From the St. Louis Republican.

Address of the National Railroad Convention, Assembled at St. Louis.

To the People of the United States:

The Convention of Delegates from fourteen States of the Union, which assembled at St. Louis on the 16th day of October last, being unanimously favorable to the construction of a Central National Railroad from the Mississippi river to the waters of the Pacific Ocean, authorized the undersigned members of a committee appointed for the purpose, to address the people of the United States, and to urge their co-operation in procuring such action on the part of Congress as may be necessary to carry out the views of the Convention.

We bespeak, therefore, for the voice of the Convention, a National audience. We ask, for their proceedings, the serious consideration of the whole country. The subject addresses itself to the whole people, as elevated above parties, above sectional divisions, and personal attachments, and as one in country, in government and in destiny. The spirit of Columbus, after the search of centuries, points to "the secret strait," which brings Europe and America in direct communication with Asia, by the Western route, through the heart of North America, and invokes us to avail ourselves of its unspeakable advantages.

The great and leading idea to which the Convention gave its cordial and unanimous assent was, that a Central National Railroad from the Mississippi river to the waters of the Pacific, is of eminent and over-ruling necessity: a necessity arising from recent events, correlative with our duty to sustain our country in its mission of freedom and civilization, and in its material progress, and of preserving our union of States whose extension from ocean to ocean is practicable only through the achievements of modern science, which assure us of easy intercourse with all its parts, however remote.

But the convention did not undertake to dictate to the country the plan or the route to be adopted. Nor did they enter into the questions of constitutional power, or attempt to demonstate the prospects of through freight and travel, or the probable value and increase of way patronage, or affect to know more than is already in possession of the Government in regard to the great coal fields and other mineral deposits of the Western plains and of the Mountains, or of the other qualities of the Central region, as they relate to the question of economy and practicability in the construction of the road. Satisfied that practicable routes exist—practicable for construction and operation, referring to the adaptations or the surface as well as to the accessibility of fuel and water, and practicable in respect to the patronage which will support a railway, especially as connected with the interest of the Government as a land proprietor, and with the political, military and social reasons which justify it—all doubts and questions were waived in the expression of the emphatic opinion, that it is "the DUTY of the Government" to construct the road.

The public mind is evidently prepared for the consummation of this great measure. The numerous Conventions which have assembled in various parts of the country, the expressions of more than half of the State Legislatures, and of many other respectable bodies, indicate the readiness and decisiveness of the general will. To make these indications more complete and indisputable, it is only necessary to awaken our countrymen to a sense of the glorious responsibility that is resting upon their age and generation, and to give them opportunity to indicate their claims to intelligence and patriotism, by submitting to them the alternative of approval or rejection. Clear it is that, however men, according to their knowledge, may have favored or condemned particular routes or specific termini—though they may have differed in regard to the mode of construction however conflicting may have been men's interests, and though remote from each other and variant in character may have been the assemblages of the people, all have united to swell with one voice the universal acclamation in favor of a *central national railroad across the continent.* And they have made still further progress in the general union. They have intimated but one opinion as to the auspices and authority under which the road should be built. They have referred unanimously to the federal government. And yet further, they have agreed that the road should be constructed speedily, and that the preliminary steps for that purpose should be taken immediately.

The establishment of a line of military posts from the western confines of the Western States to the Pacific Ocean; in all proper places, not far distant from each other, was deemed by the Convention an important preliminary step in the preparation of the railway. These posts, although they need not be permanent garrisons, yet would serve to mantain peace among the aborigines, would lay out and open military roads, assist in the erection and protection of the electric telegraph, offer present guide and refuge to the emigrant, and give aid and security to the various parties of engineers which may be sent out by the government to locate the best route for the railroad, white settlers, by a liberal policy exercised toward them, might be induced to cluster rapidly in the neighborhood of the posts, soon by their own numbers and strength superceding the necessity of the military. There seemed to be no argument in favor of establishing this line of posts along the Mexican frontier on the South, that would not be good in behalf of a similar line along the British frontier of the North. The Convention, therefore, contemplated only such line as would lead directly through the heart of our Western territories, on or near the route which nature seemed to indicate, and commercial and political convenience blended to require as the most suitable location of a national Railroad.

