INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

Judicial Convention—Sixth Circuit

The Democratic Judicial Convention, for the Sixth Circuit, assembled at the Supreme Court Room, in Indianapolis, on Saturday, August 21st, 1852, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

On motion, Nathaniel Bolton was called to the Chair, and Austin H. Brown and J. M. Gregg were appointed Secretaries.

The counties being called, it appeared that the counties of Johnson, Marion, Hancock, Hendricks, and Madison were represented, and that Hamilton and Tipton were unrepresented.

The following ratio for voting was adopted: Johnson 12 votes, Marion 19 votes, Hancock 8 votes, Hendricks 9 votes, Hamilton 8 votes, Madison 10 votes, Tipton 2 votes.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a President Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit. The following is the result of the first ballot:

	For W. W. Wick.
Johnson	12
Marion	19
Hancock	8
Hendricks	9
Hamilton	..
Madison	10
Tipton	..
	58

Hon W. W. Wick having received all the votes cast, was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention as the Democratic candidate for President Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for the Sixth Judicial Circuit. The first Ballot resulted as follows:—

	G. M. Overstreet.	S. S. Brown.	R. A. Riley.
Johnson	12	..	..
Marion	..	19	..
Hancock	..	..	8
Hendricks	..	9	..
Madison	..	..	10
Hamilton	..	..	..
Tipton	..	..	..
	12	28	18

No one having received a majority of all the votes cast, the Convention proceeded to a second ballot, as follows,

	G. M. Overstreet.	S. S. Brown.	R. A. Riley.
Johnson	12	..	..
Marion	..	19	..
Hancock	..	..	8
Hendricks	..	9	..
Madison	..	..	10
Hamilton	..	..	..
Tipton	..	..	..
	12	28	18

No one having received a majority of all the votes cast, the Convention proceeded to a third ballot, as follows:

	G. M. Overstreet.	S. S. Brown.	R. A. Riley.
Johnson	12	..	..
Marion	..	19	..
Hancock	..	..	8
Hendricks	..	9	..
Madison	..	..	10
Hamilton	..	..	..
Tipton	..	..	..
	12	28	18

No one having received a majority of all the votes cast, the Convention proceeded to a fourth ballot, as follows:

	G. M. Overstreet.	R. A. Riley
Johnson	12	..
Marion	19	..
Hancock	..	8
Hendricks	9	..
Madison	..	10
Hamilton	..	..
Tipton	..	..
	40	18

Gabriel M. Overstreet, of Johnson county, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated as the Democratic candidate for Prosecuting Attorney.

On motion of William Stewart, Mr. Overstreet was declared the unanimous nominee of the Convention.

On motion, the following Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of one from each county, for the Sixth Judicial Circuit: William Stewart, of Marion; Franklin Hardin, of Johnson; R. A. Riley, of Hancock; C. C. Nave, of Hendricks; William Garver, of Hamilton; N. J. Jackson, of Tipton, and Andrew Jackson, of Madison.

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

N. BOLTON, President.

Austin H. Brown, J. M. Gregg, } Secretaries.

Howard County.

August 21st, 1852.

The Democracy of Howard county met in Convention at the Court House, and was called to order by calling Dr. J. A. James to the Chair and appointing A. H. Ploughe Secretary.

On motion of R. D. Markland a committee of one from each township was appointed to report rules and regulations governing this convention. R. D. Markland, from said committee, reported that the convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for the several offices to be filled at the October election, in the following manner—first, for Coroner; second, for County Commissioner; third, for Treasurer and Collector; fourth, for County Assessor; and fifth, for Sheriff; and any person receiving a majority of all the votes cast, shall be declared duly nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to the balloting for candidates for the several offices, which resulted in the following ticket:

For Sheriff, William B. Smith; for Treasurer and Collector, Adam Clark; for County Appraiser, John Tarkington; for County Commissioner, Daniel Floro; for Coroner, John Mulford.

On motion of Lewis Anderson,

Resolved, That this Convention approves of the nomination of Dr. Isaac Parker, of Tipton county, as a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature from the counties of Howard and Tipton, and of E. S. Stone, of Hamilton county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the district composed of the counties of Hamilton, Tipton, and Howard, and that we will use all honorable means to secure their election.

On motion of T. S. Shepherd the following persons were appointed as delegates to the Senatorial Convention, to be held at Logansport, to nominate a candidate for Senator from the counties of Howard, Cass, and Pulaski: Lewis Anderson, Wm. Hutson, Noah Westerfield, F. Cash, R. D. Markland, Benjamin Thompson, Moses Cromwell, Matthew Poff, and John Knight.

