

The difficulties which foreigners encounter in their efforts to acquire the English language, are neither few nor light.—The following amusing dialogue gives a good idea of some of them:

The Frenchman and his English Tutor.

Frenchman—Ha, my good friend, I have met with one difficulty—one very strange word. How you call H-o-u-g-h?

Tutor—Huff.

Frenchman—Tres bien, Huff; and Snuff you spell S-n-o-u-g-h, ha!

Tutor—Oh, no, no; Snuff is S-n-u double-f. The fact is, words in *ough* are a little irregular.

Frenchman—Ah, ver good. 'Tis beautiful language. H-o-u-g-h is Huff. I will remember; and C-o-u-g-h is Cuff. I have one bad Cuff, ha!

Tutor—No, that is wrong. We say Kauf, not Cuff.

Frenchman—Kauf, en bien. Huff and Kauf, and, pardonnez moi, how you call D-o-u-g-h. Huff, ha!

Tutor—No, not Duff.

Frenchman—Not Duff? Ah! out; I understand it is Duff, hey?

Tutor—No, D-o-u-g-h spells doe.

Frenchman—Doe! It is ver' fine, wonderful language; it is Doe, and T-o-u-g-h is toe, certainment. My beef steak was very toe.

Tutor—Oh, no, no, you should say Tuff.

Frenchman—Tuff? Le Diable! and the thing the farmer uses, how you call him. P-i-o-u-g-h? Pluff, ha! you smile, I see I am wrong, it is Pluff? No! ah, then it is Ploe, like Doe; it is beautiful language, ver' fine—Ploe!

Tutor—You are still wrong, my friend. It is Ploer.

Frenchman—Ploer! Wonderful language. I shall understand ver' soon.—Ploer, Doe, Kauf; and no more—R-o-u-g-h, what you call General Taylor; Rauff and Ready? No! certainment, it is Row and Ready!

Tutor—No! R-o-u-g-h spells Ruff.

Frenchman—Ruff, ha! Let me not forget. R-o-u-g-h is Ruff, and B-o-u-g-h is Buff, ha!

Tutor—No, Bow.

Frenchman—Ah! 'tis ver' simple, wonderful language, but I have had what you call E-n-o-u-g-h! ha! what you call him?

WHY WAS HENRY CLAY REPUDIATED BY THE WHIG PARTY?—The above, though a simple question, is pregnant with interest, and this time may not be uninteresting to refer to it. The question is a simple one, and of easy solution. Henry Clay has ever been the friend of the whole country not suffering himself to be made the tool of any sectional clique, but always foremost in every movement that had for its tendency the success and prosperity of his common country, and so he now stands. But "circumstances" pertaining to that "practical institution" rendered it necessary that Mr. Clay should be a factionist—or in other words unite himself to the slavery faction of the South, else he would no longer be considered Henry Clay! Did he do it? No! In his celebrated Lexington speech he declared himself for freedom—declared himself opposed to the further extension of slavery—consequently no longer to be trusted by the South—he was thrown aside; the cry was, he is not the man for the times—we want (said the South,) a man that will stand by our interests—and that man we'll have in the person of Gen. Taylor. The South nominated Gen. Taylor over Henry Clay because Henry Clay was not to be trusted—and the doughfaces of the North said amen!—Whig Standard.

THE GERMANS MOVING.—We understand, says the Chicago Tribune, that the Germans of this city are about forming a Free Soil League. Among those who are most warmly engaged in the movement, there are several of the most prominent of our German fellow-citizens, and lately members of the Cass party. It may be gratifying to many of them to know that they are not alone in giving their votes for Free Soil, but that the Germans are everywhere wheeling in line, and leaving the sinking cause of Cass. Yesterday morning a letter from La Salle county informed us that every German in that precinct—and their number is large—has arrayed himself in favor of Van Buren and Liberty. From DeKalb and McHenry we hear equally favorable news. In Wisconsin, we have assurances that three-fourths of the honest German voters are with us.—In Cincinnati, and throughout Ohio, it is pretty much the same. In Missouri, there are 10,000 German voters, and nearly all of them will go with us heart and hand.—Globe.

