

# 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."

[PRINTED BY DOUGLASS & ELDER.]

VOL. I.

INDIANAPOLIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1848.

NO. 7.

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—its success we are sure in,  
As we work, hand in hand, for Martin Van Buren.

### CHORUS.

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

## The Buffalo Nominations—Chances 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:

"We have been considerably surprised to hear as we have from more than one quarter, that Indiana, Illinois, and even Michigan, are full of the 'Free Soil' enthusiasm, and that Van Buren has a chance in each of those States. A gentleman who professes to know, and who has just left Illinois says that the 'free soil' nominee will carry that State. Of course such statements must be received with caution. But the improbability of the case is not really so great as appears at first blush. A defection of one third from each party, united to the abolition strength, would give Van Buren the electoral vote of any, or all of those Commonwealths. Is it too much to suppose that one-third of the Democrats would prefer Van Buren to Cass, or that one-third of the Whigs would vote for him and 'free soil,' in preference to voting for Taylor? For ourselves, we do not pretend to decide this very nice and delicate question. We leave it to those who better understand the complexion of parties, and the state of public opinion in the great west. The political field presents altogether the most curious conjuncture of circumstances ever seen; and it would baffle a file leader to tell the result. One thing only is certain—somebody must win.

"Here is Indiana! In 1844 it polled 67,867 votes for Clay, 70,181 for Polk, and 2,106 for Birney. Now suppose Van Buren takes off one-third of the Whig votes, viz: 22,622; and one-third of the Democratic, viz: 23,393; these together would give him 46,015. Now add the abolition vote to this, viz: 2,106, and we have his whole vote, viz: 48,121. If then we take the vote for Cass, which would be 70,181 less 23,393, we have a poll for him of only 46,788, or 1,500 less than Van Buren would get. The vote for Taylor would be 67,857, less 21,622, 46,235, which would place him nearly 2,500 votes behind Van Buren. To recapitulate, we have for the three candidates, calculating on the vote of 1844:

Van Buren,	48,121
Cass,	46,788
Taylor,	45,244

"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 his 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.

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 provided for it.

We have, then, Gen. Cass anxious to vote for the Proviso in 1846, and in March, 1847, still in favor of the principle included in it. But in January, 1848, something had changed the spirit of his dream. He had found the Proviso unconstitutional. He wrote to a man named Nicholson, of Tennessee, a relation of James K. Polk, assuring him that he could find no power in the constitution for the Wilmot Proviso.

The arguments advanced in this Nicholson letter, were not original with Gen. Cass. They were the same as those advanced by the opponents of the Proviso, when Lewis Cass avowed himself its friend. Those arguments did not convince him then of the unconstitutionality of the Proviso. Something more powerful than those arguments must have operated convincingly upon him.

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. Dickinson, 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

sacred instrument but what the South permits him to see.

The South, by threatening to withhold its vote from all but anti-proviso 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 hearth, 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.*

## "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.

"The man who sat for years in the cabinet of Andrew Jackson, the co-worker of that great patriot in the cause of republicanism."

And afterwards brought water from the river Jordan, for his patriot friend, Louis Philippe, to baptize the Comte de Paris with the heir apparent of the French throne.

"The man who first set hostile foot on British territory, in the war of 1812."

And whose services ended with setting his foot there.

"The man whom the monarchs of Europe fear, and the oppressed people of Europe love."

Because he writes a book in favor of the kings, and votes against allowing a government ship to carry relief to the starving millions of the people.

"The man who will, if elected President, oppose by every constitutional means, every attempt of a foreign power to plant their colonies upon the western continent."

In order to give the slaveholders exclusive benefit of planting slavery in New Mexico and California, and of annexing Cuba.

"The man who is destined to lead the Democratic party to an old-fashioned Jackson victory. Such is Lewis Cass."

Perhaps.—*Free Soil Advocate.*

How IT WORKS.—Charles J. Ingersoll 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.

