

The Whig convention of Tompkins county, N. Y. to nominate delegates to the State convention, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We have come irresistibly to the conclusion that Gen. Taylor is not a Whig in the proper sense of the term; that he is a Southern man with Southern principles; that his education, his habits, his feelings, his interests, are all tinged with the dark hues of a Southern institution, and that he was palmed off on the Whig party by the Philadelphia Convention, because he was known to be favorable to the existence, perpetuation, and extension of Slavery. Therefore,

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate the nomination of Zachary Taylor, and disavow all connection with the movement that would smuggle him into the Presidential Chair.

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to the extension of slavery in any territories of the United States, now and forever.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the following considerations, among a host of others, will satisfy any right-minded and true hearted Whig, that it is no duty of his to support Gen. Taylor.

1. Because he declares he is no party man, and consequently no Whig, because all true Whigs are party men.

2. Because he asserts, in his Signal letter, that he cannot permit himself to be the candidate of any party, and yet is daily lending himself to be the candidate of any party.

3. Because he refuses to endorse any great distinctive Whig principle, or pledge himself to carry out any great Whig measure.

Straws tell which way the wind sets.

Webster and Clay.

In his Mansfield speech, Webster says:

However estimable as a private citizen, he is a military man, and a military man merely. He has performed no functions of a civil character, under the constitution of his country; he has been known and only known, by his brilliant achievements at the head of the army. Now the Whigs of Massachusetts, and I among them, are of opinion that it was not wise or discreet to go to the army for the selection of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. It is the first instance in our history in which any man of mere military character has been proposed for that high office.

We now ask the earnest attention of our readers to the following solemn warning from the patriot Clay:

"If it were physically possible, and compatible with my official duties, I would visit every State, go to every town and hamlet, address every man in the Union, and entreat them, by their love of country, by their love of Liberty—for the sake of themselves and their posterity—in the name of their venerated ancestors—in the name of the human family, deeply interested in the trust committed to their hands—by all the past glory we have won—by all that awaits us as a nation, if we are true and faithful in gratitude to Him who has hitherto so signally blessed us—to pause—solemnly pause—and contemplate the precipice which yawns before us. If, indeed, we have incurred the Divine displeasure, and if it be necessary to chastise this people with a rod of vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore Him, in His mercy, to visit our favored land with WAR, with PESTILENCE, with FAMINE, with any SCOURGE other than MILITARY RULE, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere MILITARY RENOWN!"

For the Banner.

The Public Lands.

The proper disposition of our public lands, always a subject of great importance, is of special interest at present, in consequence of the great addition recently made to our national domain.

Until lately, the public lands have been considered as a source of revenue: now, however, the question is presented as one which involves higher considerations, and which will effect greatly the happiness and permanent prosperity of the country.

By vast immigration and rapid natural increase, our country is becoming filled with a population inclined to industry, but who frequently find it difficult to procure employment.

The disastrous consequences both to public happiness and virtue, which must result from such a disproportion between the number of laborers and their sources of employment, can be foretold readily by a reflecting mind.

To promote the welfare of the country, by devising a policy that will afford employment to the industrious, and secure to industry its due reward, is an object which well deserves the attention of every citizen.

Viewing the subject in this light, the true policy in regard to the public lands can be stated thus. It is to encourage the early settlement and cultivation of the public lands, by a free grant of them in limited quantities to actual settlers.

This is one of the recommendations of the Buffalo platform, and will, no doubt, commend itself to the candid consideration of every man.

We bespeak for the whole subject, that careful attention which its importance demands, and ask every voter to sustain the platform which embodies, and the nominees who have endorsed it.

John Minor Botts is cut in a letter in which he repudiates Gen. Taylor, for having accepted the nomination of the Charleston Democracy.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa—One Week Later.

The steamship, Europa, from Liverpool, Sept. 2, arrived at New York yesterday. She brings advices seven days later from Europe.

ENGLAND.

On Monday last the county coroner held an inquest at Holyoke, on the bodies of 14 of the passengers washed up from the Ocean Monarch. The inquest was adjourned until Tuesday, when the jury returned a verdict that they were accidentally drowned through the burning of the Ocean Monarch. The jury also expressed their approbation of the exertions made by the captain and crew, in endeavoring to rescue the passengers.

IRELAND.

