...rthern which
...of three
...years; and
... reduced
...ity from
...uced to
...pickled
...ion, and
...ish expor-
...ick! and a
...ed States in!
...one branch of
...that way, taxed
...hd necessaries.—
...s: *pickled* fish are
... United States, and
...llars a year paid in
... chiefly cod, and far
... and on these about
... year—some years as
...vere paid. Now, when
...d, the bounties were re-
...fish exported, but not
...al is, they were reduced.
...e insignificant item of 4000
...titude upon the large sum of
...as only computed to yield about
... not yet seen its exact product—
... treasury estimate of 200,000, it
...e, and about half as much more, to
... in lieu of drawback, to that branch of
...ed in the cod, or bank fisheries. And
... receive, and will continue to receive, until
...ct of the last year is altered in that particular.
... the solution of the enigma—a salt tax on a nation
...enty millions of people, and a nation of some hun-
...d millions of horses, cattle, mules, sheep and hogs,—
all became a private revenue to a few thousand individuals,
with half as much more added to it. Let no one in Mis-
souri, in the innocent simplicity and downright integrity
of his heart, suppose for an instant that this monstrosity
was the effect of ignorance, inadvertence, neglect, or acci-
dent on the part of Congress. No such thing. All was
perfectly understood from 1789 to the present day. But
the anti-tariff representatives of the cod-fish interest would
not vote for the new bill, unless they saved all their allow-
ances; the new tariff could not pass without their votes:
and thus the 300,000 dollars now annually paid to the cod-
fisheries became the price of the votes which passed the
last tariff bill. Against all this, he (Mr. B.) struggled at
the time; and would continue to struggle while the enormi-
ty existed and he had power to combat it.

Col. B. turned to a subject of great interest to the peo-
ple of Missouri, and justly so: he alluded to the improve-
ment of their great rivers. This was the established poli-
cy of all branches of the government now, though unhap-
pily suspended and balked for a while. The suspension
was no condemnation of the policy, but the effect of vi-
cious legislation—mixing local objects with national meas-
ures—putting small streams into the same bill with such
rivers as Missouri and Mississippi, and harbors which nev-
er harbored any thing but their owners' interest, or a local
trade, with the real harbors which shelter the commerce,
and ships, and steamboats of a nation. The policy was
not abandoned. The fault of the suspension should not rest
upon the President, but on the members of Congress who,
negligently, or sinistrously, permit local objects to be mix-
ed up with national ones in the same bill, and thus force
the national to carry the local, or all sink together. There
is where the fault lay, and that is the point at which the
constituent should observe the conduct of his representa-
tive.

Col. B. had long been an advocate for the improvement
of our great western rivers. Above 20 years ago, and
when fresher from the classics and from his Roman read-
ing than at present, he had characterized the Mississippi in
the Senate as the Romans did their Mediterranean sea.—
Mare nostrum was the term he applied to it, in allusion to
the sea which divided the earth in the middle, and saw
one flag wave over it all. The Mississippi, like that sea,
divided our land in the middle, and with the help of steam
and its tributaries, afforded as much navigation, as the
Mediterranean, and collected all its waters, and rolled all
its floods under the single flag of the American Union.
He called it OUR SEA, but without the slightest suspicion
that he was making it into a sea, or altering a clause in the
constitution of the United States. A short time ago a
convention—he believed it was called a river convention—
assembled at Memphis: it made the discovery that *mare
nostrum* was not a mere figure of speech, but a reality:—
that what were formerly only rivers, had expanded into
seas—inland seas—and that the constitution, accommoda-
ting instrument, like that miraculous tent in the ARABIAN
NIGHTS, so compressible that it might be squeezed into
the grasp of one shut hand, and so expansible that it could
spread over the whole encampment of an oriental army,
had expanded also to cover the length and breadth of the
new seas! and that now, these improvements were perfectly
constitutional, in the same river, under the name of "*in-
land sea*," which were perfectly unconstitutional under its
own name, or under the classic embellishment of *mare
nostrum*, or the equally classic, and still more appropriate
title at the same time bestowed upon it of, REX FLUVIO-
RUM—King of Rivers. The constitutional difficulty was
solved: but there was a practical difficulty. There were
many rivers in the United States, and of many sizes, and
all could not be seas. The pinch was to assort them;
and the genius of the convention was equal to the difficul-
ty of the task. A rule was given—a general rule—no-
thing like generalization. It was laid down, and accepted,
that where a river washed three states or more, it became
a sea—an inland sea—and entitled to the benefits of the
constitution: and where not, not. This was the rule:
and now for the application. Applied to the little states
in New England, and a river of three hundred miles long
became a sea, and received constitutional improvement:
applied to the *Great West* and a river three thousand miles
long, (the Missouri,) remained only a river. It was no
sea by the rule, for it had but one state upon it; and, con-
sequently, could have no constitutional improvement.

