News by Telegraph.

Telegraphed for the Madison Banner by the O'Reilly Line.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 8 p. m.

The union caucus of members of Congress of all parties favorable to the preservation of the Union was held to-day. The South agreed to the line of thirty-four degrees north latitude as the boundary of New Mexico. Texas agrees to this—Mr. Clay agreed to it—the North agrees to it—and President Fillmore is contented with it. So this question bids fair to be settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

A proposition is entertained and under discussion in the caucus to divide California by the same line, with a prospect of being carried.

There is a rumor current now that Mr. Webster will give place to Mr. Winthrop in the cabinet.

Gen. Scott arrived in this city this morning. He comes to attend the funeral of Gen. Taylor and to superintend the military arrangements for the occasion.

The National Intelligencer of this morning publishes the official order of procession and ceremonies to be observed at the funeral.

Adjutant General Jones has issued an order that, at all the military stations on the day after the order has been received, the troops shall be paraded at ten o'clock, A. M. The order is then to be read to them, after which all labor for that day will cease. Minute guns will be fired from sunrise to sunset. The officers of the army will also wear the badge of mourning on their left arm and swords, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for six months. Similar orders have been issued to the navy.

The solemnities in this city to-morrow will be of the most imposing character. A large body of military, regular and volunteers, will be present, and there will be an immense concourse of citizens and strangers.

Horace Greeley is talked of for the Department of the Interior in the new cabinet.

NEW YORK, July 12, 8 p. m.

The running time of the Atlantic was ten days and ten hours, the shortest time on record.

CINCINNATI, July 12, 8 p. m.

During the last twenty-four hours there have been thirty-four deaths of cholera and thirty-nine of other diseases.

The river has fallen eight inches in the last twenty-four hours.

A. Lewis's wholesale liquor store, on Columbia street, was partially destroyed by fire this evening.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 8 P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Cooper presented the proceedings of a meeting in favor of the compromise bill.

After the usual morning business, Mr. Clay called up the omnibus bill.

Mr. Butler of S. C. said he should claim nothing more in relation to the Missouri compromise than a compliance with its spirit.

The amendments heretofore made in the Senate were concurred in.

Mr. Seward renewed his motion to amend the bill so as to apply to it the Wilmot proviso; which was rejected.

Mr. Bright explained the reasons which would lead the members of the committee to vote against this amendment. He expressed his hope and conviction that the motion would be rejected by a large vote. He repeated that he was one of the large majority in the Senate who were in favor of the admission of Calafornia; but he deemed it possible to secure with Calafornia other matters of vital importance.

Mr. Benton, of Missouri, propssed an amendment, so as to provide for the Northern boundary of Texas as follows: Beginning at the point in the middle of the deepest channel of the Rio Grande, where the same is crossed by the one hundred and second degree of east longitude, and west from that meridian of Greenwich, thence north along that longitude to the thirty-fourth degree of North latitude, thence eastward to the point at which the one hundredth degree of west longitude crosses Red river. He proceeded to address the Senate in support of his amendment, which he said was to avoid a dismemberment of New Mexico, such as was involved in the bill of the committee, and went into the merits of the committee bill which does involve such dismemberment—by the proposition of amputating New Mexico at her hips and leaving her mangled trunk to stump it through the country. He defied them to show any reason for cutting off at that particular point, that should not eventually apply to any other point. In refering to the course taken by the friends of the bill, in keeping secret the amount to be paid to Texas until the closing action upon the bill, he ridiculed the reason presented for the dismemberment of New Mexico—compared it with the late message of President Taylor relating to the mission of Major Neighbors to Santa Fe—the former in order to save New Mexico—that she be cut in two—one half given away and the other half to be purchased by Texas—while the latter, mildly but firmly and in plain words, declared her right to remain inviolate until her title should have been settled by a competent authority.

Mr. Rusk rose to reply, but, at the suggestion of several Senators, postponed his remarks until to-morrow, and moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morse, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Margaret Taylor; which was passed without debate.

Mr. Gourdly called for the orders of the day.

The speaker announced them to be the reports of the select committee on the Galphin claim.

The amendment pending was that offered by Mr. Featherston, that the House does not approve of the conduct of the Secretary of War in continuing to be interested in the prosecution of the claim while at the head of the War Department.

Mr. Hilliard moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The question being taken, the House refused to concur in the motion—yeas 60, nays 99.

The resolution was then agreed to—yeas 110, nays 63—as follows:

"That the act aforesaid did not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest on said claim, and the payment was not in accordance with law or precedent."

