

THE FREE SOIL BANNER.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY W. B. GREER & L. WALLACE.

"HE IS THE FREEMAN, WHOM TRUTH MAKES FREE; AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

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PUBLICATION OFFICE OF THE
BANNER IS ON
PENNSYLVANIA STREET,
Three doors north of Washington Street.

Song of the Free Soilers.

TUNE—"Campbell's are Coming."

Hurrah! for our cause—let each man put his heart in,
And join in the song we are singing for Martin.
Free Soil is our pledge—it's success we are sure in,
As we work, hand in hand, for Martin Van Buren.

CHORUS.

Free Soilers are coming, oh! oh! ho—
Free Soilers are coming, oh! oh! ho—
From mountain and valley,
They meet and they rally,
They never will delay—oh! ho—oh! ho.

The North and the South shall no longer be kneeling,
For changed are the purpose, the will, and the feeling;
The path we have chosen is wiser and better,
Than, with party, to cling to the iron-bound fetter.

Free Soil we will have—work without melancholy,
For toil to the freemen is pleasant and holy;
We'll bow to no power but the Spirit who gave us,
Such hearts—that Tyrants shall never enslave us.

One effort, my Brother—one pull altogether,
And the balance of party light as a feather;
One party is trembling—hurrah! for our thunder,
And the other—believe me—goes tumbling under.

Then Freedom and Labor shall hold sweet communion—
The Rich and the Poor find a brotherly union.

The record of time tell of Liberty's story,
And "Our Country" again be the watch-word of glory.

CHORUS.

Free Soilers are coming, &c. &c.

The Buffalo Nominations—Changes of the Election of Mr. Van Buren.

The Hunker press of both parties are perfectly spasmodic on the subject of the Buffalo nominations. The *Philadelphia Bulletin* remarks as follows upon the prospect of the Free Soil nominees:

In a word, if the Free Soil principles are disseminated as ardently as Hale and Corwin contend, Van Buren's nomination will put the old parties into "bodily fear," and send the election into the House.

Gen. Cass and Slavery.

The Wilmot Proviso, it is known, was first passed in the House at the close of the session of 1846, and came up in the Senate on the last day of the session. No vote was taken on it in the Senate, on account of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, having occupied the floor in speaking on it until within a few moments of adjournment. The records of the Senate do not therefore show the position of Mr. Cass on this subject at that time; but there is unquestionable evidence to prove that he was then a Proviso man.

At the Utica Convention, George Rathbun, who was a member of Congress in 1846, made a statement from which we extract the following:

"I knew very well the views of Gen. Cass in August, 1846. * * * On the day that Congress adjourned, and at the time that Senator Davis, of Massachusetts, spoke up to the adjournment of the Senate, on the Wilmot Proviso, I met Gen. Cass at the railway depot at Washington, and sat near to him, and conversed freely with him between that place and Baltimore. He

appeared somewhat excited, spoke freely and with a good deal of energy on the subject of the Proviso. He stated to me that every northern Democratic Senator had agreed to vote for it, and but for Mr. Davis's speech, would have voted for it.

He said repeatedly that he regretted very much that he could not have recorded his vote for it before the adjournment. This continued to be his language all the way to Michigan, as I understand."

At the next session of Congress the Proviso came up again in connection with the Three million bill. Gen. Cass then said that he was in favor of the principle of the Proviso, but thought it improper to incorporate it in that bill.

The question could properly be passed upon, he said, when the territory was acquired, and governments had to be

over. Candidates will then hereafter bow to you, instead of to the South, and look at the constitution through your spectacles.—*Free Soil Union.*

The acts of Lewis Cass.

REVISED AND CORRECTED, WITH NOTES,
THE TEXT TAKEN FROM THE ORIGINAL HUNKER PAPERS.

"Who is Gen. Cass?—The man who with a single dash of the pen, defeated the five greatest European powers."

While it required two dashes of the same pen to defeat himself—the signatures of the Nicholson and Chicago letters.

"The man who asserted successfully the freedom of the seas against the grasping hands of England."

And yields willingly the freedom of our territories to the grasping avarice of the South.

"The man who received the confidence of Jefferson at the early age of 24 years."

And lost that of the people when he was 65.

"The man who has invariably contended, during the war, for his country, her honor, and her rights."

Having an eye at the same time, to his own election.

"The man whose character and good conduct, every Democratic President, from Jefferson to the present day officially endorsed."

And found themselves obliged to redeem their own paper—the principal being good for nothing.

What was it? The Alabama Herald, of June 1847, gives an inkling thereof, as follows:

"The Democratic papers at the North are becoming alarmed at the resolute stand taken in the South against the Wilmot Proviso. As long as the opposition here was confined to an expression of disapprobation in general terms, (the usual Southern mode of getting rid of surplus indignation,) our northern friends took it very unconcernedly. Now that we begin to think of voting for no man in the Presidential election who will not pledge himself to veto that Proviso, our friends in the Northern States begin to prick up their ears. Some of them begin to calculate the cost of the agitation, and think the best way is to drop the matter entirely. They are discussing what is due to the compromises of the Constitution."

The Charleston Mercury, of Jan. 1848, discourses thus:

"The approach of the mighty struggle for spoils—the Presidential election—and the disastrous defeat which awaits the democratic party in that great contest unless the North and South can be united, have brought forth a letter from Mr. Buchanan, and a speech from Mr. Dallas, resolutions in the Senate from Mr. Dickenson, and within a few days, a letter from Gen. Cass."