On motion of R. D. Markland the following central corresponding committee was appointed: R. D. Markland, Lewis Anderson, A. H. Ploughe, T. S. Shepherd, J. H. Keam, and J. A. James.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the State Sentinel and Howard Tribune.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

J. A. JAMES, President.

A. H. Ploughe, Secretary.

[For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.]

Vicksburgh, (Miss.) Aug. 14, 1852.

Dear Sir:—We shall undoubtedly carry Mississippi by a much larger majority than we ever cast. Intelligent men estimate it at 20,000; it certainly will not be under 10,000. The whole South is certainly safe. The late election in North Carolina renders it certain that Scott cannot get a vote south of the Potomac. If the Democracy of the North and West do their duty, we shall achieve a victory that will throw even Gen. Jackson's triumphs into the shade.

I am yours truly, H.

[For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.]

Fairfield, Franklin co., Ind., Aug. 23, 1852.

In politics the Democratic fires are beginning to sparkle. We can hear the crackling of the splinters as the flame touches the dry wood, and the *solid logs*, the old men, are catching. Although the roads were miserable, and the day bad and rainy, the Convention at Fairfield was large and enthusiastic. Two poles, the nicest kind of hickories were there raised, and resolutions passed in favor of our State ticket, without one dissenting voice. S.

State Fairs.

We copy the following list of fairs from the Ohio Cultivator, with the date of the first day of the meeting; most of the agricultural fairs are held for three days:

Vermont, at Rutland	Sept. 1
New York, at Utica	7
Ohio, at Cleveland	15
Michigan, at Detroit	22
Canada West, at Toronto	21
Indiana, at Indianapolis	Oct. 20
Pennsylvania, at Lancaster	20
Wisconsin, at Milwaukee	6
New Hampshire	6
Georgia	16
Maryland, at Baltimore	28
Amer. Pomological Congress, at Philad	Sept. 15
American Institute, New York	Oct. 3
American Institute, exhibition of stock	19

☞Congress adjourned on Tuesday last.

From the New York Morning Star, (Neutral.)

Gen. Scott and the Duke of Wellington.

Some of the newspapers are busily engaged in comparing Gen. Scott, as a civilian, with the Duke of Wellington. Nothing could be more unfortunate. The Duke of Wellington was a great military leader. There can be no doubt about that fact. But it is just as unmistakeable a point of history, that he was one of the worst statesmen in the whole catalogue of British celebrities. As a Prime Minister, he was weak, imbecile, uncertain, and unpopular beyond all expression. He had no definite principles. He knew nothing of government. He was a stranger to the common rudiments of politics. Every step he took was a *faux pas*. Every speech he made was a blunder. He sacrificed his friends; put weapons in the hands of his enemies; and with the most honest and patriotic intentions in the world, did more injury to his country and the general cause of public liberty than the worst absolutist among the worshippers of the policy of the "Holy Alliance."

We are afraid that the editorial friends of Gen. Scott are not very well versed in modern history, when they take a pride in comparing him to Wellington, or else they do it in irony, and could scarcely give him a more severe rebuke. Wellington is an Irishman; and yet, as a statesman, he has ever toadied to Ireland's most vehement antagonists. He has ever opposed every interest of Ireland; and has freely assisted to trample on her rights, enslave her people, keep her in bondage to England, destroy her trade, ruin her commerce, humiliate her independence, and make her what she is—a great nation weeping in chains and poverty and affliction. Is this a picture to please the friends of General Scott? They seem to say so. They appear to rejoice over it! They are welcome to all the gratification they can find in *such* a likeness. We want none of it.

But, more than this: the Duke of Wellington has been all his life, notoriously hostile to the popular feeling and the popular will. When the Reform Bill was before the British Parliament, proposing to extend in a trifling degree the popular influence, his opposition to it was so great that his residence was mobbed by the people; and Apsley House, in Piccadilly, besides the lower entrance to Hyde Park, at Hyde Park corner, has still its great windows perpetually shut, and its shutters still coated with sheet-iron, to keep off the vengeance of the populace. To this very day he is hated by the masses, on account of his determined and obstinate enmity to every approach to liberal legislation, his resolute resistance to everything like an admission of popular rights at all, his utter devotion to the interests of the aristocracy, and his bold hatred of every man and every doctrine leaning towards a recognition of sympathy for the million. Is Gen. Scott really such a character? Do his friends actually mean to confess that he has features so repugnant to republicanism, that he entertains opinions so intensely hostile to popular freedom and the popular sympathies?