With the exception of the gratifying announcement that the weather continues fine and dry, and that the agricultural reports from the Provinces are becoming more favorable under the influence of the recent changes from incessant rains to a bright sun, there is no intelligence of the least interest.

The account of the Harvest prospects in the counties of Cork, Tipperary and the North generally are highly satisfactory, as showing a gradual improvement in the appearance of all the crops, the belief gains ground, that a large portion of the potatoes will be available for consumption.

FRANCE.

The National Assembly of France has at length determined to hand over to M. M. Louis Blanc and Causse, officials of the Revolutionary Provisional Government, to the legal tribunals of the country, as being implicated in the disturbances of May 15. The Assembly has not acted in this matter according to the advice of Gen. Cavaignac and his colleagues. The accused parties absconded, and it is said that Louis Blanc arrived in Ghent, where he was arrested on account of having no passport. He was, by order of Government, set at liberty. We since learn on reliable authority that he arrived in Dover on Wednesday, and is now in London.

In the National Assembly the amended draft of the Constitution was brought forward by M. Voisard; the first eight articles constitute the Preamble, declaring that France, in order to advance to a higher degree of morality and civilization, proclaims herself a Republic; that the Republic is democratical, one and indivisible; declares obedience to her laws, when duly voted to be a duty; that each individual ought to support the State according to his fortune, and recognizes that respect is due to religion, to family, and to property; the Republic rejects all projects of conquests, and will undertake no war, except for the purpose of legitimate defence, or to obtain satisfaction for injuries; declares the great principles of love of country and fraternity, to be such as ought to actuate citizens; declares that all citizens ought by the exercise of prudence and industry, to endeavor to insure subsistence; the Republic recognizes to one and all the means of education, and that it owes assistance to such as stand in need of it, either by pecuniary labor within the limits of its resources, or the means of subsistence to those who were unable to labor. The remaining articles do not differ much from those of the first draft.

The Assembly is to be composed of 750 members. The President is to be elected by universal suffrage, through the ballot.

He is to be elected for four years, and cannot be re-elected until four more years have elapsed. He is to have an official residence at the expense of the State. The draft of the Constitution went on to say that no foreign forces should be introduced into the territories of the Republic without the permission of the National Assembly. The Press is declared free and the censorship not to be permitted.

AUSTRIA.

Fresh commotions broke out at Vienna on the 21st, and were not suppressed till night fall. Six persons were killed, and 61 wounded: 11 members of the Committee of Security were wounded, and 5 National Guards assassinated. The disturbances were not political, but connected with the rate of wages.

Venice continues its preparations for defence. Tranquility appears to be restored at Trieste.

RUSSIA.

It is reported that the Russian Army in the Caucasus has been cut to pieces by the Chief of the Schamyl.

The St. Petersburg papers state that on the 4th of August there were 708 cholera patients in that city. On the 5th; 33 fresh cases, 51 cures, and 17 deaths: 613 patients remaining on hand—on the morning of the 6th there were only 624 patients on hand.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

At Trebizonde, Constantinople and Odesa, the villages of the Crimea, and throughout all Egypt, the Cholera is raging to an alarming extent.

At Constantinople and Trebizonde the daily deaths numbered from 60 to 80.

At the great fair of Tanta, where hundreds of thousands were in attendance, it broke out and 2,900 souls were carried off by it in three days.

At Cairo, the deaths amount to 300 per day. It appears to be progressing rapidly westward.

"Pa, I won't a hat," said an urchin to his father.

"You won't a flogging—that's what you won't," was the reply.

"I know it dad, but get me the hat and I'll try to get along without the other," said the little rascal.

SENATOR DIX ON THE STUMP.—We learn that Senator Dix addressed a Free Soil meeting at Greenport yesterday afternoon, and another last evening at South Hempstead, and that he holds himself in readiness to address his fellow citizens on every occasion that an opportunity presents.—Evening Post.

Martin Van Buren.

This distinguished Statesman was nominated by the great People's Convention at Buffalo, to be supported by the friends of Free Soil for the Presidency. Many hard sayings have been uttered against him both before and since his nomination. But before condemning him upon these charges, we invite the serious attention of men of all parties to the facts of the case. What is the present condition of our country—and what are the questions and the only questions that agitate the public mind now? Is it the National Bank? No.—Is it the Subtreasury? No. Is it the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands? No. Is it the question of Tariff? No. What then is the dividing line? We assert, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the question of Slavery Extension. Not the Abolition of Slavery where it now exists, but the prohibition of Slavery where it does not now and never did exist. Now how stands Martin Van Buren on this subject? Other subjects are not prominently before the people. And how has Martin Van Buren ever stood on this subject of Slavery Extension?