## Getting Desperate.

It seems strange to what degrees men will be driven by party shackles: even pledge their unreserved support to candidates, regardless of principle, and even to the utter abandonment of all principles. Since the Buffalo Convention, Taylorites have grown desperate; some of them, unhesitating, affirm that "Taylor shall have their votes, though they knew that he would carry out every Loco measure that was ever advanced by that party. Where now, are all the glorious 'Whig principles' inscribed on our banner? Are you brother whigs nobly battling for principles, and not for men and party, and yet vote for a man though he might, and even should be pledged to oppose your entire creed? And we poor 'Free Soil' men are every thing but honest men, because we will not vote for a man regardless of principle.—This is certainly a noble stand to occupy; only think of such a position.—

"Though Taylor should, with ever so many letters go ever so much against Whig principles, I shall not read his letters, but shall vote for him any how." If that is not "going it blind," we do not know what such a feat would be. This is making a literal interfection and application of a certain declaration; though he slay me, yet, I will trust in him." The old saying that, "the more you whip a spaniel the better he will love you," is being realized, and that too, "with a vengeance."

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—we can 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 somewhat used to "lightning," or rather enlightening, and hear the "report of thunder" for the "Gineral" and his poetry of "Braggs."

Good.—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' out?"

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

"I say, yeon, when's this 'ere boat goin' out?"

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

"It is melancholly 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 slave holders to rule the nation.

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

**Humbug**—"All men are created free and equal."

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

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

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 wily, waddy, 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 Marsh field. 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 that as the President has only executive powers, his opinions are not of much consequence. It then goes on to say: "If we are correct in this view of the subject, why should such a question as the Wilmot Proviso be brought into a Presidential election?" Sure enough. It is a very troublesome question to Northern doughfaces, and one which they would be glad to shirk if possible. We warn the advocates of the Wilmot Proviso, that they are betrayed by their pretended friends at the North, who are ready to sacrifice it to the success of either Cass or Taylor. The cry now is, "Don't bring it into the Presidential election; it properly belongs to the members of Congress." Ah! the artful dodgers! Like their antetypes of the olden days, they are very aware of being tormented before their time.—*Charter Oak.*

For the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

## "A Little more Whiggery, General Taylor."

Mr. Editor: For the benefit of those who try to persuade themselves that Gen. Taylor will, if elected, administer the government on whig principles, and are laying the "flattering unction to their souls" that, by his election, a whig Administration will be secured to the country, I ask you to give place to the following, taken from his letter to Col. Mitchell, of Ohio, dated February 12, 1848:

"I deem it but candid to add, that if the whig party desire, at the next Presidential election, to cast their votes for me, they must do it on their own responsibility, and without any pledges from me, should I be elected to that office, I should deem it to be my duty, and should certainly claim the right, not to look to the principles of a party, for rules or actions."

It may be ungenerous to present our whig friends with such a cold collation at this juncture of their affairs, but I certainly hope they will not consider me uncharitable. Yours, &c., LEO.

## The Spirit in the West.

Accounts from Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, give the most gratifying assurance of success to the cause of Freedom. A correspondent from Wisconsin, says that young sister of the Commonwealth is sure to cast her first vote for Van Buren and the cause of Liberty. The True Democrat, published at Ann Arbor, Michigan, contains letters from correspondents in every portion of the State, breathing one unanimous feeling of favor for the Buffalo nominees; while a writer, who has been stumping it through Ohio, says that State is sure for our candidates. But it is not alone in the west, that the fire of Liberty is burning so brightly. The east reflects its light, and Old Faneuil Hall reverberates with an echo to the prairie thunders of the giant West.—*Western Atlas.*

A solemn philosopher announced as the result of his deliberate reflections, that it was a remarkable evidence of the goodness of Providence, that great rivers always run by great towns. It was the same "great scientificer," who explained the phenomena of expansion by heat, and contraction by cold, with the irrefragable illustration that in summer, when it is hot, the days stretched out very long—but in winter, when it was cold, they contracted until they became very short indeed!







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

### The Frenchman and his English Tutor.

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

Tutor—Huff.

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

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

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

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

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

Tutor—No, not Duff.

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

Tutor—No, D-o-u-g-h spells doe.

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

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

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

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

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

Tutor—No! R-o-u-g-h spells Ruff.

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

Tutor—No, Bow.

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

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

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

### Let it be Remembered,

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

### Let it be Remembered,

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

### Let it be Remembered,

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

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

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

### A Calculation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Mrs. Partington Again.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Are you willing to go, my friend?"

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

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

### Pretty good Authority for the considering the Jeffersonian Provision constitutional.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### The Poet Editor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Wisconsin.

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

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

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

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

### Another Cass Flag taken down.

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

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

### BUFFALO PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Keep it before the People.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1848.

