INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

—THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE—

☞*Office on Illinois Street, North of Washington*

By CHAPMANS & SPANN.

☞The State Sentinel will contain a much larger amount of reading matter, on all subjects of general interest, than any other newspaper in Indiana.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

Is published every Wednesday and Saturday, and during the session of the Legislature, three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at *Four Dollars a year*, payable always in advance.

THE WEEKLY EDITION

Is published every Thursday, at *Two Dollars a year*, always to be paid in advance.

$1 in advance will pay for six months.

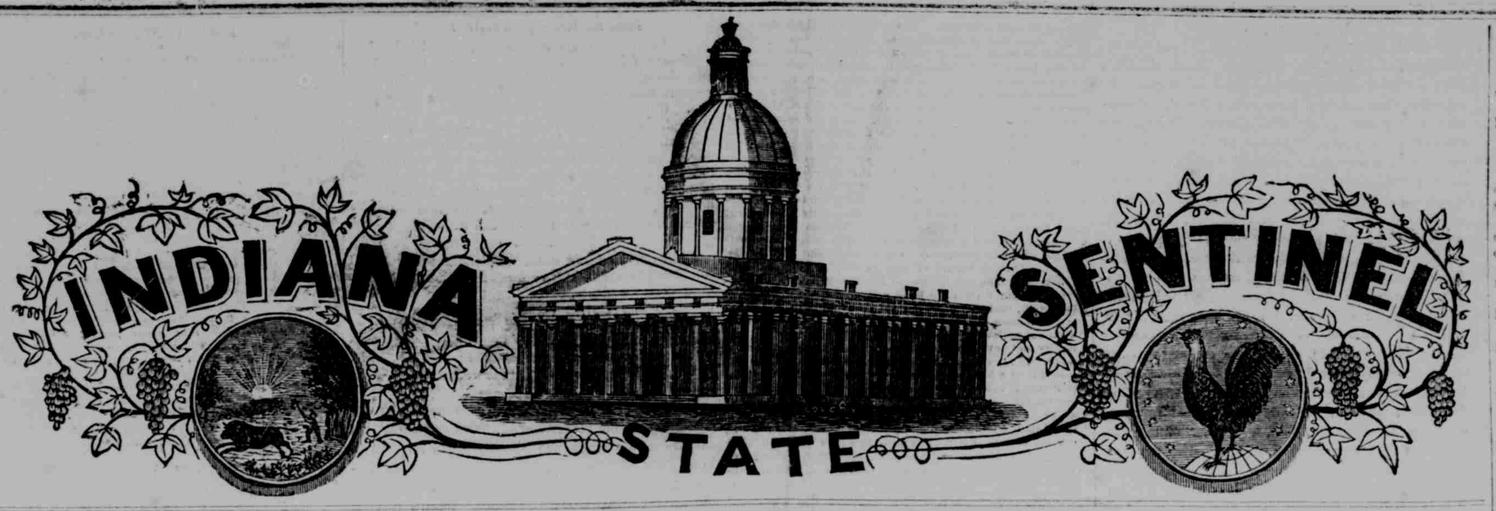
$5 will pay for three copies one year.

*** Persons remitting $10 in advance, free of postage, shall have three copies of the Semi-Weekly one year. $2 will pay for six months. $1 will always be charged for the Tri-Weekly, and 50 cents for the Weekly, during the Legislative sessions.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted three times at one dollar a square of 8 lines, and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square for each additional insertion. Quarterly advertisements, per square, $3.

All advertisements from abroad *must be accompanied by the cash*; or no attention will be paid to them.

☞Postage must be paid.



Indianapolis, August 14, 1847.] SEMI-WEEKLY. [Volume III—Number 22.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES and Measures.

A strict construction of the Constitution, and no assumption of doubtful powers.

A Diplomacy, asking for nothing but what is clearly right and submitting to nothing wrong.

No connexion between the government and banks.

An *ad valorem* revenue tariff.

No public debt, either by the General Government or by the States, except for objects of urgent necessity.

No assumption by the General Government of the debts of the States, either directly or indirectly, by a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

No extensive system of internal improvement by the General Government, or by the States.

A constitutional barrier against improvident State loans.

The honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

A gradual return from a paper credit system.

No grants of exclusive charters and privileges by special legislation, to banks.

No swindling corporations.

No connexion between Church and State.

A preference for democrats over whigs for every office.

Acquiescence in the rule of the majority in all cases of party discipline.

No proscription for honest opinions.

Fostering aid to public education.

A "progressive" reformation of all abuses.

Moral Management of the Insane.

