General Scott's Communication to the National Intelligencer.

According to promise we publish to-day Gen. Scott's celebrated plan of naturalization, drawn up by his own hand, by which he proposes:

"1. To reduce the term of naturalization from five years to three years.

"2. To EXCLUDE ALL ALIENS FOREVER FROM THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN ANY PUBLIC ELECTIONS WHATEVER, EXCEPT—

"3. Such aliens as shall have served two years in the army or navy, who shall thereby be entitled to the rights of citizenship, including the right of suffrage.

"4. Aliens shall be exempted from involuntary service in the militia, the army, or navy, (just as free negroes and Indians are).

"5. The law to go into operation six months after its passage."

A more flagrant outrage on the spirit and meaning of the constitution was never attempted. Infinitely worse than the alien laws of the elder Adams. The whole system of popular liberty is boldly assailed in this communication, and the Whig party by nominating him have indorsed these abominable doctrines. Democrats and Whigs, read this programme of principles. Whigs defend it or abandon the contest. But enough for the present.

[From the National Intelligencer, December 17, 1844.]

COMMUNICATION.

Notes on the admission of aliens to citizenship.

"The Congress shall have the power" "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization."—(Constitution U. S., article 1, section 8, clause 4).

On this power, or on all citizens who may be adopted under any established rule made pursuant to the power, the constitution itself in other parts imposes four limitations or restrictions:

1. "No person shall be a representative who shall not have [&c.,] been seven years a citizen of the United States." (Article 1, section 2, clause 2).

2. "No person shall be a senator who shall not have [&c.,] been nine years a citizen of the United States." —(Article 1, section 3, clause 3).

3. "No person, except a natural-born citizen, or citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President."—(Article 11, section 1, clause 5.) And

4. "No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States."—(Amendments, article 12, clause or section 3).

Under the power and the restrictions here severally quoted, Congress may legislate on this subject, in the shape of a *uniform* rule—that is, a *rule* the same, for the time being, throughout the whole Union and its Territories.

It is seen, then, that the constitution itself, in respect to foreigners, contemplates or establishes many distinct *degrees* of citizenship besides age, sex, and residence. 1st. Congress, under the delegated power, might, by a uniform rule, confer on all aliens, immediately on arrival—instead of at the end of *five years*, as at present—the right of holding and transmitting property of every description; the right of voting for President, Vice President, and members of Congress; the right of voting and being voted for in respect to all State offices and trusts; and the right of holding all federal offices with the exceptions which follow. Yet, as at present, 2nd, no such adopted citizen would be eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives, nor until seven years after taking the oath; nor, 3d., to a seat in the Senate until two years more, making nine; nor, 4th, ever to the Presidency or Vice Presidency; whilst, 5th, there are yet among us some foreigners by birth who, having been here prior to the adoption of the constitution, are eligible to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and enjoying every other right of natural-born citizens. Behold, then, at this moment, within the bosom of our country, foreigners holding, by naturalization, five several grades of *citizenship*; besides, 6th, a host of other foreigners, all personally under the protection of our laws, with the right to acquire, to hold, and to transmit property, including (in several States) lands and houses, and all (males) again, in different stages of advancement toward the acquisition of the *political* rights under the first four heads above. It is, therefore, shown that the constitution, by "a uniform rule of naturalization," did not mean a rule under which all rights whatsoever of native born citizens should be conferred on aliens (*subsequently* arriving in the country) at once, and in a lump. One right (the second above) the constitution withholds for seven years after naturalization; another (the third) for nine years, and the fourth forever. If we follow strictly etymological meaning, it would be a bull to say that Congress can, by a rule of *naturalization*, make a foreigner a *natural*-born citizen. "Naturalization" is a technical term, borrowed by our constitution from English law—just as *levying war, overt act of treason*, &c., were borrowed by the same instrument from the same source. To find the legal meaning of either term we have always been obliged to look to that fountain rather than to dictionaries. Nothing is more natural or common than such technical reference.

In the English practice of "naturalization" it is exceedingly rare to find that aliens have been admitted to all the rights of a born subject. In England they have been almost universally, by the terms of adoption, disqualified from holding office, &c.

With us, Congress may "establish a uniform rule of naturalization," or repeal the present rule and have none, just as we have twice had, and have twice repealed, "uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies," a subject over which Congress has unlimited power under (by the way) the same clause of the constitution.

