AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met, and the question recurring, on concurring in the amendment made in committee of the whole to the joint resolution last under consideration, fixing the number of Senators at fifty and Representatives at one hundred for the next five years, it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Arnold, Baker, Bowman, Burns, Carnan, Carter, Chambers, Coon, Cox, Davis, Dole, Ellis, Endicott, Fuller, Hall of Warren, Hinchman, Huff, Jones, Kerr, Lanius, Lemmonds, Logan, McDonald, McRae, Mickle, Monroe, Mooney, Nelson, Osborn of Laporte, Parker, Pennington, Robinson, Rousseau, Sewright, Secrest, Shanks, Slater, Stewart, Tedford, Tomlinson, Turner, Webb, Webber, Wiley, Wilson of Noble, Yocum and Mr. Speader—47.

NOES—Messrs. Blackwell, Brumfield, Cameron, Clements, Coffin, Conduit, Cookerly, Cornelius, Cruikshank, Dowling, Edwards, Ford, Harvey, Hazelrigg, Henry, Herron, Hill, Jackson, Julian, Kimberlin, Leyman, Legg, Lewis, Lowe, McCormick, Meeker, Moore, Morrow, Nofsinger, Osborn of Sullivan, Porter, Powers, Rippey, Ruby, Sleeth, Smith, Stanfield, Stapp, Taber, Thompson, Vandeveer, Watt, Wilson of Marion, Wilson of Sullivan and Wise—45.

So the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. Stapp moved that the joint resolution be referred to the apportionment committee as the instructions of this House; which motion prevailed.

Mr. Osborn of Laporte, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill providing for taking and holding and conveying real estate by aliens and granting titles, &c.; which was read and passed to a second reading.

By Mr. Tomlinson, a bill to repeal an act therein named, in relation to the sheriff of Delaware county; which passed to a second reading.

The bill of the Senate for the relief of Henry Strickland, a justice of the peace, was read a second time and passed to a third reading.

The bill to extend the times of holding probate courts in Jackson and Greene was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Osborn of Laporte reported a bill for the relief of Aaron Stanton and others.

Mr. Shanks, from the committee on education reported a bill to authorize a school district to be subdivided and changed in Harrison county; which passed to a second reading.

Mr. Nofsinger, from the committee on education, reported against the expediency of making tuition gratis in the State University; which was concurred in.

Mr. Stapp, from the committee on the State Bank to which was referred the bill in relation to the Bank tax fund reported the same back with one amendment; which was concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Yocum, from a select committee, reported back a petition from Allen T. Rose, with a recommendation that it be referred to the committee on education; which was concurred in.

By Mr. Cox, a bill to vacate a part of Water street in Rushville; which passed to a second reading.

By Mr. Davis, a bill for the relief of Peter Everhart and Hezekiah Mitchell; which passed to a second reading.

By Mr. Hill, a bill to attach certain territory therein named to the county of Jennings; passed to a second reading.

Mr. Pennington moved to take from the table a bill providing for a divorce to Mrs. Evans; which motion prevailed.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Pennington offered a resolution as to the expediency of repealing the penalty of five per cent. for the nonpayment of taxes; which was adopted.

By Mr. Vandeveer, that a committee of members on appointed on the route of the Vincennes road, to take into consideration the situation of the New Albany and Vincennes road; which was adopted.

By Mr. Secrest, as to the propriety of taking a vote next August, for or against a convention to amend the constitution.

Mr. Secrest said, that the time pointed out by the constitution to take a vote for or against a convention has fallen in the year of a Presidential election, and owing to the excitement caused thereby, the question of amending the constitution has been lost sight of. He believed there were a number of questions which demanded a change; such as the frequency of the meeting of the legislature, &c., by substituting biennial or triennial sessions of the legislature.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Coffin offered a resolution as to the expediency of making prosecuting witnesses liable for costs, in certain cases; which was adopted.

By Mr. Arnold, a resolution as to the expediency of giving justices of the peace exclusive jurisdiction where they now have concurrent jurisdiction; which was adopted.

By Mr. Clymer, as to the expediency of compelling all tolls and water rents on the Wabash and Erie canal to be hereafter paid in par funds; which was adopted.

By Mr. Carnan, as to the expediency of changing probate business to the circuit courts, and an increase of circuits; which was adopted.

By Mr. Nofsinger, as to the propriety of making it the duty of county auditors to post up delinquent lists instead of having them published in newspapers; which was adopted.

By Mr. Smith, that a committee be appointed to enquite into the expediency of embodying in one bill the fees and salaries of State and county officers; which was adopted.

Messrs. Smith, Taber, Ellis, Lowe, and Stanfield were appointed the committee.