The following striking account of a scene in the Bedlam of Paris is extracted from a paper read at the Academy of Sciences, by the son of the celebrated Pinel, describing an act of his father's, which deserves everlasting honor, from the wisdom, courage, and humanity which it displays:

"Towards the end of 1792, Pinel, after having many times urged the government to allow him to unchain the manacles of the Bicetre, but in vain, went himself to the authorities, and, with much earnestness and warmth, advocated the removal of this monstrous abuse. Couthon, a member of the commune, gave way to M. Pinel's argument, and agreed to meet him at the Bicetre. Couthon then interrogated those who were chained, but the abuse he received, and the confused sounds of cries, vociferations, and clanking of chains in the filthy and damp cells, made him recoil from Pinel's proposition. 'You may do what you will with them,' said he, 'but I fear you will become their victim.' Pinel instantly commenced his undertaking. There were some whom he considered might, without danger to the others, be unchained, and he began by releasing twelve, with the sole precaution of his having previously prepared the same number of strong waistcoats with long sleeves, which could be tied behind the back if necessary. The first man on whom the experiment was to be tried was an English captain, whose history no one knew, as he had been in chains forty years. He was thought to be one of the most furious amongst them. His keepers approached him with caution, as he had, in a fit of fury, killed one of them on the spot with a blow from his manacles. He was chained more rigorously than any of the others. Pinel entered his cell unattended, and calmly said to him, 'Captain, I will order your chains to be taken off, and give you liberty to walk in the court if you will promise me to behave well, and injure no one.' 'Yes, I promise you, said the maniac; but you are laughing at me, you are all too much afraid of me.' 'I have six men,' said Pinel, ready to enforce my commands, if necessary. Believe me then, on my word, I will give you your liberty if you put on this waistcoat.'

"He submitted to this willingly without a word. His chains were removed, and the keepers retired, leaving the door of his cell open. He raised himself many times from his seat, but fell again on it, for he had been in a sitting posture so long that he had lost the use of his legs. In a quarter of an hour he succeeded in maintaining his balance, and with tottering steps came to the door of his dark cell. His first look was at the sky, and he cried out enthusiastically, 'How beautiful!' During the rest of the day he was constantly in motion, walking up and down the staircase, and uttering short exclamations of delight. In the evening he returned of his own accord to his cell, where a better bed than he had been accustomed to had been prepared for him and he slept tranquilly.—During the two succeeding years which he spent in the Bicetre, he had no return of his previous paroxysms, but even rendered himself useful by exercising a kind of authority over the insane patients, whom he ruled in his own fashion.

"The next unfortunate being whom Pinel visited was a soldier of the French Guards, whose only fault was drunkenness; when once he lost self-command by drink he became quarrelsome and violent, and the more dangerous from his great bodily strength. From his frequent excesses he had been discharged from his corps, and he had speedily dissipated his scanty means. Disgrace and misery so depressed him that he became insane; in his paroxysms, he believed himself a general, and fought those who would not acknowledge his rank. After a furious struggle of this sort, he was brought to the Bicetre, in a state of the greatest excitement. He had now been chained for ten years, and with greater care than the others, from his having frequently broken his chains with his hands.—Once, when he broke loose, he defied all his keepers to enter his cell until they had passed under his legs; and he compelled eight men to obey this strange command. Pinel, in his previous visits to him, regarded him as a man of original good nature, but under excitement incessantly kept up by cruel treatment; and he had promised speedily to ameliorate his condition, which promise alone had made him more calm. Now he announced to him that he should be chained no longer, 'and to prove that he had confidence in him, and believed him to be a man capable of better things, he called upon him to assist in relaxing those others who had not reason like himself; and promised, if he conducted himself well, to take him into his own service.' The change was sudden and complete. No sooner was he liberated than he became obliging and attentive, following with his eye every motion of Pinel, and executing his orders with as much address as promptness; he spoke kindly and reasonably to the other patients; and during the rest of his life was entirely devoted to his deliverer. And 'I can never hear without emotion (says Pinel's son) the name of this man, who some years after this occurrence, shared with me the games of my childhood, and to whom I shall feel always attached.'

"In the next cell were three Russian soldiers, who had been in chains for many years, but on what account no one knew. They were, in general, calm and inoffensive, becoming animated only when conversing together, which was unintelligible to others. They were allowed the only consolation of which they appeared sensible—to live together. At the preparations taken to release them, they imagined the keepers had come to inflict new severities: and they opposed them violently when removing their irons.—When released they were not willing to leave their prison and remained in their habitual posture. Either grief or loss of intellect had rendered them indifferent to liberty.