These are questions by no means insignificant. When a candidate for public office is likened to a man famous in the chronicles of the world, it is fairly to be presumed that the latter's life and character has been scanned for points of strong resemblance, and that they are complete in all salient respects and faithful in every feature. In this view Gen. Scott must suffer terribly, if placed before republicans as an American copy of the Duke of Wellington; he must fall fearfully in the public estimation, or at least in the estimation of the masses of the American people, if they persist in holding him up as a counterpart of the blundering, ignorant, prejudiced, people-hating old Duke of Wellington, whose only merit is his great generalship, and whose great fault is his utter ignorance of all statesmanship, and his mad enmity towards popular privileges.

The Dr. Sherrod Matter.

Mr. Gregg's paper of the 17th, contains an elaborate attack upon what he is pleased to call the peculations of Dr. Sherrod, and the consequent corruptions of the Democratic party. The amount paid to Dr. Sherrod is shown in the following correspondence.

Indianapolis, Aug. 10, 1852.

Gen. J. P. Drake, Treasurer of State.

Sir:—Please state in writing, the amount paid by you to Dr. W. F. Sherrod, for services during the late session of the Legislature, as an assistant Secretary of the Senate, or otherwise, and very much oblige,

Yours Respectfully,

MILTON GREGG.

M. Gregg, Esq.—*Sir*:—The amount paid Dr. Sherrod, as assistant Secretary of the Senate, at the late session of the Legislature, is $555.

J. P. DRAKE, *Treasurer*.

August 10. 1852.

The services for which this payment was made will be found in the annexed communication to the Senate in answer to a resolution:

Senate Chamber, June 14, 1852.

Hon. S. S. Mickle, President of the Senate:

I herewith hand you my reply to interrogatories of the Senate resolution of June 12th, as to the number of assistants employed by me and the time.

I employed E. K. Bascom on the 2d December, 1851, and up to this date.

Also, Horace E. Carter from 1st December, up to the 25th January.

Wm. M. Noel from the 21st December, to this time.

Wm. F. Sherrod from the 26th January, to the 26th May.

It is perhaps proper for me to say, that no allowance need be made for indexing the journal, as it has been done by my assistants.

JOHN P. DUNN, *Principal Secretary*.

(See Senate Journal, page 1316.)

From the 26th January to the 26th May,	122 days
Deduct recess of the Legislature,	40 days
Leaves days of service,	82 days

Which at $4 per day, will amount to $328, or $227 less than the amount received from the State Treasurer.

So far, the transaction between the Treasurer and Dr. Sherrod is an individual transaction, and not a charge upon the Treasury.

The Treasurer of State from time to time advances to members of the Legislature, and others in the employment of the State, a portion of their pay, running his own risk for its final adjustment. In this case he has simply advanced to Dr. Sherrod a few dollars more than his per diem, which will undoubtedly be paid as soon as the matter is brought to the Doctor's attention. At all events the State has not, and cannot lose a dime.

What Dr. Sherrod's employment was we do not know. We are informed that he indexed two or three hundred pages of the Senate Journal, but the whole job was let to Mr. Isaac Smith, after the adjournment, who did the greater part of the work over again.

We have only to say in this matter that if there is any thing wrong about it, it is not one for which the Democratic party ought to be held accountable, any more than the whig party should for Mr. Gregg,s ten dollar excursion to Madison. It was an individual transaction and it is the individual's business to explain it.

It won't do for any party to attempt to shoulder the sins of all its members. Let every tub stand on its own bottom.—*Ind. Statesman*.

The Causes of the Whig Rout in North Carolina.

The Wilmington Commercial, one of the most leading Whig journals in North Carolina, and whose editor, we learn, served under Gen. Scott's command on our northwestern frontier in the war of 1812, thus sums up the causes and the significance of the late terrible rout of the Whigs in North Carolina.

The language of the Commercial is directly to the point, and is well worth reading by those who may have been mystified by the Whig excuses about "free suffrage" and "local issues:"

"Cause of Whig Defeat.—We think the Standard is mistaken in attributing, in any part, the defeat of the Whigs to the free-suffrage principle. In the only case where that doctrine would have any influence—the Legislature—the Whigs have gained; which shows that the free-convention principle has overshadowed free-suffrage in this election.