And the Convention, not fearing physical difficulties so much as those which might be interposed by political and sectional feelings—looking to the fact that a Northern route from the lakes to Oregon, and a Southern route through Texas to San Diego, were each strongly urged upon the public consideration, and well knowing the fatal dangers of the delay which the threatened disputes would be sure to involve, indicated a Central route between these two extremes for the main stem, with branches to the Northern, to the Middle, and to the Southern States. This offer to propitiate the claims of nationality will it is hoped, be as satisfactory to the extreme sections as it seemed to be to their respective representatives in the Convention. It is that fraternal spirit of concession and compromise, in which our Government itself was founded, and has been safely conducted through many portentous storms, which the Convention consulted, and to which the country must look for a speedy solution of all the difficulties which sectional selfishness will interpose against the construction of the road. Sectional jealousy without patriotism, like avarice without benevolence, sinks to a vice that, "to be hated, needs but to be seen," and in relation to this great measure, whose influence and whose benefits will be co-extensive with the Union, cannot be tolerated, and we trust will not be seen.

Elevating ourselves above the prejudices of party, the passions of persons, the jealousies of sections, let us proceed to the execution of this work with the singleness of purpose which distinguishes true patriotism. Let us exhibit to the world a people united and busy in securing the foundations of unprecedented grandeur, and conscious of a destiny which it is vain to oppose, and which is every day more and more unfolding itself to the amazement of contemporary nations. It needs but the fiat of the people, and the application of the means and authority of their government, to consummate the master-piece of a powerful and patriotic nation. For such, saving the Constitution, would it truly be. No nation has ever executed a work of superior importance to the interests of the human race. The Appian Way, the *Regina Viarum* of the Romans, though lasting eight centuries and exhausting at one time the Roman treasury, and on which five days were consumed in travelling from Rome to Capua, bears no comparison with it. That pointed to Asia Minor, which Rome absorbed. This to Asia itself, and to the Indies, looking to the commerce of three-fourths of the population of the world, and passing through the heart of a continent. The temples of the ancient cities, the pyramids of Egypt, the wall of China, the great road of the Incas, are insignificant monuments of pride and power, as compared with the importance of the great Continental Railroad of North America. The mind of man cannot conceive all its vast and unlimited consequences. Let the work be finished; and then the trident of the sea would gradually fall from the hands of England; the question of a northwest passage would cease to vex the world but as a matter of mere curiosity; long and dangerous voyages around the Capes would be lessened; we should no longer be subject to pass through foreign territory in going from one part of our domain to another; time would be saved, distance annihilated, new resources discovered, new markets opened, a belt of civilization and cultivation extended across the continent, improving the public lands, and rendering government intercourse and authority with the Indian tribes, and our own distant provinces, more easy and efficient; the wealth of Asiatic commerce would commingle with ours in the heart of our country, and the lights of civil and religious liberty would inevitably fall upon the slumbers on the shores and islands of the Pacific, while our own Republic would advance in power, wealth and grandeur, and receive a new guaranty of its unfailing strength and durability.

What, then, remains for us but to urge the co-operation of the friends of the measure everywhere, in concentrating upon the Congress of the United States, in all its indisputable majesty and strength, the WILL OF THE PEOPLE. And let those people, as they value the importance of preserving the unity of the Republic, as they love their friends who are settling upon the shores of the Pacific, as they desire to maintain the dignity and authority of their government, and as they are faithful to the mission of their county in advancing the cause of civilization and humanity, demand of their Representatives in Congress, without confusion, hesitation or disguise, immediate action—action, decisive, liberal and effectual. An intelligent people need not instruction in the forms of bringing their will to the knowledge of their Representatives. The resolutions and memorials of state and municipal Legislatures, the expressions of district and county conventions, and town meetings, of corporate bodies, the columns of the press, the letters and petitions of individuals, will doubtless all combine in rolling down upon Congress an avalanche of popular opinion, which can neither be misapprehended nor withstood. But another and important form is that which may be anticipated from the proposed re-assembling of the St. Louis Convention, with the addition of delegates from all the States of the Union, in the city of Philadelphia on the first Monday of April next.

To that re-union, we respectfully invite the attention of the whole American People. Let it be as comprehensive and national as its object. Let States, counties, cities and towns send their representatives, until Philadelphia, broad-rimmed and capacious as she is, shall be as overflowing with "delegates," as she will be, and always is, with hospitality and "brotherly love." In a word, let it be a Convention worthy of the Hall of Independence. And as the issue of that Hall in '76 established the Union of these States, so may the issue of the Conventions of '49 and '50, by adding a bond of iron to the ties of kindred, of interest and of sympathy, forever confirm and perpetuate it.

THOMAS ALLEN, of Missouri.
WILLIAM S. WAIT, of Illinois.
OLIVER H. SMITH, of Indiana.
J. G. LOW, of Ohio.
CHARLES NAYLOR, of Pennsylvania.
C. C. LATHROP, of Louisiana.
JAMES CLARKE, of Iowa.
A. K. LAWRENCE, of New York.
JOHN BIDDLE, of Michigan.
M. F. MAURY, of Virginia.
W. F. BOWDEN, of Wisconsin.
BASIL DUKE, of Kentucky.
ROBERT CHAMBERS, of New Jersey.
G. W. LINCOLN, of Tennessee.

