INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

For the State Sentinel.

WHIG TACTICS.

If the leaders of the whig party have one principle common to them all, it is this; that the mass of the people are incapable of self-government, and consequently, to be influenced by appeals addressed not to their reason, but to their passions and prejudices. This alone can account for the system of tactics which they have adopted to foist their federal measures upon the country.

Their principle is not true, except so far as this, that they may deceive and mislead the people for a short time, with the inevitable consequence that their deceptions will be detected and exposed, and themselves covered with disgrace and defeat.

There is a constant tendency in mankind to attribute the evils they suffer to any source, rather than their own fault. Consistently with this propensity, it has been too common to lay the blame of the present distresses of the country to the General Government, rather than to their improvident and extravagant conduct. The whig wire pullers have adroitly seized hold of this error, for the purpose of persuading the people that relief only can be obtained by a change in the administration. In this they have been but too successful, while their real object was to fasten upon the country their own odious and aristocratic measures.

A celebrated English writer thus discourses upon this subject. He says: "The pressure of distress on the lower classes of people, with the habit of attributing this distress to their rulers, appears to me to be the *rock of defence, the castle, the guardian spirit of despotism.* It affords to the tyrant the fatal and unanswerable plea of *necessity. It is the reason that every free government tends constantly to its destruction; and that its appointed guardians become daily less jealous of the encroachments of power.* It is the reason that so many noble efforts in the cause of freedom have failed, and that almost every revolution, after long and painful sacrifices, has terminated in a military despotism.

While any dissatisfied man of talents has power to persuade the lower classes of people that all their poverty and distress arise solely from the iniquity of the government, though perhaps the greater part of what they suffer is unconnected with this cause, it is evident that the seeds of fresh discontent and fresh revolutions are continually sowing."

These are the sentiments of a man living under a kingly government; but making due allowance for the difference in character between the people contemplated by him, and that of the citizens of this country, it is full of instruction, and conveys a useful warning to our people. Let us beware how we place confidence in those interested men who are ever pretending that in a change of measures is to be found a cure for hard times.

The late administration did not make hard times, neither can the present one make the times good. The people have contracted debts, and they must pay them. The exchanges are deranged, and will remain so until the banks resume specie payment. A United States Bank would not turn the balance of foreign exchange in our favor, and until that takes place there will be a scarcity of specie in the country. Extravagance and speculation was the act of the people, and "retrenchment and reform" must be accomplished by them. It is in vain to expect good times or retrenchment at the hands of the men who have the power of legislation at Washington. Even if that were possible, they show no disposition to accomplish it. It is to be hoped that the honest and patriotic citizens of Indiana will never again allow themselves to be misled by such false and hollow professions of friendship and patriotism, as those made use of at the late disgraceful campaign.

Let then the adherents to democratic principles arouse themselves, and drive from their seats, those treacherous and ambitious men, who by fraud have imposed upon their confidence. Let aspiring demagogues be taught that the people know their rights and are not disposed to surrender them into unworthy hands.

J. D.

THE DELAYED NOMINATIONS.—We perceive in different parts of the Union a growing impatience and curiosity on the subject of the delayed nominations, and the causes which can lead to such an extraordinary result. Congress has now been in session near three months, and nominations to important offices long before it met are not yet acted upon. This is strange and novel, and is exciting every where the strongest curiosity and desire to know the reason of it. Being Executive business and all done with closed doors, it is, of course, impossible for us to lift the veil from this mystery; but it is very easy to tell what Dame Rumor says; for what she says is just as notorious on this subject as on others. Her ladyship then says that the system of mutual dependencies upon which the passage of the Land Bill—the Bankrupt Bill—the Tea Tax Bill, &c. &c. &c. all depend, not on their own merits, but on each other—that this extends to all principal nominations also, and that the confirmation or rejection of these entirely depend upon the behaviour of members in relation to the system of bills brought in at this session. Upon the same principle, lady Rumor says, turned the postponement of the taking effect of the Bankrupt bill from November until February. By this postponement the act is put into the hands of the next session of Congress, so that if the friends of that bill fail or balk at the remaining bills, or at the nominations, then the bankrupt act can be repealed. This is all that we can tell our friends; and from this they will see the principle upon which things are conducted at this session of Congress.—*Globe.*

VIRGINIA ABSTRACTIONS.—*What are they?*—The Ohio Statesman alluding to this subject, pertinently remarks as to the nature of these abstractions thus: "It was 'Virginia abstractions,' that aided to raise the standard of rebellion against the stamp act and tea tax of '76.

"It was 'Virginia abstractions,' that indited that glorious and immortal Declaration of Independence, that made freemen of us all.

