VARIETY.

Why are a lady's ear-rings like men in debt for a newspaper? Because they are in her ears (arrears).

The chief use of a bachelor, according to the Baltimore American, is to count one in the census.

The Lynn Forum says "the use of a bass-viol in the churches is a bass-viol-ation of the Sabbath.

The bill for refreshments furnished the Police during the Astor Place riots, is $694 50.

NEARLY UNANIMOUS.—Not a single village or town in the Roman territory has declared for the Pope.

A HINT TO CALIFORNIANS.—Punch says that the best season for gold digging is when you are in the vein.

Why are a parcel of idle children like wafers? Because you have to *lick 'em* to make them *stick to their letters.*

Mrs. Partington wants to know whether the *cre'vasse* they have got so dreadfully down at New Orleans, is any thing like the cholera.

Somebody says that females go to meeting to look at each other's bonnets. This is down right scandal. They go there to show their own.

A willow is growing in the Washington navy yard, which was brought from the tomb of Napoleon, on the island of St. Helena.

A gentleman taking an apartment said to the landlady, "I assure you madam, I never left a lodging but my landlady shed tears." "I hope sir," said she, "it was not because you went away without paying."

☞ "What is that dog barking at?" asked a fop, whose boots were more polished than his ideas. 'Why,' replied a bystander, "because he sees another puppy in your boots."

Here is a capital epigram from the pen of a friend, on a woman with red hair who wrote poetry:

Unfortunate woman! How sad is your lot!
Your ringlets are red—your poems are not.

An invention is announced to protect banks and shops from robbery. The moment they touch the books, inside or out, a galvanic battery knocks them down and rings a bell.

Not one of the four candidates—two on each political side—now before the people of Louisiana for the two highest offices in their gift, is a lawyer. This is unusual—rather surprising—and still more promising.

A YANKEE COUNT.—The Portsmouth (N. H.) Messenger states that the distinguished Russian General, Count Rinzerchoff, is a native of Meredith, New Hampshire, and his real name is Thomas F. Williams.

There are 93 common school districts in Frederick county, Maryland, attended by 10,612 scholars. The cott to the county is $8,060, exclusive of $4,400 paid by the State. The cost this year is $1,15 per scholar.

The Boston Post says Gen. Taylor is said to be brushing up his Latin, and is now reading Cicero—"*De Officiis*"—a work about "the fishes"—or "the offices" from which General Harrison is supposed to have quoted "the remark of a Roman consul."

VANDALISM.—When the Austrians were compelled to evacuate Pesth, the capital of Hungary, they destroyed the magnificent suspension bridge, recently erected over the Danube at a cost of about $1,000,000.

NATIONAL SYMPATHY.—The Hungarians in the city of New York have determined to send a splendid flag to their gallant brethren of the fatherland, as a token of the warm-hearted sympathy they feel in their struggle for freedom.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—A respectable woman of Boston was imprisoned a few days ago for a debt which amounted to *nine* dollars, on the suit of a dry goods merchant, who bears the strange misnomer of christian.

It is stated in an English paper that it is the intention of the English government to make retirement compulsory on all persons employed in the civil service when they shall have reached the age of sixty years.

Theodore Parker, in a late discourse, said that as much matter was printed in Boston alone, in fourteen days, as was written in the whole world during the fourteen centuries before the art of printing was discovered.

PROLIFIC.—The Frederick Examiner states that a cow belonging to Mr. John Howard, of Urbana district, Frederick county, Md., has had within the past twelve months six calves, producing three at each time.

A writer from Chagres says, that all the difference he has been able to discover in the "wet" and "dry" seasons at that point, is, that during the wet season it rains all the time, and during the dry season it rains only evey hour.

NO DOUBT OF IT.—Some fair damsel commences an advertisement in a morning paper with—"*A young lady wishes an engagement.*" We should like to know the disengaged young lady who does *not* wish an engagement?

The new gold dollar is bringing from four to five per cent. premium in New York. The Philadelphia Times knows a gentleman who makes $100 a week by bring bullion here, getting it coined into gold dollars and taking them to New York.

Mr. Daniel Ayer, of Lowell, will pay upwards of $6,000 of debts from which he was discharged upon his failure some years ago, and, on yesterday evening, was to give his former creditors an elegant supper at his house, into the bargain. This sum will cover principal and interest in full.

CHICORY IN COFFEE.—In a debate in the British Parliament upon the use of chicory (the dandelion root) in coffee, it was stated that the revenue lost more than half a million sterling by its use. It is said that this adulteration improves the flavor of coffee, and corrects its astringent qualities.