Mr. Bayly asked leave to offer a resolution to make the general appropriation bill the special order of the day for to-morrow, and every day thereafter until disposed of, with the exception of Friday and Saturday.

Objection being made, Mr. Bayly moved a suspension of the rules, which was not agreed to—yeas 68, nays 90.

Hon. Daniel Webster is said to have accepted the post of Secretary of State.

Hon. James A. Pearce takes the Navy Department.

An amendment to the compromise bill will be offered in the Senate by Mr. Douglass to-morrow, introducing the line of thirty-four degrees north latitude, that line having been agreed upon by the friends of the Union, although not in a formal full caucus.

Additional News by the Hibernia

LIVERPOOL, June 29.

ENGLAND.—A man, named Plato, formerly of the 10th dragoons, made a brutal assault with a cane upon Queen Victoria as she was coming out of Cambridge House, in company with Prince Albert; fortunately no harm was done, further than demolishing the Queen's bonnet. She appeared at the Italian opera the same evening, and was most cordially and enthusiastically received. The miscreant was arrested; he appeared sane.

The ministry have been sustained by the House of Commons on the Greek question, by a majority of forty-six.

The question of the increase of Louis Napoleon's salary has received the sanction of the French Assembly.

It is said that Gen. Narvaez has had a warm discussion with the United States minister, in which he expressed astonishment and regret, on the part of the Spanish Government, that the Government of the United States had not prevented the expedition of Lopez from being prepared in the United States, but had allowed it to depart with the object of attacking Cuba. It is also reported that the Spanish ministers had addressed a warm remonstrance to Washington, embodying the views of the Spanish Government. Their note is not written in a very amiable spirit.

Through the kindness of Capt. Long, of the Hibernia, we had telegraphic despatches from London, announcing the arrival of the overland mail, with Bombay dates to the 25th of May. At Benares upwards of one thousand persons had lost their lives by the explosion of a magazine-boat loaded with three thousand barrels of gunpowder. A whole fleet of three hundred and eight boats were destroyed, besides doing immense damage to the town, near which the explosion took place.

GERMANY.—The Parliament at Erfurt will meet on the 3d of August. The idea of a German Union had been formally avowed and proposed to be carried into effect by the Government of Hanover.

There has been a change in the Austrian representation at Berlin, and rumors have arisen of new disputes between Prussia and Austria.

The cholera has re-appeared in Berlin, Austria, and Hungary.

It is expected that the Emperor will be crowned in July when it is said, a general amnesty will be given to all State prisoners and State offenders. The full pardon of several has been announced.

Vienna dates of the 19th ult. state that Prussia has refused to recognize the Frankfort Congress, and that the plenary assembly of the German Confederation consider it simply as a voluntary meeting of the representatives of the German States.

ITALY.—The position of Rome is most unsatisfactory. A commission of Cardinals has been named to discuss the affairs of the country, and we are told that the police have been placed under the Austrian authority.

NAPLES.—A frightful accident had occurred on the 18th of June. A part of the Grenagles, an immense edifice, used as a barrack-room for troops, gave way and fell, involving four or five hundred in the ruins.

FRANCE.—The conspiracy discovered at Oran, in Algiers, is said to have had extensive ramifications in France. Great numbers of persons belonging to secret societies and the provinces have been arrested.

The Atlantic will contest the race with the Asia, which leaves for Boston on the 13th.

Presidential Statistics.

Generals Harrison and Taylor are the only two Presidents who died during the terms for which they were respectively elected. General Taylor's case is peculiar in this respect, that it is the only death of a President which has occurred during the session of Congress. It is the only one, therefore, which has drawn around it all the imposing funeral ceremonies which the arrangements of Congress will gather around it; and it is, of course, the only case which has called the installation of his Vice-Presidential successor to be witnessed and solemnized under the auspices of the Senators and Representatives of the people.

Gen. Washington closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1797, and survived that event near three years, having died on the 14th December, 1799. in the 68th year of his age.

John Adams followed Gen. Washington on the 4th of March, 1797, and his administration ceased on the 3d of March, 1801. He survived 25 years, as he breathed his last on the same day with Mr. Jefferson, viz: on the 4th of July, 1826.

Thomas Jefferson succeeded on the 4th of March, 1801, and his two terms ceased on the 3d of March, 1809. He survived the expiration of his office 17 years, as he died *on the 4th of July*, 1826, in the 84th year of his age.

James Madison succeeded his illustrious friend on the 4th of March, 1809. On the 3d of March, 1817, his administration was brought to a close. He survived until the 28th of June, 1836, in the 86th year of his age.

James Monroe succeeded Mr. Madison on the 4th of March, 1817, and closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1825. He died on the 4th of July, 1831, in the 72d year of his age.