"Near them was an old priest, who was possessed with the idea that he was Christ; his appearance indicated the vanity of belief; he was grave and solemn; his smile soft and at the same time severe, repelling all familiarity; his hair was long, and hung on each side of his face, which was pale, intelligent, and resigned. On his being once taunted with a question, that 'if he were Christ he could break his chain,' he solemnly replied, 'Frustra tentaris Dominum tuum.' His whole life was a romance of religious excitement. He undertook on foot pilgrimages to Cologne and Rome, and made a voyage to America for the purpose of converting the Indians; his dominant idea became changed into an actual mania, and, on his return to France, he announced himself as the Saviour. He was taken by the police before the archbishop of Paris, by whose orders he was confined in the Bicetre as either impious or insane. His hands and feet were loaded with heavy chains, and, during twelve years, he bore with exemplary patience this martyrdom and constant sarcasms. Pinel did not attempt to reason with him, but ordered him to be unchained in silence, directing at the same time that every one should imitate his reserve, and never speak to him. This order was rigorously observed, and produced on the patient a more decided effect than either chains or dungeon; he became humiliated by the unusual isolation, and, after hesitating for a long time, gradually introduced himself to the society of the other patients. From this time his notions became more just and sensible, and in less than a year he acknowledged the absurdity of his previous possession, and was dismissed from the Bicetre.

"In the course of a few days, Pinel released fifty-three maniacs from their chains; among them were men of all conditions and countries; workmen, merchants, soldiers, lawyers, &c. The result was beyond his hopes. Tranquillity and harmony succeeded tumult and disorder; and the whole discipline was marked with a regularity and kindness which had the most favorable effect on the insane themselves; rendering even the most furious more tractable."

☞*Curiosity.*—A traveller going from Erie to Pittsburg fell in with a Yankee, both being mounted on a horse. The first was rather inclined to taciturnity, and bore with great patience the questions with which the New Englander bored him from time to time. Finally, upon the Yankee noticing that he had lost an arm and inquiring the reason, he replied, "I will tell you, my friend, if you will promise on your honor to ask no more questions." The promise was made. Well, said the stranger, "it was bit off." The Yankee rode on in silence for several miles but in an agony of curiosity. At last in a transport of despair he exclaimed, I vow to gracious I would give a shilling to know what bit it off.—*Cin. Adv.*

A Fish Story.—The Charleston Evening News says: "We have in our possession a gold ring, which was found in a large black fish while it was being prepared for the table of one of our subscribers. Upon it are cut two pretty looking doves in the attitude or position that the poet has been pleased to denominate 'billing and cooing,' and also the words 'forever constant.' How this 'golden bait' came within the corporate limits of this voracious member of the finny tribe our readers must conjecture for themselves. It may be that some one of them will recognize the ring as his or her own; if so, we will gladly restore it."

Transations of the Bible.—In a very interesting memoir of the Life and Times of Lady Jane Gray, that incomparable lady, as she may be termed, considering her beauty, learning, faith and fortitude, under the greatest and most sad reverses of fortune, we find the following note touching the English translations of the Holy Scriptures:

"The translation by Wickliff, of the Bible, was circulated by written copies; and the English Bible, or rather the New Testament only ever printed, was in 1526. It was translated by Tindal with some assistance, and was printed either at Hamburg or Antwerp. In 1530 Tindal revised his translation, and a second edition was printed abroad, and sent over by stealth into England; almost the whole of the first impression having been bought up by Tonstal, Bishop of London, and Sir Thomas Moore, and burnt at Paul's Cross.

"The second edition was proceeded against, and condemned in the Star Chamber in 1531; but at the same time the King ordered a new translation to be made by the most learned of the two Universities, 'that the people might not be ignorant in the law of God.'

"This order, however, was neglected by the bishops; nay, the new Bishop of London, Stokesly, bought up all Tindal's copies that he could procure, with many other books, and burnt them at St. Paul's. In 1537, Grafton and Whitechurch had their Bible printed at Hamburg; when the King ordered, as Grafton had petitioned, that it should be read by all curates, and set up in all parish churches throughout the Kingdom. A second edition of this was printed at Paris, 'there being better paper and cheaper to be had in France, and more dexterous workmen.' But the Inquisitor General there took the matter up as an affair of heresy; the printer was arrested, and the Englishmen employed were forced to fly; and the whole impression of 2500 copies was seized, and all burnt except a few which were sold for waste paper.

"Soon after, the parties concerned went to Paris and got the presses, matrices, and workmen, whom they brought over to London, where, in 1540, the large Bible was printed.

Richard Grafton's edition of 1537, printed at Hamburg, seems to have had a slow sale, since the publisher petitioned Secretary Cromwell to forbid all other persons from printing another edition for three years, until he should have sold his edition of 1500 copies, or else that all curates and popish monasteries should be forced to buy them.

"Many translations have been made since, but the one in general use is that by order of James 1st, by fifty-four learned men in three years, and first printed in 1611. In revising it, six of the translators were employed nine months, and received for their pay 30 shillings a week. One of these was Mr. Boyes, afterwards a prebend of Ely. His capacity was such, that at five years of age he read the Bible in Hebrew."