Let it be Remembered.

That the Taylor Party is a coalition of Whigs, Natives, and Nullifiers, in favor of a man pledged in the opinion of the South, by his interests and feelings, in favor of the Extension of Human Slavery.

Let it be Remembered.

That the Cass Party is an alliance of Northern Conservatism with Southern Aristocracy, to overthrow the Jeffersonian Ordinance of 1787, and elect a candidate pledged to Establish Slavery in the new Territories.

Let it be Remembered.

That the Free Democracy is a united party, rallying in support of the principles of Constitutional Liberty, and supporting a candidate pledged to the restriction of HUMAN SLAVERY.

If our opponents point to the past position of our candidates, let us retaliate by pointing to the present position of theirs. If on our side they point to men who have waited to join the standard of Free Democracy, till this crisis arrived, let us in return point to the fresh abandonment by their candidates of the principles of Democracy.

Every candidate that we present to the people, is now henceforth and forever with the Free Democracy. Every candidate of our opponents is arrayed against our creed.—Albany Atlas.

A Calculation.

"The Doctor," the well known Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, publishes the following calculation of the results of the election in the several States:

FOR TAYLOR.		
Vermont,	6	Tennessee, 13
Rhode Island,	4	Georgia, 10
Connecticut,	6	Florida, 3
Delaware,	3	Pennsylvania, 26
North Carolina,	11	
Louisiana,	6	100
Kentucky,	12	
FOR CASS.		
Maine,	9	Missouri, 7
N. Hampshire,	6	Arkansas, 3
Virginia,	17	Indiana, 12
S. Carolina,	9	Texas, 4
Alabama,	9	Ohio, 23
Mississippi,	6	
Illinois,	9	114
DOUBTFUL.		
Massachusetts,	12	Wisconsin, 4
New York,	36	Iowa, 4
New Jersey,	7	
Maryland,	8	76
Michigan,	5	

There are obvious errors in this. It is as absurd to claim Vermont for Taylor as it is to rank New York and Massachusetts as doubtful. These three States, and New Hampshire and Wisconsin should be set down on the Free Soil column, and the corrected version of the account would then stand, For Taylor 94, Cass 108, Doubtful 26, Free Soil 64. We do not admit that the remaining States of New England, or the States of the North West, set down for Cass or Taylor, will be found by November next, where this computation places them.—Albany Atlas.

FRANKLIN'S TOAST.—Long after Washington's victories over the French and English had made his name familiar to all Europe, Dr. Franklin had chanced to dine with the English and French ambassadors, when, as nearly as we can recollect the words, the following toasts were drank.—By the British ambassador—"England—the sun, whose bright beams enlighten and fructify the remotest corners of the earth." The French ambassador, glowing with national pride, but too polite to dispute the previous toast, drank—"France—the moon, whose mild, steady, and cheering rays are the delight of all nations; consoling them in darkness, and making their darkness beautiful." Dr. Franklin then arose, and with his usual dignified simplicity, said—"George Washington—the Joshua who commanded the sun and moon to stand still, and they obeyed him."

CHALLENGING A JURY.—An Irish officer, not very conversant in law terms, was lately tried for an alleged assault. As the jury was coming to be sworn, the judge, addressing the Major, told him, that if there were any amongst them to whom he had any objection, that was the time to challenge them.

"I thank your lordship," said the gallant prisoner, "but with your lordship's permission, I'll defer that ceremony till after my trial, and if they don't acquit me, by the piper of Leinster, I'll challenge every mother's son of them, and have 'em out too."

Mrs. Partington Again.

"Is the steamer signified, sir?" asked Mrs. Partington at the telegraph station.

"Yes'm," replied the clerk, who was busily engaged turning over the leaves of his day-book.

"Can you tell me," continued she, "if the Queen's encroachment has taken place?"