SWALLOWING A GOLD DOLLAR.—Persons must be careful with these little fellows. The editor of the Baltimore Sun saw a young lady a few days since in a terrible fright, because one of them, which she had put in her mouth for safe keeping, had unluckily slipped down her throat.

Mrs. Partington says, that since Gen. Taylor has been electrified the gals are enamelled of his beauty, and that kissing a President is like smelling the perseperian flowers. Still she thinks it better to be a galvanized President than a decomposed monarch of royal distraction.

COLORED PHYSICIANS.—The Tribune is informed that Messrs. John V. De Grasse, of New York city, and Thomas J. White, of Brooklyn, two of the colored medical students of Bowdon Medical College, Brunswick, Me., have received the degree of M. D. at the close of the last term. They intend to go to work in their respective cities.

Voltaire says, "The more married men you have, the fewer crimes there will be. Examine the frightful columes of your criminal calendars—you will there find a hundred youths executed for one father of a family. Marriage renders a man more virtuous and more wise. The father of a family is not willing to blush before his children."

Absence softens the harsh outline of things—absence heightens esteem, adds fresh vivacity to affection, calls up the sweet and gentle passages of the past, and fills the soul with a thousand tender remorses for the hasty injustice, the distorted representation, the rash condemnation, which the impatience of the moment has excited in ourselves.

TO HAVE FINE MUTTON.—The sheep, as soon as killed, should be disemboweled. It is the neglect to remove the entrails at once, and not the meat being touched by the wool, which imparts to it that strong mutton taste. The reason of this is that the warmth of the body, carried off by the loss of blood, is for a time supplied from the warmth of the bowels, and thus the objectionable taste created.

The Metropolis, a newspaper just started in this city under the auspices of Park Benjamin, G. G. Foster, &c., announces the following:—

TO ADVERTISERS.—"We have the pleasure of announcing that we have secured a stout, healthy young man, who will take all patent medicines advertised in this paper, and furnish certificates of any desired stringency, according to price, to the proprietors."

A CITY RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS FIREMEN.—In the Court of common pleas, at New York, on Friday, a young man named William R. Griffin got a verdict of $5,000 against the corporation for injuries sustained by being struck by a truck belonging to a hook and ladder company. His legs were both broken by the concussion, and after they had been set, erysipalitic inflammation set in, that threatened his life.

Influence of the Mother's Imagination on the Unborn Child.

We find in the last number of the *Scalpel*, a monthly medical work published in New York, by Dr. Dixon, the following interesting article upon the influence of the mother's imagination on the unborn child. We copy it with the single remark that the *Scalpel*, as a medical work, is marked with an unusual degree of ability and practical knowledge of medical science:

Mr. A. of the northern part of this State, married, some forty years since, a lady of an adjoining State. Pecuniary circumstances, at the time of the marriage, rendered offspring undesirable. Within a year, however, it became evident to the wife that their wishes were no longer to be realized; on expressing this belief to her husband, she was, at the moment, quite shocked at the dissatisfaction with which he received it. Taking his hat shortly afterward, he left the house, and was absent for near an hour. He was distressed on his return, to find his wife in tears. He assured her immediately, (for they were devotedly attached,) that he was rejoiced to learn the probable realization of her announcement; that he was now satisfied with the condition of his pecuniary affairs, and convinced of their stability.

The wife dried her tears, but soon expressed her conviction that, in some way, her expected offspring would suffer from her agitation. The husband endeavored to remove her apprehensions, by gentle and affectionate ridicule. But her fears continued at intervals during her early months, and gradually increased as gestation advanced. The relief of the parties was great, at the birth of a healthy and well formed boy. No peculiarity of conduct in the child was observed, till several months had elapsed, and then their fears were renewed, by its extreme unwillingness to approach the father. This gradually increased, until its dissatisfaction was manifested by loud and continued screaming when brought near him. As age advanced, the most persevering efforts were made to overcome this repugnance; the utmost degree of persuasiveness and ingenuity, diversity of childish gifts and sports, all were tried in vain, and the attempt was abandoned in despair. The feelings of the father may be judged by parents, for he was, and is, an exceedingly affectionate man.

This continued, and at the time of our receiving the information from a near personal relative, the son, then an active and rising member of the bar, had never been able to speak a word to his father, though the most painful efforts were made.

We give this case as we heard it from a lady and her husband, whom to know is to revere. It was told us by the lady, just arising from what we all supposed would be her death-bed, and an offer was made at the time to introduce us to the parties. We now regret that our years induced us to decline the proffered introduction. We did not feel willing, at the time to make any personal inquiries in a matter that had been productive of so much distress, and that time had somewhat alleviated.