Chinese Transcendentalism.—Here is a specimen of Chinese trancendentalism, furnished by Mr. Williams, a lecturer on China, which about equals the "Hunt of Harmony:"

"The venerable Prince Yara arose prior to the great original standing, at the commencement of the mighty wonderful, and floating in the ocean of deep obscurity. He is spontaneous and self-existing, produced before the beginning of emptiness, commencing prior to uncaused existence, pervading all heavens and earth, whose beginning and end no years can circumscribe. Who by searching can find out the Almighty to perfection!"

A Farmer's Barometer.—A writer in the *Georgia Farmer* gives directions for making a cheap barometer to aid in foretelling the weather. He takes a stick three feet long, and attaches to the butt end a phial, full of air, of course, and corked tight. The stick is then suspended in a horizontal position, on a pivot, where it will readily turn, say on a thread tied near its centre. When the storm is coming on, the air outside is lighter than within the phial; of course the phial sinks, and indicates a change in the atmosphere. Such a barometer may be made in ten minutes, and some of our philosophic farmers will incline to have barometers of their own manufacture.

Good Reason for Leaving.—A sailor in the pit of a theatre, looking over his playbill, read—"an interval of twenty years occurs between the first and second acts." At the end of the first act he put on his old tarpaulin and left the house, saying—"few of these folks will ever live to see the end on't."

A Good Anecdote.—One cold, drizly morning, Sir Walter Scott met an elderly woman trudging along with the skirt of her dress thrown over her head—"Madam," said the Baronet, "you seem to be robbing Peter to pay Paul." "Ay, sir," was the reply: "but, mind ye, Peter is not cauld."

The late Sir John Sinclair left *thirty-eight feet* of children—three sons and three daughters.

INDIANAPOLIS WHOLESALE PRICES

Corrected for the Indiana State Sentinel by J. & D. CARLISLE & CO., Millers and Merchants.

BEEF—net	3 00 a 3 50	NAILS—cut	
BACON—per lb		Eights	5¼ a —
Hog round	4¼ a 5	Sixes	5¼ a —
Shoulders	4 a 4¼	Fours	6¾ a —
Sides clear	6 a 6¼	LEATHER—sole pr lb	20 a 22
Hams	5¼ a 6	Calf per doz	22 a 28
COTTON YARN—pr lb	20 a 22	OILS—per gal	
CANDLES—per lb		Linseed	75 a 1 00
Sheatine	10 a 15	Lard	75 a —
Tallow mould	8 a 9	PROVISIONS—	
COFFEE—per lb		Beans white	62 a 75
Rio	9 a 10	Potatoes	20 a 25
St. Domingo	8 a 9	Onions	37 a 50
CASTINGS—	4 a 4¼	Cheese	6 a 7
Plough moulds	4¼ —	Butter	8 a 10
FLOUR AND MEAL—		Lard	6 a 7
City mills per bbl	4 00 a 4 50	SALT—per bush	45 a 00
Country brands	4 00 a 4 00	SUGAR—per lb	9 a 10
Corn meal per bush	31 a 37	SEEDS—per bush	
FRUIT—per bushel		Clover	3 00 a 4 00
Apples dried	62 a 75	Flax	55 a 60
Do. green	25 a 37	Timothy	1 00 a 1 25
Peaches dried	1 00 a 1 25		
GLASS—		SUNDRIES—	
Eight by ten	2 25 a 2 50	Feathers	22 a 25
Tenby twelve	2 25 a 3 50	Beeswax	25 a —
GRAIN—per bushel		Ginseng	25 a —
Wheat	45 a 50	Tallow	5 a 6
Corn	20 a 25	Soap bar No. 1	4 a 4½
Oats	13 a 16	No. 2	3 a 3½
HAY—per ton		TEAS—gunpowder	62 a 88
Timothy	4 50 a 5 00	Imperial	62 a 88
Clover	4 00 a 4 50	Young Hyson	30 a 50
IRON—per lb	4½ a 6½	TOBACCO—leaf	4 a 2
MOLASSES—per gal	45 a 50	WHISKEY—per gal	25 a —

INDIANAPOLIS POST OFFICE.

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails.

