# Indiana Legislature.

REPORTED FOR THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

## SENATE.

SATURDAY, December 23, 1848.

*Reports of Committees.*

By Mr. Hardin, against amending the law in relation to supervisors of roads; concurred in.

By Mr Buckles, reporting back a bill amending the law in relation to bills of exceptions in the 11th Judicial circuit with amendments. Concurred in, the bill read a third time and passed.

Mr McCarty reported back the joint resolution in relation to the independence of Liberia, recommending its recognition by the U. States.

On motion of Mr Marsh, the rules were suspended, the resolution read a second and third time and passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr Rousseau reported a bill for the relief of Martin Fitzpatrick, read a second time and referred.

Mr Hardin reported back the bill incorporating the Franklin and White River Turnpike and Trust company, with amendments; concurred in.

Mr Henry reported back the bill reducing the salaries of the trustees of the Wabash and Erie canal, with amendments.

On motion the amendments were laid on the table.

Mr Orth proposed to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting sections fixing the salaries of resident trustees at $1200 and of the non-resident trustees at $1500 per annum, and disapproving of the salaries now allowed, &c. Carried, Ayes—30. Noes—8.

The bill was then read a third time as amended and passed.

Mr Holloway offered a resolution, that when the Senate adjourned, it adjourn to meet on next Tuesday morning; adopted.

Mr Read introduced a bill amendatory to the act incorporating the Ohio and Indianapolis Rail Road company, and changing the title; referred.

Mr Orth introduced a bill providing for the appointment of commissioners in the case of Morehead, Hall & Co.; read second time and referred.

By Mr Randall, to incorporate the Fort Wayne and Bluffton turnpike company; referred.

Mr. Cassatt introduced a resolution rescinding the resolution passed at the present session, calling upon the Governor to return certain bills of last session, so far as relates to bill No 212; adopted.

Mr Huff-tetter introduced a resolution requesting the Librarian to transmit to the Senate a certain bill of the last session; adopted.

Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1848.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Auditor of State, relative to canal land scrip issued and redeemed previous to transfer to the trustees of the Wabash and Erie canal.

*Petitions, Memorials and Remonstrances.*

Mr Cravens presented a petition, which was referred without reading.

On motion of Mr Parker, of Allen, the rules were suspended, and leave granted to introduce a report of the commissioner appointed to estimate the damages sustained in a certain case by reason of the White Water canal; referred to committee on claims.

*Reports from Standing Committees.*

By Mr Harlan, a bill to regulate the duties of the county treasurer of Posey county—recommending indefinite postponement; concurred in.

By same, a bill for the relief of Aaron Wheeler—recommending passage; concurred in.

By Mr Winstandley, asking discharge from the consideration of that portion of the Governor's message referred to committee; concurred in.

By Mr Parker, of Allen, against the expediency of electing township assessors and collectors of Pike county; referred to select committee.

By Mr Johnson, of Dearborn, from the committee on agriculture, against the expediency of granting the prayer of petitioners of a certain county, for the passage of a law to improve the breed of horses; concurred in.

By Mr Edmonston, from the committee on corporations, against the expediency of incorporating the Evansville and Terre Haute railroad company, and recommending the indefinite postponement of the bill for that purpose.

On the call for the ayes and noes on the question of concurrence, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House met and adjourned to 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

## Remarks of Mr. Riley, of Hancock,

*In the House of Representatives, on the subject of Slavery.*

MR. SPEAKER:—In moving to resume the consideration of "No. 18, a joint resolution on the subject of slavery," my object was the consideration and speedy passage of that resolution. Already have the territories of California and New Mexico, petitioned Congress upon the subject of territorial governments, and I think a necessity now exists for speedy action on this subject. I am surprised at the course pursued by gentlemen, differing in politics from myself, on this subject. The gentleman from Wayne, (Mr. Julian,) was the first to introduce resolutions on this subject, and to urge the necessity of their speedy passage. Other resolutions were introduced by other gentlemen, on this subject, and all were referred to a select committee composed of one member from each Congressional district. This committee reported "No. 18, a joint resolution on the subject of slavery," and recommended its passage. Notwithstanding the *professed* solicitude of those gentlemen for speedy action on this subject, we find these same gentlemen now seeking to retard the passage of this resolution, by trying to substitute others, and by moving to recommit with instructions, and await the tardy action of said committee.