On motion of Mr. Kimberlin, Professor Hildritch is authorized to have the use of the Hall for the purpose of delivering a free lecture on phrenology and moral phylosophy; which was adopted.

By Mr. Monroe, a bill to establish an additional place of holding elections in Washington county; passed to a second reading.

By Mr. Tedford, to amend the law in relation to estrays; passed to a second reading.

By Mr. Osborne of Laporte, in relation to costs on appeals from justices' courts; passed to a second reading.

By Mr. Arnold, in relation to the claim of J. R. Moreledge, a contractor on the Madison road; passed to a second reading.

By Mr. Baker, to incorporate the Evansville Medical Society, with power to establish a Medical College; read twice and referred to the committee on corporations.

By Mr. Parker, a bill providing for a premium on wolf scalps, out of the State Treasury; which passed to a second reading.

By Mr. Osborne of Laporte, in relation to appeals in writs of error in writs of habeas corpus; which was twice read and referred.

On motion, the House adjourned.

LAUREL, INDIANA.—The Cambridge Reveille says that Mr. Shoup, of Dayton, has lately purchased the interest of Mr. J. Conwell, (of the firm of Conwell & Van Bergen,) in the town of Laurel, for the sum of $19,500.

He intends erecting a large flouring Mill with sixteen run of burrs, also a sawmill with several saws, together with an extensive cotton factory, &c.

Mr. Shoup will sell lots at a very low rate to those who will improve them, which will have a good effect on the prosperity of Laurel.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.—There are chosen to the Maine House of Representatives, 78 Democratic members, 58 Whigs, and there are 15 vacancies. The House consists, when there is a full representation, of 151 members.

POLLY BODINE.—The New Yorkers were not able to find a jury. After some weeks trial they have given up the attempt as a bad job, and suspended the trial, with a view to obtain a change of the venue.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The line is finished from New York to the ocean, and goes into immediate operation. It is open to the public at $12 a year for each individual.

The Odd Fellows have dedicated a new Hall at New Orleans.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

JUST received at Graydon's Hardware Store, a splendid set of Astral Mantel Lamps, richly ornamented; call and see. Also a new supply just opened of Cornelius's Parlor, Side and Hanging Lamps, Wicks, Globes, Chimneys, &c.

Dec. 6, 1845. 56

State of Indiana--Boone County.

BOONE PROBATE COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1845.

Joseph Larimore, Adm. of James Berryhill, deceased, vs. Esther Berryhill, Alexander M. Berryhill, Joseph Berryhill and others.

Complaint of Insolvency.

COMES now the said Joseph Larimore, administrator of said deceased, and it appearing to the Court that the writs herein issued have been returned served on the said defendants, except said Joseph Berryhill, and on motion of said administrator this cause is continued to the next term of this Court, and publication ordered as to said Joseph Berryhill in the Indiana State Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published at Indianapolis in said State, notifying the said Joseph Berryhill that said petition of insolvency is still pending in said Court, and if not plead to or answered on or before the calling of the cause at the next term of said Court, the same will be taken as confessed and true against him.

By order of the Court. Attest, LEVI LANE, Clk.
GRIGGS & SUTT, Att's for Compl. 51-3wis

State of Indiana--Boone County.

AT the November term of the Boone Probate Court, A. D. 1845, said court declared the estate of Jesse Smith, deceased, to be probably insolvent; creditors are therefore required to file their claims against the estate for allowance in the said Probate Court within ten months from the date hereof or they will not be entitled to payment. AARON SMITH, Adm.

November 18, 1845. 50-3wis

Indiana State Sentinel.

TRI-WEEKLY.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 11, 1845.

The "Law and Order" Party.

Some seventy ballotings have already been had in the State Senate, to elect a President *pro tem.* to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Hon. Jesse D. Bright to the United States Senate. The Senate is exactly balanced, though several Whigs *misrepresent* Democratic districts. While they *know* this fact—while they know the *State*, as well as their own districts, is democratic, and that a large majority of the people have declared again and again their willingness to sustain the principles of the Democratic party, they still are stubborn in violating every principle of representative government, if not of law, justice, common sense, propriety, honor, and even morality! We are informed that the Democrats have made liberal propositions for a *compromise*, under this state of things, which have been rejected, and insulting ones offered in return, viz: to "select from the *Whig* Senators" a candidate, and *support him!* We trust they will reject all such infamous proposals, and let the Whigs take the responsibility of expending over one hundred and fifty dollars a day of the public money merely to gratify their love of power, place, and plunder, and to show, also, their great and extensive admiration of *representation*—clearly carrying out in *practice* their respect for majorities—their love for "law and order!!!"

The Sinking Fund.

