INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

[From the Indiana Statesman.]

Peru and Indianapolis Railroad.

The President of this company has just returned from an unsuccessful negotiation for money to prosecute this work, and takes this occasion to urge upon the citizens of Indianapolis, and along the whole extent of the line to Peru, the necessity of contributing their means and credit to its further prosecution. Capitalists and business men every where pronounce it a most important line of work second to none projected from this city, and only refuse their aid because a sufficient amount of capital has not been invested by our own citizens to warrant them in extending it.

Of all the works projected from our city this has received the least aid and countenance from the citizens of the capital and of Marion county, and the reason of this neglect and indifference is a mystery past finding out. A glance at the map certainly should convince every one of its importance. The great market for all our produce is New York, and what route will that produce travel from the centre of the State when all of our contemplated lines of Railroad are completed? Will it not seek the shortest and most direct route to a line of water transportation—and is not that shortest route possible for us to construct the one to Peru? And so with all heavy articles of importation from the East. It is a well known fact that not one in five of our merchants purchases in New York, on account of the present circuitous and expensive lines of transportation, and it is a fact that time will fully demonstrate that the heavy transportation from New York to this point, will be by water to Peru and thence by Railroad to the Capital.

In corroboration of these views we copy the following extracts from an elaborate article recently published by a citizen of Toledo. He is urging the propriety of constructing a road on the line of the canal from Toledo to Lafayette:

"The time is not far distant when the present Wabash Canal must be enlarged and extended to that point. The business of the country is now extending westward with the extension of population. Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo occupy positions that in a few years will be represented by Detroit, Toledo, Fort Wayne, Peru, Logansport, Delphi Lafayette, Springfield and St. Louis. For the present, a railroad must perform the heavy work of that portion of the line that is without a water channel. A railroad must accompany the canal, to do the light and speedy work. The Albany and Buffalo railroad is as necessary to the points along its line, as the Erie canal is to the Western country. It is not probable that the Lake Erie and Mississippi railroad will do a work of drudgery; all its powers will be taxed to do the passenger and light freight work of the line it traverses."

Heavy trade, such as wheat, corn, pork and tobacco, will come from the sources of this road to Lafayette, where it will take the canal or proceed on to the Lake. Roads at Fort Wayne, Peru, Logansport, and Lafayette will also bring heavy produce to the canal and railroad from Southern Indiana and Kentucky. This may be doubted, but look at the facts as now developing.—Pork and tobacco from Louisville last year went to Cincinnati, thence by the canal and railroads to the lake *en route* for New York. When the Indiana roads are done, this trade will undoubtedly pour over them. In short it is a mistaken idea, to suppose that produce is going to the seaboard by continuous lines of railroad, or even by its old course, down the Mississippi from the Western and Central States. The principal water courses from West to East, will always maintain a supremacy in the carriage of heavy goods, and cross railroads will feed them."

But we will not argue points so plain and palpable to men of intelligence, capable of surveying the whole ground, and deciding where their true interest lies.

It is sufficient to say that the Peru and Indianapolis Road is in need of material aid, to a moderate extent, and just such aid as our people can furnish without any embarrassment to themselves. Our Board have determined to accept subscriptions of real estate, and additional subscriptions of stock payable without interest on the completion of the work. And on these conditions they feel that they can appeal with confidence to the liberality and enterprise of all their friends throughout its whole extent. Soliciting agents will wait upon them and afford such further explanations as may be desired.

By order of the Board of Directors:

E. W. H. ELLIS,
President.

Indianapolis, May 4, 1852.

Resolution of the Board of Directors adopted at their session in Indianapolis, May 1, 1852.

WHEREAS, It has been necessary to increase the capital stock of the company to an amount equal to one-half the estimated cost of the work, so as to furnish a more substantial basis for the credit of the company, and enable it to continue operations. Therefore,

Resolved, That the soliciting agents of the company, hereinafter named, be directed to engage immediately in the solicitation of subscriptions of stock of the following classes, to-wit:

1. Subscriptions payable in cash, in accordance with the usual terms.

2. Subscriptions of real estate, situate within the State of Indiana, on such terms and at such prices as shall be agreed upon between the subscriber and the soliciting agent.

3. Subscriptions payable in cash in four years from date, without interest, conditioned upon the completion of the work within that period.

Subscribers of the first class shall be placed upon the same footing of other subscribers of this description of stock.