The constitutionality of the application of the ordinance of 1787, to the territories of California and New Mexico, may well be doubted. Gentlemen who have advocated its constitutionality, as applicable to such territories, have based their arguments solely upon precedent. Let us carefully examine those precedents. When the Northwest territory, which embraced what is now known as the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, was, in 1784, (I believe,) ceded to the federal government by Virginia, it was slave territory; and slavery being peculiarly a State institution, Virginia had a right to permit the incorporation of the 6th section, and the federal government had a right to insist on the incorporation of such section in the articles of cession. And so far as its constitutionality was concerned, it is now wholly immaterial; the ordinance of 1787, having been passed two years before the adoption of the present constitution of the United States, and sanctioned by it, hence Congress might, with propriety, in the organization of any territory, with a view of its becoming a State, within the limits of said Northwest territory, reaffirm said ordinance. But when you pass beyond such territory, Congress must look to the constitution alone, for its power and authority to legislate on this, as well as all other subjects, and not to precedent. By reference to sec. 8, art. 1, cons. U. States, which defines the general powers of Congress, their authority to legislate on this subject in the territories, cannot be found. Turning then, to the last clause of sec. 3, art. 4, cons. U. States, it is provided that Congress shall have full power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, &c. It is urged by those gentlemen, that this clause of the constitution gives to Congress full power to legislate for, and indeed, the absolute control of the territories, now, and in all time to come. A doctrine antagonistic in all its practical bearings, to the independence of the States, and to their *rights*—a doctrine at war with the Declaration of Independence—a doctrine at war with the very genius of our institutions, and one fit only to be advocated by those who maintain the right of kings and nobles to rule by divine authority; a doctrine, which, in these United States, has found its only advocates in the federal party, under the lead of Alexander Hamilton and John Adams.

In order to come to a correct understanding of this clause of the constitution, it is only necessary to bear in mind the obvious distinction between "territories," and "natural persons." The constitution does not, nor never did, recognize slavery as a federal institution, and it is only by the municipal law of a State, that it can have any existence even there.

The 9th and 10th articles amendatory of the constitution, provide "the enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people," and that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The constitution in itself being a grant of power, the people and the States the grantors, the agent or grantee, the federal government, can exercise no power not clearly granted by that instrument. And we look in vain to that sacred charter of our liberties, for the authority contended for by these gentlemen.

I am no apologist for slavery, and here in my place, state, as I have stated elsewhere, I regard it as a moral and political evil, and am therefore unwilling to see it extend its blighting influence into the fair territories of California and New Mexico, or any other territory where it does not now exist.

All admit that those territories are now free. Congress may constitutionally pass a joint resolution, or declaratory act, declaring what the existing laws on this subject now are, in and as applicable to these territories. These joint resolutions instruct Congress so to do. They further instruct Congress "to use all *legal* and *constitutional* means to prevent the introduction of slavery into these territories." This is certainly the least objectionable, the most practicable and efficient way of preventing now, and probably forever, that much feared consummation, the introduction of slavery into these territories.

By acceding to Congress the power to enact the paramount and municipal laws of the territories, you infringe upon the treaty making power which belongs to the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; you subvert the long cherished doctrine that "taxation and representation are inseparable," and the doctrine that when a government becomes subversive of the interests of the governed, they (the governed) have the right to change, alter or amend their form or government at will; doctrines which kindled the revolutionary fires, and wrought out and resulted in the admirable system of government we now enjoy. Congress has the right to organize territorial governments, and to exercise a supervisory control over their legislation, but not to enact their fundamental or municipal laws.

The gentleman from Rush, (Mr. Cox,) says the Democratic party are unequivocally committed in favor of the resolutions offered by Mr. Julian, (resolutions which he, (Mr. Cox,) is in favor of adopting,) in the election of U. S. Senator, Gov. Whitcomb having committed himself to those resolutions. This I deny. But admitting for the argument the truth of this assertion, in what position does it place the gentleman from Rush, and his political friends? Are they sincere? Did he, or either of them, vote for Gov. Whitcomb? One or two of his political friends were suspected of doing so, and they came out immediately over their sign manual, and denied having done so, and offered their proof. Where is their sincerity?