"The Scott nomination alone has caused the election of Reid, though the Standard thinks it would not have been put in jeopardy had Fillmore been the nominee. In that election a large number of Whigs—thousands, we believe—have been indifferent or neutral, or voted for Reid. All these, who comprise a large portion of the talents and influence of the Whig party, would have been working men, and industriously engaged in promoting the election of Kerr, had not the South been insulted and degraded by the political devilment that nominated Scott.

"The Whigs have now the first lesson on the Scott nomination, which we feared would not read so well as many expected and desired, and so we told the public.

"The second lesson on that nomination will be read in November, and the honest Whigs of North Carolina who have permitted themselves to be deceived by the upholders of the Baltimore betrayal will see more clearly than they now do the political humbugs of the leaders of the Scott foray against the rights, and interests, and honor of the South. False issues and unsound conclusions now have their influence over the minds of those who really wish well to the party and the country; but after the Scott ticket is defeated in North Carolina they will more clearly discern what a cormorant set of spoils-hunters and political aspirants we have in as well as out of the State."

Balloon Ascension.

Mr. Paullin made his ascension on yesterday from this place at 4 o'clock P. M. in the presence of an immense crowd. The balloon arose beautifully and sailed off northward. Mr. Paullin descended after being up but about half an hour some three miles north of this place. He arrived in town in time for supper the same evening. —*Lafayette Journal of the 28th inst.*

[From the Washington Union.]

The Religious Test Fraud.

The country everywhere is settling down into the conviction that the whole charge of religious intolerance against General Pierce is a sheer fraud—got up not only without one particle of reliable evidence to sustain it, but with the clearest record-proof utterly exploding it. Men are coming to understand that such tactics as these against General Pierce are the first fruits of "higher-lawism" in politics as applied to a presidential canvass.

Slievegammon Robinson—a fit tool for such work—is kicked and cuffed for his late "Roorback" speech on the subject, by all that portion of the press that notices him, in a way to give great satisfaction to those who hold to the doctrine of retribution. The New Hampshire Patriot follows him through the old records of 1792, which he professes to have examined, and convicts him of gross and wanton falsehood at every step. The New York Commercial Advertiser, a staunch Scott paper, censures and deprecates his speech as "likely, to say the least of it, to do no good to the whig party." Even the New York Tribune seems ashamed to defend him, though it lent its columns to put his speech before the people; while the Evening Post shows him up in a scathing article as the well-known foe and slanderer of the Irish Catholics whom he falsely and wantonly charged "with being driven to the pools by their priests!"

With such antecedents, it may well be supposed that the leading Catholic organs handle Robinson and his libel without gloves. Eminent among these journals stands the American Celt, a Catholic paper, the publication office of which has recently been removed from Boston to Buffalo. The Celt has a powerful article, headed "Dealings with Demagogues," of which we copy the following portion, as showing, in a very conclusive way, how much Robinson has made with the Catholics out of his "Slievegammon" excursion to Concord:

"Such characters may be depised over-much. In the impunity which arises from contempt, they may be suffered to do serious or incurable evil. It is, therefore, sometimes necessary to strip them of their theatrical pretences, and to show them to the people for what they are false-hearted, selfish, and degraded speculators upon public simplicity.

"In our present undertaking, as he deserves the preference, we begin with

"Mr. William E. Robinson, of New York.—Mr. Robinson is a native of the north of Ireland, a Presbyterian and a graduate of Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut. He commenced public life some ten years ago by attending a party convention, held with closed doors, at Hartford, in that State. At that convention, Mr. Robinson stated to his American audience that his countrymen '*were driven to the polls by their priests to vote the locofoco ticket*'—a staement notoriously untrue. He soon after discovered that there was something to be made by acting the Irishman; and then we find him addressing an Irish audience, and declaring that he believed 'he Westminister Confession had damned more souls than any other form of faith.' If he believed this of the religion he professed, he was a hypocrite in not fleeing from it as he would from the gates of hell. If he did not believe it, it was to the last degree dishonest to say it for any party or personal purpose. Our belief in Mr. Robinson's sincerity never recovered from the double shock it received from those two speeches of his. His frequent appeals to his countrymen, on *Irish* and *Catholic* grounds, to vote for Mr. Hunt in this State, for Mr. Winthrop in Massachusetts, against Gen. Cass in 1848, and to sustain his party generally, are all corroboratives to us of his unscrupulous insincerity. This week we find the Times and the Tribune full of a speech of his going to show that no *good Catholic* can vote for Pierce.' Here is audacity! Here is the result of silent contempt too long continued! The Catholic bishops, or the publications that represent them, have not attempted to utter such a *dictum*. No one in authority has said that a good Catholic might not vote for either candidate. This position was reserved for Mr. Demagogue Robinson, professor of what he calls 'a damnable religion,' and toady of those he stigmatises as 'driven to the polls by their priests to vote the locofoco ticket."