"It was 'Virginia abstractions,' that redeemed our country from the 'reign of terror,' of the elder Adams, and REPEALED the Alien and Sedition laws!

"It was 'Virginia abstractions,' that braved the war of 1812, while Daniel Webster and his junto of Hartford Conventionists in Congress were voting against supplies for our armies.

"And it has been 'Virginia abstractions,' that the whole Democracy of the nation have so nobly sustained, from the first dawn of liberty to this day, and which pervades all free governments, in every clime and in every age.

And had it not been for the professions of 'Virginia abstractions,' and the cry that Harrison and Tyler were both sons of Virginia sires, of the land of Washington and Jefferson, the Democracy of the country, the true representatives and depositaries of free principles would yet be in power.

The English papers are sold at 10 cents a copy, two cents of which is the excise duty paid to government—each sheet before being printed is stamped at the government office. A correspondent of of the Boston Times says the receipt of the London Times, for papers, is one million dollars, and for advertisements about the same amount, per annum. Each advertisement also pays a duty to government of about 374 cents, whether it be long or short. The usual charge of the London Journal, for a column for a single day, is $100. A few years ago the Carlton Club composed of some of the wealthiest of the English aristocracy, purchased the right to occupy its editorial columns, which are confined to to one of the eight pages of the paper, for which they paid $650,000.

There is very little in this world worth sighing for—less worth crying for—and nothing worth dying for. This is our philosophy—*Lowell Journal.*

The above lament of the Journal was occasioned by that dreadful *veto!* The Journal might have gone a step farther, and said there is nothing worthy *lying* for. But, perhaps, this don't belong to his "philosophy."—*Baltimore Patriot.*

From the New Era.

MR. VAN BUREN'S OPINION OF THE VETO.

We publish below the correspondence between the officers of the great meeting recently held in this city to approve the veto, and Martin Van Buren, our respected ex-President. Mr. Van Buren's reply is marked with his characteristic magnanimity and strict adherence to the principles which so honorably distinguished his administration of the General Government. He gives Mr. Tyler all praise for the exercise of his prerogative in staying the first Bill, and alludes, most pointedly, to the danger and odiousness of the one now before the Executive for his approval or disapproval. We need hardly commend the correspondence to the public attention, as the simple communication that it contains a letter from Mr. Van Buren, is a sufficient recommendation to cause its general perusal.

LETTER TO MR. VAN BUREN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28, 1841.

SIR: In accordance with a resolution of an immense Democratic Convention, held in the Ninth Ward of this City, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, we have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of their proceedings. The Democracy, in honoring John Tyler for his independent conduct in the Veto of the "Fiscal Bank Bill," "decidedly condemn" the repeal of the great measure of your Administration, the Independent Treasury System. That system your Democratic fellow-citizens regard as one of the chief means of sustaining in its purity the Constitution of the country. It is no longer the law of the land. This we most deeply deplore. Although our opponents have erased it from the Statute Book, that fact detracts nothing from the fame of its author, or the gratitude of the People to him, for his manifold services in the great cause of equal rights.

In behalf of the immense assemblage on Tuesday night, we beg leave to assure you of the high respect which is entertained for your person and character by a grateful people.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
GARRIT GILBERT, Pres't.
Edward Patterson, Sec'y.
HON. MARTIN VAN BUREN.

MR. VAN BUREN'S REPLY.

KINDERHOOK, Sept. 4, 1841.

Gentlemen: I have received with touch satisfaction, your letter communicating to me, by the direction of a Democratic Convention, held in the 9th Ward of the City of New York, a copy of its proceedings, in which the conduct of Mr. Tyler in placing his veto on the Fiscal Bank Bill, is highly approved, and the repeal of the Independent Treasury system decidedly condemned.

The compliment paid to Mr. Tyler by the Convention for what he has already done was well deserved, and if, as there seems to be good reason to hope, he shall complete the work so wisely begun, by disapproving the Bill for the creation of a Fiscal Corporation he will be entitled to the thanks of the country.

No one can fail to see that the provisions of the new charter are not only in all respects as objectionable as those of the former, but have in addition been made to assume a form infinitely more offensive to a sincere States Right'-Man. That the institution proposed to be established by the first Bill would have been a Corporation, as much so as that embraced in the second, is certain. Why then, it may be asked, was the name changed from a "Fiscal Bank" to a "Fiscal Corporation" if it were not to meet the Constitutional question more fully in the face, and to assert in broader and less equal terms the general authority of Congress to establish *Corporations*, with power to operate in the States!