The administration of Mr. John Q. Adams, (the only President who was elected by the House of Representatives) commenced on the 4th of March, 1825, and closed on the 3d of March, 1829. He breathed his last on the 23d of February, 1848.

General Andrew Jackson succeeded Mr. Adams on the 4th of March, 1829, and closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1837. He died on the 8th of June, 1845

Martin Van Buren succeeded on the 4th of March, 1837, and closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1841. He is still living.

General W. H. Harrison commenced his administration on the 4th of March, 1841, which continued only for one month—having breathed his last on the 4th of April, 1841, in the 69th years of his age. He died at Washington during the recess of Congress.

John Tyler was the first Vice President, who succeeded to the presidency upon the death of the President. He followed General Harrison in April, 1841, and closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1845. He is still living. When Mr. Tyler became the acting President, Mr. Southard became the acting Vice President; upon his death, Mr. Mangum, one of the present Senators from North Carolina, was elected, and remained as the presiding officer of the Senate until the end of Mr. Tyler's term of office.

James K. Polk succeeded Mr. Tyler on the 4th of March, 1845, and closed his administration on the 3d of March, 1849. A few months after he closed his eventful life.

General Taylor came to the presidency on the 4th of March. 1849, and expired on the night of the 9th of July, 1850, whilst Congress was in session.

He is succeeded by Millard Fillmore, the second Vice President who takes the place of the deceased President. He has succeeded to office in the midst of a crisis which has never before occurred. Every friend to the country wishes him success in contributing his best and most earnest efforts towards adjusting all these questions, and giving peace to his distracted country.—*Union.*

From the Emigrants.

The St. Joseph Gazette of the 28th ult., announces the arrival of a party of returning emigrants, who report much sickness on the plains. That paper thinks reports exaggerated, but gives the following, which is bad enough:

A gentleman who crossed the river at this place, and who is keeping a journal of his travels, sends us the following list of deaths on the plains:

John Herlinger, Ralls county, Mo., age 26 years, died May 17th, 1850 on a branch of Wolf river. Saw two more graves, but no name given. On the 10th we passed a grave containing two bodies, died May 27, 1850—but could not make out their names.

On the 11th we met seven emigrants, returning badly scared. They stated there were 800 graves between the head of Nemeha and Fort Kearney To-day we passed the grave of Joseph Veit, from St. Louis, died 22d May, aged 32 years. Camped about 200 yards from two graves, one a child about three months old, the other the grave of W. Creekpaun, of Rockville, Indiana, aged about 35 years.

On the 12th crossed the Big Blue. Found two graves, one J. W. Young, of Carroll county, Mo., died May 1st, 1850, aged 11 years. The other George Stanley, of Pleasant Valley, Pike county, Illinois, died May 23d, 1850.

On the 13th drove 33 miles, passed two graves without names, and encamped near the grave of Gordon B. Coffeen, aged 32 years, died May 18, 1850, from Brookfield, La Salle county, Ill.

On the 14th travelled a few miles, and passed a grave marked Wm. Bullock, of Jefferson county, Ill., died May 22, 1850, aged 20 years.

On the 15th we travelled 20 miles, and encamped on Walnut creek. Passed three graves to-day, as follows: Robert Malonee, died May 14, aged 21 years, from Randolph county, Mo. He came to his death by accidentally shooting himself through the head. Goodson G. Gabbert, died May 26, 1850, of Buchanan county, Mo. Also one other name not known. Met six men and one woman today returning, the woman's husband having died on the plains.

I have been thus particular in giving the number of graves, on account of those returning, magnifying the number to a great extent, and shall continue to send them, unless they get so numerous that I cannot record them. I have travelled out 150 miles, and have only passed about 20 dead horses. Our company is in good health.

The Wilmot Proviso.

Almost every two-penny whig paper in the State has been publishing an extract from the State Sentinel, where the editor says, that the Wilmot proviso has never been a portion of the Democratic creed; and, in certain localities, trying to leave the impression that it is a part of the national platform of the great whig party. Now that these wiseacres have had the gratification of a general publication of the truth promulgated by this paper, we ask one and all, what is the whig doctrine on this subject as a National party? Has your party any opinions on the subject? Have the independence, for once in your lives, of the Editor of the Sentinel, and answer this question. No equivocation, gentlemen; no throwing it under the table, as did the Philadelphia Convention. Don't tell what is the opinion of the whigs of Wayne or Elkhart counties. We ask you what are the opinions of the great National whig party on this question?—Answer this question like men, or forever hereafter hold your peace.

Liberia.