THE undersigned has received his Fall Style of Hats, comprising an assortment of Beautiful Beaver, Silk, and Mole-skin Hats, for durability, beauty and style of finish, are equal, if not superior to any he has ever offered. Also, a large variety of Boots, Shoes, Leather, Shoe Findings, and Trunks. For sale low for cash. J. K. SHARPE.

### CITY SHOE STORE. OGLESBY AND BAKER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS.

SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Indianapolis, and of the country generally, that they are now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of Boots, Shoes, and BROGANS, manufactured expressly for this market, by some of the very best workmen in the United States, and now offer them to Cash Customers, either Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest rates.

S. & W. MOORE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, TOBACCO, COT. YARNS, WINDOW GLASS, IRON, NAILS, SPRINGS.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT, FLAX SEED, &c.

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

Hunters bring on your game

### J. LISTER, MEDICAL GALVINIST.

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

### S. BECK AND TULLY, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HATS AND CAPS.

### Sign of the City Hat Factory.

OPPOSITE WASHINGTON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

ARE constantly manufacturing and receiving from the Eastern States, a splendid assortment of Hats and Caps, which they offer at the lowest possible rates for cash, and to which they call the attention of country dealers and the public generally.

Latest New York and Paris fashions always on hand.

Cash paid for Beaver, Otter, Raccoon, Mink, Deer, and Bear skins.

### BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS.

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

### DR. JOHN M. GASTON.

HAVING returned from the University of New York, again offers his professional services to his old friends, and all others who may favor him with a call.

OFFICE in the room over Tomlinson's Drug Store just opposite Browning's Hotel, where he may be found day or night.

Sept. 22, 1848.

### J. VANDEGRIFT.

REVOLUTION IN IRELAND. VANDEGRIFT & GREER, GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, AT THE CHICKADEE HOUSE, IN THE PALMER HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

HAVE just received and opened an extensive Stock of Groceries, comprising every article usually found in Grocery stores, which will be sold at the lowest prices, for cash or country produce. Particular attention has been paid in the selection of the stock, and the best articles purchased. The public are invited to an examination of their price and quality.

### J. W. LOCKHART, MERCHANT TAILOR.

MANUFACTURES, and keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of ready made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., for sale at low prices for cash. Shop on Washington st., two doors west of the Palmer House, and immediately opposite Buist's Iron Store.

### TO MERCHANTS.

### Wholesale Dry Goods House, L. B. WILLIAMSON.

WOULD respectfully inform the merchants of the vicinity, that he has established a house at Indianapolis, for the purpose of selling goods at wholesale, and at whole sale prices, for sale at low prices for cash. Shop on Washington st., two doors west of the Palmer House, and immediately opposite Buist's Iron Store.

His stock of Prints is large and well selected, embracing every variety of style and pattern. Those wishing to purchase, are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

L. B. WILLIAMSON, Washington street, nearly opposite the Branch Bank, at Walpole's stable, in the city of Indianapolis, Sept. 22, 1848.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS! ALMANACS!—DR. D. JAYNE would hereby inform the public that he publishes annually for gratuitous distribution, by himself and all his Agents, an Almanac called

### Jayne's Medical Almanac, AND GUIDE TO HEALTH.

The calculations for this Almanac are made with great care and accuracy, and for five different latitudes and Longitudes, so as to make them equally useful as a Calendar, in every part of the United States and British North America. They are printed on good paper, and with handsome new type, and are neatly bound, and being the newest and most accurate Calendar printed in the United States, they contain a large amount of valuable information, suited to the wants of all, and of the kind, too, which cannot be found in books.

HIS CATALOGUE OF DISEASES, with remarks and directions for their removal is really invaluable, and makes them welcome visitors in every house. By law they are to be sent free of charge to at least one of these Annuals. His Almanac for 1849 is now ready for distribution, of which he designs to publish at least Two Millions, and in order that every family in the United States and British America, may be furnished with a copy, he hereby invites MERCHANTS AND STOREKEEPERS to forward their orders to him as early as possible and they shall be supplied GRATUITOUSLY with as many copies as they may deem necessary to supply their various customers. They are also invited to send a copy of their own Almanac, and a BUSINESS CARD, which will be printed and placed on the cover of the Almanacs sent them, also without charge.

