by Foster, leaving the signature untouched, and then writing the body of the note above it. The grand jury found true bills against Bennett on the 8th for these forgeries, and he was arrested on a bench warrant.

COLUMBUS AND BLOOMINGTON RAILROAD.—From a statement furnished by Mr. Bradley, President of this Company, we learn that the means now certainly subscribed to the road from Columbus, are as follows: $240,000 by the Madison Company in Tiron; $50,000 by the County of Jefferson; $20,000 by the County of Bartholomew; $15,000 by the citizens of Madison; and $10,000 may be relied on from Brown county. It is said that there is a report in Madison that in New York city about $60,000 more have been taken, but we have no confidence in its correctness. The aggregate subscribed, therefore, is $336,000.—*Bloomington Herald.*

WHOA!—The Hon. Horace Greeley is becoming excited—he must strap down his pants or their legs will be over his head. Clear the ring, and hear him deny a charge in the Evening Post that he "was willing to divide the new territories with the slave-holders upon equitable terms."

"You lie, villain! willfully, wickedly, basely lie! The Editor of the Tribune was *never* willing to divide the new territories with the slaveholders on any terms whatever, and never offered to do anything of the sort. The scanty pretext formerly trumped up by garbling for this calumny has long since been exploded, and whoever now repeats it is an unblushing scoundrel. As such he shall stand exposed to the gaze of every honest man."

Go ahead Horace—"industry must prosper," as the man said who held the baby while his wife chopped wood.—*Boston Post.*

Old Soldiers Look Out.

Arrangements have been made to hold a meeting at the Court House, in Indianapolis, on Saturday, the 9th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of memorializing Congress as to the propriety of granting lands to those officers and soldiers who served in the war of 1812, with great Britain, and previous to that time against the Indians. Similar efforts are making in other States and towns, so that there is good reason to believe, that a sense of justice may be awakened in Congress, and a late but righteous help be given to many who faithfully served their country in that day of need.

JAMES BLAKE,
D. L. McFARLAND,
R. A. TAYLOR,
JOHN H. THOMPSON,
C. I. HAND,
DANIEL YANDES,
THOMAS W. SARGENT,
M. M. RAY,
B. I. BLYTHE,
HENRY OHR.

INDIANAPOLIS, January, 1850.

For the Indiana State Sentinel.

A Night at Sea.

BY MRS. A. L. RUTER DUFOUR.

It was midnight still and lonely,
O'er the Ocean, dark and deep,
And the winds were wailing lowly,
Where the far-off waters meet.
Like a silver crescent glowing,
Rose the moon at even-tide,
From amid the surges flowing,
From amid the waters wide.
It was night upon the Ocean,
Stars were in the sky and sea,
Skies beneath and 'bove were meeting;
Thus it seemed unto me!

Like a thing of life and beauty,
Swiftly sped a gallant ship,
And the billows bore her gently
O'er the bosom of the deep;
Far away on the vast Ocean,
Like a little world alone;
Fraught with souls from every nation
Thus that barque sped proudly on.
Joyous love, and youthful beauty,
In her gorgeous palace reign'd;
Some for pleasure, some for duty,
Here amid the trackless main.

Then, methought, I could forever,
Dwell 'mid such a scene as this;
And my soul would weary never,
Of this perfect happiness!
Oh, there is a magic beauty,
In a night far out at sea,
When the windows hush by in gladness,
Seemingly so light and free;
When the moon and stars are mirror'd
In the placid waters bright,
That you'scarce can tell the real
From the sweet reflected light.

And there is a joyous sadness—
Then the thinking spirit fills,
With it steals a gush of gladness,
That each pulse with rapture thrills.
Dreams no other scene could waken,
Charm the spirit's wayward flight,
Till it calmly folds its pinions,
With a fond and pure delight!
And each silver ray that's beaming,
From the queen of night above,
Seem like fairy angels bearing,
On their wings the light of love!

And the stars are mildly gleaming,
Like to eyes of living light;
That there seems some truthful meaning
Lies within their halo bright.
Oh, on earth there's naught more lovely,
Than a calm night on the deep,
When the waves are lowly moaning
As they heave—and onward sweep.
Music then the air seems filling,*
From the caverns of the sea,
Rare and beautiful, and thrilling,
Is this mystic melody.