FRUITS OF WAR.—We noticed lately the session of a Peace Congress in Paris. We see by a letter of one of the American delegates that Emile de Girradin, Editor of La Presse, a paper which is said to have the largest circulation of any in Europe, has commenced the discussion of the subject, and hails with his best wishes the cause of universal peace. The following facts, from the columns of La Presse, are appalling:

"The army of 1813 was composed of recruits from eighteen to twenty years of age. Illness, fatigue, and misery decimated them. Of the 1,260,000 raised in 1813, there remained in 1814, to defend the soil of France, but one hundred thousand men above the ground. As the result of the various conscriptions made in France between the years 1791 and 1813, we find that four millions five hundred thousand Frenchmen were blown to pieces by cannon, brought down by musketry, impaled upon bayonets, or cut down by broadswords and sabres; and by all this sacrifice France obtained literally nothing—not so much as one square inch of ground added to its territorial limits in her wars of 1790."

The London Times followes up the above calculation, and computes the loss sustained by the allies at ten millions of men cut to pieces in the prime of life! The mind can scarcely realize such a dismal picture. And yet this enormous sacrifice of human life produced no advantages for which the cost of a single life would not have been too dear. We look with loathing and hatred upon those savage tribes which periodically offer human sacrifices to their gods. But their blind yet honest zeal is pardonable, and their destruction of life but limited, compared with the pyramids of bloody oblations which civilized men offer at the shrine of national ambition, avarice, and revenge.—*Richmond Republican.*

FALSE ECONOMY.—We suspect there is a false impression, among even intelligent citizens, regarding their tax for the support of the public press. Do not gentlemen, whose subscription has been given to half a dozen or more journals, often feel that there is a species of extravagance calling for curtailment, and an investment which yields no return? We fear this is often the case—that it is a habit of men generally intelligent, to depreciate the press and economize in that direction, while the whole list of other expenditures for pleasure, for dress, equipage, costly residences and tables, escapes examination and retrenchment. A retrenchment of the pleasures of the table, of house-rent, of apparel, would inflict no injury—rather would be a benefit, perhaps, to health and comfort, while the neglect of some paragraph in the journals which he receives may involve him in serious and lasting difficulty or loss; and the habitual neglect of newspaper intelligence must infallibly place any man in a position unfavorable to the advantageous prosecution of business. In general intelligence, no man can keep pace with the age who is not an attentive reader of well-managed journals of news. We would ask any man who lightly esteems his newspaper, to reflect seriously upon his indebtedness to this great instrument of light and knowledge, and to consider what he would be and where he would be, if he lived in a land or in an age where the newspaper had never circulated. Certainly he could not hope to compete in business with men enlightened and stimulated by the press. He could hardly expect to meet his fellow men on equal terms, in social fellowship, without the influence upon his heart and intellect of this informing, invigorating power.

Horace Greeley reads the original Taylor men a long lesson as to their merits and deserts. He thinks that nine-tenths of the Taylor vote came from the whig party; and that consequently Taylor belongs to the whigs. He allows that the original Taylor men have a claim to some spoils, but not to all, nor to the major part. He complains that every Taylor man who started for him and no body else, claims an office, and falls out with Taylor if he does not get one. This is a question between the whigs and Taylorites. Let them settle it as they may. Taylor was the candidate of the real simon pure Zacharites, at first, and the whigs pitched in at the eleventh hour, because they expected to get help outside of their party, which they knew to be in hopeless minority. Democratic principles were never stronger than they were last year; but, thousands who had no love for whiggery, loved old Zach; thought he would be a no-party president, as he promised; and hence they voted for him. These no-party men furnished the candidate. The whigs mainly elected him, and appropriated him all to themselves. This is the true state of the case. The question now is who should have the pay or most of it. The editors of the Journal should come out on this point. It is important that it be settled on approved principles. Say, neighbor, how is it, and how should it be!—*Lou. Dem.*

Mr. Clayton, in his letter to M. De Tocqueville, of the 5th of last September, said that the reason he addressed the French Secretary of Foreign Affairs (in violation of all precedent) was because, at that time, Mr. Rush was on his way home, and Mr. Rives had not yet probably arrived. It now appears that at the very time this letter was prepared and sent, Mr. Clayton *had directed Mr. Rush to remain until the arrival of Mr. Rives*, and the former accordingly did remain. This fact was of course known to De Tocqueville when he received Clayton's letter! These circumstances place the Secretary of State in a very equivocal position as a man of truth.—*Pennsylvanian.*

BURYING A WOMAN WITH MILITARY HONORS.—The Mexicans have such a martial spirit that they even bury women with military honor. The wife of Gen. Hernadez, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, having died, her remains were escorted to the cemetery by a company of the Guarda Nacional and one of artillery, with all the great men of the city in the funeral cortege, guns, as the procession moved, firing from the Castle and Forts of Conception and Santiago.