A grant of power to Congress to establish Corporations, was, it is well known, in express terms refused by the Convention, and the absence of such a power was distinctly urged by Mr. Jefferson as the prominent ground of his opposition to the establishment of the first bank. To meet the otherwise unanswerable argument founded upon the recorded fact of the refusal of the Convention to grant this power, it was urged by the Federal school that in constructing the Constitution, they were not to be controlled by the intention of the Convention which framed and the people who adopted it, but were at full liberty to put upon it any interpretation which the words of the instrument would, in their opinion, justify. A better device to strengthen this heresy, so anti-republican in its character, and so destructive of the just rights of the people could not well have been conceived than that which is to be found in the phraseology of the second Bill.

It would doubtless have been eminently advantageous to the country if there had also been a concurrence of sentiment between the Chief Magistrate and your Convention in respect to the Independent Treasury, and other important measures which have been acted upon by the two Houses at the present Session. But in expressing their approbation of the good which he has done, and in regarding with indulgence his conduct upon points in relation to which the Convention differs from him, its members have only given effect to the principles by which the Democracy of the United States have ever been governed. Every public servant whose intentions are pure, can always rely upon receiving at their hands respect for his motives and just credit for his acts, whatever may be the character of their political relations with him, and however much they may differ from him in other respects.

For the avowal of approbation, respect and regard which you have communicated to me in behalf of the Convention I return my sincere acknowledgements, and am, gentlemen, with unfeigned thanks for the friendly spirit in which you have discharged the duty assigned you, very sincerely your friend and obedient servant.

M. VAN BUREN.

TO GARRIT GILBERT, Esq., President, and EDWARD PATTERSON, Esq., Secretary of the Convention.

DEMOCRACY.—The Sunbeam (now of Boston, formerly of Hartford) says:

"We find democracy, as we have defined it, originating in the eternal purposes of God—revealed in his word, confirmed in his works, and practically applied in His Government. We might fill a volume in illustrating and defending this position; but who will deny that the essential elements of Equality, is embodied in all these! He has given to all men equal rights, imposed on all equal duties, enacted for all equal laws, with equal penalties which may be incurred by all in equal extent, and established an equal relation of all, to Himself, and of course to one another. Who will deny that this is *right?* Let him deny God! And if it be right can it *ever* be wrong! Then truth may be a lie! If it be right in the purposes, the system and the government of the Infinite, is it not right, and in the highest degree, in the association, the government, the laws, the relations of individuals! We answer—yes!—and therefore labor for the realization of what is thus immutably right, as far as it can be discovered, and as fast as the want can develope the means."

According to the law passed at the last session of the Legislature of New Hampshire, all a woman has to do in order to get rid of a bad husband, is to take up her residence for a couple of years in that State, and provided her husband in that time does not follow her, she can be released from her former vows. The New Hampshire Patriot fears the State will become the resort for all refractory, discontented, turbulent wives in the neighboring States and countries! The granite State may become as famous as Gretna Green,—the one for yoking and the other for unyoking.

DISCOVERY OF JEWELS.—It was reported in Chili, that the jewels of the Temples of the Sun, which at that time of the conquest of Peru, the natives had concealed from the Spaniards, have lately been recovered near the Cerro de Pasco: the value of them has been calculated at 189,000,000 dollars.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.

The following incident of thrilling interest was related to Col. John McDonald, of Rose county, at a public dinner on the 3d instant:

"In 1782, Wheeling was besieged by a large army of British and Indians. So sudden was the attack made, that no time was afforded for preparation. The Fort, at the time of the assault, was commanded by Col. Silas Zane; Col. Ebenezer Zane, the senior officer, was in a block-house, some fifty or a hundred yards outside the wall. The enemy made several desperate assaults to break into the Fort, but on every oset they were driven back. The ammuniton for the defence of the Fort was deposited in the block-house, and the attack was made so suddenly and unexpectedly that there was no time to remove it. On the afternoon of the second day of the siege, the powder in the Fort was nearly exhausted, and no alternative remained but that some one must pass through the enemy's fire to the block-house for powder. When Silas Zane made the proposition to the men, to see if any one would undertake the hazardous enterprise, at first all were silent. After looking at each other for some time, a young man stepped forward and said he would run the chance. Immediately half a dozen offered their service in the dangerous enterprise.