That gentleman further asserted that "a son of a cotton planter who should inherit one hundred slaves is entitled to *sixty* votes, whilst a resident of a free State, who might inherit an amount of property equal in value to these one hundred slaves, is entitled to but *one* vote." This assertion is so manifestly erroneous, as to deserve correction. There is no existing law in any State of this Union authorizing a voter, whether slaveholder or citizen of a slave State, at any general election, to cast more than a *single vote* for any one officer. Further explanation might be necessary on this subject. By the Constitution, population is made the basis of representation, and into the enumeration in the free States, the whites and blacks, male and female, are all counted. In the slave States the whites and free blacks, and three-fifths of the slave blacks, male and female, are counted, and a district containing the requisite number of inhabitants, counted as before stated, are entitled to one member of Congress, and one presidential elector. No voter, whether rich or poor, slaveholder or non-slaveholder, is entitled to more than *one* single vote.

The gentleman from Morgan (Mr. Dougherty) talks about the Democracy cringing and crouching to southern dictation, "but he would apply the lash to slavery without shrinking." Verily these gentlemen *talk* valiantly! But how do they act? How have they acted! We have but recently, by the common consent of the Whig party, seen the political sun of their great "Embodiment," which had been glowing in their political firmament for more than a quarter of a century, set behind a dark and impenetrable cloud, never to rise again. And as that dark cloud of "availability" alone, with its two hundred and eighty *southern pledges*, ascends above their political horizon, and with lightning's glare, and thunder's roar, threaten all their political schemes with fearful chasms, and utter destruction, you see the long catalogue of Whig statesmen, tamely dancing to the piping of this southern slaveholder, this military chieftain, this "available" candidate, whose politics were so problematical as to require months to ascertain that he was even "a *Whig* but not an *ultra Whig*."

I hope, Mr. Speaker, the House will not recommit the Joint Resolutions, but that it will pass them, pass them speedily, as reported by the committee, that they may have their intended effect.

EATING A DRUNKEN TURKEY.—Mrs. Romer, in her agreeable work called "A Pilgrimage to Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine," having dined with an Egyptian potentate, remarks: I never tasted a better turkey than he gave us; and upon complimenting him upon its great delicacy, I learned form him the Egyptian secret of rendering the flesh particularly tender. Half an hour before the bird is killed, a glass of brandy is poured down its throat, which produces complete intoxication and the flesh of the tipsy turkey acquires a tenderness superior to that which is produced by even long keeping; a system that would be impracticable in this climate. Travel reveals many very singular practices.

HOW TO GET INTO TROUBLE.—Always keep a sharp look out after your neighbors concerns; knowledge, you know is power. 2. Get upon parish committees; if a party question, never mind which side you take—it will show your impartibility; besides it will let you into the secrets of each. 3. Always speak your mind boldly—no matter where, or who hears you. 4. Do not refuse to be bail for poor Bob; it is only a trifle. 5. Take an active part in a popular election. 6. If all these do not succeed, go to law.


## Liver Complaint.

This is a very popular, and rather a fashionable disease in the western country, with Doctors as well as patients. If a person is afflicted with lassitude, fullness and pain in the right side, occasional nausea, difficulty of breathing, a dry cough, loss of appetite and flesh, sallow complexion, costiveness and indigestion—all symptoms of derangement in the circulation of the blood, engorgement of the portal circle, and consequent obstruction of the biliary ducts, being the first indications of a bilious attack,—the conclusion is that, they have got the liver complaint. Thousands have their healths and lives sacrificed yearly by taking prescriptions for this disease, containing large quantities of calomel, or blue pills, from Doctors; or in more dangerous and uncertain quantities, in the many Quack preparations, such as "*Liver Pills*," "*Hepatic Elixir*," or "*Life Bitters*," that are palmed upon a credulous public, when a few doses of Dr. Bragg's scientific and purely Vegetable Sugar-Coated Anti-Bilious and Tonic Pills would remove these obstructions, regulate the circulation, and restore the patient to perfect health in a few days, as thousands can testify.

For sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, and S. J. WADE, Indianapolis. 62

☞Consumption is a disease which is carrying its victims to the tombs by thousands, without being arrested in its progress by medicines in common use at the present time. But a brighter day is coming, and has come—as to successfully arrest this disease. DR. ROGERS' LIVERWORT AND TAR, not only gives immediate relief in COUGHS and COLDS, but from the testimony of men of the highest standing here and elsewhere, it is making some very remarkable cures of CONSUMPTION. Improvements in the treatment of diseases are onward, and nothing can arrest its spirit in the present age. Those who are afflicted with *diseased Lungs*, would do well to call on the agent and see the certificates of Dr. Wm. J. Richards, Judge Wm. Burke, the Wife of the Rev. George W. Maley, and of Dr. Hiram Cox, late Professor in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati

For sale by WM. HANNAMAN, Indianapolis. 56-2w


## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of David Armentrout, late of Marion county, Indiana, deceased, will, on the 20th day of January, 1849, at the late residence of said decedent, on Mississippi street, south of Maryland street, in the city of Indianapolis, offer for sale to the highest bidder, all of the personal property of said David Armentrout deceased, consisting of two clocks, one bureau, one book case, two bedsteads, one cooking stove and furniture, and various other articles of household and kitchen furniture;—lumber, shingles, brick, and a large assortment of carpenters' tools.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of three dollars and under, cash in hand, and for all sums of over three dollars, a credit of six months from date will be given, on the purchaser making notes with approved security, and without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws.

December 23, 1848. 62-3wis SOLOM N CRUSE, Admr.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of David Armentrout, late of Marion county, and State of Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent. SOLOMON CRUSE, Admr.

Indianapolis, Dec. 22, 1848. 62-3wis


## "KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,"

THAT J. M. Bramwell & Co., at Norwood's corner opposite the Palmer House, on Washington and Illinois streets, in the city of Indianapolis, have a large and well selected stock of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Shoes, Hats, Nails, &c.*, which they are selling at greatly reduced prices for cash or approved country produce. Thankful for past favors, we hope by careful attention to business, by constantly keeping on hand a good stock of Goods, adapted to the wants of our customers, and by selling them at the lowest possible prices, to merit a liberal share of custom. 62

DE CORMENIN'S History of the Popes.
62 MORRISON & TALBOTT, west of Browning's.

BIOGRAPHICAL and Political History of Congress
62 MORRISON & TALBOTT.

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61 S & W. MOORE.

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A late arrangement with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we may be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine. Therefore we repeat 'subscribe while the price is low.'

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid or franked, to the publishers,

60 LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton st., New York.


## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Ex-Gov. James B. Ray deceased, will on Thursday, the 11th day of January, 1849, in front of the Ray House, near the Court House, in the city of Indianapolis, offer for sale to the highest bidder, all the personal property of said James B. Ray, deceased, in Centre township, in Marion County, Indiana, consisting of the following articles, to-wit: one sett 12 vols. Hume and Smollett's England, Johnson's Digest, Peters' Digest, Conover's Digest Index, Russell on Crimes, 1 horse, 1 cow, and various other articles of personal property belonging to said estate. And on the following Thursday, January 18th, 1849, will offer to sell at or near the residence of —— McCurdy in Pike township, in said County, about nine miles north west from Indianapolis, the following personal property belonging to said estate, to-wit: 1 steer, 2 heifers, 1 plow, &c. Terms of sale—for all sums of three dollars and under, cash in hand, and for all sums over three dollars, notes at 6 months from date, with approved security, and without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement laws. WM. SULLIVAN,

Dec 18, 1848. 60--3wis Administrator.

## Sale of Delinquent Lands and Town Lots for Marshall County.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, MARSHALL COUNTY, *Plymouth, Nov. 15, 1848.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands and town lots that have been returned delinquent to this office for the non-payment of taxes due on them, and owing from the owners thereof for the year 1847, and that the whole of the several tracts of land and town lots in said delinquent list mentioned, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes and charges due thereon respectively, or due from the owners thereof, will be sold at the Court House door at Plymouth, the county seat of Marshall county aforesaid, on the first Monday in January, 1849, commencing precisely at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, by the County Treasurer, unless said taxes and charges be paid before that time. Said sale to continue from day to day until all are sold or offered for sale.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed the [SEAL.] county seal, and my signature, at Plymouth, this 15th day of November, 1848.