☞ A singular accident is said to have occurred at Opelika, Ala., on the night of the 18th inst. Two men from Coweta county, Ga., camped in a wagon under a large tree, near which they kindled a fire and left it burning. About two o'clock the neighbors were aroused by the crash of a falling tree, followed by the most piercing cry of distress. The fire had taken about the roots and the tree had fallen across the wagon. After a few moments of the most intense agony, one expired, crushed to death. With great difficulty the other was extricated with no limbs broken.

ENLIGHTENED MINNESOTA.—The Legislature of Minnesota afforded a proof of their wisdom, in passing a direct vote instructing the Secretary to subscribe for all the newspapers published within the Territory, and to cause the same to be filed and bound for future reference. The Legislature of every State should take the same course, and thus place in the archives of the State, day by day, a chronicle of events, as selected from mirrors that show every hue of opinion.

A NUISANCE.

Editors Sentinel—One of your subscribers would like to be informed upon one subject, which all residents near the Court House are interested in, that is, whether the cattle now feeding in the Court House square belong to the county, or are private property. If the profits arising from stall-feeding the cattle go into the county treasury, all is right, and I say go ahead, so there is no loss; but if it goes into the pockets of private individuals, then I say let some other place, less objectionable to the immediate neighborhood, be selected. The stench is getting loud. Nov. 22. H.

I Will be a Miner Too.

BY MRS. J. H. L. CAMPBELL.

All around me men are delving,
Deep within the troubled earth,
Searching for the darksome treasures
Hidden since creation's birth.
Wearying toil and ceaseless effort
Bring the buried ore to view;
Though I be but feeble woman,
I will be a miner too!

Heart of mine! thou art a cavern,
Sad and silent, dark and deep—
In thy fathomless recesses
Spirits gnomes their treasures keep.
Gems of love, and hope and joyance,
Bury there their flashing beam—
Wilder passions fret their prison
With the fierceness of their gleam.

Though unburnished, prized and precious,
To the enraptured poet's sight,
As the jewels, proudly flashing,
On the brow of beauty bright.
True, unto the sordid worlding
These are gems of little worth,
Yet, for thee, high-hearted poet!
I will strive to bring them forth!

Lamp of truth, my brow adorning,
Lighting up the weary way—
I, in pain, will prove my boon,
Bare its treasures to the day
Wearying toil and ceaseless effort
Bring the buried ore to view—
Though I be but feeble woman,
I will be a miner too!

BEAUTY OF A MOTHER'S LOVE.—OSSIAN E. DODGE has just returned from a very successful tour at the West. An incident occurred at one of his concerts in Cleveland, which is deeply interesting. We copy from the True Democrat:

In Dec., 1821, Mr. Blake with his wife and infant daughter were traveling over the Green Mountains, in Vermont, in a sleigh. A snow storm came suddenly upon them;—and so wild and thick did the snow fall, that soon the horses refused to stir. Mr. B. realizing his position, determined to seek aid at the first house, and protecting his wife and child, started off. Soon the cold numbed him, and he fell, unable to move.

His wife, as is supposed, alarmed at his absence, quitted the sleigh, and determined to seek him. When within forty rods of him, she was overcome. Knowing her fate, she stripped herself of the thickest part of her clothing, and wrapped up her infant daughter, and in a cold snow-blanket as her winding sheet, died.

In the morning, travellers passing that way, discovered Mr. B., with his feet and hands badly frozen. "Are others near?" was the first question. He was unable to reply, and pointed with his frozen hands in the direction of his wife and child. Part of the travellers pushed on. Soon they came to the body of his wife, all lifeless and cold; and lifting up the infant from its snowy bed, were rejoiced to see it smile.

Mrs. Seba Smith put these events into a stirring song, and that song Mr. Dodge sang with great effect. But imagine the state of feeling in the room when it was announced that Mr. Blake and his daughter was present! Not a dry eye was seen in the room.

We subjoin Mrs. Smith's song:

The cold wind swept the mountain's height,
And pathless was the dreary wild,
While mid the cheerless hours of night,
A mother wandered with her child.
As through the drifting snow they pressed,
The babe was sleeping on her breast.