A meeting of colored people was recently held in New York, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to Mr. Moore, a citizen of the new republic, to speak to his brethren upon a subject in which they are yet destined to have an absorbing interest. The occasion is represented to have been duly improved, and the result of the information that was laid before the audience, will no doubt appear in the future.

We believe it is only requisite that Liberia, with its natural advantages, its commercial resources, together with its exalted social and political privileges, which are there secured as the inalienable inheritance of the colored man, should become familiar themes with that class of our population, to induce a rapid increase of colonization. And the truthful communications of facts under the warrant of personal experience, without exaggeration or clap-trap, would bring a very large proportion of colored people to the serious consideration of the subject. Its great importance as a remedial resource for that race, which is here restricted in the exercise of the very elementary principles of existence best calculated to expand and exalt the heart and mind, should commend it to the intelligent inquiry of every colored man, who is capable of an independent thought or aspiration. Liberia, and its collateral influences already abound with attractions to a discerning and enterprising spirit; and it is really a matter of surprise to our philosophy, that the solitary packet, instead of taking out fifty or a hundred emigrants two or three times a year, has not been multiplied into a regular, busy, and thriving line of commercial intercourse and emigration.

It is a matter of history and experience, that the early colonists are those who establish the most successful interests in the growing community. Those who are on the spot, amidst the development of the resources of a new country, have all the advantages in their own hands; add to which the growing family is accumulating that sort of experience which proves invaluable in the future, as new territory is made accessible to occupation and enterprise. The facts and information communicated by Mr. Moore, and a friend by whom he was accompanied, Mr. Ray, will no doubt leave an impression in New York; and should they be travelling this way, it would not be unwise to induce them to address a meeting here upon the subject.

From a sketch in the Journal of Commerce, we perceive that Mr. Moore spoke first about the products of the land, descanting upon the agricultural facilities and fertility of the soil. Cassada, and excellent substitute for bread, he said, would yield upon a single acre enough for a family of *twenty persons!* The sweet potatoe, yams, lime beans, and various other substitutes for bread, all begin to be fit for use in six months when the new emigrant is protected from all fear of hunger, and may turn his attention to raising articles for market and commerce.

Ginger, arrowroot which is raised abundantly, and mixed with wheat flour, makes the most delicate bread in the world, Indian corn, rice, red rice, bogan, and manman constitute articles of domestic use and commerce.

"Of all our productions," says Mr. Moore, "for export and commerce, coffee is the most important. I am acquainted with coffee, and have never tasted any equal to ours in Liberia. We have, I suppose *twenty* varieties, of which at least fifteen kinds are growing on my own farm, of some 7,000 trees. In 1849, I sent 196 lbs to the United States for a market, and it was pronounced by many judges superior to the Java or Mocha."

Cocoa, of a vastly better quality than our chocolate, is raised abundantly. Of vegetables, cabbages, radishes, tomatoes, bananas, plaintains of two varieties, of which it requires a *man* to lift a single bunch; these and numerous other kinds abound. But this may suffice as to a means of living.

We annex the remarks of Mr. Moore on the more interesting topics of social and political life. He says:

"*Liberia* offers us, as its greatest gift, a *free country*. Our own race are in *power and honor*. You have heard of it, we *know*; and therefore prize it. We are a free and independent State, having a Constitution and Bill of Rights, like that of the United States. We do our own voting, while you in most of this country do not. I visited Washington city before I came here, and the condition of the poor people pained my very heart. I wanted almost to force them to enjoy our privileges.

"I feel no inclination to return to Washington, but if I do, it will be to induce or almost to compel some to go with me, for we will do them good.

"We are yet a small people and small population. Much has been done for us, and yet much remains to be done. We are, as it were, on the fringes of Africa. We are free, and rejoice at the present, and hope for the future. Our Republic may yet extend, as do the United States, from one ocean to the other, from the Atlantic to the Indian. When we recall to mind the short time it has taken America to attain her greatness, what shall forbid us to hope such a future for ourselves, and that a vast emigration shall yet take place to Liberia? What may not Liberia become? We expect much, we look and labor for much.

"Already Liberia, like a young Hercules, has strangled the hydra slave trade for 300 or 400 miles along the coast, and is destined to complete the work. England is co-operating, and by keeping a blockade off Gallinas with two vessels will aid in our present negotiations for that slave mart, and when obtained, there will be none from Senegal to the Niger, over 1,500 miles. We are proud of our country and its influence, and because we enjoy all the rights of men.

"I came not to America to excite an infatuated hope, but by such statements of facts as I may make, to diffuse information among you.