While they were disputing about who should go, Elizabeth, sister of the Zanes, came forward and declared she would go for the powder. Her brother thought she would flinch from the enterprise, but he was mistaken. She had intrepidity to dare, and fortitude to bear her up in the heroic risk of life. Her brother then tried to dissuade her from the attempt, by saying that a man would be more fleet, and consequently would run less risk of losing his life. She replied that they had not a man to spare from the defence of the Fort, and if she should fall she would scarcely be missed. She then divested herself of such of her clothing as would impede her speed. The gate was opened, and Elizabeth bounded at the top of her speed, and ran till she arrived at the door of the block-house; her brother, Col. Zane, hastened to open the door to receive his intrepid sister. The Indians, when they saw her bound forth, did not fire a gun, but called aloud 'Squaw! squaw! squaw!' When she had told her brother the errand on which she had come, he took a table-cloth and fastened it around her waist, and poured into it a keg of powder. She then sallied back to the Fort with all the buoyancy of hope. The moment she was outside of the block-house, the whole of the enemy's fire poured a leaden storm at her; but the balls went innocently whistling by, without doing her any injury. She afterward married a Mr. Clark, raised a family of children, and is yet alive, living near St. Clairsville in this State. Such was Elizabeth Zane.—*Circleville Herald.*

THE MARY ROGERS AFFAIR.—This interesting and mysterious matter, says the N. Y. Planet, still remains in darkness. It is said, however, that some astounding developments will soon transpire, implicating individuals not heretofore suspected. Some horrible facts have been recently discovered, by, as it were the interposition of Providence—facts which will lead to the certain discovery of the perpetrators of that horrid butchery. The evidence and inferences of the eminent physician of Hoboken, Dr. Cook, are all confirmed beyond the possibility of a doubt. When we are permitted, says the Herald, we will lift the veil, and show scenes of blood and brutality, which will make the hair stand on end. The precise locality of the violation and murder is now known—and her beastly murderers cannot escape. A young boy of Weehawken, in wandering through a thicket one day last week, came upon a spot where a woman's petticoat, parasol, pieces of her dress and handkerchief were found. It was in the centre of a thick grove, a short distance from the river. He gave a notice of the facts to his mother—the mother to the coroner or justice of Hoboken. On Saturday and Sunday last, the Mayor and District Attorney, in company with Doctor Cook and others, examined the ground. They found three pieces of dress which had belonged to Mary, besides other evidences of murder—traces of blood—and the rails of the fences, down to the water's edge, had been removed or broken down, so as to take the body, when the poor girl was murdered to the river. Other facts are known of equal importance, but it is now beyond a doubt that Mary Rogers was forced across the river in a boat, and violated and murdered by the crew of that boat.

THE FAMILY RECORD.—In a little book, appropriated for the purpose, should be recorded the birth of each infant, with his weight, and any peculiarity of structure or condition.

Once a year, on a fixed day, the height and weight of each child should be noted, with the annual changes in his progress, relating to his acquirements, general state, and character, physical and moral, and whatever else may be worth knowing in future life.

In this history should be recorded the time and the manner in which each individual may have passed through any of the diseases which we have once only, as chincough, measles, cowpock, &c.; so that, whenever one of the family is to leave home, he may not be in doubt in regard to any of these complaints.

This information would prevent any painful apprehension where there is no danger, and any unconsciousness of danger where it really existed. This record, which is easily kept, if continued to manhood, would furnish a complete natural history of each member of the domestic community, and might be of great value to the parent, the physician, or guardian in the management of individuals under their care.

I have for a number of years kept such a record and always find it more and more curious and interesting, and already perceive that it is becoming useful.—*Boston Med. Int.*

RIOT AT ROME.—A tumult with great loss of life, took place at Rome on the 20th July. An execution is an usual thing in that city. Three criminals of the name Ritcozzi, were executed on that day, being a man and his sister and nephew. They had got into the house of a rich watch maker, of the Piazza Colonna, and had murdered his wife and daughter, and then robbed the house. The tumult was caused by design to create a riot, in the midst of which robbers might act without detection. An immense concourse of persons had assembled, and at a given signal the tumult commenced. The troops fired upon the rioters. Four persons, (a woman and two children) fell dead on the spot; 8 were mortally wounded; 40 were wounded with piercing and 49 with cutting instruments; 587 others were wounded, and 10 had an arm or leg broken. When the place was cleared of the crowd, 179 men's hats, including 90 belonging to ecclesiastics, 180 hats or bonnets of women, 586 canes, 29 little abbe mantles, 2 monks' mantles, and 10 work bags, or purses, were picked up.

UNITED STATES BANK.—In relation to the above institution, the New York Express has the following remarks: "The fall of U. S. Bank notes, and of the Stock of the Bank, has had the effect to destroy what little confidence there had previously been in the institution. It is now doubted whether the stock is worth anything, and even a doubt is expressed as to whether the bills will ever be paid in full. It is more than probable that the passage of the Bankrupt Bill has had considerable effect to impair the value of this and other stock. Out of the enormous assets the Bank has in its possession, it is more than probable that a large portion will be lost by persons availing themselves of the law."

☞The Stock of the Bank has been sold at Philadelphia at 8 3-4 per cent.