And colder still the winds did blow,
And darker hours of night came on,
While deeper grew the drifts of snow,
Her limbs were chilled, her strength was gone.
"Oh God!" she cried, in accents wild,
"If I must perish save my child."

She stripped her mantle from her breast,
And bared her bosom to the storm,
While round her child, she wrapped the vest,
And smiled to think that it was warm,
With one cold kiss, one tear she shed,
And sank upon her snowy bed.

At dawn a traveller passed by,
And saw beneath her snowy veil,
The frost of death was in her eye;
Her cheeks were cold, and hard, and pale,
He moved the robe from off the child,
The babe looked up and sweetly smiled.

WOMEN.—It seems as if nature connected our intelligence with their dignity, as we connect our happiness with their virtue. This, therefore, is a law of eternal justice—man cannot degrade woman without himself falling into the degradation; he cannot raise her without becoming better. Let us cast our eyes over the globe, and observe the two great divisions of the human race, the east and the west. One half of the ancient world remains without progress, without thought, and under the load of a barbarous civilization; women there are slaves. The other half advances towards freedom, light, and happiness; the women there are loved and honored.

Never shrink from a woman of strong sense. If she becomes attached to you, it will be from seeing and valuing similar qualities in yourself. You may trust her for she knows the value of your confidence. You may consult her, for she is able to advise, and does so at once with the firmness of reason, and the consideration of affection. Her love will be lasting, for it will not have been slightly won; it will be strong and ardent, for weak minds are incapable of the loftier grades of passion. If you prefer attaching yourself to a woman of feeble understanding, it must be either from fearing to encounter a superior person, or from vanity of preferring that admiration which springs from ignorance, to that which approaches to appreciation.

WOMAN UNDER A MONARCH AND A REPUBLIC.—The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes:

In Vienna where soldiers abound, women dig cellars and carry hods. These are Bohemian beauties. I have before me a medical work, which speaks of death simply when a woman carries a hod and a child together. In Paris women clean the streets. In Calais, they descend into pools of filth in wharf-laying—men recoiling before the immensity of the Augean-like task. If in England women only drink gin, and work in turnip fields for sixpence a day, is it because democracy has in a degree curbed the influence of privileged orders so degrading to them.

While on this topic, once of the last importance, let me remark that it is impossible to conceive the difference in which women are held and treated in America, compared with Europe, without living in the latter country. The democratic principle shows its most marked influence in this particular. As a standing rebuke to pride and insolence, it saves the more feeble part of human kind from degradation and tyranny. It to the same extent idealises their character, and defines their rightful action. They are not made coarse and despised drudges, while men waste and dissipate their means and time. The extreme parasitic functions in a moral view which they are forced to play here, owing to the disorganized forces of social life, are almost unknown in America. Under free institutions, persons and things are elevated to their level—if not immediately, prospectively. In Europe, the social see-saw shows one high up in the air, careering joyously in the sun and air, and the other grovelling hopelessly and wretchedly in the dark and filth.

SHOCKING SUICIDE—*Burning Herself to Death.*—A most distressing suicide took place in Newark yesterday morning. A respectable lady, wife of Mr. John Smith, residing in Ferry street, rose immmediately after her husband had left the chamber and gone down stairs, and lighting a loco-foco match communicated fire to her clothes, and was at once wrapped in flames. Her husband, hearing her shrieks, ran up stairs and succeeded eventually in extinguishing the fire, but not until her face and almost entire person was burnt to such a degree as to present the appearance of being actually baked. She died in the afternoon of the same day, suffering dreadfully, and bewailing up to the last moment her fatal frenzy. She had become a mother about four weeks previous, and for the last week or ten days had shown such symptoms of insanity, manifested chiefly in the form of melancholy and a disposition to self-destruction, as made it necessary to keep a constant watch on her.

About five years ago she made an attempt to commit suicide by taking laudanum, which was the second attempt of the kind at considerable intervals of time. She was a member of the Methodist church, and for four or five years past had enjoyed good health without exhibiting any signs of insanity. Being questioned as to the motives that influenced her to commit the deed, she replied that being so miserable while all around appeared so happy, she felt that she could not live another day; but that she "would give millions of worlds" could she recall the act. Her lamentations were heart-rending in the extreme.—*N. Y. Courier.*

NEW ALBANY & VINCENNES ROAD.—The receipts on this road, the past year, amounted to near $9,000. The road is said to be in excellent order. Under the judicous management of Mr. Reily, the road is rapidly getting out of debt.