"I rejoice that so many in America are engaged in seeking the liberty of my people; but if all else fails, Liberia will remain a refuge, and she will receive you with open arms. Compare our Constitution and Bill of Rights with that of America, and ours is not inferior. We are our own law-makers; we do our own voting, and elect our own officers. We have, in *one word*, a free government."—*Baltimore Sun.*

The extreme Southern politicians, it seems, are disposed never to be satisfied.—*Indiana Journal.*

If it were not for the support and sympathy which the "extreme southern politicians" receive from such newspapers as the one from which the above extract is taken, we think it quite probable they would become satisfied with a just compromise of the difficulties between the two sections. The Indiana Journal, and we believe all the other whig papers in Indiana, now stand side by side with Clemens, of Alabama, Mason, of Virginia, Davis, of Mississippi, and other southern ultras, in denouncing the adjustment proposed by the committee of thirteen, and in support of what they call, or did call the "President's plan." The southern politicians, and the northern treasury-fed cabinet organs seem to work admirably in the same harness. They who a few months since were at dagger's points are now seen holding sweet converse together as to the best and most effectual means of defeating the patriotic designs of Messrs. Clay, Cass, Webster, Dickinson, and others, who are in favor of adopting some means by which the peace of the country may be restored and justice meeted out to all parties to the unfortunate controversy. Possibly the base coalition may succeed in their designs; the political cauldron may be still kept boiling; California may be kept out of the Union; New Mexico left a prey to the arms of Texas; and Utah remain under the control of ambitious Mormon priests, whose designs are unknown, and whose customs, if report speaks true, are in direct conflict with the laws and customs of the United States and of christian countries. If these be their designs, perhaps they may be successful although we hope not.

If the Union of these States were like the Union of England and Ireland—originating in bribery and corruption, and sustained only by an immense army and navy, and the unsparing use of government patronage, then, like O'Connell, should we call for "agitation!" "agitation!" Then should the word "Repeal," be inscribed upon all our banners, and be the watchword in all our contests. But if the Union of these States was founded in justice; if it was cemented by the blood of the patriot fathers of the revolution; if the people of both sections are bound together by the common ties of blood, of language, of laws, and of religion, then the sooner the fatal "agitation" is ended, the better will it be for the peace of the country and for its future prosperity. Let the question be settled! Be that the watchword. How great will be the responsibility of those men who shall by their votes or their influence defeat a fair adjustment of the slavery and territorial questions.—*New Albany Public Ledger.*

Commercial.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 13, 1850.

Flour and Grain—There was a continued fair demand for Flour to-day. The sales were 200 brls. fair brands at $4.75; 100 do good do at $4.25; and 120 do extra at $4.45.

Whiskey—There was a good demand to-day, and prices advanced a shade. Sales of 191 brls. in lots from river at 21½c.; 40 from wagons at 21½c.; and 20 do from do at 21½c.

Sugar—The only sales heard of were 30 hhds. good fair at 6½c. and 10 do common at 5½c. cash.

Coffee—Sales of 50 bags fair Rio at 10½c., and 30 do at the same.

Molasses—Sales of 50 brls. at 33c.; and 20 do at the same.

New York Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 8.

Offered, 1,800 Beeves (all Southern,) 75 Cows and Calves, and 6,000 Sheep and Lambs.

PRICES, &c.—BEEF CATTLE have been very dull of sale, owing mainly to the warm weather of the past week. Prices are a fraction easier. Sales of good retailing qualities were made during the week, at from $6 to $7.50 per cwt. as in quality. A lot of 100 head were driven to Boston. Left over about 600.

COWS AND CALVES have been in a fair demand. All in market were taken at prices ranging, as in quality, from $20 to $43, which is lower.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The supplies come in freely, but the demand is brisk enough to take all that are offered. Sales of Sheep at from $2 to $5.50, and Lambs 1.50 to $4. All sold.

NEW YORK, July 15.

FLOUR.—Sales for city consumption at $5.18 for common, and good brands $5.62 for selected lots and extra.

The supplies of wheat continued small. Lots of the new crop, received on Saturday, were sold at 1.20 per bush.

Corn steady, with sales of yellow at 62½.

Whisky is held at 24½ in hhds. and 25 in barrels.