By reference to our House report, it will be seen that, "J. Morrison, Jacob Walker, and J. P. Drake," have sent to the Legislature a "communication," "asking an investigation of *their conduct*, in consequence of charges and insinuations made against them by a leading newspaper at Indianapolis."

If our reporter has correctly defined the *object* and *terms* of said communication, (which we believe he has,)—and having no doubt but the *State Sentinel* was alluded to, as the paper which it is *asserted* had made charges against the individuals above named, we feel called upon to notice it.

First—We never made *such* charges against either of the individuals named.

Second—what we did say was, that "rumors were rife" relative to the Sinking Fund, including its general management.

Now, while we had, and could have, no *personal* knowledge of its management, past or present, yet, on the strength of what we had heard others say, and of what we had reason to believe was true, and again, of admissions made by some connected with its management, independent of its secret operations, we felt bound, in justice to ourselves as well as to the whole people of the State, to call the attention of the Legislature to the subject. The Legislature is the only body which can examine this secret concern, or *force* them to *show their hands*. We recommended also, that an *agent*, invested with full powers, should be appointed to examine into the affairs of this *fund*, instead of any legislative committee, for reasons which will suggest themselves to every honest mind. We still hope that such an agent may be appointed; one who is neither to be bought nor bribed, and who will have *time* to give the whole matter a thorough overhauling. If it has been rightly managed—if it is *now* properly conducted, it will *bear* this examination with credit. If otherwise, the people should know it.

The very communication in question strengthens our opinon of its *entire corruption*. Why this anxiety to have a white-washing "*committee*" appointed because of our suggestion? Why did these commissioners not ask the appointment of an honest, qualified agent, with *time* and *powers*, to make a thorough examination?

Let our Legislature remember how many slurs were cast upon those who wished for, and appointed an *agent* to examine the State Bank. Then was it asked, "do they expect to find a mare's nest!" and lo! it was found within *breathing* distance of the questioner—and, in all probability, the examination caused thousands to be saved, and left the State with one rogue less. A committee might have been deceived in that case, as was *attempted* with the agent. We then urge it upon the Legislature to appoint such an agent. We are not satisfied, unless a committee pays more attention than they ordinarily do to such matters, that the Legislature will be any wiser than they were before, and it will be time lost.

Sabbath Convention.

This Convention was organized at the Supreme Court Room on Wednesday. Hon. Jeremiah Sullivan President. It is numerously attended by delegates from various parts of the State. We understand the following resolution was unanimously adopted, after the organization of the Convention.

"This convention deem it proper to state, at the opening of their session, that they do not propose to secure their designs by asking for any civil legislation, but only by the diffusion of sound knowledge, and the exertion of intelligent moral influence."

We shall publish a sketch of the proceedings of this convention as they progress.

☞ Early in October last a short paragraph appeared in the Wabash Courier, under the head of "Sweating Blood—Clairvoyance." It alluded to a singular case of mental and physical phenomena, of recent occurrence in Terre Haute. We copied the paragraph, and appended some remarks of our own, briefly stating certain facts which had been related to us during a short visit to the person subject to these remarkable manifestations. In another column we have now the pleasure to lay before our readers a more full acoount of the case, from a gentlemen whose ability is sufficiently evinced by his article. The case is very mysterious indeed; and to one acquainted with the parties testifying to the facts, as hard to disbelieve as, from its extraordinary character, it is to believe. These witnesses are among the most reputable persons in Terre Haute, where, even those who *doubt*, in any respect, as to the character of the phenomena, do not in the least question the integrity and credibility of those testifying to the same. We present the matter to our readers with the confession on our part, that we are unable to account for the preternatural phenomena upon any received doctrine of mental or physical science, and with the simple remark, that if it be a *humbug*, it is at least one of the best *executed*, that ever fell under our notice.

CHIROGRAPHY—The attention of our readers is respectfully invited to the advertisement of Mr. GALLY. We have noted some of his *specimens*, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them excellent and correct. They are correct, not only in the general *formation* of letters, but what is more particularly important, in *orthography*; and we have no hesitation in saying, that those who patronize Mr. GALLY for the sake of improving their *hand-writing*, will also learn or be improved in an important branch of grammar, which is much too often neglected, even by the best *penmen*. This fact alone, if his system is as described, is worth more than the improvement in writing, which none, who will exercise ordiary attention, can possibly fail to notice.

The Washington Union contradicts the story that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered the discontinuance of the naval apprenticeship system.

Mysterious Case at Terre Haute.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—According to the promise I made your Junior when here, I proceed to give you a narrative of some of the facts, relating to the strange mental manifestations of Susan E. Pearson. This female has resided in the family of Mr. W. of this place, some two or three years.

She is from Kentucky, where some of her connexions now reside. She is about twenty-two years of age—has been a sleep-walker from her earliest recollection.