As, then, Congress might originally have legislated or not on naturalization, and may now repeal the existing established rule, and substitute no other, so may Congress, at its good pleasure, in view of national policy and expediency, alter or modify the existing rule.

The motives for change are many and powerful. They cannot fail to occur to every thinking mind. Suffice it here to repeat what was once declared of a single sovereign's power—the evils of the existing rule of naturalization are great, are increasing, and ought to be diminished.

One of some experience, and who has meditated the subject long, presumes to suggest as follows:

1. *Not* to repeal the existing rule and leave none, as the *non user* on the part of Congress of the delegated power, would give at least a colorable authority to State adoptions of citizens, just as the non-existence of a uniform system of bankruptcy has led to State insolvent laws; and it is evident that twenty-six *State* rules, without, perhaps, uniformity between any two, would increase the evils to be diminished, independent of extreme embarrassment, in courts and at the polls, under the provision, the "citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."—(Constitution, article 4, section 2, clause 1).

2. *Not* to extend the period of residence before admission to citizenship, as this would be impolitic nationality, and unjust to aliens, in respect to the acquisition and transmission of real estate in many parts of the Union, as also in respect to other *civil* rights. Besides, extension of previous residence would not diminish the alleged perjuries and frauds at the polls; but,

3. Leave the basis of the naturalization system as it is, and superinduce the following modifications:

An Act supplementary to the acts now in force on the subject of a uniform rule of naturalization.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That any alien, being a free white person, and who shall come into the United States six months or later after the passage of this act, may be admitted to become a citizen thereof after a residence therein of at least three (1) years, and one year (2) at least after declaring his *bona fide* intention of becoming a citizen, in the manner and form, and upon the other conditions not herein altered, as prescribed by the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject," which was approved April 14, 1802: *Provided*, That no alien arriving in the United States after six months from the passage of this act, shall ever acquire the right to vote, except in the manner hereinafter prescribed, for any elector of President or Vice President of the United States; for any member of the House of Representatives of the same; for any governor, lieutenant governor, member of the legislature, Judge of any Court of record, or Sheriff, in any State or Territory of the United States, or for any mayor, intendant, president, alderman, assistant alderman, or common councilman of any city, borough, or incorporated town or village, in any of the said States or their Territories, or within the District of Columbia; but all aliens admitted to naturalization under the foregoing provisions and limitations shall enjoy every other right and privileges of native born citizens which is not expressly limited or withheld by the constitution of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every naturalized citizen, as aforesaid, shall be wholly exempted or excused from involuntary service in the militia, army, and navy of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white alien, being an able bodied male of at least seventeen years of age, who shall, in time of war, engage to serve the United States against their enemies, for at least two years, or during the war, or who, in time of actual war, shall serve the said States faithfully two years, or to the end of the war, in any company or vessel of war, in the army or navy of the said States, shall, on obtaining the certificate or certificates of faithful service, signed by the commanding officer or officers of such company or companies, vessel or vessels of war, and countersigned by the next higher officer in the army or navy under whom, if any, such alien has served, shall be admitted, on presenting such evidence to any court designated in the act hereinbefore recited, to all the rights and privileges of citizenship at any time conferred by the act, on simply taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and making the renunciation enjoined in the said act.

SEC. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect on and after six months from its passage, when all provisions of former acts, inconsistent with this act, shall be taken and held to be repealed, in respect only to all aliens arriving in the United States after that date.

Should some bill like this become a law, it would not in the slightest degree affect any alien already in the United States, or who might arrive within six months after its date. Of course, the rights of naturalized citizens would be as little touched by the act as those of native born citizens. What foreigners abroad would be affected by the law? Probably but few; possibly not one who, at the time of its passage, would have a mind made up to migrate to the United States. As to all female foreigners arriving after the passage of the act and the additional six months, they would be the sooner, by two years, admitted to all the *civil* rights of citizenship, and no others have ever been conferred on females. Sooner, also, by two years, would their male relatives and friends be admitted to that large class of rights, besides eligibility to *all* but four offices, State and federal.

As to other foreigners, abroad and in existence, or who may hereafter be born abroad, what right would they have now or in future to complain of such a law? We already in the United States, whether natives, naturalized citizens, or aliens, have a great question of national policy to settle for ourselves and our own posterity, and we may settle it for the benefit of both, without looking to speculative philanthrophy or liberty beyond such posterity. We think we are liberal enough, when, in providing for America, we leave the door of admission open to the children of foreigners, now abroad, who may hereafter be born here, without allowing their fathers to come and help to govern us. We, who alone have any right to think on the subject, claim that we can best govern ourselves, and the better such government in the meantime, so much the better for the foreigners who may hereafter come among us, and for their American born children.