After this, Robinson may as well go and John H. Bradley with him.

Further News from the Atlantic.

We have seen and obtained particulars, as far as possible, from passengers on board the ill-fated *Atlantic*, who came up last evening on the Sultana. The collision took place at a quarter before two o'clock yesterday morning, off Long Point, and about seven miles from shore.

The night was hazy and pretty dark, but not so much so as to prevent the vessels from seeing each other. It appears the Steamer first saw the Propeller a little to the star-board, when she changed her course, thinking the distance safe, crossing her bows.

The Propeller fearing a collision, reversed her engine, and at the moment the Atlantic came up, had ceased all headway. The steamer ran in quartering, and was struck just forward the wheel-house, and was cut through the guards to the depth of ten feet.

Immediately after the collision, or as soon as any serious apprehension was felt, the Atlantic was headed for the shore at the top of her speed, but had gone only about three miles when the water put out her fires.

She commenced sinking almost immediately, and in ten minutes was sunk below the main decks, and in fifteen minutes was in the water up to the hurricane deck.

A great many passengers jumped overboard and sunk almost immediately. Others seized upon such articles as would float, and launched themselves upon the water. Many more, among the poor emigrants, were carried down between decks, without a possible chance of escape.

The scene as described was most awful. The collision came like to a clap of thunder, and men, women, and children, rushed frantically on deck, when such a cry went up to heaven as never was heard on these waters before. The agonizing wail of five hundred voices on the deck of the sinking ship, is described by our narrator as being enough to freeze the blood. One after another of the frenzied screams of the poor souls died away, as they sunk to a watery grave.

Some of the survivors were in the water for three hours and were not taken on board the Propellor till after sunrise next morning. The greatest number saved was on the hurricane deck which continued to buoy up the boat, when she was abandoned. A good many who were floating on pieces of furniture, made their way back and were hauled on board the wreck and saved.

There were about 110 cabin passengers, 70 of whom were saved, and of emigrants the number was 400; of whom but 147 are left. This makes the loss of life over 300. A meeting of the surviving passengers was held on board the Sultana It will be seen that they offer no opinion as to the cause of the disaster, wisely leaving the facts to be elicited by a legal investigation.

If there was carelessness on the part of those in charge, it should be made known. Our informant states that the captain was on duty at the time, and thinks he was not neglectful, which we sincerely hope may be so. —*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

"Fire in the Rear."

The Hillsborough *Gazette* mentions' as one of the political "signs of the times," that Hon. J. Winston Price, of that place, a most able and efficient stumper in 1848, for Gen. Taylor, has publicly declared his determination to support the nominees of the democracy, Pierce and King. Judge Price, says the *Gazette*, is peculiarly able and gifted as a speaker, and if he can be induced to take the stump, will be powerfully efficient in promoting the success of the Democracy, in this part of the State.—*Ohio Statesman*.

☞There are three Theatres at San Francisco. One of them, the Jenny Lind, cost $175,000.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned hereby cautions the public against buying or using a Patent Right for machinery for cutting the Screws upon the rails, &c., of bedsteads, granted to Spencer Lewis, April 9th, 1850, as the same was procured by fraud, and has been adjudged by the Commissioners of Patents for the United States, to Gross and Campbell, of Tiffin, Ohio.

The undersigned is the only authorized Agent of said Gross and Campbell for the sale of the Rights in said machinery in the State of Indiana, and will prosecute any infringement upon the same by sale, using, or otherwise.

For the information of the public, he herein sets forth the decision of the Commissioner of Patents:

"*Spencer Lewis vs. Gross & Campbell*—Interference of said Gross & Campbell's application with a Patent, granted to said Spencer Lewis, April 9th, 1850, for improvements in machinery for cutting Screws on rails, &c., of Bedsteads, before the Commissioner of Patents:—

"After careful examination of the testimony in the above entitled case, priority of invention is decided in favor of said Gross and Campbell; the said Gross joint inventor with the said Campbell, of the machine claimed by them, having invented the part in controversy prior to the invention or production of the same by said Lewis. THO'S EWBANK.