You are aware that the family of Mr. W., from whom I have received most of the facts respecting her, are persons of perfect integrity, and that none who know them, could for a moment suspect them of intentional misrepresentation. Strange and startling as many things are, respecting her apparent gift of second-sight, it can hardly be expected that many will not regard them as merely fabulous, or at best the illusions of a diseased imagination. My purpose is to give facts which are fully established, and leave others to draw their own conclusions. All the facts connected with such instances are highly important to the cause of science; and the only anxiety which the genuine lover of truth should feel, would be, to deduce from these and other facts, the true science of mind, regardless of its effects upon his preconceived opinions.

Up to the latter part of June last, Miss P. had suffered for several years from very frequent hæmorrhage of the lungs, by which she was reduced to a state of great physical prostration. The slightest exertion, when awake, would often cause fresh paroxysms of her complaint. She suffered from very acute headache and pain in the chest. Still she was in the habit of walking in her sleep; and would often leave the house at night. Every device was contrived to prevent her, by fastening the doors in various ways, and placing heavy objects against them; but with the sagacity and skill peculiar to somnambulists, she contrived to remove all obstacles. On one occasion, a settee was placed directly in front of her bed, so that she could not get up without stumbling against it. She arose at night and in attempting to get out of bed, fell with her stomach directly across the back of the settee.

This fall injured her severely. Medical aid was called in, but as her injuries seemed to be internal, it was found impossible to afford her relief. She remained thus, with health deeply impaired, and suffering great pain, for three or four weeks; and had relinquished nearly all hope of ever being better. At this time, (which was early in July last,) the family observed that she remained with her eyes closed, and slept nearly the whole morning. At breakfast time, she was requested to rise and eat breakfast. She attempted to rise, but seemed wholly unable to do so, and appeared to suffer great pain; and told Mrs. H. (the mother of Mrs. W.) that she should never eat more. She had eaten nothing for two or three days previous to this time. She was placed upon a pallet on the floor of her room and remained there apparently unconscious until near noon. She would pray and sing at intervals, but took no notice of things about her, her eyes still remaining closed. About noon she was replaced upon her bed and fell into a very profound slumber, in which she remained until three o'clock. She then awoke. Mrs. W. heard her talking strangely and went to her. She said she was to get up and leave the room—was removed into another room, and placed in an easy chair supported by pillows. She then related what she had seen while asleep. Stated that "an appearance" had come to her and conversed with her—that it wore a white robe and had its hair parted upon the forehead, and falling upon its shoulders. It was the figure and face of a man, but she could only see from the waist upwards. Its face was surpassingly beautiful and beamed with a more than human mildness and benignity. A bird in size like a robin or mourning dove, pure white, excepting two small black spots on its back, kept fluttering about the shoulders of the appearance, but did not alight.

The "appearance" had in its right hand a white substance of some kind, she could not tell what, with which it made several passes down the right side of her forehead and down across her breast; and then made similar passes on the left side. It then said to her, "you will never bleed at the lungs again, and you will never more have pain in the breast." It then said to her that it would return at six o'clock that evening, and that she would then either die or recover; and it would tell her which was to take place. She stated that this visit was at four minutes before four o'clock and that the appearance remained with her just four minutes. The bed-room had no time-piece in it, nor had the room in which she now sat. There was a clock in the room between the two, but it could not be seen from her bed, nor from the other room. During the time which elapsed between four and six that evening, she repeatedly told the exact time by the clock, although she could not see it. The family tested her powers in this respect a number of times, and always she gave the time with as much exactness as the person who was looking at the clock. This power remained with her, until after the second visit of the appearance.

During this interval she expressed frequently an anxious desire to "go," that is, to die; and her only fear seemed to be that she should not. At precisely six o'clock, the appearance returned. The family could easily discover when it came, for she was then seized with a tremor, and her face became radiant with joy, and she moved her lips as if speaking, though no sound escaped her. They could tell when it departed, for then her countenance became sad.

It remained just four minutes. When it had left, she said that she could not go—that the appearance had told her, that at twelve minutes past six, she would be entirely free from pain and would get up perfectly well.

At twelve minutes past six she arose apparently well, and asked for water and washed herself. She then sat down to table and ate freely, taking meat, a thing she had not done for days. Her strength and general health improved from this time, and became better than it had been for years. Her pain in the chest left her at four o'clock and the headache at twelve minutes past six. Her eyes had remained closed during the entire day. This circumstance makes the fact that she told the time accurately, still more remarkable, and removes every shade of suspicion of her having been able to ascertain it by the evidence of the senses.