Subscribers of real estate shall be entitled to certificates of stock, and to dividends thereon, from and after the date of the execution of a good and sufficient warranty deed for such property to the company: *Provided*, that the certificate of stock shall not issue until the subscriber furnishes the agents with the certificate of the clerk and recorder of the proper county that his title thereto is free and unincumbered.

Subscribers of the third class shall execute to the company notes after the following forms:

"I, A. B., promise to pay to the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad company the sum of —— dollars, in four years from date, without interest, upon the express and only condition, that negotiations can be effected for a sufficient amount of means to complete said road within that period."

On receipt of such note, the agent shall deliver to such subscriber a certificate after the following form, signed by the President and Secretary:

"It is hereby certified that A. B. is the subscriber of —— shares, of twenty-five dollars each, amounting to the sum of —— dollars, conditional stock in the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad company. For which a certificate in due form shall be issued on payment of his promissory note of even date herewith, payable in the four years, without interest, on the condition that negotiations can be effected for sufficient means to complete the work within that period; and that the said A. B. is entitled to dividends thereon, after the completion of the road, on the same footing as the stockholders; which dividend shall be carried to his credit, and applied, upon the payment of said note; and he shall also be entitled to vote at all meetings of the stockholders."

No such subscription of conditional stock shall be received to an amount exceeding the value of the real estate of the subscriber.

Murder—Lynching.

The Indianola (Texas) *Bulletin*, of the 8th, announces the death of Mr. James S. Fulkerson, the Sheriff of that county, on the 4th inst. He was killed at Port Lavacca, by a man named Sharkey, a stranger in that place.

The murderer, Augustus Sharkey, was an emigrant from Mississippi. At Lavacca, he provoked a quarrel with a peaceable citizen, and attacked him with a slung shot. The weapon was wrested from him by a bystander, and placed in Sheriff Fulkerson's hands, who just then arrived and commanded the peace. Sharkey demanded it, with a threat that he would have '*it or him.*' Fulkerson went to Justice Maulding for a warrant, and Sharkey immediately got his rifle went to Maulding's office, and without the least warning, shot Fulkerson in the heart, remarking, with demon-like coolness and an oath, that he was the best shot in the State. He then made an attempt to escape on horseback, but was seized and ironed. A town meeting was called to consider the matter, and determined to let the law take its course. During its sitting, and throughout the day, while intense excitement prevailed, Sharkey manifested the most reckless spirit—told them he had killed three men in Mississippi, and if he got away, he would kill four others in Lavacca—and in every way defied an indignant and deeply-affected people, while the blood of his victim was yet warm. Under such circumstances, and in a community where the deceased was beloved by all, the sequel to the bloody scene, though an outrage, will not appear surprising. During the night following, the guilty man was seized and dragged from the hands of the officers, and in the morning was found suspended to the limb of a tree near by."—*Louisville Courier.*

☞ It appears that the editor of the Indianapolis Journal has recently had an interview with the "spirits." He gives the result of a communication with Beelzebub. The answers of his Satanic Majesty bear so close a resemblance to the articles which usually appear in that paper, that we are bound to believe the devil does up a large portion of the Journal's editorials—or that he at least prompts them.—*N. Albany Ledger.*

☞ A fire occurred at Frostburg, Md., on the 16th, which destroyed four dwellings and stores worth $20,000.

☞ The Maine Liquor law has been defeated in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

The Election of Judges.

Perhaps there is no feature of the two great parties of the country more prominent than their positions upon this question. The Democracy, so far as we know, have been for an Elective Judiciary, and State after State has fallen into line, and changed their systems from appointment by Executive Power to election by the people. Everywhere these changes have been deprecated by the Whigs, and the most fatal results predicated. Such prophecies, however have had no effect upon the Democracy; they had settled upon the principle that, the people are the source of all rightfully exercised Power; that the representatives is the mere organ of Legislatve speech, responsible for a faithful discharge of the trust reposed in his hands; oftentimes relying on his judgment, but ever the representative, the attorney, the organism, but not the original, the soul of Government. Thus grounded in confidence upon a self-evident principle, it was natural enough that powers delegated by the people should be surrounded by as immediate accountability as the nature of the case would admit of, and hence the movement in favor of electing instead of appointing Judicial Officers; hence the public favor of short tenures instead of long tenures of Judicial as well as ministerial and other offices. The identification of the Democracy with the people is thus seen; while it is made equally clear that our opponents, casting ridicule upon popular election of the kind have no confidence in the power to which they apply at every recurring election for support. If the people may vote at all, what reason is there for opposing the election of the Judiciary? The *National Intelligencer*, the great and time honored organ of the Whig Party, thus sums up the views of the Whigs on the subject:"