The election of Superintendent comes on this winter. Mr. Riely is a candidate for re-election, and the Legislature cannot find a man that will take better care of the State's interest than does Mr. Riely. We have heard of no other candidates.—*Paoli Eagle.*

☞ The N. Y. correspondent of the Washington Union says—There is a proposition in circulation to subscribe a joint stock capital of six to seven thousand dollars to purchase negroes in Maryland, give them their freedom, and take five years' indentures to work in California for gold. The concern embraces Mr. Attorney General Johnson among its patrons.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a usage which has obtained the approbation of the American people, and one which has received the sanction of the christian world generally, calls upon me, at this season, to aid in perpetuating the same, by recommending a day to be observed as one of public thanksgiving for the present year, I am disposed to name *Thursday*, the 29th day of November, instant.

Our duty to our Creator should urge us to acknowledge his providence; to obey his will; to be grateful for his multiplied mercies and bestowed benefits;—and while thus before Him, to implore his protection and favor. He has blessed us with life and health; He has preserved our civil institutions,—that happy form of government, based upon true principles of popular government;—and present manifestations seem to indicate that they are still to extend, till the whole earth shall joyfully proclaim its freedom, and be able to unite, as one great whole, in ascribing the glory and praise to Him, the great ruler of nations—the "beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, that will be."

Cause for thankfulness exists in that the earth has not withheld her fruits. The labors of the husbandman have been abundantly rewarded; and our own country, in this respect, has been signally favored. And in all cases can we find cause to approach Almighty God in a humble and contrite spirit; thanking Him for His manifold mercies; and imploring the continuance of them. If entered into in a proper spirit, such as the occasion should call forth, while our passions are subdued, our remembrance of God's goodness refreshed, we may hope confidently that the offering of grateful hearts will be acceptable in His sight.

I therefore recommend that the day above named be set apart for this holy and grateful service; and that our whole people suspend their secular avocations, assemble in their usual places of worship, and there offer their thanksgiving to Him who has so abundantly blessed us, and who is so able to respond to our petitions.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and have caused the seal of the State to be affixed, at Indianapolis, this 1st day of November, A. D. 1849.
[L. S.]

By the Governor: PARIS C. DUNNING.
CHARLES H. TEST, *Secretary of State.*

Free Soil Convention.

A Free Soil Mass Convention will be held at Indianapolis on the first Monday of December next, to deliberate on business of importance, and among other things the establishment of a Newspaper Organ at Indianapolis, to sustain the principles of Free Soilism.

It is firmly believed that every county will be represented. If there be but one in any county let him come. As many as please to come, from any and every county, will find seats and a hearty welcome. And if there should be from two to four hundred upon the ground, some of our prophesying opponents will look rather BLUE. THE VOICE OF MANY.

October 20, 1849.

THE INDIANA GAZETTEER.

THIS excellent work, just from the press, for sale at the State Sentinel office. Price $1.50 per copy. Call early. ☞ The edition was large, but nearly all subscribed for. 50 tf

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

SAMUEL WAINWRIGHT has now on hand, and expects constantly to keep, the best assortment of stoves, of all the various patterns, to be found in the city. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Store on Washington street, opposite Craighead's, ☞ Sign of the Elephant.
Nov. 23, 1849 50-y.

NEW YORK COMBINATION STOVE,

THIS stove has but lately been introduced in the West, and is giving the highest satisfaction wherever used. For sale by
SAMUEL WAINWRIGHT.
Sign of the Elephant 50 y.

THE DOUBLE OVEN COOK STOVE.

BELIEVED by many persons who have used them to be the best stove in use, of various sizes, for sale by
SAMUEL WAINWRIGHT,
Sign of the Elephant. 50-y.

REMOVAL.

MRS. RICHARDSON having taken the east half of the new "FANCY STORE" in Griffith's Block, will continue the **Regalia and Millinery Business**, in all its branches. Lodges, Chapters, and Encampments furnished with suitable clothing and Regalia, on reasonable terms.
Orders received from a distance promptly attended to.
Nov. 23, 1849 tf.

GREEN'S PATNNT,

WHICH has long been a Favorite cook stove, for sale low for cash by SAMUEL WAINWRIGHT.
Sign of the Elephant. 50-y

AIR TIGHT STOVES.

FOR parlors, sitting rooms, offices, and every other imaginable use, any size or pattern to suit purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale cheap for cash by SAMUEL WAINWRIGHT.
Sign of the Elephant, Indianapolis. 50-y.

Wholesale and Retail Tinware Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Tinware business, at his old stand on Washington street one door east of Pottage's corner. Any articles in his line can be had, either wholesale or retail, on as good terms as any where in the State.
SAMUEL WAINWRIGHT.
Sign of the Elephant, Indianapolis. 50-y.