So, then, it was the threat of the South, that they would oppose any man who did not pledge himself to veto the Proviso, that closed the eyes of Gen. Cass to the constitutionality of that measure. The dark body of the South, menacing defeat, loomed up between him and the constitution, until he was unable to see one of its plainest provisions. Like the man who held a dollar before his eyes, and found that he could see nothing beyond it, Lewis Cass finds the political power of the South between his vision and the constitution, and he can see nothing in that

"Of course there will be more votes polled in 1848 than in 1844; but the result will be the same, if the relative strength of the Whigs and Democrats remains the same. A similar calculation for Ohio would show for

Van Buren, - - - 109,442
Cass, - - - 99,411
Taylor, - - - 103,371

"If we turn to the New England States we shall find the same surprising results. The vote of Massachusetts in 1844, was 67,000 for Clay, 53,039 for Polk, and 10,880 for Birney. Now a defection of one-third from each of the old parties, united to the abolition vote, would give the following result:

Van Buren, - - - 50,348
Taylor, - - - 44,670
Cass, - - - 35,360

"Connecticut, in like manner, would be carried by Van Buren, if he could secure a third of the Whig and Democratic vote, and the whole of the abolition vote. Michigan also would be under similar circumstances; while he would miss Vermont by only a few votes. New Hampshire would give him, in such a contingency, her electoral vote by a clear thousand majority.

Perhaps.—*Free Soil Advocate.*

How it Works.—Charles J. Ingolds and Charles Brown, members of the last Congress, who voted against the Wilmot Proviso, have failed to receive a nomination for re-election.

The population of ancient Syracuse was equal to that of Paris. Now there are not 1,000 inhabitants, and not a ship in the port.

As matters now stand, every day

For the Daily Advertiser.

Getting Desperate.

The South, by threatening to withhold its vote from all but anti-slavery men, has extorted the men of its choice from both parties. But the South is unable to elect a President, of itself. It must have Northern assistance. It has extorted its own candidates from the north; but to complete its success, it must also extort northern support for those candidates. If that support be given, it will be given with the full knowledge of the fact that all the interests of Freedom and Free Labor are sacrificed thereby. Democrats, will you support Lewis Cass? He has bartered your interests, and of your descendants forever, for the vote of the South, and will you ratify the bargain? The bargain will be worthless unless you do. Go, then, if you will be false to yourself and your posterity, if you will stab Freedom upon her own heart, and immolate her upon her own altar, go do it boldly, with the eye of your conscience to the result, and your face towards those whom you would betray.

The north can withhold her vote from the candidates of the South, and elect a candidate of her own, if she chooses. She has the power if she has the will. If the South triumphs now, she triumphs honorably, and with your assistance. She tells you what she wants, and what she intends to do, if you will let her. If you want to defeat her, imitate her example. Vote for no man who is not in favor of liberty, and the days of southern domination will be over. Candidates will then hereafter bow to you, instead of to the South, and look at the constitution through your spectacles.—*Free Soil Union.*

This proves the position taken at the Buffalo Convention to be true, that the only contest is between Liberty and Slavery. When men openly declare that they will vote for a slaveholder irrespective of his principles, we must infer that Slavery is the great idea, the "sine qua non" of their aspiration, the desideratum of all their efforts. How inconsistent for such men claim to be Free Soil men, and that "that question should not be brought in to politics, when so many great questions are before the people." "Great questions" presented as issues! and in the same breath declare that "we will go for Taylor, though he carry out every Loco measure ever advocated by that party." This looks like "great measures" before the people for their consideration. And if you Taylorites can drop all these "GREAT MEASURES," for the sake of electing a slaveholder—can we drop them for the sake of the great heaven-born principle of HUMAN LIBERTY! "Oh! but this Free Soil party are not honest in their professions; but the Whigs have been a Free Soil party for twenty years."

Let us look at the evidences of honesty on both sides of the question.—The Buffalo Convention adopted resolutions, affirming that Congress should make all our territory Free Territory, and nominated men who hold and avow the same principles. The Whig party utterly refused to pass any such resolutions, and nominated a man who will say no such thing. Who has the best claim to the name of Free Soil? The people will please decide.

"Stolen Whig thunder" have we.—We suppose that this must be a figurative expression, and has reference to the "natural thunder." Now this is a report that follows, and some times a great while after the "lightning" has done the work. This is whig thunder, is it? Well, it is *really appropriate*; they do most always "report" and "thunder" after the "work is all done," they are really somewhat noted for this kind of "thunder," and never more so, than at the present time. No we have not "stolen your thunder," we do not use the article, but have been some-

what used to "lightning," or rather "enlightening, and hear the "report of thunder" for the "General" and his poetry of "Bragg's."

ALPHA.

Goon.—While the steamer Michigan was lying in Detroit, on a trip down, a raw-boned hoosier entered the cabin, and confronting a large pier glass which is framed, and set something like a stateroom door, carelessly addressed his reflected image with the inquiry—

"When's this boat goin' eout?"

Pending the answer, he leisurely cast his eyes round the cabin, surveying the accommodations, and receiving no response, he hailed again—

"I say, yeou, when's this 'ere boat goin' eout?"

He received no response but a loud guffaw from the chambermaid, who witnessed the scene, and indignantly turned on his heel, soliloquising—"Sidle up stuck up, that chap; needn't be quite so proud, for he didn't look as if he was much, any how!"