"One of the oldest arguments, to our conception, in favor of a revision of the Constitution, and which is urged by one of the conservative journals of New Orleans, too, is to secure the *independence* of the Judiciary by giving the choice of Judges to the people, instead of their being appointed, as at present, by the Executive of the State. *This change, extending itself from one State to another, is we apprehend gradually loosening the framework of our institutions.*,,

We do not thus quote, intending to present anything new; it is the old argument repeated a thousand times, and one which for sixty years controlled the action of the States in reference to the selection of Judicial Officers. The Judiciary was made to possess a peculiar sanctity, and it was elevated by hypocritical assumptions, of peculiar purity, *above* the comprehension of the popular mind. We think as well of the Judiciary as our best neighbor, but we have no idea that men are any purer or better, from the fact, that they have been appointed or elected to such stations. Their powers are great, and so is their responsibility, and so ought to be their wisdom and sagacity. They are, however, men; and it is vain to deny that they have erred like other men. The Framework of the law is a compound of technicalities and rules, which oftentmes embarrass the Judge and defeat the end of Justice. These technicalities are made to ride over obvious right, and to postpone from from term to term, with a vast accumulation of costs cases which, under a freer system, could be disposed of at once. The machinery of Law is complicated and uncertain; it is wholly wanting in simplicity, without which justice cannot be administered. Simple truth is an enemy to complicity and forms. Such has been the Judicial Administration under Executive Judicial Officers; it now remains to be seen what effect the Elective system will have. We anticipate a salutary change. We anticipate the effect which followes immediate accountability in all other instances. Instead of *loosing the Framework of the Government*, it will bring into unity its parts, and present a perfected whole worthy of a People who maintain a Free Government.

Madison and Indianapolis Railroad.

The New York Tribune of the 24th inst says:

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad was held last evening at Constitution Hall. Mr. Brough, the President of the road, was present, and made a statement to the meeting of the position, wants, and prospects of the road. The business of last year left a surplus of $40,000, after paying ten per cent. dividends. The increase of three months of 1852 over same time in 1851 had been 26 per cent., with the Ohio River closed with ice for weeks in January. During February and March the increase was 47 per cent., and for three first weeks in April 33 per cent. The current year's revenue, the President felt confident, would give a 10 per cent. dividend, with a surplus of $100,000. In order to show the rapidly increasing business of the country, the President gave some comparative statements of the articles of produce in 1851 and 1850. In several instances the increase of the latter over the former year more than equalled the entire transportation of the same article in an year prior to 1850. For instance, the increase of bushels of Wheat was 203,804—being greater than the whole transportation in 1849. In Corn, 366,127 bushels—being greater than any two years prior to 1850. And this increase, he showed, was still going on, and with the developments of the trade of the country, and the position of the road, he did not fear the influence of any other roads now constructing. The contingent interest of the State in the road, which, from January, 1853, was a reservation of one-third the net earnings of the road, has been purchased, under authority of an act of the General Assembly. The paymentis $600,000 of 2½ per cent., stocks of the State or $300,000 in money, to be made in four installments, from 1st January, 1854, to 1st January, 1857; if made in money to bear interest from 13 January, 1853. These payments the President said could be made from the surplus earnings of the road, without impairing its dividends; and he recommended that this course be adopted, leaving it competent for the stockholders to hereafter determine what course should be adopted to give them the proper credit for these payments. The directors have recommended that a new termination be constructed, to avoid the inclined plane at Madison. This will be about nine miles in length, and the cost is estimated at $200,000 to $250,000. Mr. Brough enforced the recommendation of the Directors, by exhibiting the great expense of working the inclined plane, apart from the danger to property and life. He recommended the issue of $200,000 of bonds under the existing mortgage, sale limited at par. and pledged his exertions, with this provision of the funds, to the early commencement and completion of the work. Resolutions sustaining both these recommendations were unanimously adopted, and also cordially approving the management of the road by the President and Directors, and the meeting adjourned. Mr. George Griswold, and other leading stockholders, expressed in the strongest language, their appreciation of the services of the President, Jno. Brough, Esq.; and a wish that his salary might be largely increased, so that his entire services might be secured to the road.