MORE WHIG DECENCY.—Whilst Mr. Webster was holding a caucus at his house, during the night of the 17th ult., composed of three hundred persons, one of the members of Congress from Kentucky was called on for a song, when he gave the following: ☞"HARRISON IS DEAD AND TYLER IS DAMNED."☜ A pretty performance this to be played off at the house of the "God like."

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—As there appears to be a pretty general feeling throughout the State, in favor of the abolishment, by our next Legislature, of that odious and tyranical law, authorizing imprisonment for debt, and as we hope, a probability of the success of this benign and liberal policy, we think it will be well to consider of such laws in connection with the abolition of this, as will secure to the creditor his rights, so far as may be, without giving him power over the personal liberty of his debtor. With this view, we would recommend the passage of laws that would enable the creditor to reach the whole estate, both real and personal, of the debtor. For this purpose, a law compelling persons, upon summons, to answer under oath, as to their knowledge of the effects of the judgement debtor, whether in their own hands or those of others we are of opinion, would be very beneficial, and would greatly tend to prevent the smuggling of property and fraudulent transfers so common amongst men in embarrassed circumstances. And we think it would be well so to extend the law against garnishees as to secure to the judgment creditor the proceeds of the debts owing to the debtor although he may not have absconded. We merely throw out these facts for consideration, and hope they will attract the attention of those better acquainted with legislation than ourselves, and those whose duty will be law-making.—*Delphi Oracle.*

EXTRAORDINARY TREE—EXTRAORDINARY MODE OF PRODUCING IT.—In Boghos Bey's garden, a Alexandria, is an extraordinary fruit tree, produced by an extremely ingenious process. They take three seeds, the citron, the orange, and the lemon, and carefully removing the external coating from both sides of one of them, and from one side of the two others, place the former between the latter, and binding the three together with fine grass, plant them in the earth. From these mixed seeds springs a tree, the fruit of which exhibits three distinct species included in one rind, the division being perfectly, visible externally, and flavor of each compartment as different as if it had grown on a separate tree. This curious method of producing a tripartite fruit has been introduced by Boghos Jousuff from Smyrna, his native city, where it is said to have been practised from tribe immemorial.

P. D., one of the most eminent lawyers in the western country, now deceased, was sadly given to intoxication. On one occasion, he entered a Methodist Church while a minister was holding forth on the future punishment of the wicked. Fixing his eye upon Mr. D., who was reeling near the door, he exclaimed, "There stands a sinner against whom I will bear witness in the day of Judgment." At this the lawyer folded his arms, planted himself as firmly as he could, and addressing the man in the pulpit, he electrified the whole congregation after this fashion:—"Sir," said Mr. D., "I have been practising in the criminal courts for twenty years; and I have always found that the d——est rascal is the first to give State's evidence."

The United States Bank has finally given up the ghost and gone into liquidation, in the shape of a general arrangement, after robbing the stockholders and the public, on both sides of the Atlantic, out of *thirty millions of dollars.* This bank has been the greatest swindling bubble that ever the world saw, and a history of its public robberies, with a list of those politicians whose names are on its paper assets, now ought to be given to the public by the assignees. It has perpetrated more iniquity and injury to this country than all the villains, now confined in all the State prisons, could have done in half a century.—*N. Y. Herald.*

TOBACCO.—There is no vegetable which, when considered in connection with the history of man presents a more curious subject of contemplation than the tobacco plant. Its nomenclature, both ancient and modern, is not a little multifarious and obscure. When the tobacco is described by its supposed native name, the term *petun* is generally used. In the modern or the European epithets have been almost as numerous and varied as the ancient or American ones.—When the plant was first brought into Spain, the original name was laid aside, and that of tobacco applied to it. The general opinion is, that it received this name from the circumstance of its first being imported thither from Tobago, of which it was supposed to be a native. But it is not a native of Tobago; it was first discovered in Tabaca a province of Yucatan, whence it was brought to Spain, and whence it received the preceding appellation. The name tobacco is now, however, only used as its vulgar epithet; in science it is known under the title *herba nicotiana.* Some botanists enumerate 11 species, others only 7. The most ancient, indeed we may almost say the original use to which tobacco seems to have been applied, is smoking. Snuffing and chewing are the only other ways in which tobacco is used as a luxury. The tobacco plant is found to thrive in all temperate climates; but that produced in the tropics is most esteemed, as most possessing the finest flavor. The mode pursued by the original Indians in cultivating it cannot be properly ascertained.

A CURIOUS FACT.—We see it stated as a curious fact, in an English paper, that a thirty-two pounder ball, of nearly six inches in diameter, when fired through the timbers of a ship, scarcely makes a hole larger than might be momentarily repaired by a carpenter with a piece of wood of the thickness of a middle sized walking stick. This is accounted for by the velocity of the ball passing through, causing the wood to collapse to nearly the original state.