"Some says she's encroaching all the time," said the clerk, looking pleasantly at the old lady, and evidently pleased with his own smartness.

"That isn't possible," responded the venerable old dame; but said she to herself, "how could he be expected to know about such things? and yet there is no reason why he shouldn't, for all the bars to science, 'notumy and them things is let down now-a-days, and Nater is shown all undressed, like a poppet show, sixpence a sight! Good morning, sir," said she, as he bowed her out, and she passed down stairs, her mind grasping the manifold subjects of the telegraph, queen and facilities in science, and becoming obvious in a fog.—Boston Post.

GREATEST ASCERTAINED DEPTH OF THE SEA.—On the 2d of June, when in latitude 15 deg. 3 min. south, and longitude 26 deg. 4 min. west, being nearly calm and the water quiet, (says Sir James C. Ross,) we tried for, but did not obtain, sounding, 4,000 fathoms of line, 27,000 feet, (very nearly five miles and a quarter.) This is the greatest depth of the ocean that has yet been satisfactorily ascertained; but we have reason to believe that there are many parts where it is still deeper. Its determination is a desideratum in terrestrial physics of great interest and importance.—Voyage to the Southern Seas.

CAN'T BROWN IT.—When the engine and tender plunged into the South Boston channel the other day, and carried down several brave fellows with them, one of them as he rose to the surface, swung his hat and cried out, "Hurrah for Free Soil!" You can't quench this sizzle.—Chronotype.

ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Democrat, a Cass and Butler paper, says: "It cannot be denied that there is a considerable defection from the Democratic party in this city, and that Gen. Cass will not receive so large a majority as we have formerly given at the Presidential elections."

SYMPATHY.—A good deacon making an official visit to a dying neighbor, who was very churlish and universally unpopular man, put the usual question:

"Are you willing to go, my friend?"

"Oh, yes," said the sick man, "I am."

"Well," said the simple-minded deacon, "I am glad you are, for all the neighbors are willing."

Pretty good Authority for the considering the Jeffersonian Provision constitutional.

George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, each and all of them approved, while President of the United States, of acts of Congress or Ordinances prohibiting slavery—as the following facts will show:

The article of the Ordinance prohibiting slavery in the North-west Territory was ratified by Congress in 1789 and approved by Washington.

In the act organizing the territory of Mississippi, passed in 1798, and approved by John Adams, Congress exercised the right to legislate on slavery in the territories by prohibiting the importation of slaves from places without the United States; although the Constitution gave Congress no right to prohibit the foreign slave trade in the States until 1808.

Slavery was prohibited in the Indiana Territory by act of Congress passed May 7, 1800, and approved by John Adams.

In the act organizing the Territory of Orleans, (now Louisiana,) passed by Congress in 1804, and approved by Thomas Jefferson, the slave trade between that Territory and the States of the Union was prohibited.

Slavery was prohibited in the Territory of Michigan by act of Congress, passed January 11, 1805, and approved by Thomas Jefferson.

Slavery was prohibited in the Territory of Illinois by act of Congress, passed February 3, 1809, and approved by Thomas Jefferson.

The Missouri compromise, prohibiting slavery in all the territory belonging to the United States, West of the Mississippi, and North of the parallel of 36 degrees, 30 minutes North, was passed by Congress in 1820, and approved by James Monroe.

Slavery was prohibited in the Territory of Wisconsin by act of Congress, passed April 20, 1836, and approved by Andrew Jackson.

Slavery was prohibited in the Territory of Iowa by act of Congress, passed June 12, 1838, and approved by Martin Van Buren.

With all these precedents, furnished by the illustrious statesmen and patriots during the last sixty years, General Cass denies the constitutional power of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in our territories. As the last Baltimore Convention began to draw nigh, a change began to take place in his mind. Though he had told Senator Miller that he was in favor of the Proviso, and though he approved a strong proviso resolution, which passed the Michigan Legislature, after having been interlined by his own hand, yet his desire to be nominated at Baltimore was so strong, that he declared in his Nicholson letter that a change had been going on in his mind—that the Proviso was unconstitutional, and the extension or diffusion of slavery to new territories was rather desirable than otherwise.—N. Y. Globe.