☞ The "Democratic" State of New Hampshire has *again* refused to strike ont religious tests from their Constitution, thereby *continuing the exclusion of Catholics* from office. Is this a part of that "glorious Democratic victory" that the "sick eagle of the Times crowed over?"—*Connecticut Courant.*

This is but another instance of the real friendship which the Democratic leaders have for foreigners.—*State Journal.*

The above remark of the Journal may be excused on account of the Editor's ignorance of the facts in the case; but there can be no apology for the Editor of the Courant, who is not ignorant of these facts. A number of attempts have been made to strike out that odious feature from the constitution of that State. At every trial, a very large majority of the democratic party have voted for the amendment, but the whigs, almost to a man, have uniformily voted against it. The whigs, therefore, with the aid of a few religious bigots, who belong to the democratic party, have succeeded in retaining in the constitution of that State, the odious feature referred to in the above paragraphs. The illiberal spirit manifested by the whigs of New Hampshire, is made a pretext for whig editors in Indiana and elsewhere, to abuse the democratic party, and to charge upon them the very sins and iniquities which lay at their own doors. Surely, whiggery, thou art a jewel!—*Jacksons Co. Democrat.*

Facts about Milk.

Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk. If, therefore, milk is desired to retain its cream for a time, it should be put into a deep, narrow dish; and if it be desired to free it most completely of cream, it should be poured into a broad, flat dish, not much exceeding one inch in depth.

The evolution of cream is facilitated by a rise, and retarded by a depression of temperature. At the usual temperature of the dairy, 20 deg. Fahrenheit, all the cream will probably rise in 36 hours; but at 70 deg. it will perhaps all rise in half that time; and when the milk is kept near the freezing point, the cream will rise very slowly, because it becomes solidified.

In wet and cold weather, the milk is less rich than in dry and warm; and on this account more cheese is obtained in cold than in warm, though not thundery weather. The season has its effects. The milk, in spring, is supposed to be the best for drinking, and hence it would be best for calves; in summer, it is best suited for cheese; and in autumn—the butter keeping better than that of the summer—cows less frequently milked than others give richer milk, and consequently more butter. The morning's milk is richer than the evening's. The last drawn milk of each milking, at all times and seasons, is richer than the first drawn, which is the poorest.—*Maine Farmer.*

☞ The Senate has ordered to be engrossed for a third reading a bill which allows California to retain her present representation in Congress, until a new apportionment shall be made, and increases the whole number of Representatives to two hundred and thirty-four, South Carolina being allowed an extra member, on account of he very large fractional surplus.

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It will be to the interest of those about to use these Roofs, to bear in mind, that whatever value and reputation they have acquired in this vicinity, has resulted from the work performed by us. We have put on upwards of four hundred Roofs, and there is not, to our knowledge, an individual who has had a Roof made by us, who would not again adopt our Roof.

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☞ We are also prepared to furnish plans for the construction of Buildings and Roofs to receive our Composition Roofing, and shall be pleased to meet any who may desire further information relative to our Roof, and show samples of our Roofing, measuring from 1,000 to 6,000 feet.

As an evidence of the truth of our statements, and the high character which our Roof sustains in this State, we refer to the undersigned, who have in use our Improved Fire and Water Proof Composition Roof, and are best qualified to testify in its favor:

INDIANAPOLIS—C. Mayer, D. Yandes, T. M. Sharp, B. Pottage, H. Griffith, V. Busch, R. Underhill, D. Williams, J. Wilkins, J. Vandegrift, G. Anderson, Noble & Pratt, R. M. Patterson, M. & I. Little, Dr. Thompson, N. Edwards, Seargent & McCord, J. S. Spann, Knox & Bland, Hasselman & Vinton, W. Robson, P. Merkel, Branch State Bank, P. G. C. Hunt, W. Karnes, W. Rose, J. D. Defrees, L. M. Vance, E. A. Hall, D. V. Culley.

LAFAYETTE—A. S. White, P. & O. Ball, J. Lilly, L. B. Stockton, McMillian & Breckenridge, J. Spears, J. Reynolds, Rosser & Bro., Martin & Lane, W. H. T. Bramble, T. P. Emerson, H. T. Sample.