The first we have from him is in 1820; twenty-eight years ago, when the Missouri Compromise bill was pending in Congress. We copy the following from the Ontario Messenger. Read it.

The noble position of Mr. VAN BUREN against the extension of Slavery, is not a new attitude with him. It is one that he publicly assumed nearly thirty years ago, if not at a still more distant period. As long ago as the year 1820, the subjoined Preamble and Resolution passed by both branches of the Legislature of this State UNANIMOUSLY. Mr. VAN BUREN, was then a member of the State Senate, and gave them his vote and cordial support; nor has he since done any act inconsistent with his patriotic conduct at that time. It will be seen that this Preamble and Resolution take the strongest ground against the extension of Slavery; and if this spirit that prompted their passage by our Legislature, had controlled the action of Congress when Missouri applied to be admitted as a State, she would never have come into the Union with the curse of Slavery fastened upon her. They are as follows:

"Whereas, The inhibiting the further extension of Slavery in the United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas, we consider Slavery as an evil much to be deplored and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and the Constitution of the United States, clearly gives us the right to require new States not comprised within the original boundary of the United States to make the prohibition of Slavery a condition of their admission into the Union: Therefore,

"Resolved, That our Senators be instructed, and our members of Congress be requested to oppose the admission, as a State into the Union of any territory not comprised as aforesaid, without making the prohibition of Slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission."

Again, when the Florida bill was pending in Congress, asking admission as Slave territory, where was Martin Van Buren? He was using all his influence against the bill; and that influence was not a little, for it succeeded in connection with the efforts of Silas Wright in defeating for the time being a measure repugnant to his feelings.

When Texas knocked at our doors for admission with all her Slave territory, where was Martin Van Buren? Where he had ever been—opposed to the extension of Slavery. And to prove that he was honest in his position, it need only be stated, that his celebrated Texas letter of '45 defeated his nomination in the Democratic Convention which nominated Polk, and to that defeat he most cheerfully submitted, rather than give utterance to sentiments he had never entertained.

If Mr. Van Buren had favored the annexation of Texas in '43 and '44, every body admitted that he would have been nominated and elected. But no. He would rather die with his principles than live without them. Free Soil Men—who will you support? A man who declares he will veto any bill prohibiting Slavery, or a man who studiously refuses to commit himself on the subject, thinking thereby to ride into power by imposing upon the credulity of the people, but whose every interest is in favor of Slavery Extension? Or will you support a man who has ever been true as steel to the interests you profess to hold sacred.—Free Democrat.

The Voice of the Heroes of the Revolution.

Washington said his vote should not be wanting in favor of laws for the general Abolition of Slavery. "No man living wishes it more sincerely than I do."

Franklin was President of the Society which presented to Congress the first petition for the abatement of Slavery.

Lafayette—"I would never have drawn my sword in the cause of America, if I could have conceived that thereby I was forming a land of Slavery."

Jefferson—"Indeed, I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just. What an incomprehensible machine is man! Who can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment and death itself, in vindication of his own liberty; and the next moment be deaf to all the motives whose power supported him through his trial, and inflict on his fellow man a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose."

In a letter to Dr. Price, of London, who had interested himself in behalf of emancipation, he says:

"Northward of the Chesapeake, you may find an opponent to your doctrine, as you may find here and there a robber and a murderer; but in no great number."

Patrick Henry—"Would any one believe that I am master of Slaves on my own choice? I will not, I cannot justify it. It would rejoice my very soul, that every one of my fellow beings was emancipated."

Monroe—"We have found that this

evil has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to all the States in which it has existed."

Adams, Madison, Rush, Gates, Clinton, Jay, all concurred in these views, and expressed similar sentiments.

It was by these men that the ordinance of 1787 was approved and passed. The ordinance prohibited Slavery in all the territory then belonging to the United States. The Wilmot Proviso is copied word for word from the ordinance of 1787. The founders of the Constitution prohibited the extension of Slavery in all the territory then possessed. The Free Democracy are determined to follow their example.—N. Y. Globe.

EX-SENATOR HAYWOOD.—The last Wilmington (N. C.) Chronicle says:

"Some weeks ago we mentioned that Ex-Senator Haywood, of this State, had declared that he could not support Cass for the Presidency. Since then we have been informed that Mr. H. has openly avowed himself in favor of Van Buren and Free Soil."