PHYSICIANS.—The greater the ability, age and experience of physicians, the less medicine they give. The more they practice, the more they depend on the restorative efforts of nature, and the less confidence have they in the specifics of art. Therefore, do not think less favorably of your physicians because he prescribes little. Thousands are sent to their graves by the very medicine which is intended to cure them.

LONDON TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.—4700 public houses, 3000 tailors, 2300 boot and shoe makers, 2500 attorneys, 2000 bakers, 17000 butchers, 1600 schools, 1000 apothecaries, 1600 greengrocers, 1100 barristers, 1000 cheesemongers, 1000 coal merchants, 490 pawnbrokers, 400 confectioners, 250 physicians.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A CHANGE!—A CHANGE!

O what has caused this great commotion?"
This change of time—and change of notion.
Cursing, swearing—roping, roaring,
Hopping, jumping—snorting, thumping.
O surely some most sad disaster
Has sent the whigs a blister plaster,
And placed it where they cannot scratch,
They've snapp'd the string—and broke the latch.
The Cabin burnt—the Chief's done,
No powder's left to fire a gun,
No flags—no songs—no honest speeches—
No hopes for hungry office seekers.
That Ball has stopp'd—the chain is broke,
TYLER declines the iron yoke—
The Whigs have cursed him from their clan,
(An honor to an honest man.)
A patriot on the scroll of fame—
This nation will record his name,
And there 'twill blaze till time turns blue,
Sing Tippecanoe—and TYLER TOO!

VETO.

☞ *To insure the insertion of advertisements, they must be handed in by the Saturday previous to publication.*

Exchange Hotel,

[CORNER OF FIRST AND DIVISION STREETS,]
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.
GEORGE W. L. WHITE, Proprietor.

THIS Establishment is now the largest, having lately had large additions made to it, and most comfortable in the Southern part of the State. It is situated in a pleasant part of the town near the Steamboat Landing. Persons arriving from the interior and wishing to pass either up or down the river, will be sure to meet with the first opportunity, as a Porter is always in attendance to notify travellers of the arrival of Boats and convey their baggage on board. The EXCHANGE is also the Stage Stand for the Wabash country, consequently travellers wishing to pass to the interior, will find it convenient to stop at this House.

The Proprietor is determined that the Exchange shall be second to no house in the State, and he hopes by an untiring attention to the comfort of his guests to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Evansville, Sept. 21. 6m—9.

To County Officers.

THE subscriber is just receiving a good supply of Record Paper, and he is now ready to make books to any pattern, warranted to be of good paper, and substantially bound, at Cincinnati and Louisville prices. All orders *will be* strictly attended to; and with many thanks for past favors, by strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

WM. P. SLATER,
opposite the Journal printing office.
Sept. 8. 3w.

FULLING, DYEING, &c.

NOW getting ready and will be in full operation early in October next, two complete Fulling Mills, with all their fixtures for fulling, dyeing, and dressing cloth. The usual prices for dyeing and fulling.

Indianapolis, Sept. 20, 1841. 9—tf. N. WEST.

NOTICE.

MARTHA P. VICTOR, Elizabeth Victor, and Lycurgus Victor, and all others heirs at law of William G. Victor, late of Shelby County, Indiana, deceased, are hereby notified that I shall apply to the Probate Court of Shelby County, to be holden in Shelbyville, County of Shelby, State of Indiana, at the next November term thereof, and on the first day of said term, to have commissioners appointed to assign and set over to me my dower of, in, and to the following real estate of the said William G. Victor, deceased, to wit:

One eighty acres, as per patent dated 3d day of February, 1828, the Southeast quarter Section seven, Township 13, North of Range 6.

One eighty acres, as per patent dated 1st day of August, 1839, the West half of Northeast quarter of Section eight, in Township 13, North of Range 6, East.

One receipt for forty acres land, dated January 26, 1839, the N. W. quarter of Southwest quarter of Section No. 5, in Township 13, N. of Range 6, East.

One receipt forforty acres land, dated 29th January, 1839, the N. E. quarter of Southwest quarter of Section No. 5, in Township 13, N. of Range 6, East.

Test, JOHN HEINZMAN. MARTHA I. her VICTOR. mark.
Sept. 17, 1841. 9—3w.

STATE OF INDIANA, Johnson County, ss.

JOHNSON CIRCUIT COURT, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1841.

Achilles Vawter vs. Abraham Hatchel and Mary Cordelia Carpenter. } *In Chancery.*

COMES now the complainant by Fabius M. Finch, Esq., his solicitor, and it appearing that Abraham Hatchel, one of the above defendants, is not a resident of the State of Indiana, it is therefore ordered by the Court that a notice of the pendency of this bill of complaint be published three weeks successively in the Indiana State Sentinel, a newspaper of general circulation, printed in Indianapolis, notifying the said Abraham Hatchel to appear at the next term of this Court, and answer, plead, or demur, to the said complainant's bill, or in default, a decree will be entered accordingly. (A true copy.)