ATTICA, *Fountain County*—J. McDonald, D. S. Jordan, N. S. Brown, —. Mentser, O. Arms, O. H. Kerr, J. Crompton.

FRANKLIN, *Johnson County*—P. M. Pinch, J. Herriott, S. Herriott, G. Hicks, M. W. Thomas, County Commissioners.

VERMILLION COUNTY—County Commissioners, R. Nixon, A. Lyons.

SULLIVAN COUNTY—County Commissioners.

SHELBY COUNTY—*Shelbyville*—W. Hacker, J. Sullivan, Dr. Robbins, W. Little, Mr. McFarland, James Robertson, Trustees of the Baptist and Methodist Churches; *Morristown*—Dr. McGeahey, W. W. Woodyard, Mr. Peak.

NOBLESVILLE—G. M. Shaw.

Roofing Materials constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices, with directions for use. Communications or orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

Office at our Manufactory, on Market street, north side, two and a half squares east of the Court House, Indianapolis, Indiana.

☞ All work done by us warranted.

January, 1852. jan5-d&wóm

Fire and Water-Proof Composition Roofing Material.

THE undersigned respectfully beg leave to call the attention of the community to this invaluable material for Roofs. In the eastern cities it has almost entirely superceded all other kinds of Roofs, and in this city, although but recently introduced, has in every instance given the most entire satisfaction. Arrangements are now perfected by which the subscribers are enabled to execute all orders for the Roofing Material, either in town or country, at the shortest notice, and on the most favorable terms.

They are economical in construction, as they effect a considerable saving of side and cross-wall, which goes far towards paying their cost, and are a protection against fire, presenting an incombustible surface to burning bodies falling upon them. Being nearly level, they may be used conveniently for all the purposes of common yards. The daily use of Roofs, to which we can refer, sufficiently attests their durability for those purposes. Orders respectfully solicited. LOUDEN & DUFFY.

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, having used the Composition Roofing Material of Louden & Duffy, very cheerfully recommend its use, believing it to possess all the advantages ascribed to it as a Fire and Water Proof Composition.

Daniel Yandes,	I. H. Roll,	Rev. C. E. Babb.
H. J. & B. C. Horn,	A. Harrison,	Dr. J. L. Mothershead,
Geo. W. Mears,	S. W. Norris,	J. Ferguson,
Gen. J. P. Drake,	J. D. Defrees,	T. Lupton,
J. H. McKernan,	J. Shellenbarger,	S. Burdwell,
Judge Morrison,	C. G. Werby,	Charles Mayer,
E. Browning,	Hon. Isaac Blackford,	J. Hammond,
S. Longenecker,	J. F. Holt,	J. Hyner,
Matthews & Ricord,	J. Wrighton,	W. Railback,
S. Merrill,	J. M. Brumwell,	D. Y. Culley,
Noble & Pratt,	D. S. Ward,	I. N. Phipps,
Thalman & Evans,	Nathan Edwards,	C. Campbell, Sheriff,
Mr. Devenport,	J. P. Ramsey,	Dr. Teal,
Hon. W. J. Peaslee,	Hon. S. E. Perkins,	James Blake,
D. George,	Wm. Sheets,	J. R. Filler,
I. Craighead,	Wm. Eckert,	R. Mayhew,
Geo. McOuat,	Morris Morris,	J. Patterson.

N. B. Palmer, (mine was put on by Warren, but same as used by Mr. Louden)
Little, Drum & Andersons,
Dr. J. S. Patterson, Superintendent Lunatic Asylum,
J. Lockwood, Contractor Gas and Coke Co.,
N. Bolton, State Librian.

Dr. Brown, Anderson,	Mr. Howe, Bloomington,
Mr. Makepeace, do.,	Mr. Woodward, do.,
Dr. Murphy, Franklin.	S. A. B. Noel, Portsville,
F. Tencks, Plainfield,	Mr. Gallagher, Mundie,
W. Ransum, do.,	Mr. Neely, do.
Mr. Williamson, Greencastle,	L. Farley, Noblesville.

Indianapolis, February 7, 1852.

Mr. A. A. LOUDEN—Sir.—In reply to yours of yesterday, I would say that had it not been for the patent paper Roofing with which the Capital House is covered, it would have been impossible to have saved the building during the late fire adjoining it; and in my opinion I consider it Fire Proof. J. CAIN.