The Harrisburgh (Pa.) Telegraph says that Dr. Luther Reilly, probably the most influential Democrat in Dauphin county, and formerly the Democratic Representative in Congress from that district, has, with a number of his political friends, abandoned Cass and declared for Van Buren.

It is said that the Taylor and Cass papers have begun to betray their alarm at the popularity of Van Buren's nomination, by raking up all the pro-slavery acts of his former political life, and denouncing him for them. They are probably more concerned about his defunct pro-slavery, than the living pro-slavery of their own candidates.

O! Poor Lewis Cass!—A Democratic poet out West, alluding to Cass' unfortunate somersault in deserting the Wilmot Proviso, and selling himself to the slave-power, gives vent to his feelings of pity in the following "words that burn."

"O! poor Lewis Cass!
"O! poor Lewis Cass!
It strikes us that in this affair
You made yourself an—MULE."

The following nominations were made by the Free Soil Convention of New York on the 14th. It is a strong ticket.

John A. Dix for Governor, and Seth M. Gates for Lieutenant Governor, and Charles A. Wheaton for Canal Commissioner. State Prison Inspector, D. P. Angel, of Allegany.

Electors at Large.—Robert Emmet, of New York; James S. Wadsworth, of Livingston.

District Electors.—Thomas Jackson, Queens county; Hiram Barney, Kings; Samuel Waterman, New York; Bernard J. Messerole, New York; Thomas B. Tappan, New York; William F. Havemeyer, New York; Samuel B. Ferris, Westchester; Thomas Faber, Dutchess; Nathaniel Jones, Orange; Abraham A. Deyo, Ulster; John A. Beekman, Columbia; Riley Loomis, Rensselaer; Harmon Bleeker, Albany; James S. Whalon, Essex; William B. Farlin, Warren; John Gilchrist, Saratoga; Walter Booth, Herkimer; Andrew W. Doig, Lewis; Charles B. Hoard, Jefferson; Richard Hulbert, Oneida; Eliam R. Ford, Otsego; Tracy Robinson, Broome; James S. Chandler, Oswego; Samuel Robbins, Onondago; Artemus Cady, Cayuga; Henry B. Hartwell, Yates; Henry B. Stanton, Seneca; Freeman Cady, Monroe; John Dickinson, Ontario; O. T. Marshall, Steuben; William H. Tew, Chautauque; Oliver Patch, Erie; Thomas C. Peters, Genesee; James Van Horne, Niagara.

Whig principles of '44—Baltimore Resolutions.

"It has been repeatedly asserted that the whig convention of May, 1844, passed no resolutions and made no declaration of principles.

We copy the following resolutions offered by Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, in the convention, and which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in presenting to the country the names of HENRY CLAY for president and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN for Vice President, this convention is actuated by the conviction that all of the great principles of the whig party—principles inseparable from the public honor and prosperity—will be maintained and advanced by the election of these candidates.

Resolved, That these principles may be summed as comprising: a well regulated National Currency—a tariff for revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and discriminating with special reference to the protection of the Domestic Labor of the country—the distribution of the proceeds from the public lands—a single term for the Presidency—a reform of Executive usurpations—and generally such an administration of the country; as shall impart to every branch of the public service the greatest possible efficiency controlled by a well regulated and wise economy.

Resolved, That the name of Henry Clay needs no eulogy—the history of the country since his first appearance in public life, is his history—its brightest pages of prosperity and success are identified with the principles which he has upheld, as its darker and more disastrous pages are with every material departure in our public policy from those principles.

Resolved, That in Theodore Frelinghuyesen we present a man pledged alike by his revolutionary ancestry and his own public course to every

CASS, TAYLOR, AND VAN BUREN.

THE candidates all agree on this one point, that D. S. Ward has the largest and most complete stock of CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, and VESTS ever brought to this market, SELECTED BY HIMSELF IN NEW YORK, since the great fall in

price of goods, all of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable styles. All who are in want of any of the above articles, will find great BARGAINS FOR CASH.

FASHIONABLE & WELL MADE CLOTHING.