WILLIAM M. DUNHAM, Auditor.

50-4wis

## NOTICE---JACKSON COUNTY.

*Sale of Lots of Land Mortgaged to Township No. 6, North, of Range No. 3 East, in Jackson County, Indiana.*

THE following lots of land, or so much as may be necessary, will on the 27th day of February next, at the Court House, in Brownstown, between the hours prescribed by law, be offered to the highest bidder, the bid being equal to the amount that may be due on the day of sale, to wit:

Lots numbered two hundred and seventeen, and two hundred and eighteen, (217,) (218,) in Brownstown, Indiana; mortgaged by William and Jefferson Tilford; loan, interest and penalty. $81 90-100.

ADAM WINEINGER, Town Trustee.
JESSE LUCAS,
WILLIAM GEORGE.

54-3w$2[illegible]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, JACKSON COUNTY, IND., November 30, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands and town lots contained in the delinquent list of said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon respectively, or that may be due from the owners thereof and the penalty, interest and charges that may be due at the time of the sale, will be sold at public sale, at the Court House door in Brownstown, in said county, on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1849, within the hours prescribed by law. And if not sold on that day, the sale will be continued from day to day until all are sold or offered for sale.

REZIN A. REDMAN,
December 7, 1848. 54-1w[$2 25—$1.00] Auditor J. C.

## Sale of Delinquent Lands and Town Lots in Clinton County.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, CLINTON COUNTY, *Frankfort, Nov. 24, 1848.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lands and Town Lots that have been returned delinquent to this office, for the non-payment of taxes due thereon, or due from the owners thereof, for the year 1847, or so much thereof, as will be necessary to pay the taxes, penalty, interest, and costs due thereon, will be sold at the Court House door, in the town of Frankfort, the county seat of said county, on the first Monday of January, 1849, commencing at 10 o'clock of said day, by the County Treasurer, unless said taxes and charges be paid before the day of sale.

JOHN P. CROTHERS,
52-4wis Auditor of Clinton County.

## Sale of Lands and Lots for Taxes in Tipton County.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands and lots returned delinquent for the non payment of taxes due on them for the year 1847, situate in Tipton county and State of Indiana, as advertised and described in the manuscript copies posted up at New Lancaster, Thomas Cooper's, and in the Clerk's and Auditor's and Treasurer's office, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon respectively, or due from the owners thereof, will be sold at the court house door in Tipton, the county seat of said county, on the first Monday of January, 1849, within the hours prescribed by law. Given under my hand this 6th day of November, A. D. 1848.

NEWTON J. JACKSON,
50-4wis Clk and Ex. Off. Aud. Tipton Co.

## The State of Indiana, Marion county, ss.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF SAID COUNTY, FEBRUARY TERM, 1849.

*Petition for the sale of Real Estate.*

William Sullivan, Administrator of the estate of James B. Ray, deceased, vs. James G. Ray, George G. Holman, Mary Ann Holman, Eliza Jane Ray, Sarah Ray, Virginia Ray, John W. Ray, Thomas Matthews, and Indiana Matthews.

THE said Thomas Matthews and Indiana his wife, are hereby notified that a petition in the above entitled case, has this day been filed against them and the other defendants above named, in the Probate Court aforesaid, that the same is now pending in said court, that they appear into said court on the first day of the next term thereof, and show cause if any they have or know why an order for the sale of the real estate in said petition set forth and described, should not be made, and that in default thereof, said petition and the matters therein contained, will be taken as confessed and proceedings will be had thereon accordingly. By order of said Court. Attest, R. B. DUNCAN, Clerk.

R. S. WALPOLE, Sol.
December 14, 1848. 60w3tis

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a copy of decree to me directed from the clerk's office of the Marion Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale, on the 4th day of January, 1849, at the Court House door in the town of Indianapolis, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot No. 9, in square 66, in the town of Indianapolis.