This was an awkward exemplification of the rule: but,
it was not a case of despair, and no hope, or consolation.
There was light ahead, and, *nous verrons*. Other states
might grow up on the Missouri: in fact another has al-
ready come (Iowa)—and, in time, there may be a third.
Then this great river which comes from the setting sun,
and washes the base of this capitol, and goes on towards
the rising sun, may complete its growth, and become a
sea—an inland sea—and be entitled to constitutional im-
provement. Col. B. said the idea of the growth of a river
was not new, and not original to the Memphis convention
—only borrowed for the occasion by that illustrious
body. It was an old idea, and often shadowed forth in
the exclamation of the astonished traveller at finding a
large river, like the Mississippi, or the Missouri, in a new
country: *this is a large river for a new country*. In
this exclamation was the seminal conception of the idea of
the growth of rivers! so felicitously developed in the pro-
ceedings of the Memphis convention.—Oh metaphysics!
political metaphysics! thy name shall henceforth be, Mem-
phis convention.

Alluding then to the prospect which late years had opened,
that the trade of the East Indies would yet enter the valley
of the Mississippi by the Columbia and Missouri rivers,
and the short portage of about five hundred miles between
their waters when navigable by steamboats, he exclaimed:

"A little more time, and some work, and that great com-
merce will begin. The principal obstructions are the falls
in the Columbia, but the twenty or thirty feet falls in that
river can be no obstacle in the eyes of those who have seen
the Falls of Niagara surmounted by a ship canal. At the
Upper Falls, where the railroad would leave to come to the
Great Falls of Missouri, below which there is no obstruction,
the Columbia is 700 yards wide—near half a mile—and of
ample depth. The time is coming when the commerce of
eastern Asia will pour down that river!" (pointing to the
Missouri.)

The vast expansion of the American branch of the white
race, was briefly touched upon by Col. B. He said the man
had but lately died in England who heard—heard without
believing—the fervid Burke say that the English colonists
...the Atlantic would one day cross the Alleghanies, and
... into the valley of the Mississippi. The man is
... struggling hunters crawling over
...entucky and the Cum-
... to avoid

war of
...l stocks and
exchangeable for
...ssed men that he had
of government agents—
...both nearly buried up in
...ying out for wagons to come and re-
... no says humbug now! But he was good
...n compromising. He was willing to compro-
... If they would keep the gold now they have got it,
he would never remind any body of the times when his
arrival in a village would be announced about thus: The
gold humbug has come to town. No matter: he did not
get angry then, and he laughed now. But still he had one
thing to ask, and that was that the people would keep the
gold currency now they had it! and to do that they must
banish paper, small paper, as he had urged them to do so
long. Gold cannot live long in the atmosphere of
small paper: it cannot endure the smell of lampblack and
rags.

The revival of the gold currency was one of the glories
of the Jackson administration; without his powerful co-
operation the great measure could not have been carried.
The Independent Treasury, the hand-maid and indispen-
sable complement to the gold currency, was a glory to the
administration of Mr. Van Buren. The tornado of the
Tyler interregnum, a tempest in a tea-pot, had overthrown
that institution; it was now re-established under the Polk
administration, and was doing well. It was severely tried
at the start—the state of war then existing, which so se-
verely tries the virtue of all institutions, and especially of
finance. The independent treasury was doing well, and
would continue to do well while the democracy was tri-
umphant.

It was founded in the nature of things, and as an indis-
pensable complement, fulfilment, of the gold currency sys-
tem. It was founded in the nature of things, for public,
and private money should never be mixed; public money
should never be embarked in the hazards of trade, specula-
tion or banking; it should never be put where the gov-
ernment could not command it, where the government
hand could not be laid upon it at any moment. It is ne-
cessary to the system of the gold currency, for it pays out,
without premium, the gold which it receives, and thus dis-
tributes it among the people. Not so the banks. Even
the best of them, and the king-bank above all, acted dif-
ferently; they took the government gold to themselves,
considered it their own—sold it for a premium or export-
ed it—and then paid the government creditors in their own
notes.

The independent treasury corrects this procedure, and
is the only thing that can correct it. It is the only thing
that can cause the government gold to be paid out to the
people; it is the only thing that can save the people's mo-
ney from becoming involved in the hazards of trade, specu-
lation, banking, stock-jobbing, and all the double contin-
gencies of individual and corporation mismanagement, fol-
ly and crime. It is now re-established—is working meri-
toriously—and henceforth will be one of the land-marks
of party, never to be pretermitted in the democratic politi-
cal cathechism. Its first author, and sufferer in the cause,
should never be forgotten.