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., by Moses Harlin, Esq., Mr. WM. A. PEASLEE, of Shelbyville, to Miss MARIA FRANCES BUTLER, of Springboro, Warren county, Ohio.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of a railway in Laporte county," approved February 11th, 1843, and an act amendatory thereto, entitled "An Act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the construction of a railway in Laporte county," approved February 11th, 1843, approved January 15th, 1849, it has been made satisfactorily to appear to me, as Governor of the State of Indiana, that a majority of the Commissioners named in said last mentioned act had opened books for subscriptions to the capital stock of said railway, provided in said acts, and that two thousand dollars of said capital stock of said railway had been duly and legally subscribed. AND WHEREAS, also, it satisfactorily appears that on the 20th day of November, 1849, a majority of said Commissioners, in pursuance of preceeding orders for that purpose, and after notice duly published by them in the Laporte County Whig, a newspaper published in the town of Laporte, held an election for thirteen Directors of the railway company in said acts specified; and that said directors were duly and properly elected, and that a quorum of said Directors afterwards, to-wit, on the first day of June, 1850, met and was duly organized, and duly elected all the officers required by said acts, and assumed the corporate name of "The Northern Indiana Rail Road Company," and adopted a common seal. All of which more fully appears by a full and complete statement of said Board of Directors, duly certified by their Secretary under the seal of said Company, upon the oath of said Secretary, and filed in the office of Secretary of State, at Indianapolis, setting forth the respective acts and doings of said Commissioners and said Directors in the premises.

Therefore, I, Joseph A. Wright, Governor of said State of Indiana, being fully satisfied from all that has been done and acted in the premises, that the provisions of the acts above referred to have been substantially complied with, and no other association, company, individual, or individuals having made application to construct the railway in said Acts specified, do, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said Acts, make known to all to whom these shall come, that the association aforesaid, which has assumed the corporate name of "The Northern Indiana R. R. Co.," is duly organized and entitled to all the rights, privileges, franchises and immunities intended to be conferred by the Acts above mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the Seal of the State of Indiana, at Indianapolis, this 11th day of June, A. D. 1850, the thirty-fourth year of the State, and of the United States the seventy-fourth.

{L. S.}

By the Governor,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.
CHARLES H. TEST, Secretary of State. Jy17-3w. Journal.

STATE CAPITAL HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened this establishment, in the new large four story brick building, on Washington street, near the centre of the city of Indianapolis, erected on the site of Drake's old Hotel, where he will be happy to meet his old friends and acquaintances and the public generally, and promises his best efforts to accommodate them at least equal to any House in the place.

The internal arrangements of the entire building have been made and the rooms fitted up under his own eye, with a view to the health, comfort and convenience of travellers and boarders, both ladies and gentlemen. The rooms are large, with abundance of light, and well ventilated, in the very heart of the city, with fine views of the bustle and animation of business; but at the same time the building is so constructed as to be secure from all unnecessary annoyance. Persons making visits to Indianapolis will therefore, be trusts, find the State Capital Hotel a desirable home during their stay in the city.

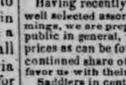
The fixtures of the Hotel are entirely new, from the parlor to the kitchen, got up in the latest and most approved style, and the latter department is now under the direction of one of the best cooks that could be found in the West.

As he has made arrangements for continuing in the business permanently, and for a number of years, his undivided attention will be bestowed to make his guests comfortable. Having made his speech to the public he invites their patronage. JOHN CAIN.

July 17, 1850. tf.

SULGROVE & SMITH,
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturers,

Two doors West of Craighead's Drug Store, North side of Washington street, Indianapolis.



KEEP constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, Saddles, Bridles, Harnesses and Trunks of every description and variety, which they are selling at the lowest possible rates for cash or approved country produce.

Having recently received from the Eastern cities a large and well selected assortment of saddlery, hardware, whips and trimmings, we are prepared to supply our customers, and the trade and public in general, with any and all articles in our line, at as low prices as can be found in the West. We hope to be favored with a continued share of patronage, and to be able to please all who may favor us with their custom.

Saddlers in central Indiana will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

jy17 SULGROVE & SMITH.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between James Sulgrove and Silas Shoemaker in the Saddling and Saddlery Hardware business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 25th of March last.

All persons indebted to the late firm will please call immediately and settle with the undersigned. JAMES SULGROVE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE above business will be carried on by the undersigned under the firm and style of SULGROVE & SMITH, at the old stand.

JAMES SULGROVE.
AUGUSTUS SMITH.

jy17

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS AT ROSS & RAY'S,

THE GREEN HAND. A "Short" Yarn. Harper & Brother.
HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY, June and July, another supply.
THE AMERICAN BIRD FANCIER. Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, Management and Peculiarities of Cage & House Birds.

July 17. One door west of Browning's Hotel.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

AN eligibly situated lot, 41 feet front by 120 deep, situated on one of the main streets, is offered for sale.