Eastern via *Columbus*—Arrives daily, at	8 A. M.
Closes daily, at	5 P. M.
Cincinnati via *Brookville*—Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at	6 P. M.
Closes Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at	7 P. M.
Cincinnati via *Lawrenceburg*—Arrives Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at	7 P. M.
Closes Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at	7 P. M.
Southern via *Madison*—Arrives daily, except Sundays, at	8 P. M.
Closes daily, except Saturday, at	7 P. M.
Leavenworth via *Bloomington*—Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at	4 P. M.
Closes Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at	7 P. M.
Monrovia via *Mooresville*—Arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays, at	2 P. M.
Closes Tuesdays and Saturdays, at	2 P. M.
Western via *Terre Haute*—Arrives daily, at	6 P. M.
Closes daily, at	8 A. M.
Montezuma—Arrives Mondays and Fridays, at	3 P. M.
Closes Tuesdays and Fridays, at	7 A. M.
Crawfordsville via *Plainfield*—Arrives daily, except Sundays, at	9 P. M.
Closes daily, except Sundays, at	8 A. M.
Lafayette via *Lebanon*—Arrives Saturdays, at	6 P. M.
Closes Wednesdays, at	7 A. M.
Northern via *Logansport*—Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at	2 P. M.
Closes Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at	7 A. M.
Greensville, O., via *Winchester*—Arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays, at	6 P. M.
Closes Mondays and Fridays, at	7 A. M.
Pendleton—Arrives Wednesdays at	2 P. M.
Closes Thursdays, at	7 A. M.
Peru via *Broad Ripple*—Arrives Fridays, at	4 P. M.
Closes Tuesdays, at	7 A. M.

Indianapolis, July 1, 1846. L. DUNLAP, P. M.

I HAVE FOUND A TREASURE.

SO says the consumptive who has been laboring under a distressing *Cough, Pain in the Side and Chest*, and debilitating *night sweats*, and could not find any relief. So says the *Asthmatic*, whose difficulty of breathing was such that he could not lie down at night. So says the person who has been *bleeding at the Lungs*, and who faints day by day until he met with this invaluable help. Would you know its name?

Sherman's Oleostonian,

Or All-Healing Balsam.

Is this invaluable treasure, which has done more during the past six months in relieving the above diseases, than any other remedy in the world. This is no humbug, nor is any deception practiced, as the testimonials are left at the office for the inspection of all who may wish to see them. Over

Three Thousand Persons

In one month this great remedy in the city of New York alone since the 20th of March last, and no complaint has ever yet been made concerning its effects, on the contrary, all who have ever used it speak of it in terms of unqualified praise, and among the number of cases which have been treated by the Oleostonian are not a few, many of

The most Astonishing Cures

On record. Read the following, and some of your doubts concerning the efficacy of this remedy may be removed.

Mrs. Willey, the wife of F. Willey, Esq., residing at 133 West 17th street, was given up by the two physicians who attended her, and left to die; she was expected to expire every day. She was reduced to the pronounced consumptive, and during her sickness she raised very large quantities of Blood. Her Cough was incessant, her weakness and emaciation very great. After using the Oleostonian, or All Healing Balsam a short time, she was entirely relieved, and is now attending to her family duties about the house, where those who doubt can call and see her if they feel sufficiently interested.

Artemas Raymond, who resided during his sickness at 339 Madison street, but has since removed to Providence, R. I., was attended by seven of the best physicians in the city. They attended him the best part of three months and gave up his case as incurable. They pronounced his disease an *Abscess or Ulceration of the Liver, and Scrofula of the Lungs*. They told him they could not help him, and that he must die, as his Lungs were entirely gone. He had a monstrous tumor in the side, which was opened and discharged over three pints of matter from the Liver, exactly resembling that raised from the Lungs. He was persuaded by his friends to try the Oleostonian, and after using two bottles was entirely restored.

We would refer all who doubt the authenticity of this case to *Mr. Isaac Lobagh*, 27 Norfolk street, who visited Mr. Raymond during his sickness, and was familiar with his treatment.

A Hundred Cases

Equally as unpromising in their commencement, have been cured effectually by this great Remedy.

Have you a troublesome Cough? Do you Raise Blood? Are you troubled with Asthma, or difficulty and shortness of Breathing? Have you Night Sweats? Be cautious. Do not be deceived in the means you make use of for relief.

Here is the Remedy.

Tomlinson Brothers, *Agents at Indianapolis.*

April 21, 1847. 109-6m

NO DECEPTION.

NOT a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and the various diseases to which the Lungs and Throat are subject, by

Sherman's Oleostonian,

Or All-Healing Balsam.

It has proved itself to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. Thousands have already tested its virtues, and have never found it to fail in curing the diseases for which it is recommended. Nor do they have to wait long in order to know whether it will be productive of good effects, as they are assured that if

One Bottle

Produces no *good effects* upon the sufferer, twenty Bottles will not, and it is not, therefore, necessary that they should spend their money in vain.

Beware of a Slight Cough.

Although it is passed over as unimportant, it will soon become seated—Consumption follows in its wake. Force itself to a *pore in the side* and *arrest in the chest*, especially if attended with raising of *Mucous*, streaked with *Blood*. These are dangerous symptoms; and they are quickly and effectually overcome by the above remedy. Ask the sufferer from that distressing complaint,

Asthma.