The Poet Editor.

The "Star" of the New York Tribune, in slicing up the New York press, draws the following picture of one of the most note-worthy editors:

Step softly hither and look gingerly through this glass door—whom do you see? A small, exquisite built man, with a head swelling out of the temples like an oriental dome—a glorious place to dream in—and an eye restless with the flashing and intemperate light of genius, yet apparently subdued to temperate beaming by the sheer power of an overmastering will. That is William Cullen Bryant—the best lyric poet of his land and age; the superior of Cowper in grace and fervor; of Thompson in naturalness and simplicity; of Wordsworth in music and dignity. Yet with the guerdon of an immortality bright as the stars, within the sweep of his penum, he sits there at one corner of a deal table literally heaped into a mountain of newspapers, uncut books, unread communications, and all the accumulated rubbish of an editor's table, but an appeal to northern voters; no Thanatopsis, but a political thumper for the Evening Post. Awake, man, awake! The Philistines are upon thee! Let us see once more the flash of thy pen, and hear the musical thunders which follow? While there are good ten score who can beat thee all to pieces at political lying, if thou wilt but assume thine own immortal lyre, the world shall be mute to listen.

Nonsense! It is the earnest battling with realities that awakens poetry.—Besides, Bryant by his editorial labors, sows seed which shall spring up poems—living poems. No mere dilettanti poet can now leave his mark upon the world.

To be immortal he must be a constructive man and do his part among his fellows according to what God has given him. Bryant is nobly and industriously doing this as Milton did. He wields a mightier influence with his daily-printing tool, than any Senator or President.

When poets head the press they govern the world—they are more than immortal—they rule immortality.—Chronotype.

"Do you know," said a cunning Yankee to a Jew, "that they hang Jews and jackasses together in Portland?"

"Indeed, brother, then it is well you and I are not there."

IF Gen. Taylor is opposed to the extension of slavery, why did he tell the committee of thirty appointed by the Mississippi Legislature, "that the South should never agree to the Wilmot Proviso?"

IF He is opposed to the extension of slavery, why is it that the South Carolinians prefer him to Cass? Because they "know him."

IF Taylor is opposed to the extension of slavery, why is it that the whig national convention which nominated him rejected a resolution involving the free territory principle?

IF Gen. Taylor is opposed to the extension of slavery, why don't he come out in a letter and say so? That would settle the matter.

Wisconsin.

The Southport Telegraph announces "by authority" that WARREN CHASE, the Senator in the Wisconsin Legislature, from the 4th district, has taken the stump for Van Buren and Adams. He has heretofore been for Cass. Mr. Chase writes the Telegraph from Ceresco, as follows:

"We had a meeting here to-day in the rain; over 200 present besides our folks, and only one Cass man. I have scarcely seen a 'regular' since my return. We shall give 8 out of ten of the votes in the several towns about here for Van. You may count on a majority in Marquette, Winnebago and Fond du Lac, and we shall reach some further. There is an universal ferment. We have appointed a circle of meetings, and I shall make up for lost time."

Mr. Chase, it adds, is a most valuable accession to our cause, and wherever he moves in the work, it will tell.

The same paper notices that the Free Soil meeting at Ceresco was addressed by Dougherty and Hall, both late Whig members of the Legislature.

ANOTHER CASS FLAG TAKEN DOWN.—The Orleans Republican of Wednesday, announces, that "a great change has been going on in public opinion; in our minds as well as others," and that it can no longer support Lewis Cass for the Presidency. It puts itself, therefore, on the Ballato platform, and hoists the names of Van Buren and Adams. The Republican is printed at Albion, where, we understand, it is almost impossible to find a live hunker. Cass is now without an organ in Orleans county. Taylor is a little more fortunate. There is an obscure sheet somewhere in that county, advocating his claims; but we imagine that both will be counted among the scattering in November.—Utica Sentinel.