N. M'CREA,

DEALER IN
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, Fur Caps, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, &c.
ALSO—Agency for the Hyson Tea Company, where the superior Teas can be had at New York prices. Corner of Mulberry and Main Cross streets, Madison, Ind.
Nov. 12. 47-2m (Madison Cour.)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the Marion circuit court, I will expose to public sale on the 8th day of December, 1849, at the Court House door in the town of Indianapolis, county of Marion and State of Indiana, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

The west half of the south west quarter of section six, (6) township fifteen (15) range four (4) east, containing seventy-four and one-half (74½) acres.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest, and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Alexander Davidson and George H. Dunn, at the suit of Alfred Harrison, Catharine Davidson, and Winston Noble, and also at the suit of Jonas Wood.
CHARLES C. CAMPBELL, Sheriff M. C.
48 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the Marion circuit court, I will expose to public sale on the 8th day of December, 1849, at the Court House door in the town of Indianapolis, county of Marion and State of Indiana, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Ten acres of land to be taken out of the northeast corner of the north end of the west half of the southeast quarter of section six, (6) township fifteen north, of range four east, in Marion county.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of John B. Phipps, at the suit of Jacob Landis.
48 3w $1.87 CHARLES C. CAMPBELL, Sheriff M. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the Marion Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale, on the 8th day of December next, at the Court House door, Indianapolis, Marion county, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits, for seven years of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot No. 44 in Square No. 40, in Wood's Addition to the town of Indianapolis.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Jacob Landis, at the suit of State of Indiana.
48-3w CHARLES C. CAMPBELL, Sheriff M. C.

CONTEMPLATIONS and Meditations by Rev. Jas. Harvey M. D. late Rector of Weston Favell, Northamptonshire, containing his Meditations among the Tombs, Reflections on a flower garden &c. &c. In two Vols. by 48 DAVIS & RAY.

GROCERIES.

1,000 LBS. Western Reserve Cheese; 10 bbls N O Molasses, (superior); 10 bbls No. 2 Mackerel; 8 kegs Dupont's Rifle Powder; 1500 lbs Bar and Pig Lead; 20 bags Rio Coffee; just received and for sale at wholesale and retail by
30 SMITH & HANNA.

AMERICAN Fruit Culturist, containing directions for the propagation and trees, in the culture of Fruit Nursery, Orchard and Garden, by just received by John T Thomas,
47 DAVIS & RAY.

City Central Book and Stationery Store.

NEW supplies of Books daily received at DAVIS & RAY'S, one door west of Craighead's Drug Store. 44

DICKENS'S Novels and Tales, in three volumes, just received at the City Central Book and Stationery Store of
44 DAVIS & RAY.

SCENES and Sketches on the Continent, embracing descriptions of France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, &c., illustrated, just received at 45 DAVIS & RAY'S.

CALAYNOS, a Tragedy, by George H. Baker—second edition,
46 DAVIS & RAY.

RAIL ROAD LETTING.

Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Engineer of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, in Indianapolis, until Thursday the 20th of December next, for

Grubbing, Clearing and Grading 20 MILES

of said road, beginning on the west side of White river and extending about two miles west of Belleville.

Preference will be given to the bids proposing to take in part pay, the stock of the Company. C. ROSE,
Indianapolis Nov. 19. 1849 Pres. T. H. and R. R. R. Co.
(Terre Haute papers please copy.) 49 L. Dec 20 4w.

COAL! COAL!!

W. R. THOMPSON, Madison, Indiana.

IS prepared to furnish, on short notice, the best of COAL, in lots to suit purchasers. He will attend to filing orders for Indianapolis,—and along the line of the Rail Road, promptly and punctually, and on the best terms, and will pay attention to shipping the same. Orders respectfully solicited.
Madison, Nov. 17, 1849. 49-3m.

WILLIAM & LEWIS WALLACE.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
INDIANAPOLIS IND.

WILL promptly attend to the securing and collection of claims, and to all other business entrusted to their care in the United States' Circuit and District Courts, and in the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts of the 5th Circuit.
☞ *Office two doors East of Browning's* 48 tf

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Cheaper than the Cheapest!

WILEY L. BATES feels thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last eight years, still offers his services as a boot and shoe maker. He flatters himself from twenty years experience in the business to be able to give satisfaction to all. He is determined to sell a good article lower than any shop in this place. He works the best leather the place affords, Eastern and western. His shop is opposite the court house, on Washington St. sign of the big black boot.
Indianapolis, Nov. 15, 1849. 48 mo

SALT!