What he thinks of the Oleostonian or All Healing Balsam, and he will tell you he cannot live twenty hours by without it. It relieves all that *Difficulty of Breathing*, Cough, and Tightness of the Chest, gives quiet and refreshing slumber, and does for the Asthmatic what no other remedy in the world can do. Witness the case of Henry Jackson, 13th street; William Bond, the well known Boston Cracker Baker, Brooklyn; Mr. Wilkinson, Hoboken; Mrs. Bell, Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. Lucretia Wells, 322 Pearl street; W. C. Gowan, Woodstock, Ulster county; and Mrs. Archibald, 55 White street.

Raising of Blood

Is effectually checked by this remedy, when all other means have failed. Hundreds of cases might be related, where persons in the city have been given up, and pronounced as past hope, who have been restored by this great remedy to the enjoyment of health. Mrs. Thomsbourne, 352 Monroe street; Dennis Kelly, 26 Water street; Charles Roberts, 171 Canal street; Henry Lisbon, 199 Rivington street; and hundreds of others, who have used the remedy, can testify to the truth of the above assertion. Beware of using only

Palliative Remedies.

They lull into apparent security, but the progress of the disease is unchecked, and death ensues. Resort at once to this Great Remedy, and you will not be disappointed in your hopes.

For sale at 106 Nassau street, one door above Ann.

Tomlinson Brothers, *Agents at Indianapolis.*

April 21, 1847. 109-6m

COTTON YARNS.

COTTON Yarns, Carpet Warp, Coverlet Yarn, Cotton Twine, and Cotton Batting. A complete assortment of the above receiving and for sale by S. V. B. & T. R. NOEL.

SPANISH Moss, Gum elastic Cloth, Curtain stuff, Oil Cloth, laces, Fringe, &c., just received at 15 GRAYDON'S.

Shaving Soaps, &c.

A LOT of Gales's Walnut Oil Military Shaving Soap; also a great variety of other soaps and shaving compounds, just opened at CRAIGHEAD'S Drug Store.

July 15, 1847. 15

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

A VERY superior article for colds, Coughs, and all affections of the lungs, for sale by J. J. OWSLEY & CO. 60

DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE.

ON hand, a good stock of Spice Jars and Tincture Bottles, of all sizes, by J. J. OWSLEY & CO 60

BRUSHES! BRUSHES!

A SUPERIOR lot of Paint, Hair, Cloth, Flesh, Wall and Scrubbing Brushes, for sale very low, by OWSLEY & CO 60

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,

For the Cure of Ague and Fever,

Or Chills and Fever.

THE proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all other remedies ever offered to the public for the *safe, certain, speedy, and permanent cure* of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever. He refers to the whole Western country to bear him testimony to the assertion that, in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out, and with this assurance he is fully prepared to warrant a cure in all forms whatever of Ague and Fever or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing; and all persons selling it are hereby authorized to return the money to persons who may have used it as directed, when it shall have fairly failed to cure. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and in several instances a whole family have been cured by a single bottle with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is prudent in every case, and more especially in those of long standing, to continue the use of this medicine for several days after the disease is checked. Most usually this medicine will require no aid to keep the bowels in good order; should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of Lee's or Cook's Pills, or any of the ordinary cathartics, will be sufficient.

This remedy has now been extensively used throughout the West and Southwest for the last seven years, and within that period has permanently cured over 200,000 cases, in all its various forms, many of which had been of from one to three years standing, and had resisted all the usual remedies known in this country, and in no case did this medicine fail where the directions were followed properly. Such is its invariable success that a large number of respectable practitioners of medicine, in various parts of the country, use and prescribe it in preference to Quinine and all other remedies.

The public are assured that it is not only certain in its effects as a Tonic, but being composed entirely of vegetable medicines, is perfectly innocent in any cases or circumstances, and may be given to females, infants, and all persons of debilitated and delicate constitutions without the least fear whatever of any unpleasant effect.

This medicine is composed of articles of the purest and purest quality, and is always made by the proprietor in person, after the established forms of pharmacy, (which cannot be said of the many Tonics now flooding the Western and Southwestern country,) and in this respect alone is rendered greatly superior to the remedies usually prepared and sold in the country.

By its superior and powerful diaphoretic properties, added to its tonic qualities, it is rendered eminently an error to Quinine and other vegetables, as a general and popular Tonic in all cases where ever, where Tonics are proper to be administered. The proprietor, therefore, would respectfully invite practitioners and the public generally, to give it a fair trial, and they will then be convinced of its great superiority over all other remedies now in use for the purpose specified.

Persons living in districts of country subject to Ague and Fever, Chills and Fever, or Bilious Fevers, would do well to keep a supply of this valuable remedy always on hand, especially if medical aid cannot be conveniently had.

The proprietor has now in his possession hundreds of certificates of its value, given by persons who have used it, with many letters from merchants who have sold it largely in their country, as well as from many respectable practitioners, who have used it in preference to other remedies, attesting its value.