It will be observed that the bill proposes to leave future naturalized citizens as eligible to all offices and trusts as those who have heretofore been naturalized. Many of them, no doubt, will be appointed and elected to high places, as heretofore, and be found as worthy of confidence as a Montgomery, or a Morris, a Gallatin, a Findlay, or a Smiley. We, now in America, mean only that, after a given time, electors born on the soil shall alone select natives, or adopted citizens to make laws for America, or to administer those laws.

But, without a syllable on the subject of electors (voters) for electors of President and Vice President, because, perhaps, it was intended they should be chosen by the State Legislatures, as at present in the South Carolina, the Constitution has delared:

"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature."—(Art. 1, sec. 2, clause 1.)

Not another word is said in any other part of the instrument on the qualifications of voters.

In view of that clause, it may be asked, and to the confusion of some minds, Has Congress the power to limit the political franchise of future adopted citizens, as in the first section of the bill proposed? The answer is, certainly not, if that were the only clause bearing on the question. But here are two others:

"Congress shall have power" "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States."—Art. 1, sec. 8, clause 4.)

And—

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."—(Art. 4, sec. 2, clause 1.)

The three clauses must be construed together, and, if they can be harmonized or rendered *not* incompatible with each other, each must have its full weight and effect. Nothing more easy than to solve the supposed difficulty, or to find the desired harmony.

It is evident that if each of the original thirteen—now twenty-six—States, could make its own different rule, Delaware, against the will of Virginia, might make adopted citizens for both, and Michigan for New York, greatly to the annoyance of the latter; but Virginia is not represented in the Delaware Legislature, nor New York in that of Michigan. A citizen of one State being a citizen of every other, we should have had by this time, "confusion worse confounded," everywhere; but that it was precisely to avoid this opposition and interference of many capricious rules that the constitution, in express terms, at least in respect to the adoption of foreigners, declares that Congress (in which all the States are equitably represented,) shall have the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States. The object is as plain as the lodgment of the power was indispensible. No act of a single State can be put in concurrence with such power. If not left derelict and siezed upon by others from sheer necessity, it must be exclusively in the hands where primarily lodged. There is a wide field left for the exercise, on the part of the several States, of the power to determine what shall be the "qualifications," (alienage and naturalization aside,) "requisite for the electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." There is the land and property qualifications in some States, age, militia service, &c., in others, —all, however, within the range of *citizenship*, whether by birth or naturalization, which Congress may determine for all. It can say what qualifications, for the good of all as a Union, shall be imposed upon adopted citizens in respect to the political franchises of voting *throughout the United States*—as the constitution itself imposed the qualifications we have seen above, on other political franchise—eligibility to federal offices and trusts. Both *federal* and *State* eligibility to office, the proposed bill leaves where they were found.

The constitution was a compromise and a compact between all the people (nearly) whether citizens, aliens, (or foreigners) of one State, and similar people of the other States, or between the people generally throughout the whole Union; which, it is unimportant to the present question to determine. There had been previously no intimate union between the parties—no uniform rule of naturalization. Each State had loosely adopted, in its own way, nearly all aliens, not alien enemies, who had come within their limits.

Natives who were tories were as generally expelled. Political and military services were the great inducements to adoption—in most cases without certificate as without record. All—very nearly all—had earned *general* citizenship. An army of patriot heroes had been recently disbanded far from their native homes, and many were still unsettled in any new residence. Hence the language of the constitution, "the citizens of each State shall be (&c.) citizens of the several States." That clause was a sweeping adoption or recognition. It called a nation of Americans in existence, and fixed their *united* being. Their descendants, and those since adopted, with *their* childern, are the present Americans —the PEOPLE of the United States.