ORIGIN OF THE GREAT FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.—At an examination into the origin of the recent fire at St. Louis, held before Recorder Hyde, the following statement was elicited:

The watchman on board the steamer White Cloud states in substance, that on the night of the fire, as he was going on board his boat, he met an Irishman very raggedly dressed coming off, whom he stopped and inquired his business. The Irishman stated that he went on board to look for a friend. Deeming the answer satisfactory, he was suffered to pass. He then went on the round to see if all was right, and after going the rounds, took a seat on the forecastle, where he remained about half an hour, when he discovered a smoke issuing from the ladies' cabin, beleived to be from the identical room that was fired the trip previous. After this, and whilst the flames were raging, Charles Blount, the watchman of the Eudora, came to him and told him that he knew that she was to be burned three days before, and expressed the wish that he had the money paid for setting fire to her. The day following, the witness again met Blount on the Levee, who repeated what he said the evening previous, further remarking that he knew the person who set her on fire. On the 19th, Blount shipped on board the steamer Marshal Ney for New Orleans, in the capacity of carpenter. The testimony of the other witness was substantially the same as that of the watchman, relative to the interview on the levee.

It is not known positively whether any steps for the arrest of Blount have been taken.

Mr. Cist says Bishop Purcell ordered two kneeling figures, representing adoring angels, from Florence, Italy, as an accompaniment to the Altar of the Cathedral on Plum street. The work would have been executed by Powers, but that his various commissions left him no leisure for the purpose, and was therefore made by a distinguished Italian sculptor, under the superintendence of our own artist. One of these figures has reached Cincinnati and is now in the Bishop's dwelling, waiting the arrival of "*its sister spirit.*" to use the classical language of one of our editors. On asking the Bishop whether this statue was not of uncommon size for such a purpose, being a kneeling figure of a being six feet in height, by way of answer he gave the history of the commission given for it to Powers. He had directed it made of the natural size. Powers in reply, requested something more definite, alleging that *he had never seen an angel!*" The Bishop referred him to Revelations xxi. 17th, for his measurements. This was conclusive, and was the guage as to size and proportions, of the object sent.—*Cin. Atlas.*

AN INCIDENT ON THE STEAMER EMPIRE.—After the Empire was struck, and while sinking, two mothers snatched what they supposed to be their own infants, and rushed upon deck and in their fright threw themselves into the water. One of the devoted parents held the child to her bosom, and both were saved; while the other sustained hers until it breathed its last, yet still holding on to the body until she was rescued. The surprise of the mothers may be imagined when they discovered that in the confusion attending their escape they had each taken the other's child. And while the poor woman who had supposed her little one was lost, pressed to her bosom her own babe, the other was frantic with grief to find too late she had preserved another's child and lost her own.—*Phil. Ledger.*

VICTIMS OF THE LATE FIRE.—The clerk of the steamer Embassy, which boat left this port on the day after the great fire, informs the Louisville Democrat that they "passed several dead bodies floating in the river, blackened ank scarred by the awful fire on the 17th." On the same authority it is estimated also, that from one hundred to two hundred and fifty persons lost their lives by the fire. The latter, we judge, is greatly exaggerated. That many persons perished on board the steamers, is quite likely, but not to the number stated. Thus far, four bodies only have been recovered from the fallen walls of buildings, and five only are known to have been killed—leaving out of the calculation those bodies mentioned by the Embassy.—*St. Louis Union.*

SUPPOSED FEMALE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.—A person was recently buried some few miles from Edinburg, under very singular circumstances. The death and attendant ceremonies were duly chronicled at the time in our paper. The individual had sat for some time as a member of Parliament for an English burgh, and was well known as a highly respectable landed *gentleman.* Now, it would appear, in consequence of certain disputes among the heirs at law, that the title of the party to the *male* character is doubted, and that, notwithstanding the difficulties connected with the peculiar kind of interment chosen by the deceased, the body is to be disinterred, in order to prove the *sex* of the defunct M. P.

ENGLAND.—*The Mining Population.*—It is estimated that upwards of 800 persons annually meet with violent deaths in the mines of Great Britain, and it is believed that these accidents might be nearly all prevented by a proper system of ventilation, &c. It is proposed to appoint an Inspector of mines; also, to have mining schools or some, other arrangement to provide a better class of men for underground bailiffs. This subject has been too long neglected. If the people were represented in Parliament all such matters would soon be efficiently attended to.

A YOUNG TOBACCO CHEWER.—A little boy not over ten years of age was seen the other day cramming his mouth full of "fine cut," when a gentleman standing by, somewhat amused by the spectacle, asked him what he chewed tobacco for. "What I chaw tobacco for!" replied the boy, "Why, sir, I chaw it to get the strength out of it, to be sure; what d'ye think I chaw it for?"