Fine Cloth Dress, Frock, and Sack Coats, Tweed, Cassinot, and Jeans coats; Beaver, Pilot, and Blanket Overcoats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks; Cloth, Cassimer, Satinet, Jeans, and Corduroy pants; Silk, Velvet, Stain, Cassimer, and Fancy Vests, and Dresses.

sing gowns. Great care and attention has been given, both in the selection of stock, and manufacture of garments, the proprietor being determined to have every article of clothing at this establishment, equal in every respect, to THE BEST CUSTOM WORK.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Linen Bosom Shirts; Under Shirts, of Silk, Cotton, Wool, and Merino; Drawers, Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, Shirt Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Fringes, CORDS and TASSEL for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CLOAKS, Boys' Belts. In short, this is the greatest

establishment in Indianapolis, in which to find every thing you want to wear. I invite old customers and new ones, and expect them, when they read this, to call at the STAR CLOTHING STORE, NORRIS BUILDINGS, on Washington Street, Indianapolis, 6 D. S. WARD.

measure calculated to sustain the honor and interest of the country.

The nomination of Mr. Clay was of itself a resolution—a bold and manly declaration of principles, because Mr. Clay had for thirty years been the advocate of whig principles. He was a Statesman—his principles had been declared again and again in Congress and in letters and in speeches, and he was the known and acknowledged "embodiment of whig principles."—And if a declaration of principles was necessary in 1844 with Mr. Clay, of how much more importance was a declaration in 1848, when a MERE MILITARY MAN was nominated on the ground of *drum and fife* availability.

"Don't push the South too hard."

At the Spencerport fizzle, where one candidate for Congress made a speech, another offered resolutions—and a third occupied the chair, the great burthen of the orations of the distinguished gentlemen who addressed the boat-load of free passengers, there assembled, was to impress upon them the extreme danger of "pushing the South too far." "Don't push the South too hard" said the member from Genesee. "Don't irritate the South" responded the member from Monroe, all being interpreted means, that you may pass resolutions in favor of freedom provided you vote for a candidate who will push Slavery beyond the Rio Grande.

When these speeches were reported, an old friend who loves a joke, said they reminded him of an occurrence in the time of the Revolution. At the battle of Long Island, a small weasel-faced man with a treble voice, who was believed to be more than half toy, commanded a company of volunteer militia. This company was posted behind a fence, so as to command a road along which the British must advance to carry the position. The enemy advanced at double quick-step, and the moment they saw the militia fired a volley into the fence. No one was hurt, but the instant afterwards the voice of the captain was heard from behind a stump, where he had ensconced himself, shrieking to his men, "Don't fire boys—Don't fire, you will only provoke them."

The South, in attempting to introduce Slavery into Oregon, gave us one volley which, thanks to the Buffalo Convention, did no injury. The smoke has scarcely cleared away, when we hear the cry of the Northern dough-faces—"Don't push the South too far, boys—don't push the South, you will only provoke them."

Resolve in favor of Freedom, and vote for Slavery!—Rochester Rep.

The True View.

The following resolutions were passed at a Free Soil County Convention at Elyria, in Lorain county:

Resolved, That the Free Soil Party is not in partnership with the Taylor Party, nor with the Cass Party, but has commenced business on its own hook, and will therefore support no candidate for office but those who heartily support our principles and measures.

Resolved, That we expect our candidates, if elected, to "act independently with any party or against any party, as the cause of Freedom, Free Territory and Free Soil may require," and in relation to the old party issues, with honesty and impartiality and in accordance with the dictates of their own reason and conscience.

The Convention nominated a full county ticket.

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1848.

THE undersigned has received his Fall Style of Hats, comprising an assortment of Beautiful Beaver, Silk, and Mole-skin Hats, for durability, beauty and style of finish, are equal, if not superior to any he has ever offered. Also, a large variety of Boots, Shoes, Leather, Shoe findings, and Trunks. For sale low for cash.

J. K. SHARPE.

CITY SHOE STORE. OGLESBY AND BAKER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Indianapolis, and of the country generally, that they are now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and BROGANS, manufactured expressly for this market, by some of the very best workmen in the United States, and now offer them to Cash Customers, either Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest rates.

S. & W. MOORE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, TOBACCO, COTTEENS, WINDOW GLASS, IRON, NAILS, SPRINGS.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT, FLAX SEED, &c.

OYSTERS, FISH, AND WILD GAME.

HANDSOMELY SERVED UP AT THE CITY SALOON. Hunters bring on your game.

J. LISTER. MEDICAL GALVANISM.

OFFICE ON ILLINOIS STREET, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE CITY SALOON.