Patent Office, March 17, 1851.

SAM'L H. KISINGER,
julyS-w6w. Agent for Gross & Campbell, Tiffin, O.

R. L. McOUAT,
SIGN OF THE GILT BALL,
DEALER IN COOK AND PARLOR STOVES,
A FEW DOORS EAST OF MASONIC HALL,
INDIANAPOLIS IND.

WE have just received an extensive assortment of the heaviest Stoves sold in this market. They consist of the following, viz: Dayton Triumph, Kentuckian, Bay State, Halcyon Air-tight with Summer arrangement, Ohio Premium, Prize Premium, Improved Premium, Box and Parlor Stoves of all patterns. Also, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Tinware.

☞All kinds of job work done with neatness and despatch.
may20

GEORGE TAYLOR
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY)
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND

ALL Legal business entrusted to his care will be transacted with fidelity and dispatch.

Office: W. McK. Scott's Real Estate and General Agency Office, opposite Temperance Hall. july12-d&wtim

Commercial Institute of Indianapolis
W. McK. SCOTT, A. M., Principal.

THIS INSTITUTION is now permanently established, and is open at all times for the reception of Pupils, and its rooms having been recently fitted up with all the elegance and convenience of the best Cincinnati College, now furnishes advantages equal to any Institution in the West for a full and thorough Commercial Education, whilst the cost is little over one half of others.

The Studies of the Full Course are those necessary for a complete and thorough Mercantile Education, and comprehends four distinct Classes of Subjects, to-wit:

FIRST CLASS—Double Entry Book Keeping.—This embraces the science of Book Keeping by Double Entry, and its application to Wholesale and Retail business by sole traders and Partners, Banking, Manufacturing, and Domestic Shipping, and Commission, Steam Boating, and Foreign Shipping, and general Commission business, including the method of keeping the various auxiliary books, as the Cash book, Bill book, Bank book, Invoice book, Sale book, Grain book, Outward Invoice book, Account Current book, &c

THE SECOND CLASS embraces the Laws, Customs and Usages of Trade and Commerce.

THIRD CLASS—Mercantile Arithmetic.—Embraces Calculation in Interest, Discount, Loss and Gain, Commission and Brokerage, Equation of Payments, Direct and Indirect Exchange, &c. &c., on the new and improved method of Cancellation.

FOURTH CLASS—Commercial Law.—Embraces the Law &c., relating to Sole Traders, Partnerships, Corporation, and Principal and Agent, Bills of Exchange, Promissionary Notes, &c., Marine, Fire and Life Insurrance, Contracts with carriers, for hiring and service, of Sales and the nature of Guarantees, and lastly those emedies which lie in a measure, in the hands of the Merchant himself, as the Stoppage of Goods in Transit, Lien, &c

☞Price of Cards of Admission to a Full Course, $25 00, pre-paid or secured.

A PARTIAL COURSE, Embracing the Scientific part of the Full Course as illustrated in 5 different sets of Books, together with Lectures on Mercantile Arithmetic and Commercial Law, can be taken at any time, leaving it optional with the Pupil after the completion of the Partial Course to continue through the Full Course.

☞Price of Cards of Admission to Partial Course, $12.50, prepaid or secured.

☞No admittance as a Pupil in either course without first obtaining a Card of Admission from the Principal.

LECTURES on Banking, Political Economy, and other subjects valuable to the Merchant, to be known, will be delivered throughout the Course.

A Diploma granted only to those who may pass a satisfactory examination at the completion of a Full Course.

The best time for commencing either course will be the first Monday of each month, although Pupils are admitted at any time.

Report of the Board of Examiners, May 20, 1851.

We, the undersigned, (by special request,) acting as the Board of Examiners of the Commercial Institute of Indianapolis, do certify that we have attended the examination of the present graduating class of said Institution, and find said class as well acquainted with the elementary principles of Double Entry Book Keeping as could well be expected, their age and opportunities of actual practice considered. We believe them to have received from their present Instructor, a thorough drilling in this all important branch of Commercial Education, which, if steadily observed and properly practiced upon, will render them able accountants and valuable citizens, and we would recommend that the following named members of the present class receive Diplomas, to-wit:

James B. Weeks, John M. Dorsey, Hezekiah W. Roberts, Samuel J Morris, Joseph R. Haugh, John T. Ferguson, George W. Dorsey, Nicholas McCarty, Jr., James T. Brown, and Tyra Montgomery.