They are also requested to give all necessary directions how the Almanacs should be forwarded to them. By law they are to be sent free of charge to at least one of these Annuals. His Almanac for 1849 is now ready for distribution, of which he designs to publish at least Two Millions, and in order that every family in the United States and British America, may be furnished with a copy, he hereby invites MERCHANTS AND STOREKEEPERS to forward their orders to him as early as possible and they shall be supplied GRATUITOUSLY with as many copies as they may deem necessary to supply their various customers. They are also invited to send a copy of their own Almanac, and a BUSINESS CARD, which will be printed and placed on the cover of the Almanacs sent them, also without charge.

And all who are Agents for the sale of Dr. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines.

### DENTISTRY.

P. G. C. HUNT offers his professional services to this community. His office is at the late residence of his brother, where the public can rely on having whole or partial sets of teeth inserted, or any operation in Dentistry satisfactorily performed.

We, the undersigned, take pleasure in recommending P. G. C. Hunt to the patronage of the community, considering him well skilled in the science of Dentistry, as we have known him to have been under the instruction of his brother, Dr. P. Hunt, (deceased,) for a long time, and from our personal inspection of his work, we believe he will render satisfaction to those who may employ him.

CHARLES PARRY, M. D. J. L. MOTHERHEAD, M. D. Indianapolis, Sept. 1848.

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

N. B.—Particular attention given to filling prescriptions, and compounding medicines.

### HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

JUST received, an extensive assortment of hardware and Cutlery, expressly selected for this market. The undersigned, having also the agency for the sale of Medaris and Martin's celebrated patent PLATFORM SCALES.

Weighing from 600 to 20,000 lbs., all of which are warranted correct. They are expected daily, and will be sold at factory prices, freight added. Persons in want of articles in our line are respectfully requested to call and examine them, and our prices, TERMS—Cash or approved notes.



## Parties.

No observer of the progress of parties, can have failed to perceive, that they become corrupt. At first they are formed on principles, but this foundation is abandoned, when the success of the party requires it. Parties in this country, took their rise and may be said to have assumed a distinct form, in the latter part of General Washington's administration. Under his successor, they became fully organized and violent. The administration was federal, the opposition democratic. Mr. Adams, the President, was the head of the one, and Mr. Jefferson of the other.

Mr. Jefferson was elected President in opposition to Mr. Adams, which gave a permanent ascendancy to the democratic party.

These parties were divided on great and fundamental principles. The federal party claimed to exercise federal powers, by a liberal construction of the constitution, so as to effectuate, what they considered to be the great object of the government.

A strong Executive they deemed essential to the welfare of the country, and they denounced as Jacobinical, the doctrines of their opponents.

On the other hand, the democrats claimed a strict construction of the constitution.

They viewed with distrust the federal government, and wished to retain the power among the States and with the people. These views were advanced in the State conventions, which adopted the constitution. All power, by this party, was denied to the federal government, except that which was specifically given, or was necessary to carry into effect a power so given.

In their bitter contests, both parties, in some instances, carried their doctrines to an extreme, but we have always believed that the democratic doctrine as sustained by the administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, was the true doctrine. All the prominent political parties at this day profess this doctrine.

The federalists as a body were, undoubtedly, men of high character and principles. They were the authors of the revolution, and in the front ranks of danger they met the common enemy. Washington was one of this number. The sacredness of his character, protected him from the poisoned darts which were thrown at his associates. Jealous of those who are supposed to claim high powers, the people were made to hate the epithet of federalists, and for an opposite reason they became enamored with that of Democrat.

These terms alone have accomplished wonders. Such is the constitution of the human mind, that when acting in masses, principles are supposed to be represented by names. The shadow is followed when there is no substance.

So long as parties were designated by great principles, which were regarded in action as well as in profession, the government was faithfully administered. It was elevated and national, embodied an irresistible moral power. This was our happy destiny down to the close of the administration of the younger Adams. In the contest which brought Gen. Jackson into power, great principles were supposed to be involved, and although the leading fact in that contest was utterly unfounded, its reiterated assertion had the same effect, as if it had been true.

The terms federalist and democrat were not much used in the contest, which resulted in the election of John Quincy Adams. Parties were founded on personal consideration, and were usually denominated the Jackson and Adams parties. There was also in that contest commingled the Crawford and Clay parties. The old parties were dissolved and their elements arranged themselves under the different candidates for the Presidency. Many of the most inveterate federalists became leaders of the Jackson party. Ten of them united with the Crawford and Clay parties. They were in fact, chiefly divided between Jackson and Adams.