He then referred to the bill for the graduation of the
price of the public lands as a great measure, which was
demanded by the interests of the west. Passing next to
the subject of the salt tax, he says:

The salt tax is reduced, but not abolished; and while
there is any tax at all upon that necessary of life, the evil
is nearly the same to the consumer, while the benefit is
less to the government. Any tax, no matter how small, is
a continuation of all the evils of a large tax. It begets
and fosters a class of regrators and monopolizers, who get
between the importer and consumer, and buy cheap from
one and sell dear to the other. It begets an intermediate
class of dealers, not necessary to the import trade, and op-
pressive to the retail. The common law repulses them,
and even gives them a bad name—REGRATORS—our salt
tax begets, and favors and feeds them, and that to enable
them to monopolize the sale, and to enhance the price of a
necessary of life—God's gift to man and beast for season-
ing of his food, and the preservation of health. The way
of the thing is this: while there is any tax at all, the im-
ported salt has to go to the custom house, and pay that
tax. The less it is, the more troublesome and vexatious
to the importer to attend. Salt is a heavy article, and ex-
pensive and tedious to handle, or stow away. It was
brought in as ballast; and all the importer wishes, is to
get rid of it, like other ballast, for what it cost him. But
now comes the regrator: he takes all the trouble of the
custom house off the hands of the importer, pays him the
cost of the article, advances the tax to the government,
gets all the salt into his hands, and then comes double and
triple price to the retail dealer, and all the beauties of mon-
opoly in an article of prime necessity to man and beast.
Our twenty per cent. salt tax begets this evil almost as
much as the old twenty cents a bushel did it. The twen-
ty per centum is wrong on salt: there should be no tax on
it at all. It should be free in the United States as it now
is in Great Britain; and then the steamboat would re-
ceive it from the ship, and pass it direct to the place of
consumption, without paying tribute, and greater than is
paid to the government, to the regrater and to the monopo-
lizers. The abolition of the salt tax, total and complete,
immediate and unconditional, should take its place in the
American democratic catechism, and every candidate for
Congress should be catechised upon it, until he could an-
swer straight, and from the heart as well as the book.

The twenty per centum tax on salt was, in itself, and
per se, a vice and crime in our national legislation: it was
a tax, and restriction upon the use of a gift of God to man
and beast, necessary to their health and life, and the next
greatest gift after bread and grass, and without which even
bread and grass could not be eaten with comfort and ad-
... The twenty per cent. was a tax upon that gift,
... upon its use. But that was not all, nor
... the evil as it now stood. Another
... of extra enormity—and
... to accompany
...ceeds

...ne repeated nominations, legislative
...which had proposed him for the Presidency of
the United States, expressed his thanks for them, but regret-
ted that they had been made. They put him in a false po-
sition, as a presumptive candidate for a place with which he
had utterly and uniformly refused to permit his name to be
connected. They impaired his usefulness in the Senate by
subjecting his conduct in the discharge of his public duties,
to the taint of a suspected personal motive. Under this as-
pect these nominations were embarrassing to him, and detri-
mental to the public service. He then proceeded to speak of
the reasons upon which this refusal was based:

They were founded in a deep conviction of what was due
to the harmony and stability of the democratic party—and,
what was more, taking into view the late slavery propagan-
dist test, invented without cause, and flagrantly for the next
Presidential election—taking this into view, and his reasons
were founded not only in what was due to the party, but to
the harmony and stability of the Union, and to the future
existence of any party, founded on any political principle.—
To the northern democracy, he had long and often proclaim-
ed, the next presentation of our Presidential candidate be-
longed; and in no event could his name ever become an ob-
stacle to such a consummation. These were his reasons.—
They would carry conviction of his real intentions to all
candid minds—put an end to all future mention of his name
for the Presidency—and leave him with the pleasant task of
adding to his many thanks, to his constituents for their long
and steady support of him as Senator, the heartfelt express-
ion of his gratitude for the repeated manifestation of their
wish to raise him to the highest station in the government.

After stating the manner in which he had endeavored to
express his gratitude to his constituents, which was by ser-
vices rendered rather than words, he added his thanks for
the favor shown by them to Col. Fremont. All the expedi-
tions of this officer had been fitted out in Missouri, equipped
and started from Missouri, and sustained by Missouri men.
He then passed to a brief but glowing sketch of the present
prosperous condition of the country and its causes. This we
copy entire for the interest its perusal will afford.