I hereby certify that the Roof on my house, being put on by Louden & Duffy, very much protected said Roof—a Patent Roof—at the late fire. I shall never again put on a shingle roof on any building.

June 1, '51. J. STEVENS.

All work warranted any reasonable length of time, or no pay.

February 11, 1852. feb14d&w

NEW LIVERY STABLE,

On the alley back of the Post Office, between Illinois and Meridian streets, I have HORSES, BUGGIES, and CARRIAGES and conveyances for passengers to any point.

☞ Horses will be kept on reasonable terms.

apr7-d&w3m WM. WILKISON.

The Greatest Horse Medicine of the Age!

THE CELEBRATED GERMAN HORSE POWDERS

THOSE who have used it once almost invariably call and get another supply, and all unite in saying that it is an admirable remedy in the diseases for which it is recommended.

We do not say that *THE GERMAN HOLSE POWDER will cure* all the diseases to which that useful animal, the Horse, is subject, but we do recommend it as a most certain cure and preventive in the following diseases, viz:

Distemper, Yellow Water, Slobbering, Glanders, Low Spirits, Loss of Appetite,

And all Diseases whatever arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,

And boldly challenge the production of a better medicine for those diseases.

We publish no certificates, for we are willing that the medicine shall stand or fall by its own merits, and we are confident that a trial of it will convince the most skeptical of its good qualities.

N. B.—Purchasers should be careful and ask for *Fickardt's German* Horse Powder, and not take any other. Buy only of us or our accredited agents.

Price, 25 cents a paper.

TROUP & FICKARDT,
Druggists and Manufacturers,
Cor. Market and Meridian sts.
Cincinnati, O.

To whom all orders must be addressed.

The *GENUINE FICKARDTS'S GERMAN HORSE POWDER* can also be had of

THALMAN & EVANS, Indianapolis.

And of other respectable agents in Indiana. mar4w

Indiana Institution for the DEAF AND DUMB,

(On the National Road, 1½ mile east of Indianapolis.)

VISITORS are admitted on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M.; also, on Saturday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M. During these hours some person will be in readiness to conduct citizens of the State, and strangers, to the school-rooms, and through those parts of the buildings open to the public. The object of the Institution being the benefit of the unfortunate Mutes, will not allow the admission of Visitors at any other time. oct3-d&wtf

RIFLES AND SHOT-GUNS, REVOLVER AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF PISTOLS.—SAMUEL BECK would respectfully inform his old friends and the public generally, that he has again taken charge of his Gun business, and will again devote his entire attention to the manufacture of Guns. His shop is on Washington street, half a square west of the Court House square, sign of the Big Gun, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may wish good Rifles, Shot Guns, or any other article in the Gun line. All work warranted, or no charge. He has constantly on hand the best Rifle Powder, Caps, and Lead.

His loss by fire of his Hat Store, makes it necessary to call on all who know themselves indebted to him by note or book account, to call immediately and pay up, as he is compelled to have money. Come, and save cost. feb13w

☞ Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

GUN-POWDER! GUN-POWDER!!—We are agents for the sale of Gun-powder of the celebrated "Hazard Powder Co's." manufacture, guaranteed equal to any Powder in the United States. Will supply City dealers at reasonable rates, delivering the Powder upon short notice.

We have erected a Magazine near the City limits and shall, at all times, be fully supplied with all grades of Powder.

All Powder sold by us will be warranted equal to representation, when otherwise, the money will be refunded.

We now have in Magazine:

25 kegs Kentucky Rifle Powder, FFFg;
20 half kegs do. do. do.;
20 quarter kegs do. do. do.;
20 kegs fair Lawn Mills, FFFg., do.;
20 kegs Deer, do.;
10 kegs Austin King & Co.'s do;
10 half kegs do. do.;
10 kegs Cannon and Blasting, do.;
Superior Canister and Sporting, do.;

BROWNING & MAYER.

North side, Washington Street, near the State House.

june30-w

NO. MOLASSES AND SUGAR.—25 bbls. N. O. Molasses, and 10 half-barrels do.
4 hhds. Sugar; received and for sale by
feb7 J. W. HOLLAND.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY REMEDY.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA!!

Will Wonders never Cease?

IF the following cures, performed alone by the use of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, are not wonders, then