And on failure to realize the full amount of said judgment interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Henry and Jacob J. Ohr, and Jas. P. Drake, at the suit of Elizabeth Cost, Admx., &c. of George Cost, deceased, and James S. Carper and Elizabeth Carper, his wife. CHARLES C. CAMPBELL,

58-3w Sheriff Marion County.

## State of Indiana, Hamilton County.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 15, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands and town lots contained in the delinquent list of said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon respectively, or that may be due from the owners thereof, with the interest, penalty and charges due at the time of the sale thereof, will be sold at public auction at the court house door in Noblesville, Hamilton county, Indiana, on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1849, within the hours prescribed by law. Attest, LEVI FARLEY,

56-4wis Auditor Hamilton County.

## State of Indiana, Hamilton County.

IN THE HAMILTON PROBATE COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1848.

SAID court declared the estate of George G. Boxley, deceased, to be probably insolvent; creditors are therefore required to file their claims against the said estate for allowances in the said Probate court within ten months from the date hereof, or they will not be entitled to payment. CASWELL BOXLEY,

52-3w$ Administrator de bonis non.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the superiibers in the city of Indianapolis, under the name, style, and firm of Davidson & Bramwell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. M. Bramwell & Co. are hereby authorized to settle all the business of our said late firm, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

A. H DAVIDSON,
JOHN M. BRAMWELL.

The subscribers will continue in business under the firm of J. M Bramwell & Co.

62 JOHN M. BRAMWELL,
SOLON C. BRAMWELL.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE co partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of DeWolf & Gansson, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 15th of December, 1848. All accounts will be settled by H. P. DeWolf, who will continue the former business, at the City Saloon. H. P. DEWOLF,

Indianapolis, Dec. 19, 1848. 61w3 J. J. GANSON.


## J. M. BRAMWELL & CO.

TAKE in exchange for Goods at cash prices, *Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Ginseng, Dried Apples, Oats, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Flax Linnen, Dried Peaches, White Beans, Woollen Socks, Linsey, and Jeans*, all of which they wish to purchase in large quantities. 62

## BARGAINS

ARE to be found in the way of cheap Dry Goods at BRAMWELL & Co.'s, Norwood's corner, opposite the Palmer House, Indianapolis. 62


## THIRD QUARTEREY STATEMENT

### Of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

*No. 35 Wall street—for the second term of Five years.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of first dividends and reserved fund, - - - - | | $537,158 67 |
| Amount premiums received from 1st Feb. to 1st Nov. 1848, on account second dividend, - - - | $195,338 43 | |
| Amount received for sea risks, policies, &c. second dividend, - - | 1,940 70 | |
| Amount received for interest on bonds and mortgages, &c. - - | 15,777 98 | |
| Annuities—balance, - - - | 3,353 15 | 216,410 35 |
| | | $753,568 64 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Losses and expenses, and paid for surrendered policies, - - - | $71,261 03 | |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Cash on hand - - | 2,201 95 | |
| Cash deposited in the bank of New York, - | 4,875 95 | |
| Bonds and mortgages on real estate in the cities of N. York and Brooklyn, valued at twice the amount loaned thereon, - - - | 475,287 19 | |
| Stocks of the State and City of New York, and of the United States, | 194,192 99 | |
| Amount due from agents, | 3,746 33 | |
| Amount remaining unpaid on half yearly and quarterly policies issued previous to first dividend, - - - | 2 093 20 | |
| | | 682 307 61 |
| | | $753,568 64 |

Increase of investments since Feb. last, 164,747 50

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of policies issued from 1st of May last, | | 591 |
| Whole number policies issued, | 5597 | For life, - - 3224 |
| Less—cancelled, forfeited, and expired, deaths and surrendered, - - - - | 133 | For seven years, 890 |
| | | For o h'r periods 152 |
| | 4266 | 4266 |

M. ROBINSON, President.

SAMUEL HANNAY Secretary

November 1st 1848.

J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, M. D, Medical Adviser at Indianapolis.