9—3w DAVID ALLEN, Clerk.

LAND SALE.

APPLICATIONS or bids will be received at this office on Saturday, the 23d day of October next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the East half of the Northeast quarter of Sec. 14, Town. 18, N., of Range 5, E., eighty acres, erroneously marked *sold* on the Tract Book of this office, and withheld from sale. This tract lies about 2½ miles Southeast from Noblesville, Hamilton County, near the line of the Central Canal.

LAND OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 17th, 1841. } DAVID V. CULLEY, Register. 9—102g

T. G. Thurston & Co.,

RECEIVING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Evansville, Indiana.

T. G. THURSTON, HENRY C. GWATHMEY, } 9—6m. Sept. 21.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration have been granted the undersigned, from the clerk of the Probate Court of Marion county, Indiana, on the estate of George Klingensmith, sen., late of Marion county, Indiana, deceased; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. Within one year the estate is solvent. JOSEPH KLINGENSMITH, Jr., Adr.

September 6th, 1841. 8—w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WHERE will be offered for sale on the 4th day of October, next, at the house of George Klingensmith, Sen., in Pike township, Marion county, Ind., the personal property of George Klingensmith, jr., late of Marion county, deceased; the following property, to wit: one horse, one light wagon and harness, one saddle and bridle, one sleigh, carpenter and mill wright tools; and also, three rifle guns—corn, oats and hay, and various other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M., on said day, where due attention will be given, and terms of sale made known by me.

8—3w. JOSEPH KLINGENSMITH, jr., adm.

WINTER SESSION OF THE INDIANAPOLIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE winter session of this Institute will commence on Tuesday, 28th of September, inst. The health of the Principal is so much confirmed, that she may be expected to perform her accustomed duties in the senior and junior departments. The primary department is also filled; and by one every way competent to interest, and instruct the children.

Music, both instrumental and vocal, will be taught, and every facility that can reasonably be expected will be afforded for the improvement of both the older and the younger class of pupils.—Terms of tuition, the same as formerly. Senior department $6,00; junior do. $5,00; 2d primary department $4,00; 1st primary do. $3,00. Music on piano $10,00. Practice on piano 2,00. French and drawing, each 1,00.

September 8, 1841. 8—3w.

MARION COUNTY SEMINARY.

THE winter session, in Marion County Seminary, will begin on Monday, 13th inst. It has been found desirable that the terms should be so regulated, that August, and the half of September may hereafter be passed in vacation. The seminary will be conducted two departments. In one all the branches appropriate to common schools will be taught, including vocal music. In the senior department instruction will be given in the casual branches of a liberal academic course. Any scholar may take lessons in vocal music without any additional expense. There are no incidental charges for any thing, except breaking glass, or otherwise injuring the property of the seminary. The rates of tuition, or, for primary studies $3,00. For rudiments of arithmetic, and geography in addition, 3,00; for all other common English studies $4,00. For either of the languages, one branch of mathematics, or any one of the higher studies in addition to the common English course, $5; or, for more than one of the highest studies $6,00

J. S. KEMPER,
J. L. KEMPER,
8—3w. Instructors.

PHTHCIROCTONUM.

WE wish it distinctly understood that the subscribers to the Indiana Democrat who have not paid up all arrearages, can have no longer indulgence. The amounts have all been placed in the hands of S. Brown, Esq. for collection. He is authorized to use all without respect of persons. So soon as we make sufficient collections, persons who have paid in advance for one volume, but who received only a part of a volume shall have the amount overpaid refunded. We also request POST MASTERS who have collected money for us to pay over. As neither member of the late firm resides in Indianapolis those indebted can call upon Mr. Barbour to whom we have committed all our business. All letters post paid addressed to BOLTON & PATTISON.

Mr. Barbour's office is on Washington street, opposite Browning's hotel, Indianapolis, where those who owe can call. 8—3w

LAND SALE.

APPLICATIONS or bids will be received at this office, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. of Saturday, the 23d day of October next, for the purchase of the northeast quarter of section 11, township 11 north of range 4 east; one hundred and sixty acres, erroneously withheld from sale. This tract lies about 4 miles south of Franklin, Johnson county, and is most likely good land.

DAVID V. CULLY, Register.
LAND OFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28, 1841. 60g

FRESH MEDICINES, &c.