Prior to this contest the republican party as it was called, for several administrations had nominated their candidate by what was called a congressional caucus. And in conformity with that usage, the friends of Mr. Crawford attempted to nominate him. A minority of the members only attended the call; but relying on the force of party usage, they made the nomination; and through the whole changes of the canvass, Mr. Crawford was declared to be the regularly nominated candidate.

Loudly as we hear the same argument urged now in behalf of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Cass, it is not yet elevated to so high a tone as was used in behalf of Mr. Crawford. All who opposed Mr. Crawford were denounced as seceders from the republican democratic party. But Jackson and Adams and Clay and their friends, were not deterred by this denunciation. Mr. Crawford received, we believe, only forty-four electoral votes, and from that time to the present, no attempt has been made to make a nomination for the Presidency, in form, by a congressional caucus.

However names have been assumed and abused by parties for the last eighteen or twenty years, the principles which gave rise to the federal and democratic parties have been disregarded.

When assumed they have been assumed for political effect mainly, and not as a rule of action. Parties have become essentially personal, and the struggle has been for the spoils. We do not say that honest men of all parties, have not been governed by principles, and have aimed to advance the lasting good of the country. But we speak of parties in mass, and of the assumed leaders of parties.

Parties acting upon this basis become violent, proscriptive and corrupt. We speak of them in general, and for the truth of what we say, we appeal to the conscience of every intelligent and honest man. We cannot close our eyes to what we see yearly and almost daily enacted. We would ask emphatically, what agency the people had in the nomination of Mr. Polk, by the Baltimore convention. So far as we know, his name had not been mentioned for the Presidency by a single paper in the Union, or a single individual. There was no expression of public sentiment in regard to him. And yet, he was nominated by the convention, and thereby made President. That convention not only made him President, but dictated the course of his administration. The tariff must be cut down, the subtreasury must be adopted, the whole of Oregon must be ours, and Texas must be annexed. The people ratified the dictation as to Mr. Polk, and he, as far as his courage and means allowed him, carried out, or attempted to carry out, the behest of that never to be forgotten convention. It has formed a bloody cycle in our history, and the end is not yet.

Through the instrumentality of this convention, a revolution in the government has been effected. The sacred rights of suffrage were usurped by that body and the people, not having instructed them, ratified the assumption. The rights of Congress were usurped, and the assumption was ratified by that body. We say usurped, because the convention had not been instructed by the people. And the duties of the chief executive were also assumed, and certainly with more seeming propriety, than in other cases. As the convention made the President, it was his constituency, and it would seem, had a right to instruct him.

We say this was a revolution in our government, and we now are realizing, and may in all time to come, realize, the bitter fruits which has sprung from it. Had the people been consulted, Mr. Polk would not have been nominated, Texas would not have been annexed, and we should have had no Mexican war.

The Polk Baltimore convention is referred to as an illustration of what the leaders of a party may do, when they are not governed by national principles. It was the boldest act which any body of men irresponsible, and to some extent, self appointed, have attempted in our history. And as it was successful, there will not be found men wanting to repeat the usurpation and exceed it, to ensure success. The people were the mere registers of the decree of that convention, and bad men who are without principle, as most of our prize fighting politicians are, will take courage from this, to carry out their selfish designs.

We ask the candid and observing men of all parties, to say, whether the mass of the people have any agency in giving a direction to the political action of a party that has been organized for a series of years. Is not this power exercised by a set of men in our villages and towns, who frequent groceries and other places where loungers resort. Men who have but little to do, and who have taken upon themselves to manage the politics of the party. Men of high character and intelligence, and who carry on the great enterprises of the country, have no agency in this business. The work is out for them by a set of floating political loafers, who have no other capital but their politics, and who must make something in this way, or live on nothing. It would be far better for the public, to pension those men. This would be a great pecuniary gain, for the injury they do the public, by elevating men of their own stamp to office, does more injury to the country in a pecuniary view, than would be the cost of their bread and meat. But this is not the most objectionable result of their labors. They corrupt the country and break down the moral force of the government. In this way every free government that has ever existed before ours has been overthrown. We do not mean that the small fry, of which we are speaking, have done this of themselves. They never so act. They are the degraded and corrupt instruments of higher men, who use them. In this way the politics of the country are managed. While the better sort of people are ignorant of the machinery by which results are brought about. It is a matter of surprise to them that certain things should exist, but seeing they do exist, it is too late to change them, and they are seemingly compelled to fall in and swell the triumph of the jugglers.