C. W. CADY, General Agent for Indiana. 61 4w

## Indianapolis and Bellefontaine R. R. NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

AT the late session of the Board of Directors, the following amendments were made to the By laws, which it is believed will give more promptness to the construction of the work, and be more satisfactory to subscribers than our former regulations, as they give a just compensation for the use of the money, before the stock will yield a dividend, when subscribers elect to pay out their stock in full, without taking the four years credit.

*First.* Any subscriber who has heretofore subscribed personal stock, either cash, labor, or materials, may pay the same out in full, at any time within six mon hs from this time, by paying, (including what has been paid) in cash, twenty dollars for each share, and new subscribers may either take the credit heretofore allowed for four years, or may at their option, pay cash in full of twenty dollars, for each share.

*Second.* All subscribers who have retained, or who shall retain, the right of redemption of lands, may redeem the same at any time within one year from the date of the deed, by paying in cash, twenty dollars for each share of stock issued upon the lands.

*Third.* Land subscribers may redeem by paying the principal without interest, and subscribers of improved farming lands will not be accountable for rents.

*Fourth.* Subscribers of lands who are dissatisfied with the original appraisement may apply to the President within thirty days from the time they shall be informed in writing of the appraisement for a re appraisement; and the subscriber may select one disinterested appraiser, and the President one, and the two shall reappraise the same, and if it shall be appraised at more than the former appraisement, or if the subscriber shall convey to the company, they shall pay the expenses, otherwise they shall be defrayed by the subscriber

*Fifth.* The Treasurer is authorized to sell $20 000 of the company bonds, to run five years, at a rate that will put the cash for which they are sold, at an interest of not exceeding ten per cent. per cent per annum. These bonds being perfectly secured, being a lien upon the whole land fund, and upon the road as constructed, should be an object to our citizens who have money to invest. And as they are of the denomination of one hundred dollars, they will be accessible to all who shall apply in time.

*Sixth.* The eastern termination of the line in this State has been permanently fixed upon the Ohio line in Randolph county, on the direct route from Winchester, Indiana, to Sidney and Bellefontaine, Ohio.

The prospects of the company for the construction of the work at an early day, are quite equal to the most cherished anticipations of the Board. O. H. SMITH, President.

December 9, 1848. 57 3wis

(Journal, and Volksblatt at Indpls, will copy and charge B. & R. R. Co.)

## Peru and Indianapolis Railroad. NOTICE TO BIDDERS.

THE undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to and on the third day of January next, for the construction and completion of the superstructure, including all the work not embraced under existing contracts, necessary to complete the first division of the road between Noblesville and the Madison and Indianapolis railroad ready for the iron rails.

The plans of the structure, specifications and terms will be open three days previous to the day of letting. The whole work to be completed on or before the first day of September next. *Payments cash.* Propositions, however, will be considered with reference to payments part cash and part in stock of the company, in that proportion that may best suit the convenience of the contractor. In awarding the work preference will be given to stockholders.

W. J. HOLMAN,
F. COTTINGHAM, } Commitee.
JESSE LUTZ,

Noblesville, Dec. 4, 1848. 56-tJanI


## VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

*Five Miles South of Indianapolis, and near the M. and I. Rail Road.*

**240 Acres.**

*Of this Tract, 100 Acres is under Cultivation. 100 thrifty Fruit Trees, bearing best cultivated Fruit. A good Well of Water, besides a never failing Spring. A good Frame Dwelling House, and Brick Smoke House. A Large and Commodious Frame Barn.*

THE uncleared portion of this Farm, being about 140 acres, is mostly well timbered with valuable Building and Rail Timber, and the whole Tract is of the best and most productive soil in the country. It lies sufficiently high and rolling. Its location is in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. Its proximity to the city and to the Rail Road, affords ready facilities to carry its produce to any market. The improvements are in tolerable good order—such as to enable a purchaser, with but trifling expense, to make the Farm at once profitable.

The property must be seen, to be duly appreciated. Persons wishing to purchase, will of course use the precaution for themselves, so that a more particular description is deemed unnecessary. Persons desirous of examining the Farm, are referred to Jacob Turner, east of Indianapolis; to Mr. Dunn, who lives on the premises, or for information, in Mr. T. M. Smith, of Indianapolis, or to the undersigned.