LAW ITEMS.

CHARLES LANGFELDT.—Our readers will remember Langfeldt, who was convicted of murder and hanged in Philadelphia, protesting his innocence to the last. The chief evidence against Langfeldt was, that people saw a man who looked much like him, on the premises at the time of the murder; also, *his peculiar hat* was much relied on as testimony against him. Recently, a man named Faber, has been arrested in Philadelphia, for receiving stolen goods, whose striking resemblance to Langfeldt is the subject of general remark, and the hat which he wears is in kind, color, shape, texture, and conformation, precisely like that worn by Langfeldt:

THE LIABILITIES OF CORPORATION, EASTWARD.—John Flagg has recovered $800 damages against the town of Milbury, for injuries sustained through a bad road in the town. William Cushman and wife have recovered $400 at Worcester, of the Western Railroad Corporation, for injury sustained by the latter, in consequence of the train having been too soon set in motion from the station, at East Brookfield, where she was to stop. Wm. W. Boyington has recovered $950 at Springfield, of the Western Railroad Company, for the burning of his shop through a spark from one of the company's engines. Ezra H. Corning obtained a verdict of $9,040, on the ground of excessive damages from the Connecticut Railroad Company.

ELECTION OF JUDGES BY THE PEOPLE.—The Southern Banner, published at Athens, Ga., is in favor of the election of Judges by the people. He says that those in Georgia who are holding back, might as well take the bull by the horns, for that "*they will have to do it sooner or later.*" We can assure our Georgia friends that this question is so well settled in our State, that there is not a corporal's guard in its whole length and breadth, who would have the temerity to oppose the present law guaranteeing the election of all our Judges by the people.—*Mississippian.*

MARRIAGES ON SUNDAY.—It is said that the Pennsylvania courts have decided that marriage is a civil contract, and that they have also decided that no contract made on Sunday is valid. The Register says that the question is now being agitated whether marriages made in that State on Sunday are lawful, and whether indictments for bigamy can be sustained when the first marriage had taken place on Sunday!

A SHREWD REPLY.—A young friend of ours was undergoing an examination for admission to the bar. Judge S—— had pushed his questions pretty closely, but the candidate was never at fault. Finally, the Judge pounced upon him as follows: "Suppose that a Boston importer should come to you with a case like this"—and here the Judge went on to state one of the most complicated questions that could arise in regard to marine insurance. It was a poser. Our friend, intending to practice in the country, was not "posted up" on this topic. But he was a Yankee, and he never was at a loss for an answer. So soon as the Judge had summed up his case, and closed off with the inquiry, "What would you say?" Our friend promptly replied, "I should tell him to sit down, sir, until I could look at my books." "The best thing you could do—the very thing you ought to do," rejoined the Judge, "you are admitted, sir."

MARRIAGE, YET NO WIFE.—The Providence Star tells of a singular divorce case that was decided before the Supreme Court of that State last week. One Mr. R. petitioned to have the bonds dissolved between him and his lady love, on the ground that he was a husband only in the name—his wife granting him nothing more than the simplest platonic privileges. The lady, it came out in evidence, married for the sake of company, but had no idea of taking any of the *responsibilities* of the married state: she had no taste that way, and so, to render assurance doubly sure, at night she would tie herself up in a canvass bag to guard against accidents! The court took pity on the poor fellow, and gave him a chance to try his luck again, by granting the prayer of his petition.

RAIL ROAD MOVEMENTS.—Our town was visited last week by a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, Mr. Chas. Butler of New York, Col. Bliss of Springfield, Mass.; Frederick Harback, Engineer, of Springfield, Hon. Hugh White of Saratoga; Mr. Newell of Albany, and Mr. Knight of Adrian, who with others have purchased the controlling stock of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and of the Erie and Kalamazoo Rail Road from Toledo to Adrian. The company are represented to be men of wealth and reputation, able to command any amount of means that may become necessary in the prosecution of their enterprise. Their design is to extend the Southern Rail Road west to Cold Water, and thence to the Indiana State line in the direction of Lima, in LaGrange co., where the road will pursue a westerly course, to Laporte, and thence around the Lake to Chicago.

With this view the company have closed an arrangement with the commissioners of the Western Division of the Buffalo and Mississippi Rail Road Company, for the purchase of said Division, extending west to Chicago, *via* Michigan City. From La Porte to Michigan City the road is to be surveyed within four months, and completed as soon as possible; and at the latter place the Michigan Central Rail Road is permitted to form a connection.