THE undersigned has on hand, and for sale at the very lowest prices, about

1,000 Barrels of Kenawha Salt,

Of the finest kind. He asks a comparison of his salt, as to purity, whiteness, and good order, with any in market; and having purchased before the late rise in the market price, he can afford to sell a superior article cheaper than it can be afforded by others. Please call and examine the article, and price.
Store, north side of Washington street, nearly opposite the present Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
November 15. 48-tf ANDREW WALLACE.

DELINQUENT TAXES, HANCOCK COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all lands and town lots on which the taxes of 1848 shall remain unpaid, will be offered for sale by the Treasurer of Hancock county, Indiana, at the Court House door in the town of Greenfield, on the first Monday of January, 1850.

So much of each tract will be sold as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, penalty and costs due thereon, including the taxes of 1849.
Greenfield Nov. 15, 1849. 48 4w J. MYERS, A. H. C.

MILLING---FARMERS ATTEND.

UNDERHILL'S MILLS, situate on the canal, a little south of town, have reverted to the original proprietor, and are now in full operation under charge of the former agent, who gave such universal satisfaction when before superintendinh them. Grinding for toll will be done on the usual terms, and satisfaction warranted in all cases. Wheat will be purchased at the mill, or at A. WALLACE'S store, nearly opposite the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, where may be found

Groceries, Hard and Queensware, Dry Goods, &c. &c.

All disposed to be dealt with liberally and on the best terms, are respectfully invited to call.
November 15. 48 tf ANDREW WALLACE.

NEW GOODS.

At the Corner of Meridian and Washington Streets,
"SIGN OF THE SAW."

ALEX. GRAYDON is now opening a very large assortment of new Hardware just received from the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, which in addition to his former stock, embraces almost every article of English and American manufacture usually found in Hardware stores. He invites those needing articles for furnishing houses, or Mechanics their tools, to give him a call, as he feels confident the quality and price of his goods will give entire satisfaction. 47 Nov. 12

Iron, Steel, and Castings.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, "Sign of the Saw," a full supply of the above articles. Iron of the best Juniata, warranted of best quality, (or to be returned.) furnished as low by the wagon pattern as can be bought in Pittsburgh or Cincinnati. 48

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk's Office of the Marion Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale, on the 8th day of December next at the Court House door in the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents and profits for seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot No. 9 and the West half of lot No. 8 in Square No. 47, in the town of Indianapolis.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expose the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of Caleb Scudder, at the suit of the State of Indiana
48-3w CHARLES C. CAMPBELL, Sheriff M. C.

DONIPHAN'S Expedition, containing an account of the conquest of New Mexico. Gen. Kearney's expedition to California, &c., at DAVIS & RAY'S.

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the last will and testament of Owen Feher, late of Marion county, deceased, the undersigned, executor of said Will, will on Tuesday, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1849, at the Court House door in the city of Indianapolis expose to public sale at 2 o'clock, P. M. on said day, the following real estate situated in said county, and within six miles of said city and near the Michigan State Road, and described as follows:

The west half of the south west quarter of section 25, township 15 north, of range 4 east. There are about 300 acres in cultivation, two good log dwelling houses, a good well of water at the door, and other out buildings suitable for said farm. Also at the same time and place. I will sell the east half of the north-west quarter of section 36, township 15 north, of range 4 east. Said tracts of land corner together, and are in Franklin township in said county. Said property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving their notes with approved security, made payable without any relief from valuation or appraisement laws.
BENJAMIN MORGAN, Executor.
Indianapolis, October 15, 1849. 39-ts

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has this day been appointed by the Probate Court of Marion county, and State of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Joseph I. Stretcher, late of said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against said estate will present the same duly authenticated for settlement. Said estate is probably solvent.
Oct. 1, 1849. 35 3wis CHARLES FISHER, Admr.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the personal effects of Joseph Fairchild, late of Marion county, Indiana, deceased, will be sold at public auction at the premises of the deceased in West Indianapolis, near White River bridge, on Saturday, the 17th of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 4 P. M. of said day, consisting in part of the following articles: A silver watch, a rifle gun, glass jars and decanters, a bed and bedding, a stove, a few valuable books, scales, weights, a few chairs, and several other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale—All sums of three dollars and under, cash. All over three, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, and without any relief from valuation or appraisement laws. PERCY HOSOROOK,
October 19, 1849. 41-3w¶ Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE Sixteenth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Branch at Indianapolis of the State Bank of Indiana, will be held at their banking-house, the fifth day of November next between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M., at which time an election will be held for the choice of seven Directors on the part of the Stockholders for the ensuing