It may, perhaps, be objected, to any bill like that proposed—What would be its binding force should it become a law? Particular States might still, at their pleasure, (it may be said,) permit aliens to vote for all functionaries—State and federal—immediately on coming, for the first time, within the threshhold of the State. The only answer is—*oaths* are registered in heaven as on earth. If these cannot bind, then there is an end to all human society or government. The constitution of the United States, in the name of the whole people *commands*—"This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made *in pursuance thereof*, (&c.) *shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State* shall be bound thereby, anything in *the constitution or laws of any State* to the contrary notwithstanding." Also, "*the members of the several State legislatures*, and all *executive or judicial officers* shall be bound *by oath* or affi.mati . . . . *support* this constitution." —(Art. 6, sections 2 and 3.

But I have not time for declamation or polish, and I have had but little to cite principles or press arguments. I have only written notes. Much support might be derived from the equally judicious distribution of power over the militia between federal and State authorities. The analysis and application are left to abler hands. They will find that what required uniformity was given to one side; all that allowed to disconformity left to the other. The reasons were the same as in the case of citizenship.

It is not probable that the proposed bill will have the good fortune to conciliate the general favor of either native Americans or Whigs. The leading Democrats will no doubt reject it as an attempt upon their "spoils." Yet it is not seen why the liberal of the three parties may not support the measure. More cannot be attained, if more were desirable, without an alteration of the constitution; and even something less would not be accepted by those who are already more than satisfied with undue advantages. But the Whigs are yet surely under unmerited defeat, and the natives flushed with the first fruits of their young endeavors. The green tree waves its branches and the foliage to the breeze, and looks with the confidence of inexperience to the returning season. No nipping frost has ever seared its hopes. Yet this party stands on the "unsteadfast footing of a spear," or, at least a narrow isthmus, which the first wave of success, coming from either side, may forever wash from under its feet. Triumph would, indeed, be more fatal to its existence than defeat. As yet it has not concerted system of principles or measures—or has proclaimed none—for carrying forward the business and the development of this concrete and mighty republic. My humble advice to all around us, is to revive your spirits, to moderate the intoxication of victory, to look to the constitution, to serve your country, in soberness and faith, and to scorn to be the slave of party or the tool of demagogues.

AMERICUS.

Extract of the letter, accepting the Baltimore nomination of June, 1852.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1852.

* * * * * * * *

The political principles and measures laid down in those resolutions are so broad that but little is left for me to add. I therefore barely suggest in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connection with Congress to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same, favorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance, and also, to recommend or approve of a single alteration in our Naturalization Laws, suggested by my military experience, viz: giving to all foreigners the right of citizenship who shall faithfully serve in time of war, one year, on board of our public ships, or in our land forces, regular or volunteer, on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service.

* * * * * * * *

I have the honor to remain, sir, with great esteem,
Your most obedient servant.
WINFIELD SCOTT.

To the Hon. J. G. Chapman, President of the Whig National Convention.

Center Township Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the Democratic Township Committee, a meeting of the Democrats of Center Township was held at the Court House in Indianapolis on Saturday, July 24th to select delegates to attend the Democratic county convention, to be held on the first Saturday in August next.

On motion, Powell Howland was called to the chair, and James Swain appointed Secretary.

After a short debate as to the manner of selecting, and the number of delegates to attend the county convention,

On motion, the convention determined on sending forty delegates.

The convention then proceeded to nominate delegates, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

W. Montague, W. H. Talbott, Andrew Brouse, Henry Tutewiler, J. S. Spann, Daniel Keely, J. M. W. Langsdale, Thos. Alford, J. Vandegrift, A. D. Rose, Nathaniel Owens, T. K. Danforth, Wm. Stewart, H. H. Nelson, Nathaniel West, L. B. Williamson, Nathaniel Bolton, John T. Alford, J. H. Kennedy, J. P. Childers, V. Batch, Charles Garner, David Kemp, Peter Messersmith, E. W. H. Ellis, Matthew Smock, Albert G. Porter, Julias Nicolai, George Newland, Henry Vandegrift, Alex. F. Morrison, Archibald Lingenfelter, Dr. Kimberly, D. Radebaugh, Foster Whitford, W. H. Karns, John R. Elder, Powel Howland, A. H. Brown, and William Wilkerson.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings be signed by the president and secretary, and that they be published in the State Sentinel, Statesman, and Volksblatt.

On motion, the convention adjourned.

POWEL HOWLAND, President.
JAMES SWAIN, Secretary.

Difficulty between England and the U. States.