WILSON, STARBIRD, & SMITH,

Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

We, the undersigned, do hereby cheerfully certify, that we have sold largely of Smith's Tonic Syrup in our neighborhood, and in very many cases have personally seen and known it used among our customers, and from what we have seen and know of its use, do, without hesitation, recommend it to our friends and the public generally, as the most speedy, permanent, and innocent remedy that we have ever seen or heard of in the cure of Ague and Fever or Chills and Fever, and we do believe that it will in no case fail to cure, if the directions are properly followed.

L. F. CHILTON, Christian county, Ky.
J. R. HAMILTON, Hancock county, Ky.
M. & J. HELMER, Springville, Ia.
P. LENDRUM, Falls Rough, Ky.
GRAHAM & HAWORTH, Bowling Green, Ky.
J. W. GAINES, Charlestown, Ia.
W. G. BOWMAN, Millerstown, Ky
W. MITCHELL & CO., Westpoint, Ky.
H. T. BELT, Leverriore, Ky.
J. E. GOODWIN, Taylorsville, Ky
W. E. SUBLETT, Clinton, Ky.
L. FRISBEE, Milltown, Ia.
SAMUEL MCLARTY, Jacksburgh, Ky.
ROUNDTREE & BARRETT, Brownsville, Ky.
PERRY GAITH, R. Monroe county, Ia.
E. O. BROWN & CO, Bradenburgh, Ky.
J. M. PHELPS, Leavenworth, Ia.

Tomlinson Brothers, Agents at Indianapolis.

April 21, 1847. 106-8m

☞Agents and Country Dealers supplied by F. Merryweather, General Agent for Indiana, Third street, opposite the Post Office Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER-PILLS

THE increased demand for Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILL, since their introduction by us as his agents, has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. It is scarcely more than TEN YEARS since they were brought before the public. During this time hundreds of certificates have been handed us, testifying to their efficacy, and stating the very great relief they had derived from the use of them. We have now in our possession many certificates from respectable persons, who have used Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILL with the most happy results, where every other known remedy has been used in vain. Also, quite a number of regular physicians, of good standing, through the country, are using and recommending them in their practice.

It has been our sincere wish, that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested by experience, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call thousands to witness, who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day) as universal cure-alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

J. KIDD & CO.

Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pill.

The demand for these Pills is truly surprising! Country merchants who heretofore could hardly be induced to purchase *one dozen, now buy six*. Read the following from New Castle, viz:

New Castle, Feb. 14, 1847.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co. Gentlemen,—Please send me another half gross of M'Lane's Pills. The half gross I purchased a few months ago are all sold—indeed, since my customers have used "*Dr. M'Lane's Pills*," and found them so efficacious, I can scarcely sell any other, although I am agent for most of the Pills now before the public.

Respectful y yours,

W. WATSON.

Prepared for the Proprietor, and sold wholesale and retail by

J. KIDD & Co.

No. 60 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞Purchasers will please be particular and inquire for "Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS," as there are other Pills, purporting to be "Liver Pills," now before the public.

Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

A medicine which is perfectly safe, and may be given to children, from tender infancy to advanced age, lays under no restraint as to food, water, or any kind of food. Purges mildly, subdues fever—destroys and expels worms with invariable success—and is easily administered to children.

That it possesses these valuable properties, is fearlessly asserted—still claiming the additional advantages of being given in small bulk, and requiring none of the drenching which Worm Teas and other supposed Vermifuges demand. During its brilliant career, it has been introduced into many families, where every other known and accessible Vermifuge has been tried without the least success, where it has promptly expelled Worms to an almost incredible amount.

As evidence of the surprising effects of Dr. M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC, we give the following:

On Saturday, February 7th, 1846, Mr. James Richardson called at the Drug Store of J. Kidd & Co., corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., and made the following statement:—"A child of mine had been very sick for some ten days—we had given her purgative medicines, but it had done her no good. One of our neighbors came in and said it was Worms that was destroying the child, and at the same time spoke of the wonderful effects she had witnessed from some *Dr. M'Lane's Worm Specific*, in that neighborhood. We procured a vial—gave one teaspoonful, and the child discharged *forty-two worms*. I then gave another teaspoonful, which brought forty-six more, making in all *eighty-eight* Worms. As a duty I owe to you, and the community at large, I freely make known these facts. My child is now well. What is most remarkable, the *Worm Specific* expelled the Worms alive, in about four hours after I gave it to the child."

More and Later.

Messrs. Kidd & Co. Gentlemen,—I gave the vial of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, which I bought from you the other day, to a child of mine. The result was extraordinary. She passed *one hundred* Worms. It is truly a surprising medicine.

MARY POWERS.

Pine creek, Allegheny co., Pa., Feb. 20, 1847.