Col. B said the time was auspicious for a speech of thanks.
It was a time of felicity. The country was prosperous; the
armies victorious; crops abundant; prices good; produce and
labor in demand; the currency solid; exchanges even; banks
paying specie; shin-plasters gone; gold plenty! and all
without a regulator! without a king bank, or a king man, to
keep commerce, currency, and industry alive. This was a
pleasant spectacle to behold, an inspiring influence to feel,
and a subject for study to the reflective, contemplative mind.
Ten years ago it was not so; and it had come so under the
operation of wise laws, dating their origin from the adminis-
tration of President Jackson, and thought by many, at the
time of their adoption, to be fraught with evil. The extinc-
tion of a king bank, lording it over all other banks and per-
sons, and contending for political supremacy with the federal
government, and the resurrection of the gold currency, the
gift of God to man for a standard and measure of values,
were the principles of these acts, and the ones without which
all others would have been unavailing.

Col. B. said he spoke of things, all of which he saw, and
part of which he was. He was in that affair of the bank and
the gold currency, and not merely as an architect of destruc-
tion, but also of construction. He did not value very highly
the talent which can pull down, but cannot build up. The
blind man can pull down a temple; it requires the use of
the eyes, and of all the senses, to build one up. In legisla-
tion, especially, it is a fault to destroy an existing institution,
though defective, without providing a substitute that is bet-
ter. He had no ambition to emulate the deed of the blind
man, though strong; he had no passion for defective or demi-
legislation; but he did have a passion for investigation, for
research, for tracing events and measures back to the begin-
ning, and learning the cause of things. There had been a
national bank before—founded in '91—expired in 1811. He
studied the history of that bank, and weighed the conduct of
the eminent men who performed an act of patriotic duty,
and made it die when its time came. But it seemed to him
they had done their duty by the half only. They put down
one national currency, without putting up another. The
people, the States, and the federal government, were all
thrown upon the local banks, and upon silver, (there being
no gold in that time.) for money.

The resource was a broken reed. The notes of local banks
were too limited in credit, too shallow in foundation, too
multifarious to serve for any general currency—silver was
too cumbrous. The next year after the expiration of the
bank charter, war with Great Britain broke out. War was
the great trier of currencies, as well as of men. The local
bank currency failed: the people, the States, the federal
government were without money, and without credit to bor-
row money. Depreciated bank paper became the only medi-
um, and could be only used at a great loss. The federal
government obtained small loans, as great favors, at high in-
terest, and under par, and received in base depreciated paper.
Treasury notes sunk as low as 33½ per cent. below par. All
government stocks were at a discount; and, in fact, the war
had to stop—a drawn battle had to be made of it—for want
of money to carry it on. This was the consequence of the
error of the eminent men of 1811, who only did their work,
a good work, by the half—put down one currency without
putting up a better.

He saw this error of 1811, and determined to avoid it in
putting an end to the second national bank. He determined
in getting rid of one general currency, to endeavor to get pos-
session of another and a better. Gold was that other and
better; but it had been dead for thirty years; and the pro-
posal to revive it was looked upon with pity by some, ridi-
cule by others, despair by almost all. General Jackson was
an exception. He seized the grand idea at once, made it an
administration measure, and brought to it all the strength
which followed his ... there were great difficul-
ties. Some ... substitute
... any

he could give no answer! There was a time when he had
an opinion: the President approved that opinion: it was
founded upon a combined movement of arms and of policy
—two armies—20,000 under Taylor, 12,000 under Scott—
with a mission of peace in company—and the sword to be
effective if the olive branch failed. Policy and arms were
to be combined, and policy relied upon more than arms: and
if that plan had been adopted, he fully believed that peace
would have been restored in the month of April past, or this
month of May; and peace, not the mere cessation of fight-
ing, but a restoration of friendship, commerce, social inter-
course, and all the sympathies of republican brotherhood.
Congress refused the *appointment* indispensable to the suc-
cess of that plan; and now he was without any means of
forming any opinion upon the probable duration of the war.

Other questions, and of vital interest, demand our atten-
tion. The mode of electing a President or selecting a Presi-
dential candidate, is beginning to attract the attention of
thinking men. He could speak freely on the subject, for he
had so disconnected his name from it, as to enable him to
take his place in the disinterested ranks of the voters. He
had long since made known his opinion—a direct vote of the
people, and no intervention of intermediate bodies to nomi-
nate beforehand, or to decide alternatively afterwards, was
his plan. A vote by districts, and a second election between
the two highest, if the first one failed, was the plain and
obvious remedy. A second election between the two high-
est would dispense both with a nominating convention and a
contingent resort to the House of Reprs. No matter how
many were candidates in the first election: if any one ob-
tained a majority of the whole, then the elective principle
was satisfied—the majority to govern—and the election was
finished: if no one obtained such majority, then the first
election to be held a nomination of the two highest by the
people, and the election to be immediately held over again
between those two. This would bring the election to a
speedy conclusion, and without a resort to intermediate bod-
ies—a National Convention, or a House of Representatives—
each daily becoming less acceptable to the people. He
wished the necessary reforms to be made in time—the con-
stitution to be constitutionally amended, upon foresight and
reason, before some violent shock should do mischief to the
instrument itself, to the House of Representatives, or to the
nominating convention. But he was no architect of ruin:
he did not pull down until he was ready to build up: he did
not quit one shelter, though defective, until ready to enter
another. The two intermediate bodies which stand between
the people and the object of their choice—the nominating
convention, and the House of Representatives—must stand
as they are, though at the great risk of frustrating the popu-
lar choice, and bringing on a *crisis*—until the hard lessons
of experience shall induce the people to supersede them by
safer and better institutions.