And in conclusion we would congratulate the citizens of Indiana in now having it in their power to patronize a home Institution of Commercial education where as much information, in as short a time, and at far less expense, and anxiety of mind on the part of parents and guardians, can, and we believe will be imparted, as at any other similar Institution in the West.

B. F. MORRIS,
DAVID WILLIAMS,
WM. SULLIVAN,
C. B. DAVIS,
BENJ. L. LANG

Indianapolis, May 20, 1851.

N. B It shall be the aim of the Principal to furnish all the graduates of this Institution who may desire it, with immediate employment; he therefore requests business men in any part of the State who may be in want of good accountants to inform him of the same, stating all particulars, and he will try and send him one well qualified in every particular.

☞Arrangements have been made with one of the largest and best Boarding houses in the City to board and lodge all the Students from abroad at $2 00 per week, making the entire expenses of board ing, Tuition, and Stationary, about $40.00, the price of Tuition alone in the Cincinnati Colleges. july17-1yd&w

PEORIA EYE INFIRMARY AND ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTION.

THIS establishment is just completed, and will be a permanent place for the reception of all patients wishing to undergo treatment for diseased EYES, as well as those desirous of being operated on for the removal of all varieties of DEFORMITIES, such a long standing Dislocations, Club-foot, immobility of the Lower Jaw, &c., &c.

The building is in a beautiful and healthy location, in the western border of the City of Peoria, where patients can be accommodated with comfortable rooms, boarding and washing, such as corresponds to each case. Every instrument and apparatus calculated to carry out the designs of such an institution, is provided, and in the Orthopædic Department several entirely original ones are used, some of which in Club-foot of young children frequently obviates the necessity of operating by the knife.

The design of the Eye Department is more particularly for the treatment of those patients who, under a less rigid system than can be pursued at such an institution, would be for the most part incurable.

For further information, address

E. S. COOPER, M. D.,
Peoria, Illinois.

REFERENCES:

Hon. E. A. Hamegan, Indiana;
Hon. Wilson Shannon, Ex-Gov. of Ohio;
Hon. Wm. P. Bryant, Ex-Chief Justice of Oregon;
Hon. Isaac P. Walker, U. S. Senate;
Hon. John Moore, Springfield, Illinois;
Hon. Wm. McMurty, Lieut Gov. of Illinois;
Hon. S. H. Treat, Springfield, Illinois;

For further information address E. S COOPER,
jan28-1y Peoria, Illinois.

The City Flooring Mill in Operation Again.

THE undersigned having added the latest improved Planeing Machine to their establishment, by which they are enabled to do better planeing than ever was done by any rotary machine, and even equal if not better than that done by the hand plane. If there is any person who has any doubt respecting the capacity of the Machine, we invite them to call at the establishment on the eastern market square and examine for themselves.

We are prepared to plane lumber of every description, from one-fourth of an inch to twelve inches thick. We face, tongue, and groove all kinds of lumber, or we tongue and groove it rough, as the case may be, at the shortest notice. We also plane lumber straight, and out of winde or twist for Door and Window Frames, Doors and Sash. In short, all lumber that needs to be planed straight, &c.

jun3-w3m SHELLENBERGER & CO.

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.

☞UNDER THE PALMER HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS.☜

THE subscriber having taken, for the present, a Store in the Palmer House building, offers a large and well selected stock of Goods in his line, consisting of

Moleskin, Fur, Cassimere, and Silk Hats,

Of the latest styles, which for quality, beauty of finish, and durability, challenge competition.

A beautiful assortment of STRAW GOODS, for Gentlemen's, Boy's, and Children's wear, comprising among others,

Panama, Braid, Leghorn, and Straw Hats,

All fresh from the manufacturer's hands, and in almost endless variety.

He will also keep on hand a complete assortment of Black and Drab,

Soft Cassimere and Brush Hats,

Consisting of the most tasty Kossuth, Magyar, Hungarian, and other patterns.

Palm-Leaf Hats, Black and Drab Wool Hats,

From the best to the cheapest qualities. Also,

Men's and Boy's Caps.

My Goods are of superior workmanship and designed to secure custom—and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, for cash.

☞Country Merchants supplied on the most liberal terms.

SAMUEL WILMOT.