It is rumored that a rupture is threatened between England and the United States, growing out of the stringent measures taken by the British Imperial and Colonial authorities to prevent Americans fishing in the Bay of Fundy, on the coast of Nova Scotia or in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. By treaty, the American fishermen should not fish within a maritime league of the coast, but they have not been in the habit of observing the stipulation. Armed vessels were recently fitted out by the Provincial Government to protect the fisheries, and two British sloops of war are also reported to have been placed on this service. An American fishing vessel and crew were lately captured by the fishermen of the Magdalen Islands, but the Americans, during the night, cut their vessel loose, and escaped.

The English Government has evinced a determination to adopt the severest measures, but what is to be the action of our Government, has not yet transpired. It should not permit any unjust attacks upon our fishermen. It is rumored that a serious misunderstanding has sprung up between the two Governments, and most important despatches on the subject are reported to have been forwarded to Mr. Webster, who is in New Hampshire. The facts must soon become known.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Cost of Government.

The following is a statement of the annual average expenditures of the several administrations, for the last twenty years:

Jackson's administration	$27,585,896 38
Van Buren's administration	35,640,486 36
Harrison & Tyler's administration	37,623,628 13
Polk's administration	43,897,916 51
Taylor & Fillmore's administration	55,442,481 00

By this account it appears that the Government cost the people under Jackson's administration, less than half what it has thus far cost, under the administration of President Taylor, both being periods of peace. It further appears, that we are now paying, in time of profound peace, about $20,000,000 more for our government than it cost us under the administration of Mr. Van Buren, when the Florida war was raging at the South, and $12,000,000 more than it cost under Mr. Polk's administration, when the government had to bear the enormous expense of the Mexican War of 1847.—*N. Y. Post.*

Terrible Hail Storm and Hurricane.

A violent storm of wind and hail passed nearly from west to east through Township 34 in this county destroying all crops, leveling fences to the grond, and injuring some buildings. The width of this storm varies from one to three miles north and south. The damages are severely felt by quite a number of our citizens, their crops for the season being entirely ruined. Cannot something be done for their relief? Should not those who were fortunate enough to live north or south of this destruction, sympathise with the sufferers, and help them to sustain their loss?—*Valparaiso Observer*

Yankee Cunning.

The New Haven Register says that the new Liquor Law of Massachusetts provides that the *Marshal* of the City of Boston, and his deputies, shall serve the precepts of the Court when issued against violators of the law. As soon as the Legislature adjourned, the City Council took legal advice, and *abolished the office of Marshal!* so that there are now no officers in that city competent to serve a process for an infraction of that law.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE undersigned invite the attention of business men throughout the State of Indiana, to the facilities they offer for the prosecution of a legitimate local business, the profits of which very far exceed those of any other within their knowledge. They are General Appointing Agents for the sale of the splendid Fabrics of the

AMERICAN PORCELAIN COMPANY,

Manufactured by Charles Cartlidge & Co., Long Island, and sold EXCLUSIVELY by Messrs. Johnson & Goodell, of New York city, and by their Agents. These wares are of almost endless variety, but in elegance, durability, and cheapness, stand positively unrivalled, having, wherever introduced, *driven from market* all similar goods.

The system under which the American Porcelain wares are sold, absolutely

Cuts off all Competition,

and give to the retail dealer all the profits which he has heretofore been obliged to share with the *jobber*. These profits, with the immense sales which the superiority of the wares insures, gives to the dealer unexampled gains; gains which are not only immediate, but which secure him a large and *increasing* income for future years.

In addition to the Porcelain Fabrics and included in the same system of sale, we have the wares of the

American Argillo Company,

thus offering a SECOND inducement scarcely inferior to the first. These wares are now being manufactured at the celebrated establishment of Messrs. RUSSELL & ERWIN, of *New Britain, Conn.*

An adequate description of the wares in question would be deemed extravagant, and scarcely believed without inspection; we therefore invite all who desire to embrace the

Certainty of Rapid Wealth,

personally to call and examine, not only the wares, but the *system under which they are sold;* pledging ourselves, in all cases, to make good our statements.

As we offer an opportunity such as may not occur once in a century, we require that all agents appointed by us, shall be men of responsible business character, and desire to *negotiate* with no others. But we shall be happy to receive the calls at the CAPITAL HOUSE, *Indianapolis*, not only of such, but of all interested in examining these most useful, unique, and elegant productions of AMERICAN INDUSTRY and skill.

WINCHELL, PHELPS & Co.,
Agents for Johnson & Goodell.

REFERENCES.