Her health remained good until the tenth of September. During this interval, she had not the power of telling *time*, nor had she the power of second sight, so far as others could observe. She however continued her sleep-walking, and her habit of reading at night in the dark. When she was heard reading in the dark, the family sometimes took a bible and looked over the passages read by her, and always found that she read with perfect accuracy. After reading and praying at night, as was her custom, she would return to bed and sing sacred songs with peculiar sweetness. These songs she cannot repeat when awake, but sings them correctly while in the somnambulic state. She sometimes would in the day time fall into a very deep sleep, and on rousing from it, would go through with the same exercises of reading, praying and singing, but her voice on all these occasions was very different from her natural voice.

September 10th. During the morning Miss P. appeared quite well, except that at times she seemed uneasy and nervous. At about two o'clock, P. M., she went into the parlor and lay down on the settee. Mrs. H. found her there apparently sound asleep and spread something over her. She seemed to sleep until five o'clock when she arose and returned into the dining room. On Mrs. H. remarking that she had been very sound asleep, and that her eyes were swollen, she replied that she was not asleep, that she knew when Mrs. H. covered her up, and mentioned several other incidents which had occurred while she had been lying down. She sat down to supper with the family. While at table, a dull, heavy thumping was heard, apparently in the closet adjoining the parlor. Mrs. H. looked at Miss P. and observed a great change in her appearance. She laid down her knife and fork, and her face became pale and its expression very solemn. Disturbed at these appearances, which were the work of an instant, Mrs. H. arose from table, went to the closet, examined it, and the adjacent rooms and garden, but could discover no cause for the noise. Mr. H. joined her in the search but without success. She questioned Miss P. who only replied, that it was not for her, (Mrs. H.) nor for Mr. H. Mrs. H. says she has often since tried to imitate the sound of the thumping but never could succeed. It was duller than any sound produced by striking upon a wall, and sharper than that of earth upon a coffin. This is her description, in which Mr. H. concurs.

A few minutes after this, Miss P. went into her bed-room and changed her clothes. She then returned to the parlor, knelt by the centre table and read in the bible. She read the sermon on the mount in Matthew and a passage in John and another in Revelations. She then resumed the subject of the strange thumping, and remarked that it was for her, because she had not read her bible and prayed as much nor as often as she should have done. She has since remarked that she heard a similar noise once before and once since then, and the only reason why she attached such a significance to it, was, that such an impression came upon her mind whenever she heard it. That at first she had attempted to shake off this impression, but that the repetition of the occurrence had only increased its force. After speaking of this, she proceeded to relate what had taken place when she was lying on the settee. It should be borne in mind that while giving this relation, she was in the sleep-waking state. She stated that while on the settee she had a vision of her brother who had lived at Lexington, Ky. She said she saw him dead,—that he had then been dead twelve days. She did not see his dead body as she saw other objects, but that it was a spiritual perception. She saw his body and spirit at the same time, but not together. She could see his corpse as it was laid out. Said he had died of bleeding at the lungs, a disease to which he had been subject. That he was laid out in his coffin; his hands were not tied, but lay loose in his winding sheet. That Rev. Mr. Fishbeck had preached the funeral sermon; that the Keens, Werdlaws and others of the friends of the family were present at the funeral. She said she saw his spirit, not that she could describe or give it form or consistency, or in any other way convey an idea of its locality or mode of existence, but still her *consciousness* of it, as well as of his dead body was as perfectly clear and positive as that of other objects. He was happy, and she could not grieve for his death, for it was only to him an exchange of cares and evils for a condition of happiness.

She saw many other spirits—many of whom she recognized although she had never seen them before their death; she mentioned a considerable number of them; the mother of one person, the child of another, and the brother or sister of another. She saw them happy, though their happiness differed in degree. In particular she mentioned the youngest child of her sister who lived in Missouri. Her sister, she said, had started to visit Lexington, and while on her way, the younger of her two children, whom she had with her had died; but she was taking the body to L. to bary it by the side of one she had lost before she left L.

She then went on to say, "at just twenty minutes past twelve my Lord will come." At the precise time named, she exclaimed, "it is coming! I wish you could all see it as I do." She saw the *appearance* as before, and it seemed to remain as before, about four minutes.

This night she said that on the next Friday two weeks she should be taken very sick, and should remain so until the next Monday at two o'clock, P. M. when she should get up quite well. That during this sickness she should sweat blood from her forehead and stomach, and should suffer intensely—should suffer every thing but death, but should not die—she could not die. Said that it was known to her when she should die, but would never tell any one. Said she should be sick on the next day, and remarked to Mr. W. that she should then sweat blood.

Then she also said that on the same night at five minutes after one she should be very sick for a few minutes only. She was taken at the time indicated and was convulsed and seemed to suffer very intensely.