Night upon the lonely Ocean,
Night upon the waters deep,
Where is naught but billows sleeping,
Where the nightly surges meet.
Here and there a barque is sailing,
Cradled on the heaving tide—
Dashing thro' the moonlit waters,
With a bearing full of pride!
(Starry heavens beneath and 'bove them,)
Fearless as the winds, and free:
Language fails to paint the beauty
Of a night far out at sea!

New Albany, Jan. 22, 1850.

*Strange and unaccountable sounds, as of distant music, are frequently heard at sea, during a calm, and which fill the sailors with superstitious fear. Hence the allusion.—*Reminiscences at Sea.*

AN IRISH EXPEDIENT.—A couple of fresh emigrants from the land of sweet Erin were travelling to Cambridge, and finding as they approached the bridge that the twain had but one cent between them, they set themselves at work to contrive how they should pass the toll-gate with only 50 per cent. of the requisite funds. At length it was resolved that they should part company—one lingering behind, while the other went forward to confer with Mr. Brown, the gatekeeper, and see what could be done in the way of bargain or compromise.

Paddy, on arriving at the gate, with his politest bow, asked Mr. Brown at what price he could be allowed to pass over the bridge. On being told that one cent, and no less, was the rate for each foot passenger, as sanctioned by the law of the commonwealth, he after some little hesitation inquired what amount of baggage passengers were allowed to take with them. He was informed that he might take anything except a wheelbarrow or a handcart; and without further parley he turned and left Mr. Brown.

In a few minutes Paddy re-appeared, with his fellow-traveller mounted upon his shoulders, in the regular "boost back" style. He gravely deposited the legal toll for a single passenger, and walked on to deposite his baggage upon terra firma at the other end of the bridge, which being in Middlesex, is now *free* soil. The spectators of this interesting scene were quite unanimous in the opinion, that the travellers had "come the Paddy" over the toll-gatherer, while that worthy dignitary himself did not hesitate to admit that he was "done *Brown.*"—*Boston Trav.*

☞ Rev. H. W. Beecher's new church, called "Plymouth Church," was opened for divine service for the first time on Sunday, the 6th inst. This church is said to be one of the largest and most conveniently arranged in the United States, and the congregation is also an immense one. Considerable accessions have been made from the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed churches, some of whom were received on the occasion of the opening of the church. Plymouth Church is of the "Congregational" denomination, as were the Pilgrim Puritans, who fled from persecution in England, and first landed in this country, on Plymouth rock. The peculiarity of the sect is, that each congregation is a distinct, complete church, self-governed, and independent of any external control.

On the previous Sunday a new Catholic church was dedicated in the same city by Bishop Hughes, at which Rev. Dr. Forbes, Dr. Huntington, and other converts to the Roman church were present and participated in the imposing ceremonies.—*New Albany Democrat.*

The Bulls.

No wonder Taylor's bulls are grown
A grief to Whig inspection—
It so reminds them of their own
In Zachary's election!—(*Boston Post.*

MARRIED,

On the 17th inst., by Rev. A. H. Myers, Mr. BENJAMIN MYERS and Miss BARBARA NEIMAN, both of this county.

LAWS OF INDIANA.

AN ACT fixing the time of holding the several circuit courts in eleventh judicial circuit.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That the several circuit courts in the counties composing the eleventh judicial circuit be hereafter held annually at the times following, to-wit: In the county of Randolph, on the second Mondays preceding the first Mondays of March and September. In the county of Delaware on the first Mondays of March and September. In the county of Madison, on the third Mondays of March and September, *provided however,* that the county of Hamilton, for all judicial purposes be, and the same is hereby attached to, and constituted a part of, said eleventh judicial circuit, and the said court in said county of Hamilton shall be hereafter held annually on the second Mondays succeeding the commencement of the courts in the county of Madison; and in the county of Tipton on the second Thursdays succeeding the commencement of the courts in the county of Hamilton; in the county of Grant, the Mondays succeeding the commencement of the court in the county of Tipton; and in the county of Jay, the second Mondays succeeding the commencement of the courts in the county of Grant; and in the county of Blackford on the Mondays succeeding the commencement of the courts in the county of Jay.