S. BECK AND TULLY. HATS AND CAPS.

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Sign of the City Hat Factory.

OPPOSITE WASHINGTON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. ARE constantly manufacturing and receiving from the Eastern Cities, a splendid assortment of HATS and CAPS, which they offer at the lowest possible rates for cash, and to which they call the attention of country dealers and the public generally.

Latest New York and Paris fashions always on hand.

Cash paid for Beaver, Otter, Raccoon, Mink, Deer, and Bear skins.

DR. JOHN H. GASTON, I.

HAVING returned from the University of New York, again offers his professional services to his old friends, and all others who may favor him with a call.

OFFICE in the room over Tomlinson's Drug Store just opposite Browning's Hotel, where he may be found day or night.

Sept. 22, 1848.

J. VANDEGRIFT. REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.

GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, AT THE CHICKERED STORE, OPPOSITE THE PALMER HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

HAVE just received and opened an extensive Stock of Groceries, comprising everything usually found in Grocery stores, which will be sold at the lowest prices, for cash or country produce.

Particular attention has been paid in the selection of the stock, and the best articles purchased. The public are invited to an examination of their price and quality.

J. W. LOCKHART. MERCHANT TAILOR.

MANUFACTURES, and keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of ready made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. for sale at low prices for cash. Shop on Washington st., two doors west of the Palmer House, and immediately opposite Buist's Iron store.

TO MERCHANTS. Wholesale Dry Goods House, L. B. WILLIAMSON,

WOULD respectfully inform the merchants of the vicinity, that he has opened a house at Indianapolis, for the purpose of selling goods at wholesale, and at wholesale only, and pledges himself to sell as low as they can be bought west of the mountains. His stock will consist of well assorted fancy and staple dry goods, such as he trusts will be suitable to the market.

His stock of Prints is large and well selected, embracing every variety of style and pattern. Those wishing to purchase, are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

L. B. WILLIAMSON, Washington street, nearly opposite the Branch Bank, at Walpole's old stand.

Indianapolis, Sept. 22, 1848.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS! ALMANACS!—

DR. D. JAYNE would hereby inform the public that he publishes annually for gratuitous distribution, by himself and all his Agents, an Almanac called

Jayne's Medical Almanac, AND GUIDE TO HEALTH.

The calculations for this Almanac are made with great care and accuracy, and for five different latitudes and Longitudes, so as to make them equally useful as a Calendar in every part of the U. States and British North America. They are printed on good paper, and with handsome new type, and are neatly bound, and besides being the nearest and most accurate Calendar printed in the United States, they contain a large amount of valuable information, suited to the wants of all, and of that kind, too, which cannot be found in books.

HIS CATALOGUE OF DISEASES, with remarks and directions for their removal is really invaluable, and makes them welcome visitors in every house they enter. Every family should possess at least one of these Almanacs. His Almanac for 1849 is now ready for distribution, of which he designs to publish at least Two Millions, and in order that every family in the United States and British America, may be furnished with a copy, he hereby invites

MERCHANTS AND AGENTS to forward their orders to him as early as possible and they shall be supplied GRATUITOUSLY with as many copies as they may deem necessary to supply their various customers. They are also invited at the same time, to send a copy of their BUSINESS CARD, which will be printed and placed on the cover of the Almanac sent them, also without charge.

They are also requested to give all necessary directions how the Almanac should be forwarded to them. By law they cannot be sent by mail unless the postage is first paid on them here.

Orders (post-paid) directed to DR. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, will meet with prompt attention.

87 FAMILIES OF THE ALMANACS GRATIS OF D. CRAIGHEAD, TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Sign of the Golden Mortar, Indianapolis, Ind.

And all who are Agents for the sale of Dr. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines.

DENTISTRY.

P. G. C. HUNT offers his professional services to this community; his office is at the late residence of his brother, where the public can rely on having whole or partial sets of teeth inserted, or any operation in Dentistry satisfactorily performed.

We, the undersigned, take pleasure in recommending P. G. C. Hunt to the patronage of the community, considering him well skilled in the science of Dentistry, as we have known him to have been under the instruction of his brother, D. P. Hunt, (deceased), for a long time, and from our personal inspection of his work, we believe he will render satisfaction to those who may employ him.

CHARLES PARRY, M. D. J. L. MOTHERHEAD, M. D. Indianapolis, Sept. 1848.