I will sell the above described Farm at a price which, considering its advantages, will present an inducement to the purchaser, which he will scarcely meet with elsewhere in the county. It will be desirable to get half Cash in hand. The terms of payment for the remainder will be liberal and accommodating. H. BATES.

November 29, 1848. 54 6w

## RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.

THE undersigned is authorized to sell that splendid tract of land, known as out-lot No. 14, adjoining west Indianapolis, fronting on the National Road, and within three quarters of a mile of White River Bridge, containing a little over 28½ acres. This is one of the most eligible situations for a *city farm*, or gentleman's residence, to be found in this vicinity; and whether bought on speculation, to be cut into *lots*, or as a good and safe investment of money, those disposed to purchase will decide. A bargain can be had. Apply to

GEORGE A. CHAPMAN,
40 3m Sentinel Office.

## TO RENT.

AN eligible store, including dwelling, on Washington street, shortly to be vacated. This is for an enterprising merchant, a good opportunity, as it will be rented low, and possession soon given. It is also a stand, that, with proper management, would command a large custom, both local and transient. For particulars apply to GEO. A. CHAPMAN. 47-tfis

## FEVER & AGUE

Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent & Remittent Fevers & all the various forms of Bilious Diseases SPEEDILY & THOROUGHLY CURED by Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE.—For the cure of Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fever, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Enlargement of the Liver and Spleen, and all the various forms of bilious diseases.

The following extract is from the "Farmer's and Emigrant's Hand Book," a valuable work of about five hundred pages recently published by Messrs. Appleton & Co. New York. In chapter 8, page 235, the author, speaking of the Fever and Ague, remarks:

"There is a valuable medicine sold in most of the Western cities, which we can conscientiously recommend for Fever and Ague, and other bilious diseases; it is the *India Cholagogue*, which is prepared by Dr. Osgood of New York, who has made the bilious disorders of the West his especial study. We are no friend to those medicines usually called patent, but we have had ample opportunity of knowing the invaluable effects of the Cholagogue in bilious cases."

The speedy and permanent relief afforded by the Cholagogue, arises from its prompt and healthy action upon the blood, cleansing it from bile and restoring it to purity; thus striking at the root. Its tendency is not simply to suspend disease, but to remove the cause on which it depends. It is equally adapted to all ages and conditions of the system.

*From S. F. Carey, Counsellor at Law, to the Agents in Cincinnati.*

CINCINNATI, October 11, 1846.

Messrs. Sanford & Park: In June last I was attacked with that most afflicting and unpleasant disease, the Chill and Fever. The paroxysms returned daily, and were very severe. My physical energies had become much impaired, by a previous attack of bilious fever. Having tried several favorite remedies without relief, a friend in whom I had confidence, recommended Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue. I procured a bottle, and followed the accompanying directions. The consequence was, that I had but one paroxysm after taking the first dose, and my general health was rapidly restored without using any other medicine. I disposed with the remainder of the bottle to two other persons similarly afflicted, and with the same results. One of them had been shaking for eight months, and was relieved in two days by the use of the Cholagogue. I consider it my duty, as it is my pleasure to recommend it, having the most entire confidence in its sanative powers.

Yours, truly, S. F. CAREY.

J. D. PARK, 4th and Walnut sts., general agent for the West, also, for sale by appointed agents in nearly every town in the South and West.

☞*Be sure you ask for "Osgood's India Cholagogue,"* and take no other.

Tomlinson Brothers, and D. Craighead, Indianapolis; Wm. H Hughes & Co. Madison; Clarkson & Dufour, Vevay; Windstandley & Newkirk, New Albany; Wilson, Starbird & Smith, Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Wilder & Co. do; G. Morgan, Rockport; R. W. Young, Mt. Vernon; Wm. F. Woolsey, Evansville; W. C. Bell, do; R. Koons, Edwardsport; J. A. McCalla, Bloomington; J. Burke, Crawfordsville; Joseph Sommes, Vincennes; Dr. Peck, do; J. Spencer, Lafayette; C. F. Wilstach, do; Wood & King, Terre Haute; A. B. Merritt, South Bend; Ames & Holliday, Michigan City; Wm. Bolles, Delphi; L. Beecher, Fort Wayne 96

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