With pride we speak of the great manufactures of our country, and of the improved machinery employed. But the manufacturers of public sentiment excel all others, and the machinery through which it is done, has in its structure and success, far outstripped the highest mechanical skill. Will the people open their eyes to these facts. They will see in them what has seemed

inexplicable. And if they do not dispense with the agency spoken of, assumed and usurped as it is, before they are aware, this beautiful and glorious system of government will become so corrupt as to be a curse. Eternal vigilance is said to be the price of Liberty. It is a price we must pay, if we wish to preserve it. We shall resume this subject.—Ohio Standard.

## Taylor and Free Soil—The Alliance Letter.

Form the Rochester Daily Advertiser. The advocates of Gen. Taylor claim to be strong and devoted friends of "Free Soil," and even insist on being its firmest supporters. Such claims should be based upon substantial grounds. Nothing but a sure foundation—one which presents the strongest assurance of safety, can consistently be the basis of such claims.

Let us examine the position of these "friends of Free Soil," and see upon what it rests.

Gen. TAYLOR, it is said, is pledged to carry out the will of the people as expressed by their representatives, and therefore we can consistently and safely vote for him.

Giving Gen. TAYLOR the full benefit of the position here assigned him by his friends, and he stands just as strongly pledged to sign a bill extending Slavery, as one embracing the Wilmot Proviso. Therefore, every one who votes for Gen. TAYLOR on that ground, in effect votes for one who is pledged to sign a bill extending slavery.

To say that such a bill will never pass through Congress, is to say that we have no assurance of, for until men cease to be men, they will ever be subject to temptation, and to be wrought upon in a thousand different ways, and if in any event such a bill should pass, TAYLOR, viewed in this light, stands pledged to sign it. Thus, give the Taylor Provisoists the full benefit of this position, and their candidate is just as strongly pledged against them, as for them, a circumstance which no candid person will look upon as very favorable, and one which should cause every honest and reflective man to hesitate before he trusts a principle, vital to the interests of his country and of humanity, to such a contingency.

When men have the success of a certain principle at heart, they earnestly endeavor to remove every obstacle in the way of its triumph, and to place its ultimate victory beyond the intervention of any possible contingency. But our Taylor friends act, if not think otherwise.

But let us see if the Taylor Provisoists even stand on as safe ground as that we have been considering. That which we have admitted for the sake of the argument, and what his friends claim for him, is that Gen. Taylor is pledged to carry out the will of the people. But Gen. Taylor says he will give no pledges—if elected, he must go into the Presidential chair untrammelled and unpledged. Hence we have no express pledge from Taylor, but an express refusal to give one.

The advocates of Taylor refer with a great show of confidence to the Alliance letter, and as they rely upon that as their strongest, and as their only prop, we shall proceed to examine its strength and substance.

The clause relied upon is that relating to the veto power. In speaking of this power, General Taylor says it "is a high conservative power; but, in my opinion, should never be exercised, except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress." Here we find no language condemnatory of the veto power, but on the contrary, favorable to it, for it is called a "conservative" power, and hence cases may arise in which it should be exercised. Touching its exercise the language is, it should never be made use of, "except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

Assuming that Gen. Taylor admits the power of Congress to legislate concerning Slavery in the territories, he cannot look upon any action Congress may take on this subject, as a "clear violation of the Constitution," for Congress would only be acting within the scope of its powers, and whatever may be the character of a bill presented to him on this subject, whether extending Slavery to, or prohibiting it from, the territories, he must sanction it. But as Gen. Taylor has given us no clue as to whether he considers the action of Congress in this matter constitutional or not, we have no right to say that he does not consider it a "violation of the Constitution." Therefore, until we have his own personal opinion in regard to the constitutional power of Congress, to go with this clause, it amounts to nothing definite; and viewing Taylor in his most favorable light, he occupies a position as much against us as for us, and if we look at the whole clause carefully, we shall perceive that it embraces ground amply sufficient to defend any veto that was ever exercised under our government, or in all probability, ever will be, for it would be presumptuous to suppose that any one could be elected to the Presidency who would exceed the limits embraced in it. Mark the language—"except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress." Here, plainly, there is no pledge to carry out

the will of the people, for if their Representatives act hastily or inconsiderately, Taylor reserves to himself the right to veto such action.