T. B. FITCH, Pres't Mechanics Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.;
E. B. WICKS, Cashier Mechanics Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.;
THOS. G. ALVORD, Pres't Salt Springs Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.;
E. B. JUDSON, Cashier, Salt Springs Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.;
A. S. BARNES & Co., Book-Publishers, New York city;
GEO. H. DERBY & Co., Book Publishers, Buffalo, N. Y.:
July, 1852. july15

Great Bargains----Sign of the Flag.

GOODS at this house will be sold at unheard of low prices.

It would be impossible here to enumerate all the articles comprising the stock, but will mention a few meriting attention.

A splendid lot of BERAGE DE LAINES, from 15 cts. to 20 cts, usually sold from 25 cts. to 37½ cts.
NEW DE LAINES, a good article, for 12½ cts. per yard
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GINGHAMS at all prices.
PRINTS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING.
LINEN TABLE, DAMASK, AND DIAPERS
LANCASTER QUILTS AND COUNTERPINS.
NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELINGS, TICKINGS, &c.
Also, a fine lot of SILK SHAWLS, good and cheap.
TERMS CASH. All Goods warranted to be of the kind and quality represented. [may13] J. S. NORRIS.

10 DOZ. JELLEY GLASSES, assorted patterns, now opening and for sale. mar6d&w JACOB LINDLEY.

Indianapolis Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly for the Indiana State Sentinel, by
KIRLAND & FITZGIBBON,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, and Produce,
EAST SIDE OF THE DEPOT.

BACON—⅌ lb		GROCERIES—	
Hog, net,	7.00	Brooms	1,00@2,50
Shoulders,	6½	Lead, bar	6
Clear Sides,	8½	Lead, white, pure	1,85
Hams,	7½	Lead No. 1	2,00
BEEF—⅌ cwt. net,	2.50@1 00	Oil, linseed	75
CANDIES—⅌ lb	14	Oil, lard	62
COTTON YARN—⅌ lb.	16@17	Oil, sperm	1,75
CANDLES—⅌ lb		Oil, Tanners'	75@1,00
Star,	22	Turpentine	65@75
Mould,	9@9½	Beans, white	1 00
CORN MEAL—⅌ bu	25@30	Potatoes	25@50
FLOUR—⅌ bbl	2 85@2 90	Onions	50
FRUITS—⅌ bu		Cheese	7½
Apples, green,		Butter, roll	8@12
Apples, dried,	2.00	Lard	7@8
Peaches, dried,	2 50@3 00	Beeswax	15@18
Almonds, ⅌ lb	19@20	Ginseng	18@20
Raisins, ⅌ box,	2.75	Tallow,	6,00
FISH—Mackerel,		GLASS—⅌ box,	
No. 1, ⅌ bbl	12 00	8 by 10	3,00@3 50
No. 1, ½bbl. bbl	7.00	10 by 12	4,00
No. 1, ⅌ qr. bbl.	3.75	HAY—⅌ ton,	
No. 1, kits,	2.50@3.00	Timothy	5,00@8,00
No. 2, ⅌ bbl.	11.00	Clover	none
No. 2, ½bbl. bbl	6.00@7.00	IRON—⅌ lb,	
No. 3, ⅌ bbl.	10.50	Bar	3@3½
Salmon, kits,	3.00	Round and square	4@5½
FEATHERS—⅌ lb		Castings	4@4½
Best	30	Springs	10
Ordinary	18@20	Axles	6
GRAINS—⅌ bu.		Anvils	12
Wheat, white	45	LEATHER	
Wheat, red	45	Sole, ⅌ lb	20@22
Barley	45	Calfskins, ⅌ dz.	18,00@30,00
Rye	40	Upper	25,00@30,00
Corn	18@20	Morocco	20,00@22,00
Oats	14@16	Sheepskins	4,00@8,00
GROCERIES—⅌ lb.		LIQUORS—⅌ gal,	
Coffee, best Rio	11	Dup. Pale Brandy,	2,00@2,75
Sugar, N. O	6½@6¾	Alex. Sig. Cog.	2,00@2,50
Sugar, loaf	10½@12	Magloria	3,00@3,50
Sugar, crushed	10½@12	American Brandy	40@45
Tea, G. P	60@70	Holland Gin	1,50
Tea, imp	55@60	Old Bor. Whisky	50@1,00
Tea, Y. Hy	45@55	Corn Whisky	19
Pepper	15	Old Mad. Wine	1,25@1,76
Spice	18	Port Wine	80@1,75
Saleratus	6	Sherry Wine	1,75@2,25
Molasses, N. O	38	Claret Wine ⅌ dz	3,50
Molasses, S. H.	40@48	Malaga Wine	75
Tar, N. C., ⅌ bbl	6.00	Domestic	40@50
Tar, Florida		NAILS—⅌ keg,	
Tobacco, ⅌ lb	40@30	10d	3 25
Madder	13@16	8d	3,50
Indigo	100	6d	4,00
Rice	6	4d	4,50
Copperas	3	3d	5,50
Rosin	2½@3	Brads	3,25
Ginger	11@12½	PAPER—⅌ ream,	
Cloves	35	Wrapping	60@1 20
Gunpowder, keg	5.50	Foolscap	2,00@2 25
Soap, No. 1, bar	6@6½	Box. Boards, gr	4,00
Cassia	35@40	SEEDS—⅌ bushel,	
Alum	5	Clover	6,50@7,00
Nutmegs	1,50@1,60	Flax	75
Wooden Buckets	2,25	Timothy	3,00