SEC. 2. The said Hamilton circuit court shall sit six days at each session, if the business thereof shall require it; and the said Tipton circuit court shall sit three days at each session if the business thereof shall require it; *provided however,* That the several circuit courts in the other counties in said circuit shall sit at each session thereof the full length of the time now required and allowed by law if the business shall require it.

SEC. 3. This shall be a public act and in force from and after its passage. All laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

G. W. CARR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES H. LANE,
President of the Senate.

Approved Jan. 20, 1850.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

A NEW ERA!

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

The political year which will commence with the passage of the Constitutional Convention Bill by the present Legislature, will be the most important one to all the people of the State, since the adoption of the present Constitution in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixteen.

The People, through their delegates, will exercise the sovereign power of revising, amending, and, at their pleasure, of changing, the present FUNDAMENTAL LAW. Nothing, certainly, of a political nature, can be of more importance; for not only all political, but all civil rights, (excepting that we must adhere to some sort of republicanism, as prescribed by the U. S. Constitution,) will come under review,—will be topics of discussion, and, more or less, be subjected to amendment or change.

That there will be some alterations of the present Supreme Law, is universally admitted; and some of them will no doubt be of a radical character. Whatever they may be, they will over-rule and set aside all statutory enactments, and all common law principles, which conflict with them.

The Constitutional Convention is but a Great *Committee*, appointed by the People, to carry out their wishes in regard to this all-important matter.

It is true that the people will have to pass judgment upon the charter which will be the result of the labors of the Convention, before it can take the place of the present Constitution, but that does not do away with the necessity,—to ensure a successful issue,—of the preliminary discussion of every proposed change, by candidates for the convention, and especially by the public press.

The most vital and important measures which will be proposed, have hardly been *mentioned*, much less discussed. While on the other hand, propositions of no consequence comparatively, and possibly of injurious tendency, have apparently obtained general consent, without regard to any great principle involved, or to any collateral considerations.

Among the principal questions, which have hardly been mentioned, is the very important one of *Law reform:* we mean, *a radical reformation of our judicial system.* We have borrowed nearly all our ideas and practices on this subject from Great Britain,—entirely disregarding any provisions which might be profitably derived from the continent of Europe. Our judicial system as it is, is thought by many, to be *radically* wrong, and continually working the greatest injury to litigants of all sorts. It is *so* wrong, that good men *avoid* courts of *justice*, as they would a *pestilence.* Such a system need not exist, and should not be tolerated. A radical reform should take place, and it depends on the *people* to see that it shall be done.

Another topic of great interest, is the enactment of some specific rules under which may be erected business corporations, especially *banks.* The bank question will hardly be presented before we shall have *three distinct parties*, at least—one for the State Bank, one for a General System, and one for no banks at all. All these will have much to say to the people.

There are several other topics of comparatively less moment, perhaps, but still of great consequence, and which will elicit more or less discussion. In the discussion of these questions, all the newspapers of the State will take part, editorially and by "correspondence." In addition to what we may feel called upon to say ourselves, and what may be furnished originally to us from able men who have reformatory propositions to make,—it is our intention to copy into the STATE SENTINEL *every article* which may appear in any other paper, and which we think will in any degree enlighten and rightfully guide the people generally.

This purpose being conceived in honesty of intention, and without the least disposition to accomplish any sinister design whatever, whether of a partizan or personal character, we call upon all citizens who feel that interest which every good citizen should feel on such an occasion, to give his aid and countenance in the accomplishment of the task, by subscribing themselves, and by inducing others to do so.

The discussion of these great questions will, from their paramount importance, necessarily occupy much of the time and space at our command; but it is the design of the editors that the SENTINEL shall as usual furnish its readers with the earliest and most authentic News of the day, both Foreign and Domestic. Its Scientific, Literary, and Miscellaneous departments will also receive such attention as our limits will permit us to bestow.

Therefore we hope that *all* into whose hands this prospectus may fall, and all who may read it, will exert themselves to extend our circulation; and to that end, so far as we are concerned, we propose to issue the weekly on the following

REDUCED TERMS!!