"It is melancholy to reflect," says the *Daily News*, "that while all the aspirations of the old world tend in the direction of freedom, the question which chiefly agitates the new is that of the extension and perpetuation of Slavery."

New Southern Dictionary.

Compromise—Taking the whole. Concession—Glorifying slavery as a "sacred" institution.

Harmony—Keeping still when kicked.

Patriotism—Voting for a southern slaveholder or northern slave.

Freedom—The right to extend slavery.

Chivalry—Manifesting a disposition to play the hangman.

Consistency—Glorifying the extension of freedom in Europe, and laboring for the extension of slavery in America.

Statesman—A man who never held a civil office, but who does hold 280 slaves.

Constitution—A rusted weathercock, always pointing south.

Democracy—Allowing 250,000 slaveholders to rule the nation.

Religion—A belief in the infallibility of John C. Calhoun.

Humbug—All men are created free and equal."

Traitor—One who is not inclined to let us have our own way.

Hunker—One of our non-resident slaves, who never rebels under the severest infliction of the lash.—*Hamilton Refector.*

The mortification and chagrin of the Taylor men at Webster's speech are unbounded. Some make a vain attempt to conceal it, while others "speak right out in meeting" about it. Among the latter, is the New York Herald, whose editor discourses as follows in relation to it:

The speech of Mr. Webster, has created in this community, in all parties, a very odd and singular sensation. In former days, when Mr. Webster was called on by the New England manufacturers, he generally made a splendid and powerful speech on his side of Mason and Dixon's line. Whether the profits of the manufacturers in those days had some influence in producing those bursts of eloquence, is a question to be solved by future philosophers and fools.

It is certain, however, that Mr. Webster's position and speech, in the present political crisis of the country, with regard to Gen. Taylor, are the most wishy-washy, and the weakest that ever came from that quarter.

From beginning to end, he seems to be making an apology for supporting a man so ignorant in public affairs, as even he himself represents Gen. Taylor.

He *damns his own candidate* with faint praise.

While the obscure friends of Mr. Clay still boldly and chivalrously seem to be foremost in assailing Gen. Taylor to his face, Mr. Webster and his friends seem to place themselves in a position of half and half assassins—smiling with one cheek, while there is a scorn on the other, and the dagger itself is about being directed to some place under the fifth rib.

The folly of the Whig journals in New York, which, while professing to support, Gen. Taylor, were, at the same time disgusting and calumniating a large class of our naturalized citizens by taking the side of British tyranny against Irish freedom, was not more suicidal to the cause of Gen. Taylor than appear to be the speeches, the sentiments, the allusions, and the temper displayed in the famous address delivered at Marshfield.

Even the anti-masonic movement of Thurlow Weed & Co., at Albany, who endeavored to get up a premature indignation meeting against the hero of Buena Vista, will not be able to injure the cause so much in this State, or in New England, as the faint, studied, and elaborate praise which was bestowed on Gen. Taylor, from the lips of Mr. Webster.

The surest way to destroy a popular man is to become his friend, win his confidence, and then betray him. Such appears to be the policy of the New York and New England whigs, even that portion of them who still cling to the Philadelphia nomination. If Gen. Cass should be elected next November, he will not have to bestow his thanks on those leading whigs of New York and New England, who, while they affect to support the nomination made by their own Convention in Philadelphia, yet pursue such a course as the whig journals of New York have done all summer, and adopt such insane measures as Thurlow Weed and the anti-masonic portion of the whig party have done in Albany, or make such a speech, and promulgate such sentiments, as came from the lips of Mr. Webster last week in Marshfield.

The defeat of Mr. Clay's nomination in Philadelphia divided the whig party, and disgusted the old standing personal partisans of the Ashland statesman; but the portion of the whig party who stuck to the nomination, have, since last June, betrayed even more folly, more silliness, and more want of wisdom and discernment than the friends of Mr. Clay did in bolting outright, when the nomination was made.

As matters now stand, every day

only seems to strengthen the confidence of the friends of Gen. Cass—not their own efforts, not in their wisdom, not in their discretion, but arising from the folly, the weakness, the imbecility of those whigs who call themselves the supporters of Gen. Taylor. We have conventions and mass meetings in New York and New England; but unless some new spirit springs up among the great body of the people, the lukewarmness produced by the Taylor whig party in New York, by the whig journals of this metropolis, and Mr. Webster's friends in Massachusetts, will produce their legitimate results in the defeat of the hero of Buena Vista.

The Greatest Humbug.

Ex-Governor Jones, the slaveholder from Tennessee, imported by the Taylorites for the purpose of cajoling Northern men into the support of the great Mexican-killer, in his meeting at Rochester, N. Y., a few days since,

denounced the Wilmot Proviso as a "sheer humbug, entirely unworthy the notice of Whigs—the greatest humbug in God Almighty's world!"

We should think the whigs generally, concurred in this opinion, from the fact that they have nominated Zack Taylor as their candidate for the Presidency.

How long will they affect a regard to the Proviso? Not long, we think, if there is any reliance to be placed upon present indications. The "American Patriot," a Taylor paper published at Norwich, attempts to show

FREE SOIL BANNER.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
CHARLES F. ADAMS,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Senatorial Electors.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, of Tipppecanoe Co.
JOHN H. BRADLEY, of Bartholomew Co.