A new slavery question had sprung up—one which dis-
carding the old grounds of defence and compromise, goes for
propagandism, in its most unqualified form, and to the most
remote and northern Territories of the Union. It is a test
which our northern friends—all the citizens of the north
who are willing to let things remain as they are—cannot
stand. Those citizens have done well. They have greatly
quieted and softened down the abolition agitation. They
have helped us through the Texas annexation, although that
question was pushed at them by the Tyler cabinet in a
way to revolt them, purely and simply as a slavery exten-
sion question, to give the slave States mastery over the free
ones. They have just assisted in admitting Florida into the
Union, without a struggle, and without the agitation of a
Missouri question: and they are now assisting with men and
money to carry to successful conclusion the Mexican war,
although taunted with questions as repugnant to their feel-
ings as they are unnecessary, gratuitous, and premature.
Under these circumstances it is doubly wrong to start a new
slave test which no northern man of any party can stand—
which, if adopted at the south, must lead immediately to a po-
litical division, similar to that which has taken place in one of
the churches—the Methodist Episcopal—and which prevents
christians of the same country worshipping the same God,
from communing at the same table: a test which, if adopted
in the slave States, must put an end to the present organiza-
tion of political parties, as founded on principle, and intro-
duce new ones bounded by geographical lines, and resting on
the sole principle of slavery propagandism—such as the
father of his country, in his last parting voice, warned us
against—and such as would eventually lead to the destruc-
tion of the Union. In the Senate, in his Oregon letter, in
his speech at St. Louis, and his letter to Howard county, he
had taken decided ground against all this new movement;
and he had not yet heard of the first one of his constituents
who disapproved his course. Never, in the whole course of
his public life, on any great question whatever, had he met
such unanimity; and he felt himself authorized to say that
Missouri, for one slaveholding State, will not follow the lead
of the slavery propagandist resolutions, which he stigmatized
as fire brands on the day of their first introduction into the
Senate.

"We must have a change."—*Federal paper.*

Who but the federal panic-makers, who, in the lan-
guage of the patriotic Matthew Carey "only rise as the
country sinks," asks for a change?

Do the farmers, who obtain one dollar and a half for
their wheat, a dollar for their corn, fifty cents for their
oats, and ready sales at that, ask for a change?

Do the mechanics, who have plenty of work, good pay,
and a fair currency, ask for a change?

Do the merchants, who sell their goods at fair prices,
and receive the cash for them, ask for a change?

Do the manufacturers, who run their mills night and
day, and sell all the fabrics they can produce at high prices,
ask for a change?

Do the people of Pennsylvania, who have but just
struggled out of the hideous jaws of repudiation into the
pleasant paths of prompt payment, with honest men in
the administration of the government, ask for a change?

Do the people of the United States, who, five years
ago, were begging loans in Europe at a discount, but who
can now summon fifty millions at a premium, ask for a
change?

None of these classes ask for a change; all are pros-
perous and happy, well contented with their lot, rejoicing
that their government and the people of this great and
glorious country are able to chastise the enemies of the
republic with one hand, and feed the starving subjects of
crowned heads with the other.

None but federal panic-makers clamor for a change;
but the people seem to understand them, and will adhere
to the pilots who have steered the ship of State so safely
through the breakers of repudiation, and the whirlpool of
grasping monopolies.—*Dem. Union.*

The Liverpool Mercury consoles the people of
Great Britain with the announcement that provisions
cannot be much dearer than they are there at present.
It says "that by official returns at Washington, it ap-
pears that the excess of grain in 1846 over the con-
sumption of the United States, is 70,000,000 bushels,
and that the export since September last is only 28¼
million bushels; so that all we want are *vessels* to
bring us breadstuffs."

NOVEL DISTRESS.—Silver is not a legal tender in
England, and the Barings could not some time ago
raise money upon silver bullion to the amount of
£60,000; and neither Barings nor Rothschilds could
get paper, with their endorsement, discounted by the
Bank!