OCTOBER ELECTION.

ELECTION DAY—THE SECOND TUESDAY IN OCTOBER.
☞ Announcement fee $1 00. ☜

☞ We are requested to announce the name of PERCY HOSBROOK, of Wayne township, as a candidate for Senator, at the ensuing October election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. ¶

☞ We are requested by O. H. P. BLY, to state that he will be an independent candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing October election. ¶

CARTER'S INDIANA REPORTS.

Will be, THIS DAY, published and ready for sale, by AUSTIN H. BROWN—

REPORTS
OF
CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED
IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE
OF THE
STATE OF INDIANA.
BEING AN OFFICIAL CONTINUATION OF BLACKFORD'S REPORTS.
WITH TABLES OF THE CASES, ETC.
BY HORACE E. CARTER, A. M.,
OFFICIAL REPORTER.
VOL. I.
CONTAINING THE CASES FROM MAY TERM, 1847, TO NOVEMBER TERM, 1849, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

The work is beautifully printed, on good heavy paper, in a style uniform with Blackford's Reports. An analysis accompanies each case, and notes are added to the most important ones. The volume contains 610 pages and will be sold for three dollars.

Lawyers at a distance desiring the work, by remitting their orders, *accompanied with the cash*, to AUSTIN H. BROWN, publisher, at Indianapolis, will receive it promptly by any mode of conveyance they may direct. july10dtf

☞ INDIANA UNIVERSITY.—The Commencement in this Institution will take place on Wednesday, the 4th day of August. Monday and Tuesday will be occupied with the examination of students, and literary exercises appropriate to the occasion.

BISHOP UPFOLD will deliver a sermon on the death of Dr. WYLIE, on Sunday, the 1st of August.

The Board of Trustees meet on Saturday, the 31st instant.

The public are respectfully invited to attend,
JOS. G. McPHEETERS, Pres. B. T. I. U
Bloomington, July 12, 1852.

☞ BOUND FOR CALIFORNIA!—Contemplating a change in our business, all persons indebted to us, either by Note or Account, must pay up by the 1st of November. One of the partners is going to California, and must settle up his business as soon as possible. We will sell our entire stock of Goods at great bargains for cash. Prompt attention to this notice may save cost and trouble, so roll up with your money, buy bargains; pay up and we're off.
july21-d&w4w. FEATHERSTON & MAYHEW.

☞ For the almost miraculous extinction of pain no medicine was ever discovered equal to the Pain Killer. It is used in certain cases externally and internally, but never eternally, like to many preparations. Full directions accompany each Bottle.

☞ R. R. R. See in another column.
CRAIGHEAD & BROWNING.
W. W. ROBERTS,
1y Agents, Indianapolis.

Real Estate and General Agency Office.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.
Under the control of W. M'K. Scott, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Notary Public.

☞ A SUPERIOR HAT FOR FOUR DOLLARS.—I am now selling a fine Moleskin Hat, manufactured expressly for my retail trade, at the low price of FOUR DOLLARS. They are warranted to be every way superior to most of the Hats heretofore sold in this market for $5,00. I have also an extra fine Moleskin Hat, equal to the best Cincinnati, for $5,00; also, a general assortment of Fur, Silk, Cassimere, and other Hats, and a large variety of Leghorn, Panama, Braid and Straw Hats, which are offered at the most reasonable rates, at WILMOT'S Hat Store,
june17-w1m No. 1 Palmer House.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!! GROCERIES!!!—Our stock of Groceries is large and complete, selected with care. The attention of the city and country retailers is invited to an examination of the quality and prices of our goods, as we feel confident that we can give satisfaction.