CONTINGENT SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

E. DEMING, of Tipppecanoe Co.
S. S. HARDING, of Ripley Co.

District Electors.

1st Dist.—NATHAN LITTLE,
2d " JOHN R. CRAVEN, of Jefferson Co.
3d " JAMES H. CRAVEN, of Ripley Co.
4th " GEO. W. JULIAN, of Wayne Co.
5th " OVID BUTLER, of Marion.
6th " MILTON SHORT, of Lawrence Co.
7th " ALBERT G. COFFIN, of Parke Co.
8th " SAMUEL A. HUFF, of Tipppecanoe Co.
9th " JOSEPH L. JERNIGAN, of St. Joseph Co.
10th " JOSEPH MORROW, of Grant Co.

CONTINGENT DISTRICT ELECTORS.

2d District—John Braxton,
3d " John P. Milliken,
5th " J. H. Jordan,
6th " E. J. Sumner,
7th " Abiathur Crane,
9th " John U. Pettit,
10th " Daniel Worth,

State Central Committee.

1st Dist.—O. SHELTON,
2d " R. E. STRATTON,
3d " JOHN P. MILLIKEN,
4th " R. VAULT,
5th " CALVIN FLETCHER, A. A. ACKLEY, B.
S. NOBLE, J. H. JORDAN, JAMES STEL
GOVE, PHILIP SENOABLE,
W. JONES,
L. JESSE,
J. B. McFARLAND,
R. FADER,
D. W. JONES.

Free Soil Platform.

No Slave Territory.

No interference with Slavery in States where it now exists.

Cheap Postage for the people.

Retrenchment of the expenses of Government.

Abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries.

The election of all Civil Officers of the Government, so far as practicable, by the people.

Emancipation by the Government of all such slaves as are held in slavery, and required for the safety and convenience of Commerce, with Foreign Nations or among the several States.

Free grant, to actual settlers, of the Public Lands, in limited quantities.

Revenue Tariff sufficient to defray the expenses of Government, and pay annual instalments, together with the interest on the National debt.

FREE SOIL MASS MEETINGS.

The public are informed that arrangements are made to hold Free Soil Meetings at the following times and places:

APPOINTMENTS FOR OCTOBER.

On the 9th at New Albany.
On the 10th at Jeffersonville.
On the 11th at Madison.
On the 12th at Columbus.
On the 13th at Indianapolis.
On the 14th at Greenfield.
On the 15th at Crawfordsville.
On the 16th at Frankfort.
On the 17th at Lebanon.
On the 21st at Noblesville.
On the 23d at Greenfield.
On the 24th at Knightstown.
On the 25th at Rushville.
On the 26th at Shelbyville.
On the 27th at Edinburgh.
On the 28th at Franklin.
On the 30th at Martinsville.
On the 31st at Danville.
On the 1st of November at Indianapolis.

(Speaking to commence, on each day, precisely at 1 o'clock P. M.)

All persons, without regard to parties, are invited to attend. The Free Soil Electors, and other gentlemen, will address the public, at the times and places above specified, on the principles of the Free Democracy.

CALVIN FLETCHER,
Chairman of Central Committee.

Friday, October 6, 1848.

The Taylor men are rejoicing that Henry Clay refuses to be the candidate of the disaffected whigs. Truly a little thing tickles them. Henry Clay, heretofore so ardent a supporter of the Whig party, merely disclaims, in his letter, any purpose of accepting a nomination against Taylor. Having submitted his claims to the Philadelphia Convention, he feels bound, by his pledge, to abide its decision. Here Mr. Clay stops. He refuses even to say to his friends, Taylor would make a good President, is a Whig, or ought to be supported. Verily, the embodiment of Whiggery is not quite so much the embodiment of Taylorism.

From the returns of the Vermont election, it seems that the Cass party have fizzled out by wholesale. We have noticed for some time that they were doing a good retail business in that line, but did not really expect them so soon to get to jobbing. It is confidently expected that in November, their trade in the fizzling line will largely increase, and that they'll do a smashing business. Crow, Chapman, crow!

The Free Democracy—Its Future.

The Old Hunkers are busy in disseminating the opinion, that the Free Democracy, as a separate organization, will be dissolved after the Presidential election—and that at most on the settlement of the question of slavery extension, as applied to our present domain, that the movement will have accomplished its mission. Never were dreamers hugging to their bosoms a greater delusion. We tell them that our party organization is a permanency, and that from its very nature, it will exist so long as these are the two great principles of progress and conservatism found in antagonistic positions. Measures may change, as circumstances alter the position of our government, but the cardinal principles of our political faith will ever remain, and be advocated by a powerful, and at length a triumphant party in our Union. Ours is a progressive party. The principles we put forth and the measures we now advocate have never before been advocated by a distinct party, although they have had their advocates in both the hitherto great parties of our country. Men who have heretofore acted with old Hunkerism, who have been the ablest supporters of their respective parties, have been divorced from those parties and are now the champions of political reform, and progress in governmental science. The signs of the times clearly indicate that a revolution, and an entire changing of parties is now at hand, that like former parties of our country, the Whig and Democratic parties are dissolving to give way for new issues and new organizations. The spirit of progression is every day pointing from the moral and intellectual to the political, and demanding that henceforth legislation should look to a broader field, and by ample provisions, secure the welfare and interest of the masses—must seek to elevate the degraded—to dignify labor, and in a word, to place man in position politically, such as is due to him as an intelligent being, capable of self government in the fullest extent of the word. Until that is accomplished the Free Democracy will never cease to exist as a party organized for the conflict. Our opponents will be composed of such men as are always unwilling to move from old positions, and who are struck with holy horror at any innovations on established customs, or changes in governmental policy, as if society was not, with all the relations growing out of it when in its proper condition, progressive. Already these fixed men are cautioning us not to go too far on the question of the non-extension of slavery. They tell us that the South have had a share of the territories heretofore, let us compromise the matter and make a division. The refusal by hosts of the people to ratify the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions, have shown to the world that they think and act for themselves—that conscience and reason can triumph over the trammels of party, and that there is in the minds of the masses, a desire to go to the death for political reform. Servile, cringing politicians have been taught a salutary lesson, in the fact that their demagoguism has been repudiated. But let us look a moment at our positions. The leading question now is freedom for our territories. This issue is the most important in this campaign, because it has to be met now, while others can, without so great danger, be postponed if they cannot be perfected at the present crisis.