Reception of the Body of Capt. Kinder.

SATURDAY, June 19th 1847.

In accordance with notice, the young men of Indi-
anapolis held a meeting for the purpose of making
preparations for the reception of the body of Captain
KINDER.

The meeting was organized on motion of R. L.
Walpole, Esq., by calling J. T. Morrison, Esq., to
the chair, and appointing Mr. B. R. Sulgrove, secre-
tary. The object of the meeting being stated by the
chairman, A. J. Stevens, Esq., then offered the fol-
lowing, which was adopted:

"The young men of Indianapolis, the friends and
acquaintances of the lamented Capt. T. B. KINDER,
who fell so gallantly fighting for his country at the
renowned Buena Vista, learn that his remains are
now on the way to the home of his relations, and of
his boyhood; and desiring to express their deep feel-
ings of regret for his untimely death, their admiration
for his noble bearing on the battle field, and their
sense of his estimable worth as a citizen; unani-
mously,

Resolved, That the volunteers of Indiana merit the
approbation of the citizens of Indianapolis for their
generous resolve in bringing the remains of the late
Capt. T. B. KINDER to rest among his early friends
and relations.

...d further, That a committee of three be
...e suitable arrangements for the re-
..., and that they report the order of
...h the city papers."

...rangements: Stevens, Sulgrove

...ion then proceeded to vote for
...W. H. Hanna, Esq., was ap-

...he proceedings of the meeting be
...papers; and on motion the meeting
...HN T. MORRISON, President.

... Secretary.

...OF ARRANGEMENTS.

...be formed at the Palmer House
...nits of the city where the remains
...ted to the Court House, at which
...e delivered.

...Mr. GILLETT.

...ANNA, Esq.

... WM. CAMPBELL, Esq., and

... unburied for one or two
...lace that the citizens may
...owing their respect for the
...g by visiting the same.

...-Bearers:

... J. S. SARGEANT,
...

THE TRANSPORTATION OF SPECIE.—Nothing is seized
upon more readily by the whig press than statements of
difficulty or embarrassment that may attend any case of
the transportation of specie under the Independent Trea-
sury Act. If, at the same time, they took notice of every
facility that was introduced for the operation of the law,
and thereby gave their readers a fair and candid represen-
tation of its effects, their reputation would be rendered
more honorable and free from suspicion. To see such a
paragraph as the following, which appeared in the Union
of Monday evening, published in the whig papers of any
of our cities, would be as surprising as to learn that they
had suddenly changed their political affinities:

"Mr. Walker has made arrangements by which, at a
cost of only three-eighths of one per cent., he can trans-
fer any amount of specie from the north to New Orleans.
He will make no unnecessary transfers; but whenever
the War or Navy Department, who will no doubt perform
their duty, give him notice that specie funds will be want-
ed at New Orleans, Mr. Walker will instantly transmit,
at any time, the gold to that point, in any amount desired
for public expenditure."

We give the paragraph that the public may have the infor-
mation which it contains, and at the same time may have an
opportunity to compare it with the facilities of the old Uni-
ted States Bank or of the present banks. These latter, we
are told, offer to transmit funds "for nothing," "just nothing
at all"—which the public very well know means that the
banks will not charge the government itself any thing,
but by the use of the government funds they will be able
"to do something pretty nice out of the dear people," in
lieu thereof. And what is worst of all, they would there-
by be able to influence the price of every thing that is
offered for sale thoughout the country.

The Union contains the above, with many other state-
ments, in reply to an article in the New Orleans Bulletin
relating to "money affairs" in that city, and which has
been through the whig press here. The following is al-
so added:

"Mr. Walker has already ordered twelve hundred
thousand dollars in specie to New Orleans, and he is read-
y at any moment to send *immediately*, from time to time,
as much more as he may be notified will be required for
the wants of the government, and will do all that that law
will permit him to advance the interest of the great south-
western emporium. The new tariff on Mexican imports
must soon stop the drain of specie from New Orleans, the
duties realized under the Mexican tariff (partly of Gen-
eral Scott, and partly of Mr. Walker) having *already* re-
alized nearly half a million of dollars, and the current of
specie will soon be from Mexico to New Orleans and New
York."

The reply of the Union shows the statements of the
New Orleans paper to be without any foundation, but in
one thing the Washington paper has made a great mis-
take. It has asked the whig papers which have publish-
ed the calumnies against the administration to insert also
this refutation of them, that their readers may be in-
formed of the facts in the case. A more absurd expecta-
tion it would hardly be possible to entertain. They nev-
er would publish any thing that might expose their ridi-
culous pretensions to wisdom in national financial mat-
ters.—*N. Y. Post.*

Valuable Town Lots for Sale.