Single subscriptions, one year, - $2.00
Three copies will be sent one year for - - - - - - - - - 5.00
Ten copies will be sent one year for 15.00

Where clubs of ten and upwards are obtained, we will forward the paper at the rate of $1.50 a year, and if obtained and sent by one person, at one time, we will furnish that person one copy for the year, gratis. Payment to be made in advance in all cases. This certainly is a liberal offer, and we hope our friends will be active.

☞ Editors of other papers in this State, who will copy the above prospectus, shall receive our Semi-Weekly paper in exchange for the year, and any other favors "in kind," which we may be able to return to them. Those complying with this request, will please send us their papers containing our prospectus, *marked*, so that the favor may not be overlooked by us.

CHAPMANS & SPANN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12, 1850.

THE INDIANA GAZETTEER.

THIS excellent work, just from the press, for sale at the State Sentinel office. Price $1 50 per copy. Call early. ☞ The edition was large, but nearly all subscribed for. 5f

GULZAR, or the Rose Bower: a Tale of Persia, in verse, by JOHN S. RAND, Esq. for sale at the State Sentinel office. Members and Strangers visiting the city who may be desirous of taking to their families a thrilling story beautifully told, would do well to call. Price 50 cts. A liberal discount to purchasers by wholesale 65 3t.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Eaton and Hamilton Railroad.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad Company at their office in Eaton until

Friday the 22d day of February next,

At 12 o'clock, M. for Grubbing, Grading, and Masonry of the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad, from Eaton to the north bank of the Great Miami River, embracing a distance of about 25 miles. The line will be ready for inspection one week previous to the day of letting, and the profiles, plans and specifications of said work may be seen at said office in Eaton, by the 15th day of February.

Bidders not known to the Directors, or Engineer of said Company, are required to produce satisfactory evidence of their ability to perform promptly and satisfactorily any contracts which may be awarded to them. By order of the board.

EATON, O., Jan. 24. 75-2aw 4w. A. HAINES, *Pres't.*

PAY UP, PAY UP.

WE take this method of informing all Persons, against whom we have Notes or accounts of 12 months standing that if they are not paid within the next 30 days, they will be left with the proper officers for collection. If you want to save costs and your credit, walk up to the "Captain's office and settle."

Indianapolis, Jan. 30, 1850. 75-tf H. J. & B. C. HORN.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.

WE have just received direct from New York a splendid assortment of

IRONSTONE OR WHITE GRANITE WARE.

Consisting in part of

Coffee and Tea Cups and Saucers, Soup Tureens, Sauce do., Soup Twillers, Muffin Bakers, Ewers and Basins, covered dishes, Pickle Dishes, Jugs, Bowls, Plates, &c., &c.

ALSO—A general assortment of Glass and Earthenware.

Our Stock of the above goods is superior both in quality and style to any in the city, and will be sold by the piece or sett to suit customers. 75 H. J. & B. C. HORN.

WE WILL!

HEREAFTER keep constantly on hand the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of TIN WARE that can be found west of Pogue's run. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call here before purchasing elsewhere.

Job Work of all kinds done on the shortest notice and in the neatest order. Shop nearly opposite the State Bank.

Jan. 30, 1850. 75 tap 6. PIERSON & COTTRELL.

DEPOT BUILDINGS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Rail Road Company, until the first day of March next, for preparing the foundation, and erecting the walls and covering the Depot building at Indianapolis, to be built of brick, 400 feet by 60, with a main side building, the work to be commenced by the first of August, and be completed by the first day of December next. Plans, specifications and terms of payment can be seen at the office of the Engineer of the Company.

Persons who have subscribed materials to the location of the depot, are notified to have them on the ground by the first day of next August; persons who have subscribed labor will be required to commence at that time, and persons having subscribed money are required to pay one half at that time and the balance on the first of next December. O. H. SMITH, *Prest.*

January 28th, 1850. 75 3w I. & B. R. R. Co.

Journal and Locomotive copy, 3 weeks, and send bill to office of Company.

ATTENTION PLASTERERS!

AN EXTENSIVE CONTRACT.

THE undersigned, pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly, approved January 16th, 1850, will receive *sealed proposals* for the *plastering* of the Asylum for the Deaf & Dumb, until 12 o'clock at noon on Wednesday the 20th of February next. Plasterers desirous of bidding, can see the specifications, by calling at the office of the Asylum; where all bids are to be left.