But because we urge this question while it may be met more strenuously than others, lay not, Hunker friends, the flatteringunction to your souls, that when we have triumphed on that issue, that there will be no more Free Democracy. There are other questions of scarcely less importance, embraced in the spirit of our combination. The disposition of our public domain, so as to make a portion of it free for the use of every freeman, is a measure fraught with deep interest, and accords with the philanthropic feelings of the age. It will place within the reach of every man a home, and the means of enjoying life without being bound to look for a subsistence to employers, who assume the right to point out the road in which his ideas shall flow. It will destroy the system of land speculation, which has been so ruinous to our newly settled States. It will tend to destroy entirely the pauperism of our land—it will give gladness to thousands of those pining in penury in our own country, and produce joy in the breasts of the tyrannized over of other lands, seeking for means to acquire homes in this land of freedom. The election of postmasters, and such other governmental officers as practicable, by the people direct, is another of our positions. We hold that the theory of our political union is correct, and that the people are capable of self government and of choosing their own officers. That by the present system the rights of the people are often outraged, by appointments made of postmasters and others, without any regard to the feelings of the majority of the people of their vicinities, and merely for party purposes. Three millions of voters are denied their just rights by the present system. We think

so vast a power as appointing thousands of officers should not be lodged in the hands of one man, but should be exercised by the people.

Retrenchment in the expenditures of the government, is another issue presented. Others are now before the people, and new ones will be constantly arising, in which the progressive party will be found antagonistic to the party of fixedness. This will be the case not only in National affairs, but also in State policy. It is already developing itself. Wisconsin has led the way and showed to her older sisters the workings of the progressive system and liberal legislation, in securing unalienable homesteads for her citizens. This is so intimately connected with free grant of the public domain, that it may be considered as a portion of the same great plan. It is a plan suggested by liberal views and tends to elevate and protect free labor. It gives to every one sufficient, with care and industry, to support and educate his children—to give them such an amount of intelligence, as will fit them for the duties of freemen. As we said before, issues will be constantly arising, upon which action must be taken, and whether we succeed or not in the present campaign, our party, our principles, are sure of ultimate triumph. Victories have already been won, which are to be followed by greater ones. We say then to the Free Democracy, on, on to the contest. We enter it full of enthusiasm and hope.

Organize! Organize!!

No party can accomplish anything without thorough organization. It is an indispensable condition to the success of any party.

Friends of Freedom throughout the State of Indiana, remember this, and in every county throughout the State, let there be an organization for the purpose of doing battle in the good cause. Much can be accomplished in every county in the State, between this and November, by energetic action. There is scarcely a neighborhood in the State where there are not men as yet undecided as to their vote for the Presidency. These men should hear and read the doctrines we avow. In order that they may do this, it is necessary, absolutely necessary, that each county should have committees appointed to see that their respective counties are canvassed, and that such documents and papers are disseminated as will place us right in the minds of the hesitating. Remember that we are just entering a contest that is to be protracted until triumph crowns our efforts, and that a systematic beginning conduces to shorten the period of time elapsing before the termination of the struggle. Remember that we have higher purposes to accomplish than the elevation of party; that we strive for the prevalence of human rights; that we struggle for the elevation of the masses, and the universal doctrines of progress and reformation. We say, then, to accomplish our end, we must be active, we must be vigilant, and again we repeat it, the great means of success is thorough organization.

Gen. Cass and Slavery.

The Old Hunker papers are publishing an extract from an old letter of Gen. Cass on the right of search, to prove his soundness on the slavery question.

Let him speak for himself, they cry out as they quote the following:

"We are no slaveholder. We never have been, WE NEVER SHALL BE.—We deprecate its existence, in principle; and pray for its abolition everywhere; where this can be effected justly and peacefully."

Poor miserable attempt to deceive. Do they think the people will be gulled by such barefaced attempts at imposition, when they know that long since the writing of that letter, he tells them in his Nicholson letter that on that subject a great change has been going on in his mind, and that he thinks now that it will mitigate many of the evils of slavery to have it extended over our new territories?

Oh, the dodgers, how they would like to get out of the fix that Cass has fixed them in; but you can't do it, gentlemen, you may as well be quiet, and if it does hurt, grin and bear it. Call in your philosophy, and don't attempt to make a Lion of an Ass.