J. KIDD & Co., No. 60 Wood street, Pittsburgh, now the sole proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Medicines.

N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular to inquire for *Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific* or *Vermifuge*.

For sale by DAVID CRAIGHEAD, Indianapolis; TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Indianapolis; I. OWSLEY & Co., Indianapolis; JOHN KELLEY, Nashville, Brown county; SMITH, YAWTER & Co., Vernon, Jennings county; E. P. BURKE, Vernon, Jennings county; JOHN YAWTER, Morgantown, Morgan county; W. D. ALEXANDER & BROTHER, Gosport, Owen county; THOS MCCALLA, Bloomington, Monroe county; JNO. MCCALLA, Ellettsville, Monroe county. 1 3m

Paints, &c.

10 BBLS. Spts. Turpentine, 100 kegs White Lead; also Copal and Japan Varnish, Linseed Oil, Red Lead, Litharge, Venetian Red, Lamp Black, Drop Black, and every other article in the line of painting, just received and for sale at the very lowest prices at CRAIGHEAD'S Drug Store.

July 15, 1847. 15

LOOKING GLASS PLATES, all sizes, from 8 by 10, to 16 by 26, for sale at CRAIGHEAD'S Drug Store.

July 15, 1847. 15

LINSEED OIL.

A SUPERIOR article of Linseed Oil, on hand and for sale by

109-tf S. J. WADE, Druggist.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

Medical Department.

THE 28th Session will open on the 1st Monday in November next, under the direction of the following Faculty, viz:

Benj. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Thos. D. Mitchell, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Robt. Peter, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

James M. Bush, M. D., Professor of Special and Surgical Anatomy.

L. M. Lawson, M. D., Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.

Samuel Annan, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Elisha Bartlett, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

E. L. Dudley, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The cost of a full course is, *one hundred and five dollars, invariably in advance*, in notes of good and solvent banks of the States where the parties come. The Matriculation and Library ticket is five dollars, par money. The Dissecting ticket is ten dollars. Clinical instruction gratis to the candidates for graduation. Boarding and lodging, including lights, at from $2 to $3 per week.

ROBT. PETER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Lexington, Ky., July 3, 1847. 10-6w

BOARDING.

MRS. GOLDSBERRY, two doors north of Roberts' Chapel, is prepared to accommodate either single gentlemen or small families, on reasonable terms.

A FIRST RATE FAMILY CARRIAGE,

A quantity of Window Sash and doors, and about twenty head of Sheep for sale. ☞Apply as above. 15

PORTRAITS IN MINIATURE.

Painted in Sun-beams by the Pencil of Nature.

TRUE LIKENESSES—AND NO MISTAKE.

DOCTOR MUNSELL has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the citizens of Indianapolis generally, that he is now fully prepared to execute all kinds of *Daguerreotype or Photogenic Drawings*. He has encountered and overcome many difficulties, and incurred a heavy expense in fitting up his apparatus, hoping to receive, in due time, such patronage as will secure an adequate remuneration. He intends to make his establishment a permanent one, and to enlarge and improve it as his means will permit. With regard to correctness of representation, faithfulness to nature, and beauty of execution, he ventures to promise that the specimens issued from his Laboratory shall be equal to any produced in Cincinnati or the Eastern cities, and in order to secure this result, he has received the most ample instructions in all the manipulations and latest improvements of the art, and has been thoroughly assisted by an experienced and skilful Daguerrean Artist in selecting and arranging his apparatus. This truly beautiful, important, and sometimes surprising Art, is yet in its infancy, and doubtless is destined, in the course of chemical and philosophical and mechanical ingenuity, to make a far greater approximation to nature in perfection, than hitherto;—One who feels that he possesses some natural aptitude for chemical and mechanical pursuits, will not willingly lag in the background, if he does not make some progress on the field of discovery and improvement.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at Dr. Munsell's Office in Norris's new building, over Ward's clothing store, and examine his small collection of specimens. The most entire satisfaction will be guaranteed to every person sitting for a likeness.

Landscapes, Buildings, Paintings, Busts, &c., accurately copied, and warranted to be as lasting as the metal on which they are executed, if carefully handled and not exposed. Instructions given in the art, &c.

Cloudy days, if not too dark, are as favorable for operations as clear weather; it only requires a little longer time for sitting. 1

UNDERHILL'S FLOUR.

THE undersigned has made an arrangement with R. R. Underhill, by which they will hereafter be constantly supplied with his superior and well known Superfine Four, which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Also, always on hand, Underhill's Corn Meal, the very best article of the kind sold in the city. Terms *CASH*. Aug 6. 26-tf S. V. B. & T. R. NOEL.

Willow Wagons and Market Baskets.

A NEW supply of superior kinds on hand and for sale cheap by

Aug 6. 26-tf S. V. B