For the Eastern Division no arrangements have yet been made, although it is generally understood that the charter of the Buffalo and Mississippi Company will be adopted. The intermediate country between Lima and La Porte, will be thoroughly examined by competent engineers, during the summer, with a view of making such a location as will be for the best interests of the company, and best accommodate the country through which it passes.—*Goshen Democrat.*

OUR SENATOR.—We have been credably informed that L. H. Rousseau, our present Senator, has actually moved to the city of Louisville, Ky. If so, why not have an election this August to fill the vacancy? We can't be represented in the Senate by a citizen of Kentucky. Will Mr. Rousseau, or some of his friends who know, inform us of the fact, whether he is a resident of Louisville, Ky.? We have nothing against Mr. Rousseau serving his time out in the Senate, if he had remained a citizen of this district, but we object to being represented by a non-resident. We can suffer Kentuckians to come over and preach to us, and tell us who to vote for for President—but can't permit them to take a seat in our legislative halls, and assist in making our laws.—*Owen Co. Republican.*

HOT PLACES.—While Mr. Blake was speaking in the Canada Assembly, last Friday, mentioning Mr. Papineau's $4000 when Speaker, and his receipt of feudal takes as Patroon, and how little good he had done for the money, the member for Montmorenci, in a rage, said to Mr. Malloch, "Go to h—!" Mr. Malloch replied that he would slap him over the snout, and complained. Mr. Speaker, whose ears are too polite to hear such expressions, bade the gentlemen to take their seats. It seems that Mr. Papineau's constituents won't go Tory—they have addressed Lord Elgin with 3500 signatures, and hints are given to the ex-Speaker to resign.

A singular case was tried recently before one of the courts in New Orleans. A woman named Mayfield, being in distressed circumstances, left her child at Natchez with a man and his wife who were strolling Italian minstrels, and went to New Orleans in search of a situation. All her efforts to find the child proved unavailing until a day or two preceding the trial. The little girl was going around a crowd begging for money, near her mother's residence, while the Italian was beating the drum, and his wife was playing the organ. Mrs. Mayfield recognized her child immediately. The court decided in her favor.—*Lou. Journal.*

BEAUTIFUL SIMILE.—In returning from our fishing excursion last Friday, "*Andrew,*" (*the colored gentleman,* of Washington,) who was driving the carriage, which was filled with young ladies, made a sudden halt on the way. Mr. J., who was in the rear of the company, rode up and asked him what he stopped for. He replied: "*I is watering my flowers;*" and sure enough, there was Andrew, with pitcher and glass in hand, giving water to the young ladies—emblems of the flowers of Texas.—*Washington (Texas) Ranger.*

A liberal discounter is a public blessing, a money shaver, in its general signification, a public nuisance. We once heard an anecdote of the distinguished Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Virginia. He met an individual who, on hearing his name, inquired if he had not a relative in a certain section of the country. "Yes," he said, and asked his condition in life. "He has made a fortune," replied the stranger, "shaving paper." "Is it possible," exclaimed Mr. Leigh, "why he left us a gentleman."

SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA.

REPORTED BY ALBERT G. PORTER, AND HORATIO C. NEWCOME, ESQRS.

Robinson et al. v. Robinson. Error to the Carrol C. C. *Affirmed.* One per cent. damages.

Guard v. Bradley et ux. Error to the Dearborn C. C. *(3 cases.) Affirmed.* Three per cent. damages.

Bright v. Shelhorn. Error to the Decatur C. C. *Affirmed.*

Cole et al. v. Wilson, admrs., &c. Error to the Hamilton C. C. *Affirmed.*

Doe ex dem. Huddleston v. Lazenby. Error to the Dearborn C. C. Petition for a re-hearing overruled.

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA.—George Buckhart, living in Harlan county, Ky., is one of the most extraordinary men of the age, and is perhaps the oldest man known to be living. He is one hundred and fourteen years old, was born in Germantown, Pa., and has lived for several years in a hollow sycamore tree, of such large dimensions as to contain his family, consisting of a wife and five or six children, bed and bedding, cooking utensils, &c.—*Louisville Jour.*

Board of National Popular Education.

This Board has been organized for the purpose of supplying well qualified female teachers to places needing them. It collects its teachers in classes, semi-annually, at Hartford, Conn., where they are carried through a course of preparatory training. Five classes, numbering one hundred and thirty-two, have been sent out. Another will be sent in October next. Applications for teachers from that class are invited from the State of Indiana. They may be made by letter *(post paid)* addressed to Rev. T. R. CRESSEY of Indianapolis, Secretary of an association (of which the Hon. ISAAC BLACKFORD is President,) formed for the purpose of finding places for the teachers of the Board

The applications should be made by the *first of September.* Each application should state the name of the township and county where the teacher is wanted, the branches in which instruction is desired, the probable number of scholars, the rate of compensation, specifying whether with or without board, and the family to which the teacher may resort on her arrival. It is desirable that the application should contain information in regard to the place,—its population, healthfulness, and social and religious privileges: If a *special* preference is felt as to the religious denomination of the teacher, let it be expressed. The name or names of some individual or individuals should be given, who will be responsible for the stipulated compensation. Teachers cannot be sent for any schools, at a compensation less than $100 per annum, besides board. The care of large schools, or instruction in the higher branches, should command a higher compensation.