THE subscribers have just received and opened at their new store room, a new and large assortment of

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYEWOODS AND DYESTUFFS, MEDICAL GLASSWARE, WINDOW GLASS, COSMETICS, PURE WINES AND LIQUORS

selected expressly for medical purposes, together with almost every other article in their line, all of which have been selected by one of the firm in the Eastern cities, with a view to have each and every article of the first quality, and are determined to sell the same at the very lowest prices for cash, or on short approved credit. The attention of Physicians, Country Merchants, Painters and Invalids are respectfully invited. Particular care and attention will be given to filling prescriptions, and compounding medicines, and believe that with the experience of twelve years in this particular branch of business, we shall be able to render full satisfaction.

The store will be opened at any hour in the night when called on.

Indianapolis, July 27—tf CRAIGHEAD & BRANDON.

FEVER & AGUE.

CROSS Cave & Schaffer's Tonic,
5 gross Burnham's Drops,
3 " Clemens & Baker's Black Tonic Pills,
2 " Hamilton's Anti Fever Pills,
1 " Jayne's Ague Pills,
1 " Chipman's Anodyne.

Warranted cures for Fever and Ague, for sale wholesale and retail by TOMLINSON BROTHERS,
July 19, 1841—tf Sign of the Golden Mortar.

PELHAM'S CLARIFIED ESSENCE OF HOARHOUND CANDY.

DOZ. Packages of Pelham's Medicated Candy, for sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS,
tf Opposite the Washington Hall.

RICE, FRUIT, &c

JUST received, 2 boxes Lemons, 300 lbs. Saleratus,
200 lbs. Starch, 2 bbls. Rice,
2 bbls. Almonds, 1 " Filberts,
500 feet Grind Stones; all of which will be sold low for cash by
tf H. M. WILLSON.

SIGN BOARD FOR SALE.

A SIGN BOARD, 24 feet long and 19 inches wide, for sale cheap. Apply at this office. 4—tf

ARROW ROOT.

A FEW pounds of Bermuda Arrow Root, just received and for sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS,
3—tf Sign of the Golden Mortar.

LOGWOOD.

4 BBLS. Chipped Logwood, just received and for sale by
3—tf TOMLINSON BROTHERS.

CASTOR OIL.

ONE barrel first quality Cold Pressed Castor Oil, just received and for sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS,
3—tf Opposite the Washington Hall.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PORT, Madeira, Teneriffe, Muscatel, Sweet Malaga Wines, and pure French Brandies, selected expressly for medicinal purposes, just received and for sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS,
July 19, 1841—tf Sign of the Golden Mortar.

STOVES.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE subscriber wishing to close his business in this place, offers a good assortment of the most approved kinds of *STOVES, at cost.* Those wishing to buy would do well to call soon on him, as he can and will give better bargains than any other house in this city, to save himself the expense of hauling such heavy freight. As he expects to leave in the course of a few weeks, those wishing to get stoves may save 40 per cent. by calling on him soon. Residence and Store on Pennsylvania street, the first building East of the Seminary, about 100 rods South of the Foundry. Please call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Persons indebted to the subscriber are respectfully solicited to settle without delay

Indianapolis, Aug. 5, 1841. 9—3m. AARON GROVER.

GLASS, NAILS, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

JUST received, 5 kegs Nails, 10 boxes 8 by 10 Glass,
6 boxes 10 by 12 Glass, 4 doz. Painted Buckets,
2000 lbs. Hollow Ware, 2 " Tea kettles; all of which will be sold low for cash by
tf H. M. WILLSON.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

A CERTAIN, safe, and speedy cure for Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholic, Sour Stomach, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Just received, at the agency of Dr. Jayne's Medicine, a full supply of the above valuable preparation, together with all his other preparations.

TOMLINSON BROTHERS, *Agents,*
2—tf Sign of the Golden Mortar.

EASTMAN'S (BLOODGOOD'S) ELIXIR.

JUST received, a full supply of Eastman's late Dr. Bloodgood's celebrated Elixir of Health, and for sale at
2—tf TOMLINSON'S DRUG STORE.

PETERS' PILLS.

OR REALLY HEALTH COMPARED WITH 25 OR 50 CENTS.

WE know that these Pills of Peters are eminently the best vegetable anti-bilious Pills in use—we can also prove this and from it will not depart—and who does not know it? A cloud of witnesses are before you and the world, too numerous—too intelligent—resistless, speaking what they do know, and testifying what they have seen and experienced. Without exception, in any age or country, no medicine has spread with such rapidity and given such universal satisfaction—they are in general use throughout the American continent and elsewhere—and their resistless power and innocence proclaim them one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and an inestimable public blessing. They are simple in their preparation, mild and kind in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor house alike echo with their virtues—In all climates, under all temperatures, they will retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and thus the voice of a grateful community proclaims.

They will cure Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Furred Tongue, Heartburn, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and the Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is indicated, produc