THE undersigned having purchased square No. 8, in the city of Indianapolis, and laid out the same in convenient size building lots, 44 feet front by 195 feet deep, offers them for sale at very reasonable prices, and on easy terms of payment. Purchasers who desire it, may have five years to pay the principal, or in annual payments running the five years, at the option of the purchaser.

June 22, 1847. 8 3mos JAMES GILLESPIE.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FROM and after the 31st day of July next, Shippers on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, will please advise their consignees of the terminations of the road, as to the further destination of their shipments. The increased business of the road renders the discontinuance of a so *full* notification obligatory on the part of this company.

8-4t 10 Aug. 7w W. N. JACKSON, Secy.

Madison, June 21, 1847.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES

To be drawn in July, 1847.

J. W. Maury & Co., Managers.

(*Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.*)

$50,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Class No. 40, for 1847.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Saturday, July 17, 1847.

14 *Drawn Nos. each in Package of 25 Tickets.*

GRAND SCHEME!

1 Prize of	$50,000	1	do	10,000	
1 do	5,000	1	do	4,000	
1 do	3,000	1	do	2,500	
1 do	1,740	10	do	1,000	
10 prizes of $750.	12 of $500.	25 of $300.	300 of $150, &c. &c.		

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes	$120 00
Do do of 25 Halves	60 00
Do do of 25 Quarters	30 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Class No. 44, for 1847.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Saturday, July 31, 1847.

75 *No. Lottery—11 drawn Ballots!*

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$10,000	1	do	15,000	
1 do	8,000	1	do	6,000	
1 do	4,150	5	do	1,500	
5 do	1,250	75	do	1,000	
75 do	Lowest 3 Numbers			500	
&c.	&c.	&c.		&c.	

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

Certificate of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets,	$140 00
Certificate of Packages of 28 Half Tickets,	70 00
Certificate of Packages of 25 Quarter Tickets,	35 00

$35,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Class No. 38, for 1847.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Saturday, July 10, 1847.

15 *Drawn Numbers out of 78!*

GRAND SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$35,000	1 Prize of		$10,000	
1 do	5,000	1	do	3,255	
1 do	2,200	1	do	2,000	
1 do	1,900	1	do	1,800	
1 do	1,700	1	do	1,600	
10 do	1,500	10	do	500	
10 do	300	&c.		&c.	

Tickets $10—Halves $5 00—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tickets				$190 00
Do	do	26 Half	do	60 00
Do	do	26 Quarter	do	30 00

$30,000!

50 *Prizes of $1,000!*

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY—Class No. 42 for 1847.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Saturday, July 24, 1847.

13 *Drawn Numbers out of 78!*

CAPITALS!

1 Prize of	$30,000	1	do	$12,000	
1 do	7,000	1	do	3,270	
50 do	1,000	50	do	500	
182 do	300	&c.		&c.	

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets				$130 00
Do	do	26 Half	do	65 00
Do	do	26 Quarter	do	32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares, and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & Co., *Managers*,

8-3w ¶ Washington City, D. C.

State of Indiana, Hamilton County, ss.

HAMILTON CIRCUIT COURT, MARCH TERM, 1847.

In Chancery.

John G. Burns v. John Lacy, Jackson Lacy, Joseph Smith, Nancy Smith, Archibald Alexander, Alvira Alexander, Mary Lacy, John Thaip, Mary Thaip, Margaret Jane Stewart, Samuel Stewart, and Isabel Stewart, and Earl S. Stone.

NOW comes the complainant by Barbour and Garver his solicitors and it appearing from the sheriff's return on the subpœna issued herein, that the defendant, Archibald Alexander, is not found, and that his residence is unknown. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said Archibald Alexander be notified of the pendency of this suit by publication for three weeks in succession in the Indiana State Sentinel, a public newspaper of general circulation, printed and published at Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, the last of which publication to be at least sixty days before the first day of the next term of this court, and that unless he will appear on the calling of the cause at the next term of this court, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint and supplemental bill herein, the same will be taken as confessed. By the Court, Attest, JOHN G. BURNS, Clerk.

8-3w 1 s ¶

"Othello's Occupation Gone!"

HAVING lost my situation in the Clerk's office of the Marion Circuit Court, where I have been for nearly seven years engaged, and being consequently hard up for dimes, and having tried in vain to get other employment, I now tender my services to the citizens of Marion county, and particularly the Merchants and business men of Indianapolis. I will if any writing is offered, such as posting books, &c., do the same in a neat manner, and warrant satisfaction. I take pleasure in informing my old friends of the country, that his excellency, the Governor, has appointed me a Notary Public for this county, and that I will take acknowledgments of instruments, or do any other writing for them they may please to offer me. I will be found at my room—No. 50—at the Palmer House. CALVIN F. ROOKER.