The next day, (Thursday 11th,) she had a very severe attack of convulsions, and *sweat blood* from the pit of the stomach. She required a person to press with as great force as possible, upon her forehead with the palm of the hand, and on the stomach with the ends of the fingers. Mrs. H. pressed upon the flesh over the stomach, until she became wearied and then withdrew her hand with no appearance of blood. Mr. W. took her place, and on removing his hands, discovered that his fingers were bloody.

On Friday, the 19th of September, about 11 o'clock, Mrs. W. asked her why she had been sleeping all the morning. She replied, to gain strength, for she was to be very sick, that she would be taken about three o'clock, and remain in great suffering until five o'clock. She had before said while in the sleep-waking state that the Rev. Mr. L. would be at the house that evening. (He had never before been there.) She changed her dress, putting on her night-clothes, and taking great care that they should be particularly neat. She then indicated her handkerchief to Mrs. W. and said to her, "you will wipe off from me before night what you do not believe." Mrs. H., (who had not seen her sweat blood,) asked her what it was. She replied, "blood,—I shall sweat blood from my stomach and forehead." At three o'clock she was seized with violent tremor and convulsions. The attack lasted until five. During the paroxysms Mrs. W. pressed upon her forehead and stomach; and with the handkerchief wiped blood from her forehead. It came out from the forehead and stomach, in drops like perspiration. At five o'clock the Rev. Mr. L. came in and seemed astonished that his visit had been predicted.

This day she repeated her prediction of the attack which was to take place on the *next* Friday. Said that she should get up on the Monday after, and would eat a roasted potato and some crackers and take some sour wine.

On Friday, September 26th, she prepared herself as before, putting on her night clothes, and again predicted more particularly, what was to occur for the next three days. After spending some time in talking, in the manner peculiar to her state of second-sight, she commenced singing and reading; after which she went to bed. At this time she was in such a weak state that she had to support herself in walking and in rising, except when under this peculiar excitement. At the exact time predicted she had another attack and sweating of blood. She remained quite ill and suffered a good deal during the next day. On Saturday she stated particularly the time when each change should take place, and what her condition would be, predicting even the smallest particulars with great positiveness and particularity. In one particular only was she wrong. She stated that one particular person, among many others whom she mentioned, would visit her in her illness. He did not come—the others did.

This day she remarked to Mrs. W., "you will *believe*, for to-night just before dark you will be obliged to wipe blood from my face." (Mrs. W. had before been incredulous as to it being actual blood which she perspired.) She stated that she would sweat blood from her forehead *only*, and not from her stomach—that the last time she would sweat blood would be at eleven o'clock that evening; and that at that hour her sufferings would be at their worst, and after that she would sweat blood no more. The blood sweating commenced at the time predicted, and was very profuse indeed. Mrs. W. stated that she could no longer doubt, for the blood came so fast, that she was obliged to wipe it off, to keep it from running into Miss P.'s eyes. The sweating continued at intervals until eleven. The writer had never heard of the case until that evening. The family had avoided saying much about the matter, for fear of increasing the remarks of the incredulous—but on this evening the writer and several others hearing of the matter, went to the house to witness the wonder. We arrived about twenty minutes before eleven, and found Miss P. evidently suffering a great degree of pain, and in a high state of nervous excitement—her eyes half open, and pulse at about eighty. There was an expression of placidity in the countenance, at variance with the evident state of the nervous system. In two or three minutes her spasms commenced, and they were severe in the extreme. The centre of the spasmodic action, was the pit of the stomach; and the convulsions were so severe as to jirk the head from the pillow. A strong man pressed with his whole force upon her forehead, with both hands, and she often pressed it with her own hands, with convulsive energy. I never until then understood the full signification of "*being in an agony*"—and I hope never to have occasion to witness such pain again. Several thicknesses of white linen were placed on her forehead, under the hands of the gentleman who pressed upon it. When the cloth was removed, it was completely saturated with blood, and blood stood out like perspiration upon her forehead. This paroxysm lasted about ten minutes.

Just before eleven, she began to suffer from spasms; and at just eleven, another attack equally severe, came on. I saw the wet cloths laid on her forehead, and watched narrowly every circumstance. When the cloths were removed, they were saturated with blood as before, though when laid on they were perfectly white and free from stain. She had no more equally severe paroxysms that night, and has never since sweat blood. She stated to us at the time, that she should not sweat blood again—that she should be better after two o'clock that night, and should remain better until two o'clock the next afternoon—that she should then have an attack almost equally severe, but should sweat no blood—that the attack would last until seven o'clock—that from seven o'clock until the next day at two P. M. she should be better, but not well—and that at two o'clock on Monday, she should get up and eat, &c., (as before mentioned) she should then be well with the exception of weakness, and her health would be better than it had been for years. The next day (Sunday) I again visited the house, in company with several gentlemen, among whom was the Rev. Mr. M. and J. now of Indianapolis. I get there about one o'clock—the others came soon after—Miss P. was to appearance much better, but still under excitement. She gradually grew worse, and at two o'clock her convulsions came on as before. About half past one, I had induced Mr. W. to stop the striking part of the clock in the next room, for the purpose of testing her knowledge of time; and also, to enable us to judge whether her imagination had any agency in the return of her attacks. The clock did not strike after that until after Monday, but it made no difference with the return of her crises, which always returned at the exact time she had predicted. This time the convulsive paroxysms were very nearly as severe as the night before, and much more protracted. One lasted an hour and a half, and before it passed off, brought on the lock-jaw. The spasms, tremors and all other symptoms were precisely the same as the night previous; excepting that she did not sweat a particle of blood.