☞N. B. This establishment will be removed on or about the 1st of September, to the stand now occupied by W. H. Talbott Jeweler, under the Capital House.

Indianapolis, April 20th, 1852-d& wtf.

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, and in elegance, durability, and cheapness, stand positively unrivaled; 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. Wucks, 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

IMPORTANT
TO OWNERS OF HORSES AND CATTLE!
Troup & Fickardt's Celebrated Black Liniment

IS APPLICABLE in all the various diseases of Horses and Cattle, where an external application is required, such as Corks, Chafes, Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Scratches, Cracked Heel, strains of the Shoulders, Stifle, Hoof, Knee, Hip, Joint, Fetlock, and of the Pastern and Coffin Joints, Sweeney, Splint, Spavin, Hard Tumors, Distemper, Fistula, Poll Evil, &c. &c.

And also, an excellent remedy for the Human frame in all cases of Weakness or Stiffness of the Joints, Pains in the Back, Breast, Side, Face, Limbs, &c.; Sore Throat, Influenza, Swellings, Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c. &c. &c.

This article is far superior to and cheaper than the common Nerve and Bone Liniment in use.

☞The *Genuine* is prepared and sold *only* by the subscribers. It may also be obtained of their accredited agents throughout the State. Price 25 cents a bottle, or 5 bottles for a dollar, by

TROUP & FICKARDT, Druggists,
Circleville, O.

To whom all orders must be addressed.

The GENUINE BLACK LINIMENT can also be had of

THALMAN & EVANS, Indianapolis.

And at other respectable agencies in Indiana. mar4w

LEGHORN AND PALM LEAF HATS.—Over seventy-five dozen Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats for Men and Boys, just received and for sale wholesale and retail, at

G. F. McGINNIS' Hat Store,
South side of Washington street, second door west of Meridian.
apr9

GROCERIES.—The undersigned have just received a splendid stock of well assorted *Groceries* fresh and good, and are prepared to sell for cash or approved country produce, as low as any one in the city. Give us a call and see, feel, and taste for yourselves. Our word for it we will give you bargains. Our stock consists, in part, of the following articles, viz:

50 bags Rio Coffee;	100 do Cotton Twine;
10 do Java do;	600 do do Batting, No. 1;
5 do Mocha do;	100 do Candle Wick;
20 H H D, prime and good fair N O Sugar;	10 bags Almonds, soft and hard shell;
50 bbls crushed, powdered, clarified Havanna, and fine Loaf Sugar;	10 bags Pea Nuts;
30 bbls N. O. Molasses, prime;	10 do Brazilnuts;
10 do S. H. do;	5 do English Walnuts;
5 do Golden Syrup do;	1 do Filberts, all fresh, 1851;
5 do Fine Saleratus;	5 do Pepper;
50 do, and half bbls No. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel, (1851, warranted good in all cases;)	5 do Alspice;
24 Kits, No. 1, 2, and 3 Mack'rel;	25 Mats Cinnamon;
1,000 lbs Lead in 1 lb. and ½ lb. Bars;	2 bbls Ginger;
100,000 Gun Caps;	1 half bbl Cloves;
25 bags shot, assorted;	1 do do Nutmegs;
100 doz Brooms, Fancy and Com.;	10 bbls Madder;
100 lbs do Twine;	2 do Alumn;
100 doz Bedcords, No. 1, and 2's;	2 do Copperas;
40 boxes best Tallow Candles;	3 Cerooms Spa ish float Indigo
10 do Star do;	12 boxes M. R. Raisins;
10 do Summer Stearine do;	12 half boxes do;
10 do Starch;	20 boxes Her ?g;
15 do Soap;	50 do Glass assorted sizes;
25 do Fancy, Shaving, and Toilet Soap;	100 doz Flask ½'s and qt's;
5 boxes Chocolate, No. 1;	12 do Bottles do;
30 do E. D. Cheese;	10 Kegs Gunpowder;
20 do W. R. do;	10 half kegs do;
100 do all kinds Candy;	50 Kegs Nails, assorted;
25 Nests Tubs, fancy and common;	144 gross Matches;
25 doz Buckets do do;	50 doz Blacking;
25 do Wash Boards;	20 do Shoe Brushes;
200 do Pure Ground Pepper;	10 do Wire Sives;
100 do do Alspice;	2 do Sardines;
50 do do Cinnamon;	5 do Fine Table Salt;
50 do do Cloves;	10 bags Liverpool do