For particulars, inquire of

3w. G. A or J. P. CHAPMAN.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE residence lately owned and occupied by the Rev. P. D. Gurley, corner of Penn. and New York Streets, is for sale. The valuable furniture now in the house, is also for sale. Enquire of John Clarke at the premises, and I. N. Phipps, Esq. agent, Indianapolis. 14 3w.5 R. J. PATTERSON.

HARPER'S New Monthly Magazine, No. 2, for July. Just received.

The Green hand, a short Yarn, just receiced at

C. B. DAVIS'S,
jy17 No. 12, Washington street.

THE life of the Empress Josephine, first wife of Napoleon, by F. C. Headly. Just received and for sale by C. B. DAVIS,

jy17 No. 12, Washington street.

DR. Johnson, his Religious Life and his Death. Just received by C. B. DAVIS,

jy17 No. 12, Washintgon street.

HISTORICAL and Descriptive sketches of the women of the Bible, from Eve of the Old to the Mary of the New Testament. By P. C. Headley. Just received by C. B. DAVIS,

jy17 No. 12, Washington street.

MEMOIRS of the Mother and Wife of Washington, by Margaret C. Conkling. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Just received and for sale by C. B. DAVIS,

jy17 No. 12, Washington street.

GOLDEN Steps to Respectability, Usefulness and Happiness, being a series of lectures to youth of both sexes, on character, principles, association, amusements, religion and marriage, by John Mather Austin. Just received by C. B. DAVIS,

jy17 No. 12, Washington street.

FRESH LEMONS,

Just received and for sale at HANNAMAN'S Drug Store.

July 17, 1850.

CANARY AND HEMP SEED,

Just received and for sale at HANNAMAN'S Drug Store.

July 17, 1850.

PROCLAMATION.

THE Undersigned, Sheriff of Marion County, hereby gives notice that on the first Monday of August next, the qualified voters of said county will be called upon to elect the following officers, to-wit:

"One Senatorial delegate to the Constitutional Convention."
"Three Representative Delegates to the Constitutional Convention."
"Three Representatives to the State Legislature."
"A Sheriff."
"A County Treasurer."
"A County Auditor"
"A Probate Judge."
"A County Commissioner for the First District."
"A Coroner" C. C. CAMPBELL, *Sheriff, M. C.*

[L. S.] In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the Seal of said Court at Indianapolis, this 28th day of June, A. D., 1850.

July 13, 1850. 13-4t. WM. STEWART, Clerk.

ELLIS & SPANN,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

HAVING added to the large stock of printing materials purchased of the Messrs. Chapmans, a splendid assortment of new Type, Border, Cuts, Ornaments, Flourishes, &c., respectfully announce to the public that they are now fully as well, if not better prepared to execute any description of printing than any other office in the west.

Orders from a distance will receive the most prompt attention.

☞ Office at the old stand of the State Sentinel, Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

June 21, 1850. 7-y

MARION COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Senatorial Delegate, A. F. MORRISON.

For Rep. Delegates, JAMES JOHNSON, J. P. CHAPMAN, LEVI L. TODD.

For Representatives, BENJ. MORGAN, MADISON WEBB, P. HOSBROOK.

For Sheriff, CHARLES C. CAMPBELL.

For Treasurer, JOHN M. TALBOTT.

For Auditor, ISAAC W. HUNTER.

For Probate Judge, ADAM WRIGHT.

For Co. Com'r., MATTHEW R. HUNTER.

For Coroner, PETER F. NEWLAND.

CANDIDATES.

[Fee for announcement, $1 if paid in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.]

EDITOR OF THE STATE SENTINEL:—Please announce the name of ABNER SMITH as an Independent Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Marion County, at the August election, in favor of License, and oblige your friend.

ABNER SMITH.

Public Speaking.

Candidates for the Convention to amend the constitution, together with the candidates for the Legislature and county offices, will meet their fellow citizens of Marion County at the following times and places, to-wit:

At Augusta, Pike Township, on Saturday, July 13, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

At Thomas Morrow's, Wayne Township, on Saturday, July 20th at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Inasmuch as subjects of paramount importance to the people will be discussed, especially by the candidates for the State Convention, it is expected and hoped that every citizen will attend the above appointments, in their respective neighborhoods. The subjects are interesting in themselves, besides being of the most peculiar consequence to every citizen, who owes a duty to himself and his country in making proper inquiries into the constitutional law which is to govern the people probably for many future years.

The candidates without distinction to party will attend and make known their views and opinions.

Indianapolis Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly for the Indiana State Sentinel,
BY KIRLAND & FITZGIBBON,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Liquors, Tobaccos, and Produce,

EAST SIDE OF THE DEPOT.