A. HARRISON, L. DUNLAP, J. S. BROWN, } *Building Committee.*

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF & DUMB, Indianapolis January 29th, 1850. 75 t 20 Feb.

A MILCH COW FOR SALE.

ANY person in want of a first rate Milch Cow, can be supplied on application to 75-3w WILLIAM ROBSON.

Indianapolis, Jan. 28th, 1850.

Stability, Security, Perpetuity.

$900,000!!

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of New York. No. 35 Wall Street.

NET accumulated Fund, Nov. 1st, 1849, $900,000—securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

The fund is rapidly increasing by a widely extended and prosperous business.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

All the profits are divided among the Insured.

The premiums are payable in cash annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, interest being added on the deferred payments.

The cash principle adopted by this Company secures to the parties for whose benefit the insurances are effected, the whole of the advantages, without subjecting them to the heavy drawback of accumulated premium notes.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others. A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B. Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,	Wm. Moore,
Wm. J. Hyslop,	Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,	John Miller,
Fred. S. Winston,	John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,	Robert Schuyler,
John F. Yelverton,	Alfred Peil,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,	Joseph Tuckerman,
Stacy B. Collins,	Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,
John Wadsworth,	Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,	Francis S. Lathrop,
Gouv. M. Wilkins,	Henry Wells,	J. O. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*

ISAAC AUBATT, *Secretary.*
JOS. BLUNT, *Counsellor.*
J. L. MOTHERSHEAD—Medical Examiner at Indianapolis, Ind.

The undersigned is prepared to act as the agent of parties wishing to effect Insurance in the above named Company, and will forward their applications, and procure Policies without any delay. He is amply furnished with all necessary Blank applications, and Pamphlets showing the operation and condition of the Company; and will forward them per mail *free of charge* to persons desirous of insuring their own lives or the lives of others. THIS IS ONE OF THE VERY BEST AND STRONGEST COMPANIES IN THE WORLD.

CHAS W. CADY.

Jan. 10, 1850. 68tf ☞ Office, in State Bank Building.

A FORTUNE FOR £10, OR £5.

Britannia Sporting Portrait Club.

Offices, George Street, Plymouth, England.

THE Managers beg to acquaint their numerous Patrons that the next DISTRIBUTION OF PORTRAITS OF RACE HORSES, will comprise those entered for the forthcoming

GRAND NATIONAL DERBY RACE,

The Number of Shares to be limited to 5,000 each Class

FIRST CLASS MEMBER, $10. SECOND CLASS DITTO, £5.

Early application for the unappropriated Shares is necessary. A party subscribing for more than One Share has the chance of gaining an equal number of Bonuses. Those Members who draw the various Portraits will be presented with the following Sums.

Portrait of	1st Class Bonuses.	2nd Class ditto.
Winner, or First Horse,	£20,000	£10,000
" Second Horse,	10,000	5,000
" Third Horse,	5,000	4,000
Divided amongst Starters,	6,000	3,000
" " Non-starters,	6,000	3,000

There are 300 Bonuses in each Class, that being the Number of Horses entered for the Race. The Drawing will be conducted upon the same legitimate principles as those which characterized the late St. Leger and other proceedings.

Full Particulars of the result will be sent to absent Members immediately after the decision, that each may know his position.

Subscribers Registered and Scrip forwarded on receipt of a Remittance. Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Bank Notes, &c. Addressed and made Payable to the Managing Directors.

W. JAMES & Co.

Five per cent. Commission to be Deducted on the presentation of Bonuses.

January 8th 1850. 67-t March 1. $30.

DAVIS & RAY.

JUST Received by Express from New York City, a new supply of,

Fine paper Mache Port folio, Pearl Inlaid.
Fine Turkey Morocco Port folio, Richly Gilt.
"*Ne plus ultra*" Traveling Desks. Secret drawers.
Finest French Mottled Paper.
Finest Parchment Paper.
Finest Tracing Paper.
Finest French Note Paper; Cream Laid, Gilt Edged, &c.
Finest French Note Envelopes, laced, colored, and plain.
Finest French Letter Paper gilt, self-sealing Envelopes.
Finest French silver Bordered Visiting Cards.
Finest Ivory Ebony Cushions, &c., &c.