The objects of the Board will be best promoted when its teachers can be located in positions of somewhat leading importance,—especially where there may be gathered into their schools young ladies desiring to be fitted to become teachers, of whom it is hoped there may be many.

WILLIAM SLADE,
Cor. Sec. and Gen. Agent Board of N. P. Ed.

June 11, 1849.

☞ Publishers of papers in the State of Indiana will do a service to the cause of education by publishing the foregoing, which they are respectfully invited to do. W. S.

For the State Sentinel.

The Annual Examination in St. Mary Seminary, in this city, will commence on Monday next at 8 o'clock, in the school rooms, and will continue through the 25th, 26th, and 27th insts.

☞ The Rev. A. Wylie, D. D., will address the young ladies of the institution on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

The board of Trustees, parents of the pupils, and others interested in the institution, are invited to attend.

Exercises on Wednesday in the Episcopal Church, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. 6-1ins

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the annual election in August next, a poll will be opened in each of the several townships in Marion county, Indiana, in which shall be entered all the votes given for or against the calling of a Convention, to alter, revise or amend the Constitution of the State of Indiana, at which time every qualified voter in said county may, if he chooses, vote for or against the calling of a Convention for such purpose. C. C. CAMPBELL,
June 21, 1849. 6-6wis Sheriff Marion County.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the probate court of Marion county, administrator of the estate of Moses Flack, late of Marion county, deceased. All persons being indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims will present the same for payment. The estate is solvent. PERCY HOSBROOK.
June 22, 1849. 6-3w

Cider Vinegar.

A VERY superior article of Cider Vinegar, expressly for retailing, just received from Cincinnati, and for sale low by
6 y S. A. DUVAL.

LACE Vizettes and Cardinals at ~~62~~ 50. For sale by
6 y WM. A. WRIGHT.

THE Incarnation, or Pictures of the Virgin and her Son—by Charles Beaslie with an introductory essay by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, receive this day by 6 HOOD & NOBLE.

BUXTON'S Life in the Far West, just received by
6 HOOD & NOBLE.

THE History of Marie Antoinette of France—by John S. C. Abbott, just received by 6 HOOD & NOBLE.

JUST received, a History of Wonderful Inventions, illustrated.
6 HOOD & NOBLE.

SKETCHES of Character and Tales founded on Fact—by F. W. Thomas, author of Clinton Bradshaw. This small volume will amply repay for its perusal by the correct impression it gives of Men and Times of never falling interest. "The Frolic among the Lawyers," which some of our men most eminent in memory were engaged, is in fine contrast with the decorum of the courtroom, and may well excite wonder at the origin of the phrase, "As sober as a Judge." The Unsummoned Witness, of thrilling interest. William Wirt, the eloquent advocate, the author of the sketch of Patrick Henry's Life, British Spy, etc. The Last of the Pioneers, Simon Kenton, Mary McIntire has arrived, Julian Bradley's and Roanoke, will enchain the attention of all. Just published and for sale by DAVIS & RAY,
6 Journal copy. Opposite Palmer House.

CHOLERA!

ALTHOUGH it may be said by adopting proper precautions comparative safety may be enjoyed while surrounded by malignant Cholera; yet it must be admitted that when it prevails to any extent, all persons are more or less affected, and the slightest irritation or derangement of the bowels may bring on the disease. To ward off an attack it is of the utmost importance to avoid whatever tends to chill the body or diminish the energies of the system. Therefore warm clothing and generous diet is essential, avoiding at the same time severe exposure, excessive fatigue and the use of all trashy green and indigestible food. As Purgatives of a strong or drastic character effect not with great violence during the prevalence of Cholera, none but the milder kinds, such as Castor Oil, or Rheubarb combined with some aromatic should be used without the sanction of a Physician.

As prompt measures are necessary in case of the premonitory symptoms appearing; and as strong stimulating and narcotic medicines, when improperly used, may seriously injure the constitution and induce other diseases, the following course is recommended until a Physician can be obtained:

In case of slight Diarrhœa, or painful, or unpleasant sensations in the stomach or bowels, take one of the Tilton Pills, every hour until 3 or four are taken or relief is obtained.