Timothy Ives has withdrawn his name from the Hunker electoral ticket of Pennsylvania.

BUFFALO PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, We have assembled in convention as a union of freemen, for the sake of freedom, forgetting all political differences in a common resolve to maintain the rights of free labor, against the aggressions of the slave power, and to secure free soil for a free people;

AND WHEREAS, The political convention recently assembled at Baltimore and Philadelphia, the one stifling the voice of a great constituency, entitled to hear its deliberations, and the other abandoning its distinctive principles for mere availability, have dissolved the national party organizations heretofore existing, by nominating for the Chief Magistracy of the United States, under slave-holding dictation, candidates neither of whom can be supported by the opponents of slavery extension, without a sacrifice of consistency, duty, and self-respect.

AND WHEREAS, These nominations so made, furnish the occasion, and demonstrate the necessity of the union of the people under the banner of free democracy, in a solemn and final declaration of their independence of the slave power and of their fixed determination to rescue the federal government from its control;

Resolved, That we the people, here assembled, remembering the example of our fathers in the days of the first declaration of independence, putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, do now plant ourselves upon the national platform of freedom, in opposition to the sectional platform of slavery.

Resolved, That slavery, in the several States of this Union which recognize its existence, depends upon State laws alone, which cannot be repealed or modified by the federal government, and for which laws that government is not responsible. We therefore propose no interference by Congress with slavery within the limits of any State.

Resolved, That the proviso of Jefferson, to prohibit the extension of slavery after 1800, in all the territories of the United States, southern and northern; the votes of six States and sixteen delegates in the Congress of 1784, for the proviso, to three States and seven delegates against it; the actual exclusion of slavery from the northwestern territory, by the ordinance of 1787, unanimously adopted by the States in Congress; and the entire history of that period, clearly show that it was the settled policy of the nation, not to extend nationalize or encourage, but to limit, localize, and discourage slavery; and to this policy which should never have been departed from, the government ought to return.

Resolved, That our fathers ordained the Constitution of the United States, in order, among other great national objects, to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty; but expressly denied to the federal government which they created, all constitutional power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due legal process.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention, Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king;—no more power to institute or establish slavery, than to institute or establish a monarchy;—no such power can be found among those specifically conferred by the constitution, or derived by any just implication from them.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the federal government to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of slavery, wherever that government possesses constitutional authority to legislate on that subject, and is thus responsible for its existence.

Resolved, That the true, and in the judgment of this convention, the only safe means of preventing the extension of slavery into territories now free, is to prohibit its existence in all such territory by an act of Congress.

Resolved, That we accept the issue which the slave power has forced upon us, and to their demand for more slave States, and slave territories, our calm but final answer is, no more slave States, no more slave territory. Let the soil of our respective domains be ever kept free for the hardy pioneers of our own land, and the oppressed and

banished of other lands seeking homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the new world.

Resolved, That the bill lately reported by the committee of eight, in the Senate of the United States, was no compromise, but an absolute surrender of the rights of the non-slaveholders of all the States; and while we rejoice to know that a measure which, while opening the door for the introduction of slavery into territories now free, would also have opened the door to litigation and strife among the future inhabitants thereof, to the ruin of their peace and prosperity, was defeated in the House of Representatives, its passage in haste by a majority of the Senate, embracing several Senators who voted in open violation of the known will of their constituents, should warn the people not to let it, that their representatives be not suffered to betray them. There must be no more compromises with slavery; if made, they must be repealed.

Resolved, That we demand freedom and established institutions for our brethren Oregon, now exposed to hardships, peril and massacre, by the reckless hostility of the slave power to the establishment of free government for free territories, and not only for them, but for our new brethren in New Mexico and California.

AND WHEREAS, It is due not only to this occasion, but to the whole people of the United States, that we should also declare ourselves on certain other cases of national policy, therefore,

Resolved, That we demand cheap postage for the people; a retrenchment of the expenses and patronage of the federal government; the abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries, and the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the government, so far as the same may be practicable.

Resolved, That River and Harbor improvements whenever demanded by the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and that it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide therefor.

Resolved, That the free grant to actual settlers, in consideration of the expenses incurred in making settlements in the wilderness, which are usually fully equal to their actual cost, and of the public benefit resulting therefrom of reasonable portions of the public lands, under suitable limitations, is a wise and just measure of public policy, which will promote in various ways, the interests of all the States in this Union; and we therefore recommend it to the favorable consideration of the American people.

Resolved, That the obligations of honor and patriotism require the earliest practicable payment of the national debt; and we are therefore in favor of such a Tariff of duties, as will raise revenue adequate to defray the necessary expenses of the federal government, and to pay annual instalments of our debt and the interest thereon.

Resolved, That we inscribe on our banner, "FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR, AND FREE MEN;" and under it will fight on, and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

Keep it before the People.

At all events, we are happy to understand by private letters, that Gen. Cass firmly stands the ground which he has taken. Being applied to formally by a man or two of the Wilmot stamp, HE DECLARED UNHESITATINGLY that he adhered to his Nicholson letter, and to the Baltimore platform; and that if elected President, HE WOULD VETO THE WILMOT PROVISIO.—Washington Union.

THE PRINCIPLE IT INVOLVES SHOULD BE KEPT OUT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Briefly, then, I am opposed to the exercise of any jurisdiction by Congress over this matter; because, I do not see in the Constitution, any grant of the requisite power to Congress.

The South should never submit to the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso.—Zachary Taylor to a committee of the Mississippi Legislature.

If the Whig party desire at the next presidential election, to cast their votes for me, they must do it on their own responsibility, and without any pledges from me.—Gen. Taylor's letter to Col. Mitchell, Feb. 12, 1848.

"We know that, in this great paramount and LEADING QUESTION of the RIGHTS of the SOUTH, he (Gen. Taylor,) is of us, he is WITH US, and he is FOR US!"—Resolutions of a Taylor Meeting in Charleston, South Carolina.

"I can assure my fellow citizens here, that Taylor will promptly veto any thing like the Wilmot Proviso." The interests of the South are safe in his hands.—Speech of Mr. Benjamin Taylor, elector in Louisiana, in Baton Rouge, the residence of Gen. Taylor.

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, COT. YARNS, WINDOW GLASS, IRON, NAILS, SPRINGS.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT, FLAX SEED, &c.

OYSTERS, FISH, AND WILD GAME, REGULARLY SERVED UP AT THE CITY SALOON.

Hunters bring on your game.

J. LISTER, MEDICAL GALVINIST.

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

S. BECK AND TULLY, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HATS AND CAPS, Sign of the City Hat Factory.

OPPOSITE WASHINGTON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

ARE constantly manufacturing and receiving from the Eastern States, 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.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a full assortment of Belows, English Anvils, Solid Box and Common Vices, Screw Plates, Sledges, and Hammers, &c.

DR. JOHN M. GASTON.

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.

REVOLUTION IN IRELAND. VANDEGRIET & GREER.

GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, AT THE CHICKERED STORE, 511 PALMER HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

HAVE just received and opened an extensive Stock of Groceries, comprising every article 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 established a house at Indianapolis, for the purpose of selling goods at wholesale, and at whole sale prices, 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.

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 stable, in the rear of the Branch Bank, 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 United States and British North America. They are printed on good paper, and with handsome new type, and are neatly bound, and being the newest 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 the 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. By law they are to be kept in every family 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 STOREKEEPERS 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 to the same time, to send a copy of their BUSINESS CARD, which will be printed and placed on the cover of the Almanacs sent them, also without charge.

They are also requested to give all necessary directions how the Almanacs should be forwarded to them. By law they are to be kept in every family 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 STOREKEEPERS 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 to the same time, to send a copy of their BUSINESS CARD, which will be printed and placed on the cover of the Almanacs sent them, also without charge.

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, Dr. 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.

DAVID CRAIGHEAD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Putty, White Lead, &c.

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