The next day, Monday, September 29th, a little before two o'clock, I went to the house in company with the Junior Editor of the "*Sentinel*." We found Miss P. almost entirely free from excitement, and very quiet. Her pulse was a trifle lower, and her tongue slightly coated. She now conversed in her natural tone of voice, but seemed very weak. Some three minutes before two, she asked Mrs. W. for some water and her dress—arose, washed, and just one minute after two o'clock came out of her room, and passed through the parlor into the dining-room, with no other support than passing her hand along the wall. She was seated in a rocking-chair and directly the roasted potato was handed her. She ate about one-third of it, and handed it back, and engaged in conversation—though she could not converse much, on account of her weakness. In a few minutes more she complained of being hungry, and ate part of a cracker, and drank some wine and water. She tasted food several times at short intervals, and in small quantities. *For twelve days previous to this time, she had not taken a particle of food nor drink, except cold water*—and the last time she had attempted to swallow nourishment, it produced violent vomiting; so that the idea of deception is wholly excluded. From that time her general health has greatly improved. She has several times been visited by the "*appearance*," and has at other times been in the sleep-waking state.

The blood sweating above mentioned, varied in copiousness. The last time she sweat blood from her stomach, she had herself placed eight thicknesses of diaper over the pit of her stomach, before the paroxysm came on, and had remarked that she should sweat blood very freely at that time. The blood wet through the eight thicknesses of diaper, and two thicknesses of her underclothes.

On one occasion since then, I saw Miss P. in the sleeping state. I was in the house at the time, and she remarked that she had fatigued herself with walking, and felt as if she was going to have "a talking spell." She made strenuous efforts to keep awake, but sleep overcame her, and she began to tremble. Soon she commenced singing in a sweet tone of voice, different from her usual voice. This done she commenced talking. She seemed to be in a perfect ecstacy of delight. "O I see them! they are so happy! I wish you could see them—but you can't! I am so happy! I wish I could go—why can't I"—&c. It would be impossible to express on paper, the effect produced by her conversation and actions at this time. Her voice, was very different from what it was when awake—being softer and much stronger. Her articulation a little indistinct, bearing some resemblance to lisping. It was the language of a joyous child; full of simplicity and sweetness. The expression of her countenance extremely serene and happy. At this time, she could state the exact time to the fraction of a minute—and related things which were occurring several miles distant. The same day in the evening she had another talking time, during which she told of many things which were occurring at a distance. I was absent, yet she described my location, and position, and even the subject of my thoughts. You may judge my surprise, when on calling at the house the next day, I was informed of what my occupation and thoughts had been on the evening previous; and even that on leaving the house the day before, I had intimated to return the same evening, but had desired that she should not know of my intention—which was all true. She remarked to me with an air of triumph, that it was useless for me to attempt to conceal any thing from her.

She had, the day before, while I was present, remarked that I had opinions on certain subjects, which I kept concealed; and on my enquiring in surprise, she told me what they were. This is also true.

I should protract this paper to an unreadable length, if I were to mention one half of the instances in which she has predicted events, which have since occurred—or spoken of things which were actually transpiring at the time.

Some weeks since, a man from the neighborhood of Lexington was in this place, and called on Miss P. and informed her of the death of her brother. He did not state particulars, and seemed to know nothing of them, except having heard of the event.

It would give me great pleasure, to give a more perfect and detailed account of this singular young woman, but I fear that I have already trespassed too far upon your columns.

Very truly yours, D.

Terre Haute, Nov. 21, 1845.

Obituary.

Departed this life, on the morning of the 25th November, near Greenfield, Hancock co., Mrs ISABELLA MILROY, aged 61 years, 8 months and 7 days. She has been a sickly woman for many years. She was taken to her bed the 19th September, and lingered on in extreme pain to the morning of 25th. She met death in Christian faith and hope of a happy immortality. She has been a member of the Presbyterian church for many years.

CHIROGRAPHICAL.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen of Indianapolis.