In case of vomiting, or continued diarrhœa, take a teaspoonful of the Cholera Tincture in a cup of strong Peppermint or Spearmint tea, and repeat every half or one hour until relieved. If those mild measures fail, which of course only succeed by being resorted to early, and the disease progresses and cramps come on, and no Physician at hand, let the patient be put to a warm bed, and let some strong Liniment be well rubbed over the stomach and bowels, on the Spine, and on the hands and feet. Or let a large mustard plaster be applied to the stomach and also to the feet and hands, the spine, &c., and give a teaspoonful of Cholera Tincture every half hour or oftener, in some warm Peppermint tea until reaction is produced and the disease is conquered. Bags of heated salt or bran applied to the bowels and to the extremities, and bottles of hot water along the side of the body, will contribute materially to a favorable result

A dose of Calomel and Rheubarb 10 grs. each, or one or two blue pills should be given occasionally in connection with the above treatment, so as to promote proper action of the Liver.

The above Pills and Tincture, and every variety of pure drugs and fresh Medicines, as also genuine French Brandy, Port and Maderia Wines, and all other articles in that line can be had at all times from S. A. DUVAL,
5-y First door east of Little & Co.'s, Indianapolis.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of execution to me directed from the clerk's office of the Marion Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale, on the 14th day of July, 1849, at the Court House door in the city of Indianapolis, in the county of Marion, and State of Indiana, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Sixty acres of land in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section twenty-four, (24) in township numbered fifteen, (15) north, of range two (2) east, included in the following boundaries, to-wit: beginning at the southeast corner of said quarter section; thence running north on the east line of said section 80 rods to a stake; thence west 120 rods to a stake; thence south 80 rods to a stake; and thence east to the place of beginning, situate in said county of Marion.

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 Abram H. Gilles, at the suit of Sarah A. Gilles.

CHARLES C. CAMPBELL,
5-3wis June 16. Sheriff Marion County.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the building of a Court House, at Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, will be received by the undersigned, commissioners of said county, up to 10 o'clock of the 4th day of July, A. D. 1849, at the clerk's office of said county. Contractor to give bond with approved freehold security in double the sum of his bid, for the performance thereof. Specifications, time of completion, and nature of payments can be seen ten days previous to said letting, at said office. By order of the board

SAMUEL ECCLES,
PETER SHUCK, } Comrs.
DAVID FORSYTH,
June 6, 1849. 5-3wis Attest, JACOB SIBERT, Clerk.

IN QUANTITY.

WALDRON'S Grain and Grass Scythes, Sneaths, and Cradles. Ames's Shovels, Grain Shovels, Manure and and Hay Forks, Rakes, &c.

Mill and Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Broad and Chopping Axes, Planes and Plane Bits, Cooper's Tools of all descriptions, &c. All will be sold low for cash. KELLOGG & VANDES,
1 Sign of the Big Padlock and Cook Stove.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL!

Bonnet Ribbons and Trimmings.

JUST received, this day, a beautiful assortment of Bonnet Ribbons, and white, pink, and buff crape, straw cord, &c., at
5 J. S. DUNLOP'S.

HOMEOPPTHIC Treatment of the Cholera, including causes and reportories for this disease, and for vomiting, Diarrhœa, &c., by B. P. Joslin, M. D. Just received and for sale by
5 DAVIS & RAY.

Lawns and Ginghams!

JUST received, some beautiful Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, &c., for sale very cheap by 5 J. S. DUNLOP.

GROCERIES.

25 BAGS Rio Coffee; 20 brls Sugar, and 10 do Molasses, for sale wholesale and retail, by J. M. BRAMWELL & CO.
January 27, 1849. 75

THE Cholera and its Homœpathic Treatment—by Dr. F. Humphreys. For sale by 5 DAVIS & RAY.

Prospectus of THE UNION;

A DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPER; *Published at Washington, D. C., and devoted to Politics, Literature, and General Intelligence.*

On and after the first day of June next, the "UNION" will be published under the joint editorial management and control of the subscribers.

As both of the undersigned have been before the public in different stations—one of us for nearly half a century, and the other for several years—we believe it will not be deemed arragant in us to suppose that anything more than a general declaration of our principles, and the course which we intend to pursue, will be necessary at this time.