Indianapolis, June 23, 1847. 7

Lots at the Depot.

EXPECTING to be absent a considerable portion of time, I have constituted by regular power of attorney, Mr. David Williams as my agent, to dispose of any or all of said lots, and give proper certificates of purchase which will be recognized as done by myself, and in every way complied with by me. Persons desirous of obtaining situations had better do so before they fall into second hands, or are materially advanced in price. There have been many sales, and good buildings are now being put up, and in from sixty to ninety days, a great deal of business must be done at and around the depot. Call at Mr. David Williams's near the Branch Bank, where maps of the property can be seen, and every information given.

7-3w NICHOLAS McCARTY.

STRAYED.

FROM Fulton township, Fountain county, Indiana, about the 22d of April, a GREY MARE, about 10 or 12 years old, about 15 hands high, rather dark mane and tail, well made, light body, one of her eyes is what is commonly called a glass eye; she has had the fistula, broke on the left side of the mane, had run and taken the hair off the shoulder, was getting nearly well when she left. The skin of her nose was white: no shoes on—tender footed. Any person who will give information by letter or otherwise to me at Covington, Ind., will be suitably rewarded. THOMAS BRACKEN.

June 19, 1847. 4-3w ¶

CAP AND LETTER PAPER.

JUST received, a large lot of Cap and Letter Paper, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for Rags, at

11 CRAIGHEAD'S Drug Store

CASH FOR RAGS.

50,000 POUNDS of good clean Rags wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash, or in paper at reduced prices, by 27 D. CRAIGHEAD.

WHEAT WANTED.

10,000 Bushels wheat wanted immediately, for which the highest price will be paid in goods at the lowest cash prices checkered Store, where bargains are to be had at all times. Call and see. 84-tf

CALL AND SETTLE.

THE subscriber, being in want of funds, takes this method of informing his old friends and customers, wherever they are, or wherever they may be, who know themselves indebted, either by note or book account, to call and settle. Having begun business anew, the old affairs must be closed up. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient. mar 31-tf 90 W. H. TALBOTT.

...ON article of Leaf Sugar ... J. M. ROLL'S.

BRAGG'S INDIAN QUEEN VEGETABLE SUGAR COATED PILLS.

A DESTRUCTIVE ENEMY

IS in our midst—operating silently but constantly upon our constitutions, regardless of age, wealth, respectability, or sex,

And marks his victims at all seasons of the year,

And by whose ravages three-fourths of the whole human family are carried

Off the Stage of Action.

We allude to fevers in their different forms, because fever is so common in some form or other, either as ague and fever, bilious fever, erysipelas fever, rheumatic fever, &c. The *Approaching Symptoms* are disregarded, and often, after the disease is developed, it is neglected, until it is too late for relief to be afforded, and

The Sufferer Dies.

It is fortunate, however, for the world, that a sovereign remedy for the above and other forms of fever, in all curable cases, is found in the prompt and timely use of *Dr. Bragg's Indian Queen Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills*. They are more extensively circulated than any other medicine offered to the public, and are *Curing Thousands* of cases annually. They are justly considered and appreciated as a boon of inestimable value to the community, wherever they have been introduced.

There are thousands of witnesses, some of whom are among the most respectable members of the healing art, to the valuable properties of these medicines, and the innumerable permanent cures effected by them. They are emphatically *a family* medicine; and no family should be without them in the house, ready for use when necessary. They are certainly superior, as a purgative, for cleansing the system from all causes of disease, to any other medicine known.

Read and Consider.

[Extract of a letter from Dr. James C. Boggs, (brother to Ex-Gov. Boggs of Missouri,) who is one of the most talented and successful practitioners in the Chickasaw country. He is a gentleman of the highest respectability and standing, having filled a very important office under the United States Government, as United States Consul to the Republic of Mexico.]

DR. BRAGG: Dear Sir—Since your agent was with us, I have had an opportunity of testing the virtues of your pills, and find them to be a much better preparation than I at first imagined; the consequence is, that I shall recommend them in my practice, as also, to a very dense population. If we have our usual quantum of sickness, and especially the disease incident to our country, the probability is that an immense quantity of your pills can be dispensed of.

If you see proper, therefore, you can forward to this agency a good supply; and in fact, I would make this, as it is the centre of the Chickasaw country, a point from which agents in this and the adjoining counties could be supplied on application. You will address me here, care of H. Horah & Co., Memphis, Tenn., at the same time, forward express instructions as regards remittances, advertising, &c. Very respectfully, your ob'd't serv't,

JAMES C. BOGGS, M. D.

Fairview, Pontotoc Co., Miss., Aug. 11, 1844.

☞For sale, whol