Our stock consists in part as follows:

100 bags prime Rio Coffee,	10 boxes old Castile Soap,
30 bags prime Laguira Coffee,	25 bales Batting,
5 bags old Java Coffee,	50 boxes Herrings,
20 h'd's N. O. Sugar,	5 tierces Salmon,
10 barrels Loaf Sugar,	50 boxes Raisins,
25 bbl's crush'd and pow'd sugar,	50 drums Figs,
100 bbls N. O. Molasses,	Nuts of various kinds,
5 bbls clarified Syrup,	100 dozen Brooms,
150 packages Mackerel,	25 dozen Buckets,
250 bbls Kanawha Salt,	26 nest Tubs,
100 bags fine Table Salt,	25 dozen Zinc Wash Boards,
50 boxes Tobacco 5s 8s and 10s.	50 half chests Imp. Young Hyson
100,000 Cigars,	G. Powder and Black Teas,
100,000 Percussion Caps,	1000 pounds f. Indigo,
50 bags Shot,	1000 pounds Madder,
1000 bars Lead,	1000 pounds Alum,
50 keys Powder,	Pepper, Alspice,
150 kegs Nails,	Ginger, Mustard,
30 boxes Star and Mould Candles,	Cinamon, Cloves,
50 boxes Soap,	Nutmegs, &c., &c.
25 boxes Shaving and Fancy Soap,	

BROWNING & MAYER,
june24. Washington st near the State House.

PREMIUM COVERLETS.—I would inform the citizens of Marion and adjoining counties that I have permanently located on the corner of Washington and West streets, Indianapolis, Indiana, where I am prepared to do all kinds of COVERLET WEAVING on the shortest notice, and in the most approved style. I always keep on hand the latest and most approved patterns, and from long experience in the business in England and the United States, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction. I have worked for the last fourteen years at the business in Lebanon, Warren county, O., and at the two last Warren county Agricultural Fairs my Coverlets took the Premium. SAMUEL PERROTT.
Indianapolis, July 27, 1852—w3m.

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. oct2-d&wtf

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF EVANSVILLE, EVANSVILLE, IND.—The regular course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first Monday of November, under the following Faculty, to-wit:

LEVI L. LAYCOCK, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
HUGH RONALDS, M. D., Professor of General Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
C. A. FOSTER, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
JOHN R. WILCOX, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
MADISON J. BRAY, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
WILLIAM H. BYFORD, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
GEORGE B. WALKER, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
WILLIAM A. McDOWELL, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
JOHN T. WALKER, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical Rooms for the study of Practical Anatomy, under the superintendance of the Professor of Anatomy for the Demonstrator, will be open for the reception of Students by the 1st of October.

Fees for a full course $75.

Matriculation ticket and Demonstrator's ticket each $5. Diploma fee $20.

Good boarding may be obtained at from $1.50 to $3 00 per week.

Any one desiring further information, may address the Dean (post paid) by mail which will be promptly attended to.

G. B. WALKER, M. D.
july27.-w4w. Dean of the Faculty.

Westward the Star of Reform takes its onward Course.

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS!

WE would respectfully call the attention of customers and dealers in drugs and medicines to our full and large assortment of pure articles. We are receiving and now opening, CRUDE and POWDERED; also, the various COMPOUNDS, prepared from Medicines introduced by Bench, Mattson, Thompson, Howard, and others. Also, EXTRACTS, concentrated articles, fluid, solid, and powdered. Also, the various Compounds prepared from our own receipts, of the most efficacious character, having been tested thoroughly for twenty years; and also to the superior quality of our *Pure Medical Liquors*, all of which we are prepared to sell wholesale or retail.

Our stock consists in part of

African Bird Pepper.	Scullcap,
Bayberry,	Ladies' Slipper, or Nervine,
Ginger, Jamaica,	Unicorn,
Ginger, African,	Witch Hazel,
Ginger, Race,	Raspberry,
Lobelia Inflata Sem.,	Golden Seal,
" " Herb.,	&c., &c., &c. &c.