The political character of the "UNION" will remain unchanged. As it has hitherto done from the date of its publication to the present time, it will continue to advocate the great principles of the democratic party as expounded by its illustrious founder, THOMAS JEFFERSON, and carried into successful practice in the administration of the government by subsequent democratic Presidents; principles which have secured for our beloved country an expansion, progress and glory unexampled in the history of ancient or cotemporary empires, and elevated it to the first rank among the nations of the earth. Those principles have been more fully developed in the original Prospectus which was published at the commencement of the publication of the "UNION," and republished in its columns a few days ago. They demand a system of taxation and revenue which shall be equal and just upon all classes and individuals, oppressing none and favoring none; economy in the expenditure of the public moneys; the separation of the fiscal affairs of the general government from all connection with State institutions or corporations created by itself; a strict construction of the constitution, confining the several branches of the general government to their particular spheres of action, and requiring of all a faithful performance of duty; and especially demanding and insisting that the President of the United States shall not abdicate his high powers and responsibilities to an irresponsible cabal, under the name of a cabinet, who were not chosen by the people, and are not accountable to them at the ballot box.

Such are, in general, the principles which the "UNION" will advocate; and, in performing the duties which they have jointly assumed, the undersigned are aware that, in the present crisis, it will devolve upon them to discuss the policy and measures of the party in power with freedom, and perhaps, on some occasions, with severity. But, in executing their high functions as conductors of the public press, they will not forget the dignity nor the amenities due to their position, while they perform their duty to the people with the firmness and fidelity which the occasion may demand.

Aware that the "UNION" is the sole organ at the seat of government, of the great democratic party, which represents the people of the United States not only in principles and sentiments, but also in numbers, the undersigned will endeavor to conduct it in that liberal and catholic spirit which the true interests of their country and party demand at their hands. They are not blind to the fact that in a republic so extensive as this, and embracing such a wide range of latitude and climate, different interests and different institutions must spring up apparently conflicting with each other, but, in reality, each contributing to the advancement of the whole. This apparent conflict of interests and institutions, of course, gives rise to sentiments and opinions as apparently diverse, but which, rightly understood, and under just restraint, can do no injury to each other. With regard to these conflicting sentiments and opinions, growing out of local causes and institutions, it will be the object of the undersigned not to interfere, except to inculcate concession and forbearance on all sides, and to secure to each the just protection which the constitution promises to all.

Our endeavors will be to unite all the elements of the democratic party in support of its common principles, and in an effort to regain its ascendancy, which has been lost by the mistaken trust and confidence which some of its members have reposed in a man, now occupying the presidency, who had gained high military honors in a noble and patriotic cause, and who, in order to attain the highest civic honors, made promises and pledges which he has, from incapacity to fulfil his high duties or from intentional design, grossly violated, thus betraying to the enemy those who confided in him, and bringing disgrace upon the Presidential office:

In carrying out these purposes and intentions, the undersigned feel that they shall stand in need of the active and energetic co-operation and support of the undivided democracy of the country. The party in power has secured its ascendancy *by a fraud upon the people,* and has most shamefully violated all the pledges which it made to attain power. It will endeavor to maintain its ascendancy by the same unscrupulous means. It is the party representing the foreign sentiments and principles now too openly prevalent in this country, and which are at war with the principles of our government and with popular liberty. It is the party which always allies itself with every foreign enemy with which our country may happen to be at variance. It is the party that espoused the cause of Great Britain in the war of 1812, and leagued with Mexico in the war of 1845. Sound political morality, fidelity to republican principles, and that spirit of true patriotism which ever frowns upon treachery to one's country, require that this party shall be expelled from the power which it has gained by such reprehensible means, and is now exercising for such unjustifiable ends. And in this great work we invoke the energetic and untiring aid of every patriot and every friend to popular liberty and free government, assuring them that we shall endeavor not to be wanting in honest efforts to accomplish that part of the work of reform which may devolve on us.

But, while the "UNION" will be mainly devoted to politics, it will not overlook the demands of the domestic circle. It will contain all the important news of the day, and devote a reasonable portion of its columns to matters of interest relating to science, the arts, and general literature.

THOMAS RITCHIE,
EDMUND BURKE.

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☞ POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and, by sending us FIVE DAILY subscribers, with $50 enclosed, or five SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers, with $25 enclosed, or five WEEKLY subscribers, with $10 enclosed, will be entitled to retain 20 per cent. for their commission.

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☞ In a few days agencies will be formed, one or more in each State of the Union, to procure subscriptions; and extra copies of the Prospectus will be transmitted to many of our friends in various sections of the country, for the purpose of enlisting their best exertions for the extension of our subscription list. 2-3w

Prospectus of Vol. III. of the NATIONAL ERA,

An Anti-Slavery, Political, and Literary Newspaper.

G. BAILY, EDITOR; J. G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

Washington, District of Columbia.

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Able contributors have been engaged for its columns, and no reasonable expense will be spared in maintaining, and, if possible, enlarging its already valuable correspondence.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, must be addressed to G. BAILY,
*Proprietor and Editor of the National Era