Professor F. P. Gally,

THE TEACHER of a new and improved system of PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP, taught in 12 Lessons, during which the Elements of the Art will be secured, and a rapid proficiency made thereafter, by aid of the *Three great* movements in Chirography, dissected into principles for *mental use*, and familiarized to the muscular powers by whole arm combinations. The object is *permanent impression*, and with proper attention on the part of the pupil, such impressions will be *warranted*.

In addition to teaching a complete business hand, he gives lessons in all the various hands practised by the most eminent engravers, and executes every species of Ornamental Writing in the most beautiful style.

Those desirous of acquiring a splendid business hand, will do well to make application immediately, as his stay will be short.

Young gentlemen qualified for teaching on the most reasonable terms.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine a great variety of specimens in Writing, Flourishing, Drawing, Printing, &c.

Room over Bird's Hardware Store, No. 2, Norwood's Block. Entrance on Illinois Street. 56-T 2w

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THE Leaflets of Memory, twelve steel engravings, embossed Turkey morocco and gilt, gilt.

The Opal, a gift for the holydays, nine illustrations, morocco and gilt.

The Diadem, ten illustrations embossed and gilt.

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The Juvenile Gem, illustrated, embossed and gilt.

The Hyacinth, steel engravings, embossed and gilt.

The above together with a large assortment of *beautifully illustrated Gift and Miscellaneous Books* are just received and for sale very cheap for cash, by C. B. DAVIS, Bookseller and Publisher.

Dec. 1845. 57 y [Journal and Democrat copy.]

GULZAR, OR THE ROSE BOWER, A Tale of Persia,

BY JOHN S. REID, ESQ.

JUST published and for sale by C. B. DAVIS.

Dec. 1845. 57 y [Journal and Democrat copy.]

A BAY HORSE

STRAYED away from Indianapolis, on Thursday, Dec. 4th. He had on a new saddle with brass stirrups; about five years old, and no marks or brands remembered. He broke away while in town, and has not probably strayed far. A liberal reward will be paid for his return, or any information whereby I may get him. Left at this office or at my residence four and a half miles south of Indianapolis. 57-3w* CHAS. NEIGHBORS.

This invaluable medicine was prepared from an extensive practice of several years in a bilious climate, and is never known to fail of curing *Fever and Ague*, or any of the diseases above named.

Those who are suffering from diseases of this kind, as also those who have become invalids from their effects upon the constitution, will find the India Cholagogue a most invaluable remedy for purifying the blood, and thoroughly cleansing from the system the morbid effects of a bilious climate.

The wonderful operation of the Cholagogue in eradicating bil from the human system, can only explain its extraordinary agency in the speedy, thorough and permanent cure of fever and ague, and the various grades of intermittent and remittent fevers.

From Hon. ROSS WILKINS, *United States District Judge for the District of Michigan.*

Mr. Edward Bingham. Detroit, Oct. 30, 1841.

Dear Sir—With great pleasure I state the fact of the complete and radical cure of the Fever and Ague with which my son William was attacked, by the use, pursuant to directions, of Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue. He had as severe an attack as I ever witnessed, and I apprehended a long winter of this disease, which was some years ago the case when I resided at Tecumseh. But I was providentially led to notice your advertisement in relation to this medicine—determined to try it, and the use of one bottle broke the disease, and I am confident has effected a *radical cure*, as two months have now elapsed without a return of it, and my son is in the enjoyment of robust health. It is an invaluable medicine and should be generally known. ROSS WILKINS.

From Hon. STEPHEN V. R. TROWBRIDGE, *of Michigan State Senate.* BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 13, 1841.

Mr. Bingham—You wish me to inform you what I know of Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue, or anti bilious medicine. I do believe that of the virtue and efficacy of this medicine were generally known, the *Fever and Ague* would disappear in Michigan.

I procured a bottle in the spring of 1841, and have good reason to believe that *myself and family escaped the ague last spring in consequence of its use.*

Perhaps no summer since the settlement of this fine peninsular has the fever and ague been so prevalent as the last. I have recommended this medicine in numerous instances, and when the disease had become fixed and baffled the skill of physicians; and *I have never known it fail!* It has universally produced the most happy effects, and I believe it has never been exceeded by any medicine in removing the bilious diseases of the climate.

Yours respectfully, STEPHEN V. R. TROWBRIDGE.

From Hon. E. FARNSWORTH, *Chancellor of the State of Michigan.* DETROIT, March 23, 1842.

Mr. Edward Bingham, Druggist, Detroit.

Sir—I have made use of Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue and have had opportunities of witnessing its salutary effects when used by others. I believe it a most valuable medicine for the *cure of fever and ague*; and also that its proper use will prove a *most certain preventive