BACON—per lb.		*GROCERIES*—	
Hog, round,	$0.00@.00¾	Brooms,	1.75@2.50
Shoulders,	0.3¼@0.00¾	Lead, bar,	0.06¼@0.00
Clear sides,	0.00@0.04½	Lead, white, pure,	1.88@2.00
Hams,	0.6¼@0.08	Lead, No. 1,	1.65@1.70
BEEF—per cwt. net,	3.50@4.00	Oil, linseed,	1.15@1.25
CANDIES—per lb.,	0.15@0.16	Oil, lard,	0.92@0.00
COTTON YARN—	0.21@0.00	Oil, sperm,	1.75@0.00
CANDLES—per lb.,		Oil, Tanners',	0.75@1.00
Star,	0.20 ——	Turpentine,	0.75@0.00
Mould,	0.00@0.10	Beans, white,	0.37@0.50
CORN MEAL—bu.,	0.40@0.50	Potatoes,	0.75@1.00
FLOUR—per brl.,	4.50@5.00	Onions,	0.50@0.00
FRUITS—per bu.		Cheese,	0.00@0.08
Apples, green,	0.00@1.00	Butter, roll,	0.06@0.10
Apples, dried,	1.25@0.00	Lard,	0.05½@0.06
Peaches, dried,	1.25@1.50	Beeswax,	0.15@0.18
Almonds, per lb.,	0.15@0.20	Ginseng,	0.18@0.20
Raisins, per box,	0.00@4.00	Tallow,	0.07@0.08
FISH—Mackerel,		*GLASS*—per box.	
No. 1, per brl.	00@00.00	8 by 10,	4.00@0.00
No. 1, half-brl.,	0.00@0.00	10 by 12,	4.25@0.00
No. 1, qr.-brl.,	4.00@4.25	*HAY*—per ton.	
No. 1, kits,	2.50@3.00	Timothy,	0.00@ 0.00
No. 2, per brl.,	00.00@13.50	Clover,	0.00@0.00
No. 2, half-brl.,	0.00@7.00	*IRON*—per lb.	
No. 3, per brl.,	11.50@0.00	Bar,	0.03¼@0.03½
Salmon, kits,	3.00@0.00	Round and sq're,	0.04¼@0.05½
FEATHERS—per lb.		Castings,	0.04@0.04½
Best,	0.25@0 26	Springs,	0.00@0.12½
Ordinary,	0.18@0 22	Axles,	0.00@0.09
GRAINS—per bu.		Anvils,	0.14@0.15
Wheat,	0.50@0.60	*LEATHER*—	
Barley,	0 40@0.30	Sole, per lb.	0.20@0.22
Rye,	0.00@0.60	Calfskins, pr dz.	18.00@30 00
Corn,	0,40@0.45	Upper,	25.00@30.00
Oats,	0.30@0.35	Morocco,	20.00@22.00
GROCERIES—		Sheep,	5,00@8.00
Coffee, best Rio,	0.12@0.12½	*LIQUORS*—per gal.	
Sugar, N. O.,	0.06¼@0.07½	Best Cog. Brandy,	0.00@2.50
Sugar, loaf,	0.10½@0.12	Best Pale Brandy,	2.37@3.00
Sugar, crushed,	0.12@0.15	American Brandy,	0.45@0.50
Tea, G. P.,	0.65@0.70	Holland Gin,	0.00@1.50
Tea, Imperial,	0.50@0.65	Old Bour. Whisk.	0.60@1.25
Tea, Y. Hyson,	0.30@0.60	Corn do.,	0.00@0 25
Pepper,	0.09@0.10	Old Mada. Wine,	0.00@1.25
Spice,	0.15@0.17	Port Wine,	0.00@1.25
Saleratus,	0 06¼@0.00	Sherry Wine,	0.00@1.75
Molasses, N. O.,	0.38@0 00	Claret Wine,	0.00@0.75
Molasses, S. H.,	0.00@0.45	Malaga Wine,	0.75@1.00
Tar, N. C., brl.,	0.00@5.00	Domestic,	0.40@0.50
Tar, Florida,	0.00@0.00	*NAILS*—per keg,	
Tobacco,	0.12@0.35	10d	0 00@4.00
Madder,	0.13@0.16	8d	4.25@0.00
Indigo,	1 00@1.15	6d	4.75@0.00
Rice,	0.00@0 06½	4d	5.25@0.00
Copperas,	0.03¼@0 03½	3d	6.25@0.00
Rosin,	0.00@4.00	Brads,	4.00@0.00
Ginger,	0.11@0.12½	*PAPER*—per ream.	
Cloves,	0.33@0.40