WISCONSIN JUDGES.—On the 28th ult., the newly elected Judges of Wisconsin drew for their respective terms of office. The result was as follows:

1st Dist., E. V. Whiton, - - - 5 years.
2d Dist., Levi Hubble, - - - 3 years.
3d Dist., C. A. Larabee, - - - 6 years.
4th Dist., A. W. Stowe, - - - 2 years.
5th Dist., M. M. Jackson, - - - 4 years.

It is rather a curious incident, says the Southport Telegraph, that the youngest of the five Judges drew the longest term, and the oldest of the five the shortest.

A. W. Stowe, of the 4th District, was chosen by ballot of the others, Chief Justice. Mr. Brigham was chosen Clerk.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of D. S. Ward. Look at it, and then go and look at his goods, and we premise that you will not come away with empty hands. We are somewhat of a philosopher, and yet could hardly resist the many temptations.

We were much amused a few days ago, at a political conversation that took place in our city. A worthy friend of ours from the country, who was a *go it any how* Taylor man, was conversing with a Free Soiler. The subject of platforms was introduced, and our Vanite complained rather bitterly the want of one to develop the Taylor faith, while he lauded the Buffalo Resolutions. To make every thing manifest, the State Journal was brought forward containing these resolutions, which the Free Soiler began to read. Our Taylor friend, who saw that they were read from Decres' paper, and supposed that nothing but the simon pure was ever found in that sheet, listened attentively. In the progress of the reading his face became irradiated with a smile, and at the conclusion, he jumped up and triumphantly exclaimed, "There, do you want a better platform than that? I don't." The Free Soilers were amused, the Taylor men wrathy, and our querist, when it was explained to him, a little staggered.

The following are some extracts from the Charleston, S. C. Courier. We commend them to the consideration of our Whig, Taylor, Free Soil friends. It will be remembered that the Courier hoists the names of Taylor and Butler, and repudiates Fillmore.

"Gen. Taylor was nominated by the people, and long before the Philadelphia Convention was thought of, not by the people of the North or the South, or the East or the West—nor by Whigs or Democrats alone, but by the whole American people."

"This is the date of Gen. Taylor's nomination, and here is the authority by which his name was placed before the American people for the highest office in their gift. It is true Gen. Taylor was nominated by the Whig Convention at Philadelphia, but it is equally true that they did so for no other reason than that they could not help themselves, because his great popularity with the people rendered it certain that he would be run as the people's candidate, independent and regardless of the Whig Convention, and to the certain defeat of whomsoever the Convention might nominate.

He was stronger than the Whig Convention, and they knew it, and they accordingly did the only thing that remained for them to do, or that they dared do; they nominated him *their candidate* for the Presidency, and without requiring of him any pledges, or prescribing rules of political faith, or exacting any conditions whatever; and we believe we hazard but little in expressing the opinion that if Gen. Taylor had been rejected by the Philadelphia Convention, as it was expected, particularly by our Representatives in Congress, that he would be, nine out of ten of the 'party' in Charleston now advocating Gen. Cass's election, would have gone for him as a third and independent candidate, occupying precisely the ground that he then did, and now does, and this fact of itself speaks volumes."

"Enough has been already shown to satisfy any unbiased mind, that with Gen. Taylor the South has every thing to gain, while with Gen. Cass they have everything to lose. But what will most recommend the present movement in behalf of Gen. Taylor is that it contemplates action, and independent action, directed exclusively to the South."

This is the language of a Southern Democrat, who professes to know from private letters, the position of Gen. Taylor. He for the sake of the South, leaves his party nomination, and goes for a man safer than the regular nominee, for the sake of slavery.

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"Enough has been already shown to satisfy

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

The Frenchman and his English Tutor.

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

Tutor—Huff.

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

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

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

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

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

Tutor—No, not Huff.

Frenchman—Not Huff? Ah! oui; I understand, it is Dauf, hey?

Tutor—No, D-o-u-g-h spells doe.

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

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

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

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

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

Tutor—No! R-o-u-g-h spells Ruff.

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

Tutor—No, Bow.

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

WHY WAS HENRY CLAY REPUDIATED BY THE WHIG PARTY?—The above, though a simple question, is pregnant with interest, and this time may not be uninteresting to refer to it. The question is a simple one, and of easy solution. Henry Clay has ever been the friend of the whole country not suffering himself to be made the tool of any sectional clique, but always foremost in every movement that had for its tendency the success and prosperity, of his common country, and so he now stands.

But "circumstances" pertaining to that "practical institution" rendered it necessary that Mr. Clay should be a factionist—or in other words unite himself to the slavery faction of the South, else he would no longer be considered Henry Clay!

Did he do it? No! In his celebrated Lexington speech he declared himself for freedom—declared himself opposed to the further extension of slavery—consequently no longer to be trusted by the South—he was thrown aside; the cry was, he is not the man for the times—we want (said the South,) a man that will stand by our interests—and that man we'll have in the person of Gen. Taylor. The South nominated Gen. Taylor over Henry Clay because Henry Clay was not to be trusted—and the doughfaces of the North said amen!—Whig Standard.

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

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

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

Let it be Remembered, That the Free Democracy is a united party, rallying in support of the principles of Constitutional Liberty, and supporting a candidate PLEDGED TO THE RESTRICTION OF HUMAN SLAVERY.

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

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

A Calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mrs. Partington Again.

"Is the steamer signified, sir?" asked Mrs. Partington at the telegraph station. "Yes," replied the clerk, who was busily engaged turning over the leaves of his day-book.