We invite attention to the articles. 73-tf DAVIS & RAY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND of 4½ per cent on the capital stock of this Company was declared by the Board of Directors. Payable to the stockholders January 23th inst. W. N. JACKSON, Sec'y.

Office Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company. 71-3w.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL LANDS.

SALE OF 170,000 ACRES.

THE Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal will offer for sale, at the Land Office in Logansport, on the [29th DAY OF MAY NEXT,] 170,000 Acres of Land.

These Lands have been selected with great care, and are generally first rate farming land. They will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, or more to suit purchasers. The lands are situated principally on the counties of Lake, Porter, Marshall, Fulton, Pulaski, White, Jasper, Benton Tippecanoe, Cass and Wabash. The numbers and description of the lots for sale, can be had on application to John W. Wright, Clerk of the Land Office at Logansport, at any time after the first day of March. These lands are appraised from $1.25 to $3 per acre. Terms of sale Cash.

From the above sale will be reserved those lots or tracts of land, which at the time of the selections were *improved* or *occupied*, and which were selected under an arrangement with the State Trustee.

CHARLES BUTLER, A. M. PUETT, } *Trustees, &c.*

Office of the Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal. TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 17th, 1849. 64tf

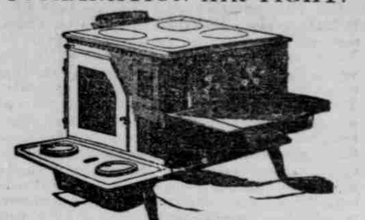
SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

YOUR particular attention is respectfully called to a large lot of Gold and Silver Watches. Jewelry, Spectacles to suit all ages; Lard Lamps, and many other notions, suitable for families. You can not do better than present some one of these fine and fashionable articles to your Wives, Daughters or Sweet-hearts, or treat yourselves to a fine Watch, these goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices, call and see If we can't sell we will give away, Store opposite Browning's Hotel.

Jan. 3d, 1850. 65-tf W. H. TALBOTT.

HISTORY of Spanish Literature, by George Ticknor; For sale by 71tf HOOD & NOBLE.

COMBINATION AIR-TIGHT.



KELLOGG & YANDES,

GRATEFUL for former very liberal patronage, would make known that they continue to keep a full supply of the above

Superior Cooking Stoves,

Together with many other patterns, of which no better attestation is needed than reference to the following among the many who testify to its unrivalled qualities.

MARION COUNTY.—Samuel Merril, Hervey Bates, Wm Quarles Samuel Hannah, Edward McGuire, Jesse Jones, D S Ward, J S Dunlop, Mrs Goldsbury, Jno W Hamilton, Dani Kinger, Chas Robinson, Arthur Vance, Thos E Holbrook, A A Louden, Robert Browning, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Insane Asylum, John McFall, Rev F C Holliday, J Johnson, and any number of other names could be given.

HENDRICKS COUNTY.—James Dugan, Joseph Morris, Asa Ballard, J S Mullock, Chas Reynolds, G C Waterouse, Curtis Barnet, Robert Downard, Henry Rogers, Joseph Mendinall, Wm Little.

HANCOCK COUNTY.—Chas G Atherton, Jesse Allen, William Aurick, Samuel Shockley, J Dye, J Delany, &c.

JOHNSON COUNTY.—Philip Dean, Isaac Voorhees, Jesse Hughs, Robt Lyons, &c.

HAMILTON COUNTY.—Azariah Dinning, S Howard, J Williams, J Davis, Barnabe Newby, James Trester.

SHELBY COUNTY.—Robt Hough, D Smith.

BOONE COUNTY.—Henry M Marvin, J Rumly, H Miller, J Spencer, J Smith, George Shoemaker, Jacob Johns, Jonathan Scott.

HOWARD COUNTY.—Joseph D. Shorp, sheriff.

PUTNAM COUNTY.—Isaac Lawrence, J Smith, P Strader, C Call J Davis, John Savage.

Our Tin and Copper

Business is still as noisy as ever; and our hands are ready and happy to wait upon those who desire anything in our line.

Cash for old copper and brass as usual

KELLOGG & YANDES,
1 Sign of the Padlock and Cook Stove.

TO COUNTY OFFICERS.

*SAMUEL DELZELL & CO. BOOK BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK M