

It was a glorious party. With it commenced my political existence; with it, it will end. To it I have given the best years of my life; to it I have sacrificed my health; my attachment to it was too instinctively strong to be deceived. The child might more easily be cheated into believing the thieving Gipsy to be his mother, than a true Whig from the start, be made to recognize his warm and living party in the lifeless, soulless substitute sought to be palmed upon him.

It was a glorious party! Its members were not collected like vultures by the carrion scent of prey—not bandits united by a partnership in plunder, but, disinterested and patriotic—it was a bright emanation from a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It had for its leader the Man of the Age. Born among the people, his sympathies were with them, a Democrat in heart and soul. Rocked in the severest storms of the Republic, he had become bold in his defence and experienced in her guidance. Sincere in his faith, ardent in his attachment to popular government, inflexible in his honesty, unequalled in his far-reaching sagacity, in the rapidity and comprehensive wisdom of his conclusions, he stood forth as the model of a Republican Statesman. No superior has gone before him, no equal will follow. This man was murdered in the house of his friends. His assassins are known, and history is preparing to gibbet these Ravaillac in the chains which they have forged for themselves.

But the Whig party is no more. "The world is all before me, where to choose, And Providence my guide."

When the vessel in which I am embarked is driven upon the rocks by the winds of heaven, or by the barratrous act of the master, it is but the instinct of self-preservation to bind myself to the largest fragment of the wreck. That fragment is Free Soil. To that I will cling till death shall loosen my grasp.

The non-extension of slavery has long been a favorite doctrine with the Whigs of this State, and it so happens that it is the only one of its issues likely to be discussed, or of any practical importance during the next Presidential term.

It is said by the Cass and by the Taylor men who pretend to be in favor of Free Soil, that no farther legislation on the subject is necessary, that slaves on being taken to Free Soil become free of course. It is probably so; but it is enough for me, without entering into any discussion as to the truth of this proposition, that Mr. Calhoun and the ultra slaveholders of the South deny this doctrine. It is therefore proper, if for no other reason, to have a public expression of the Nation's will on this important point.

The most respectable authorities tell me, also, that Free Soil is all a humbug—that slaves would never be taken to California or New Mexico. I beg leave to differ with these gentlemen. Admitting for a moment the truth of their assertion, is the principle nothing?

It was thought important to exclude slavery from Oregon, although there was little or no danger of slavery being introduced there. The question is as to the adoption of a general rule. To-day its application may be very immaterial; to-morrow it may be vitally important. It has been adopted in the case of Oregon; shall we now abandon it? Annexation and Slavery go hand in hand. If we annex Slavery with territory, we shall absorb all South America. Refuse to extend Slavery. This species of labor, requiring strength without intellect, is one to which slaves are eminently adapted.

The extension of Slavery is not a humbug, but of great and immediate practical importance. It will be decided within the next four years: there is no time to sleep upon it. Unless the real friends of Free Soil exert themselves, it will be decided against them. This Free Soil doctrine is perfectly distinct from Abolition. That, as I understand it, seeks to co-erce the abolition of Slavery in the States already formed. This is in manifest violation of their rights, and in contravention of the spirit of the agreement we have made with them. Abolition is also a moral question, like temperance, the observance of the Sabbath, and many similar questions; however much I may approve of them, I am utterly opposed to their being brought to the ballot-box.

The political questions which must be decided by the ballot are sufficiently complicated. If to these be added the moral and religious questions which will arise, it is evident that the ballot must be abandoned, and popular government become impossible. But the extension of slavery is eminently a political question, proper for political action and discussion. South Carolina and Vermont contain the same number of white inhabitants; but the first is represented by nine members of Congress, while Vermont, with even a greater number of actual voters, has but five. This extraordinary illustration of the Democratic equality which we boast, is said to be the necessary consequence of the compromises of the Constitution. Shall the compromises which produced such monstrous results be extended beyond what was originally contemplated or intended? This is the substance of the question of the extension of Slavery, and has always been discussed as a political question since the foundation of the government.

But I am told I can best prevent the extension of Slavery by voting for Gen. Taylor. Why? is he opposed to it? No; but he will not veto it. Perhaps so. But he distinctly refuses to say whether he will or not. Past all question he is opposed to Free Soil, and will use all his power and patronage against it. His neighbors in the South, who see him in his undress, say that they know he is with them on this question. His friends at the North practically admit it by bounding their hopes by the empty fact that he will not veto it.

He has recently invested \$100,000 in slaves; he has accepted the Charleston nomination, made for the avowed purpose of opposing it. The South made the Presidential nomination to turn upon this question, and he was selected. The great ratification meeting held by his friends in Canal street passed a resolution expressly repudiating this doctrine.

Mr. Webster says if he thought Gen. Taylor opposed to Free Soil he would vote against him. On a candid examination of all the evidence, I am compelled to the belief that he is opposed to the doctrine of Free Soil, and will do all in his power to defeat it. On Mr. Webster's authority, those who come to the same conclusion must vote against Gen. Taylor.

On this point, the opinions of all the other candidates, Mr. Clay, Gen. Scott, Judge McLean, were frankly and explicitly avowed. Why was Gen. Taylor excused? The North or the South is to be cheated. Which is most likely to be the victim? Friends of Free Soil, pause! You are about to be betrayed. When it is too late, you will find that you have elected the only man who could have defeated your favorite object. Hereafter you cannot justify yourselves to your consciences or your God, without requiring a more explicit declaration on this point from Gen. Taylor.

But, ex postulates my friend, you cannot vote for Mr. Van Buren. Why not, if he will best effect the object which I have most at heart. I am not a Brabantio, to refuse to serve God because the Devil bids me. Were my prejudices a hundred times stronger than they are against Mr. Van Buren, I should vote for him if convinced he would truly carry out the principle he now professes. I have no reason to doubt it. His worst enemy cannot say he has not always been true to his pledges. I have been educated in the maxim—"Principles—not men."

For this reason I cannot vote for Gen. Taylor, for whom, as a military man, I entertain high admiration—for this reason I can vote for Mr. Van Buren, whom I have always opposed, and against whom I have many prejudices.

As the representative of Free Trade, a military organization, &c., I opposed him, and would do so again: as the representative of Free Soil I will sustain him. In our system the principle is everything, the man nothing. The friends of Free Soil have selected him in spite of himself, as the best man, under the circumstances, to effect their great object. Shall I abandon the principle which I have long cherished, because I might have preferred some other man to represent it? This would be indeed to prefer men to principles.

I am again told that it is useless, that Mr. Van Buren cannot be elected—perhaps so. If I had selected my candidate for Availability, I might have preferred some other. But voting for Mr. Van Buren is not therefore useless. It is material to the ultimate success of the principle of Free Soil, that its friends should make the strongest possible demonstration at this time. If it is feeble and limited, it will be despised by the South, and ridiculed alike by the friends of Cass and of Taylor. If, on the other hand, it now shows an imposing front—if its lion roar is heard through the forest, the South will not dare to demand that the new territories be admitted without restriction, and if it does, neither the Cass nor the Taylor party will dare to accede to their demand. Every vote strengthens the cause of Free Soil, whether Mr. Van Buren is elected or not. Nine-tenths of the voters of the North are opposed to the farther Extension of Slavery, let but half that number speak out like men, and their voice will be as potent as the creative fiat; but if deterred by the capillary of partisans, the senseless love of success, a base hungering for spoils, or by any other motive, let them hereafter lie down under the gibes and domination of Slavedom, nor dare again to express a manly sentiment, which from fear or folly they are unable to carry into action.

WILLIS HALL.
New York, Oct. 2, 1848.

FILLMORE IN THE SOUTH.—The Richmond Enquirer, (Cass and Butler) is exulting over the fact, that the Mississippi whigs do not go for Fillmore. It points to several instances where Fillmore's name was suppressed in handbills calling Taylor ratification meetings. What will Northern whigs say to this?

The Mount Vernon (Ohio) Times, formerly whig, now supports Van Buren and Adams as the Free Soil candidate.

Morgan Bates, late of the Detroit Advertiser, and one of the most ardent whigs of Michigan, has declared against Taylor.

The Banner and Intelligencer, the only Taylor papers in Fayette County (Ohio) have been discontinued for want of proper support from the whigs.

Senator Fitzgerald of Michigan, has withdrawn his name from the Hunter electoral ticket, a move suppliant tool of the Michigan Doughface, Rix Robinson, has been nominated by the State Central Committee to fill the vacancy.

The Troy Post says: "There is not enough Hunkerism left in this State to be entitled to the ceremonies of a formal burial. The barnburners certainly have the advantage in number and enthusiasm, if not in character and principle."

Marquette County, Wisconsin, has elected the entire Free Soil ticket, including Judges of Probate, Clerks of the Court, Sheriff, and Coroner.

Taylorism in Ohio is getting along finely. The regular Whig ticket in Cuyahoga county is composed entirely of Van Buren men, and in Portage county there is only one Taylor man on the ticket! Add to this the fact that Seabury Ford, regular Whig candidate for Governor, is also for Van Buren and Adams.

The Gold Mania in California.

We copy the following letter from *Washington Union*, giving an account of the Gold-excitement in California.

U. S. NAVY AGENCY,
MONTEREY, California, July 1, 1848.

SIR: Since my last letter to you, written in San Francisco, I have visited "Placer" or golden region of California, and found it all had been represented to me. My anticipations were fully realized. The part I visited was the south fork of the river American, which joins the Sacramento at Sutter's fort or two miles from it. This river has its North and South forks, branching more than 20 miles from fort Sutter. On these two forks there are over 1,000 people digging and washing for gold.

On Bear Creek and Hulo Creek, branches of the Feather river, many are now beginning to work; it is supposed that the banks and bottoms of all these small streams contain vast quantities of gold, and that the valleys between them are rich with the same metal. The people are now working at many places, some are eighty miles from others. The place I visited was about a league in extent; on this were about fifty tents; many have not even this covering. At one tent, belonging to eight single men, I remained two or three days. These men had two machines made in a day, from 80 to 100 feet, inch boards, and very roughly put together. Their form was something like a child's cradle, without the ends; at one end there was a moveable sieve or rack to wash down the dirt and shake off the stones.

Holes were made in the bottom of the machine to catch the gold this wash stopped, and this was scraped out hourly. These two machines gathered each day I was present three-fourths to one pound each, being three to four ounces of gold per man. These men had worked one week with tin pans; the last week with the machine. I saw the result of the first day's work of two brothers, (Americans) one had seven dollars, the other, eighty-two; they worked on the same five yards of land; one, however, worked less than the whole day. Their plan, like hundreds of others, was first, with a pick and shovel, clear off two feet of the top earth, then put in a tin pan or wooden bowl, a shovel of dirt, go into running water, with the hand stirrup the dirt and heave out the stones, until they have remaining a spoonfull of emery or black sand, containing one to five dollars. This can be done once or twice a day. Each day is causing some saving of labor by the improvements in the rough machine now in use. The day I left, some small companies of five to eight men had machines from which they anticipate \$500 or \$600 a day. There certainly must this day be at work on the different Placers, several hundreds of Americans and others, who are cleaning one ounce of gold a day. I have this week seen in Monterey, a Californian who shows \$400 of gold from the labor of one week; much of it was the size of wheat. I myself weighed one piece from his bag, and found the weight an even ounce. He, like many others, only went up to the gold regions to see the place, borrowed tools, worked a few days, and came home to show his labor, and take up brothers and cozens and provisions. Flour at the "Placer" is scarce at \$16 per 100 lbs. At almost this price it must continue, as people are forsaking their fields. I do not think I am exaggerating in estimating the amount of gold obtained on the rivers I have mentioned at ten thousand dollars a day, for the last few days. There is every reason to believe the amount will not this season (unless the washers are driven from their work by sickness) be any less. In this case the addition of workmen now joining the first ones, and the emigrants from the Atlantic States we shall have in October and December, will soon swell the value of California gold that will be washed out to an unheard-of value.

Many who have seen the "Placer," think it will last thirty or forty years. I should think that it would afford work two or three years to many thousands of people, and may for very many years as I cannot calculate the extent of country having gold. The working of quicksilver mines, like everything else, stopped; three-fourths of the houses in the town of San Francisco are shut up. Houses in Monterey are being closed this week; the volunteer companies of Sonoma and San Francisco have lost several men by desertion.

Under the present excitement, a ship of war or any other vessel lying at anchor in San Francisco, would lose many men. In that town there is hardly a mechanic remaining. I expect the same in Monterey in two weeks. Both newspapers have stopped. All or nearly all the hotels are shut up. One of my clerks, who received \$600 and board, now receives in his store, near New-Helvetia, (Sutter's Fort) \$100 per month; my others are fast closing their books to leave. In fact, I find myself, or shall this month, without a clerk, carpenter or servant, and all my houses formerly rented, given up to me. In two weeks Monterey will be nearly without inhabitants. I am, with much respect,

THOS. O. LARKIN.

Com. THOS. A. C. JONES.

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 PROVISION.—*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, at Natchez, June 12, 1848.

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.

Platform Adopted by the Whig National Convention.

Resolved, Resolved, Resolved, Resolved, Resolved, Resolved, Resolved, That we do now adjourn.

BUFFALO PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, We have assembled in convention as a union of freemen, for the sake of freedom, foregoing all past political differences in a common cause 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 be heard in its deliberations, and the other abandoning its distinctive principles for mere availability, have dissolved the national organizations heretofore existing, by nominating for the Chief Magistracy of the United States, and 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 their fixed determination to rescue the federal government from its control;

Resolved, Therefore, 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 1794, for the provision, to three of the 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 restrict 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 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 extended domain be 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 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 hot 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 to see to it, that their representatives be not suffered to betray them. There must be no more compromises with slavery; if made, they must be repudiated.

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 banners, "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.

FARMERS COMPANY.

OVER TWENTY THOUSAND MEMBERS.
THIRD ANNUAL REPORT of the Washington County Mutual Insurance Company, under the new system.

Whole number of Policies issued first two years,	8,508
Whole amount of property insured,	\$6,956,692 00
Whole amount of receipts on same,	25,334 57
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid,	17,343 40
Whole number of policies issued during the last year,	11,796
Whole amount insured in the same,	\$10,275,466 00
Whole amount of receipts on the same,	35,182 82
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid,	25,450 98
Whole amount of claims for losses against the Company, to be deducted from the above balance,	5,680 00

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of Policies issued in three years,	29,304
Whole amount insured in the same,	\$17,292,153 00
Whole amount of premium notes,	208,342 67
Whole amount of receipts,	60,517 89
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid,	42,794 38
Balance in favor of the Company May 15, 1848,	17,223 51

As the design of this Company is to insure none but the safest property, they have adopted the following

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM NOTES.

First Class.—Dwelling Houses of brick or stone, with roofs covered with slate or metal, 4 of 1 per cent. of insured value.

Second Class.—Dwelling Houses with shingle roofs, and out-buildings; 7 per cent. of insured value.

Third Class.—Tailors' shops, shoemakers' shops, and saddlers' shops, 10 per cent. of insured value.

Fourth Class.—Ware houses, taverns, boarding houses, academies, churches and school houses, 2 per cent. of insured value.

Fifth Class.—Saw mills not exposed by forests from 3 to 5 per cent.

Steam saw mills, and all other hazardous property not named in the five classes above, will not be insured in this company.

This Company is prohibited by its By-Laws from insuring in blocks, or exposed parts of villages, or from taking risks upon any kind of Mills, Shops or Machinery which are considered hazardous, or from taking over \$2,000 upon one risk. The policy of this company are free from the objectionable conditions found in the policies of many other companies, out of which so much litigation arises. This the Agents are the Agents of the Company; and their Agents provide that the company shall be settled for the correctness of all surveys made by its Agents; that all matters of difference may be settled by arbitration in the country where the loss happens, and that any one insured may at any time withdraw from the company by paying his proportion of the losses while his policy is in force. It appears from the rapid increase of business, and the unparal- leled success of the Company, that they are destined to supersede all other institutions of the kind, and to be a fact, worthy of notice, that they have issued during the last year, about 4,000 Policies more than was ever before issued in the United States by a Mutual Insurance Company in one year. With this extensive patronage, the flourishing and prosperous condition of the Company, and the large and accumulated cash fund, the Directors feel confident that their plan of taking none but small risks of the safest kind, is decidedly the most popular and only plan upon which a Farmers Company can succeed.

The first year they issued only 2,327 Policies; the second 6,181; the third 11,796. Of the latter number, 4,038 were issued the last three months, which is at the rate of 16,152 per year; and 1,713 of them the last month, which is at the rate of 20,556 per year, and the Directors feel confident of issuing over 20,000 policies during the fourth year, and of adding from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars to their present large cash fund. The increasing business and increasing cash fund warrant the belief that no tax upon the property of the country will be necessary for a long time of years, and the Directors assure the public that all losses will be settled with promptness and liberality.

WM. GREER, Agent,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

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, OILS, &c.
BACCO, 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 GALVANIST.

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 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, Racoon, Mink, Deer, and Bear skins.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS.

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

DR. JOHN M. GASTON,
HAYING 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 Brownings Hotel, where he may be found day or night.

Sept. 22, 1848.

REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.

VANDEGRIFT & GREER,
GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, AT THE CHEQUERED STORE, OPPOSITE THE 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, Cassimers, Vestings, etc., for sale at low prices for cash. Shop on Washington st., two doors west of the Palmer House, and immediately opposite Haula Ironstore.

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 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 type, and are neatly bound, and best of all, they are the 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.

THIS CATALOGUE OF DISEASES, with marks and directions for their removal is really valuable, 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 one Million, and an order from 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, at 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 with their names.

They are also requested to give all necessary directions how the Almanacs 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.

For FAMILIES can obtain these ALMANACS, Gratis of D. CRAIGHEAD, and TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Sign of the Golden Mortar, Philadelphia, Ind., or of any of our Agents.

And all who are Agents for the Sale of Dr. D. 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.