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

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

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

GREATEST ASCERTAINED DEPTH OF THE SEA.—On the 2d of June, when in latitude 15 deg. 3 min. south, and longitude 26 deg. 4 min. west, being nearly calm and the water quiet, (says Sir James C. Ross,) we tried for, but did not obtain, sounding, 4,000 fathoms of line, 27,000 feet, (very nearly five miles and a quarter.) This is the greatest depth of the ocean that has yet been satisfactorily ascertained; but we have reason to believe that there are many parts where it is still deeper. Let us see once more the flash of thy pen, and hear the musical thunders which follow? While there are good ten score who can beat thee all to pieces at political lying, if thou wilt but assume thine own immortal lyre, the world shall be mute to listen.

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

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

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

"Are you willing to go, my friend?"

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

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

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

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

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

"Are you willing to go, my friend?"

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

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

Pretty good Authority for the considering the Jeffersonian Provision constitutional.

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

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

In the act organizing the territory of Mississippi, passed in 1793, and approved by John Adams, Congress exercised the right to legislate on slavery in the territories by prohibiting the importation of slaves from places without the United States; although the Constitution gave Congress no right to prohibit the foreign slave trade in the States until 1808.

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

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

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

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

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

Slavery was prohibited in the Territory of Iowa by act of Congress, passed June 12, 1839, and approved by Martin Van Buren.

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

The Poet Editor.

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

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

Resolved, That slavery in the several 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 will, while opening the door for the introduction of slavery into territories now free, would also have opened the door to litigation and strife among the future inhabitants thereof, to the ruin of their peace and prosperity, was defeated in the House of Representatives, its passage in no haste by a majority of the Senate, embracing various 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 more compromises with slavery; if made, they must be re-pealed.

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

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

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

Resolved, That 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 installments of our debt and the interest thereon.

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

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

ANOTHER CASS FLAG TAKEN DOWN.—The Orleans Republican of Wednesday announces, that "a great change has been going on in public opinion, in our minds as well as others," and that it can no longer support Lewis Cass for the Presidency. It puts itself, therefore, on the Buffalo platform, and hoists the names of Van Buren and Adams. The Republican is printed at Albion, where, we understand, it is almost impossible to find a live hunker. Cass is now an obscure sheet somewhere in that county, advocating his claims; but we imagine that both will be counted among the scattering in November.

Slavery was prohibited in the Territory of Iowa by act of Congress, passed June 12, 1839, and approved by Andrew Jackson.

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

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 PROVISO.—Washington Union.

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

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

He is opposed to the extension of slavery, why is it that the South Carolinians prefer him to Cass? because they "KNOW HIM."

IF

FREE SOIL BANNER.

EDITORS

William B. Greer and Lewis Wallace.

The first No. of the Banner will be issued on Friday, August 25th, 1848, and will be published regularly every week, until the 25th of November. It will be printed on an Imperial sheet, and furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

The Banner will be furnished to clubs of four, or more, from this time until after the Presidential Election at 25 cents each.

The object of the paper is to disseminate and advocate the doctrines set forth in the resolutions of the Buffalo Convention, and to aid in doing all that can be done during the campaign towards electing

N. B. No paper will be sent without the money.

Address, post paid, W. B. GREER.

To make it what we wish, and to do the good we hope for, it must have a large list of subscribers. Every man in the State, who has the good of the Free Soil movement at heart, should send us a few names.

Five thousand names should be sent in, and that many can, and will be obtained, if the friends of Free Soil make proper efforts.

NAMES. RESIDENCES. NO. COPIES.

CASS, TAYLOR, AND VAN BUREN.

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

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

FASHIONABLE & WELL MADE CLOTHING.

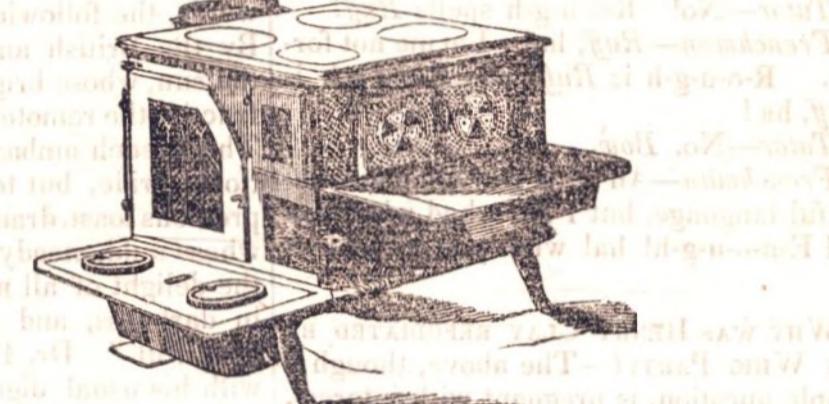
Fine Cloth Dress, Frocks, and Sack Coats, Tweed, Cassimere, and Jeans coats; Beaver, Pilot, and Blanket Over coats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks; Cloth, Cashmere, Satin, Jeans, and Corduroy pants; Silk, Velvet, Satin, Cassimere, and Fancy Vests, and Dress-

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

Boys' Belts. In short, this is the greatest establish-

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

D. S. WARD.



COMBINATION AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVES.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they are now receiving a good supply of the celebrated and much admired Combination Stove, and do most cordially return their thanks to the public for their liberal patronage.

During the time we have been selling the Combination Stove, we have witnessed, with unspeakable satisfaction the high estimation in which they are held by our good citizens in this and the adjoining country who have them in use, to whom we would most respectfully refer for further information.

INDIANAPOLIS.—John Morris, Asa Ballard, Mr. Hollingsworth, John Baily, Jas. S. Bell, Arthur Vance, Joseph Cooper, Thomas E. Holbrook.

PTRUMAN COUNTY.—Isaac Lawrence, J. Smith, P. Strader, C. Call.

HANCOCK COUNTY.—Jesse Hughes, Robert Lyons.

SHELBY COUNTY.—Robt. Hough, D. Smith.

HAMILTON COUNTY.—Asahiah Dinnin, S. Howard, J. Williams, J. Davis, Barnaby Newey, James Tresser.

HENDERSON COUNTY.—Joseph Morris, Asa Ballard, C. Call.

BELL COUNTY.—Wm. Quaniles, Jas. J. H. Hatty, Rev. F. C. Holliday, T. Whitchill, Wm. Koyl, Amos Miller, Edward McGuire, Dan Ray, A. A. Louden, Dan Persel, Bazil Brown, Philip Mizpah, Mrs. E. Goldsborough, A. Bowen, J. F. Mayer, Lorenzo Vanseyac, Mrs. Hagerhouse, Joseph Carson, D. S. Ward, John Kise, J. S. Dunlap, Jesse Jones, Jeremiah Day, John W. Hamilton, Auditor; James Rossell, Dan Ringer, Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 1848.

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KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

W. C. THOMPSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

AT Indianapolis. Diseases of women and children, and all chronic cases of the spleen and chest will receive his special attention.

Office over Talbot's Jewelry Store, opposite Browning's Hotel.

E. H. HOOD.

HOOD & NOBLE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

North side Washington Street, Indianapolis.

JAMES HALL & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No 2, Palmer House, Washington St. Indianapolis.

MANUFACTURERS, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in ready made Clothing, Cloths, Casimere, Vestings, Trimmings, and every description of Gentlemen's Furnishing.

3

J. MCKERNAN.

JESSE JONES.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned having formed a co-partnership in the Dr. C. Cook business, would respectfully inform the public, that they have on hand a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Quenware, Cotton Yarns, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

In addition to cash, they will take all kinds of country produce and marketing in exchange for their goods. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to give them a call, as they will sell as low as any other establishment in town.

MCKERNAN & JONES.

3 Three doors west of Browning's Hotel.

PLATEFORM SCALES.

WE are now prepared to supply our friends, both in the city and country, with a superior and warranted article of Plateform scales, suitable for weighing wheat, meal, flour, &c. &c. Current prices, expence added, at the Sign of the Big Padlock.

4 KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

WHITE PINE SASH.

WE are now receiving our Fall supply of Pine Window Sash, of all sizes, from 8 to 12 by 16, which we will sell from 3 to 6 cents a light, at the sign of the Big Padlock.

4 KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a Fall supply of Wm. Rowland's celebrated Mill and Cross Cut Saws, of all sizes, warranted to be good. Also, a few of Hoe's Cast Steel Mill Saws, from New York. Panel and Hand Saws, from \$1 to \$2 75. Wood Saws, a very superior article. Circular Saws, and all other kinds of small saws used by mechanics.

8

COACH TRIMMINGS.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a very desirable assortment of Coach Laces, Fringes, Patent Leather, Top Leather, Gun Cloth, Curtain Stuff, Old Carpeting, Tuffs, Moss, Hubs, &c. &c.

3

COACH TRIMMINGS.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, an extensive assortment of Cooking Stoves with Copper and Tin Furniture complete. Also, 7 plate Stoves, and a splendid Church Stove. All of these Stoves being cast of superior metal, and being much heavier in the plates than those usually brought to this city, can be confidently recommended to the public. They will be sold low. Call and see.

3

TO CARPENTERS.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a beautiful article of finishing nails, 5th and 6th sizes. Call and see.

3

NOTICE TO MECHANICS.

JUST received, a good assortment of Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Manufactured in this city by N. Kellogg, who warrants them to be equal if not superior to any made in England or America; all his tools are warranted good and to stand well. For sale at the Sign of the Big Padlock, by

4 KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

STOVES.

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CHIMNEY GLASSES, SPITTOONS, LANTHAMS, WINDOW SHADES, TRANSPARENT, &c. &c.

3

COACH TRIMMINGS.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, an extensive assortment of articles in the house-keeping line, such as Shovel and Tong, Andiron, Brass and Iron with brass tops, Iron Ladles, in sets or separate; Brass and Iron Candlesticks; Snuffers, Coffee Mills, Patent Waffle Irons, and Coffee Roasters; Brass Kettles, Patent Enamelled, &c. Castings, such as Ovens, Skillets, Sugar Kettles, Odd Lids, &c.; Wooden Bowls, Burnt Churns of Cedar; Patent Lamp Lids, full assortment, Lamp Wicks, Globes, Chimney Glasses, Spittoons, Lanthams, Window Shades, transparent, &c. &c.

3

D. C. TEAL.

COMMISSION, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE MERCHANT.

THE above House has the best arrangements for storing and shipping flour and produce, and having a connection with a flour house in Louisville, Ky., for selling, can always command the highest prices at the least possible expense.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

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Chimney Glasses, Spittoons, Lanthams, Window

Shades, transparent, &c. &c.

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