As the Constitution makes the veto power absolute, who, but the President, is to judge whether or not the action of Congress be "hasty" or "inconsiderate?"—and if Gen. Taylor be elected, and a bill be presented to him, if in his judgment or opinion, it be unconstitutional, or be hastily or inconsiderately passed, he can veto it, and be consistent with his declaration above cited. Here we perceive that Gen. Taylor, standing on this ground, has the whole Congress under his control, and it is idle to say that he binds himself at all, but lays down a platform broad enough for any veto to stand upon.

Let us take the other portion of this famous clause, touching the veto power, where Taylor says, "nor ought his (the President's) objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people." This makes the whole question of the veto, concerning the matters spoken of, dependent upon the "acquiescence of the people," for it is not enough that they "have been settled by the various departments of government," but there must be an "acquiescence." As this portion of the letter is almost the only one applied to the slavery question, let us consider its force, when so applied.

If we look for the "acquiescence of the people" in the slave question, the most we can make of it is an "acquiescence" in the Missouri Compromise, which permits slavery South of 36-30. Placing the question on this ground, and a bill, adhering to the Missouri Compromise, or in other words sanctioning slavery South of 36-30, should not, according to Gen. Taylor, be vetoed. This position is precisely that of Polk's, as declared in his message on the Oregon bill. If we take any other view of the matter, it will appear no better, for if there has been no "acquiescence" of the people, (and there has been none greater than that in the Missouri Compromise,) then Gen. Taylor reserves for himself the right to veto all bills prohibiting the extension of slavery. Will any one say that there is any real "acquiescence" of the people in this matter? The people of the South have never acquiesced in the non-extension of slavery to free territory, nor the North in its extension. At present, this is the great bone of contention with the American people. The South stands up in its might, and in the person of its greatest statesmen, contends against the right to prohibit extension of slavery, while the North, in all its power, insists upon the exercise of that right.

Where, then, will Gen. Taylor find that "acquiescence" he speaks of, and in the absence of which, he has placed himself where he can, consistently with his declarations veto any bill embracing the principles of the Wilmot Proviso.

Let those, then, who honestly support Gen. Taylor, under the conviction that he cannot, and stand by his expressed opinions, veto a bill against the extension of slavery, examine the matter, and see to what extent he goes upon this great question, and ask themselves if they are willing to trust a principle, so vital to the interests of humanity and the honor of our nation, to such unsafe hands.

LEO.

## The True Doctrine.

No one can doubt that the Free Democracy, under its present organization is to be a permanent party, and, if the right efforts be made, a triumphant party. It is the party of progress, in opposition to Hunkerism. It embodies in its creed the great principles of genuine democracy, and announces boldly the practical application of them; which it purposes at present, to make. The Buffalo Platform is that announcement. Very few say a word against it. It is confessedly superior in plainness, directness and sound principle to any political platform before the country now or for a long time past. All who unite upon this platform are brethren, by whatever name heretofore called. They constitute the democracy, free from the controls of the Slave Power and selfish and corrupt politicians, and are bound to triumph.

This view is happily set forth in the following resolution, adopted by the late State convention of Massachusetts:

Resolved, That the period has at last arrived for a firm and solid union among men of all parties to oppose the Slave Power, to prevent the extension of slavery, and to abolish it wherever the Federal Government are responsible for it under the Constitution of the United States; that all those differences which have thus far kept us asunder are merged in harmony in this cause; that the political designations by which we have been distinguished are no longer applicable; that, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "we have called by different names brethren of the same principle;" and that from this time forward, all who unite with us in this great movement for Freedom, are welcome to full and equal fellowship in the Free Democracy of Massachusetts.—Standard.

A HEAVY PENALTY.—By a late law of Congress, a fine of \$5,000 is imposed for each letter put on board any foreign mail steamer, without pre-paying the postage.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE 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 per copy.

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

its candidates to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. In a word it is our object to make it a Free Soil paper, such as the campaign demands, and to make it such, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains or exertions.

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.

N. B. No paper will be sent without the money. Address, post paid, W. B. GREER.

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 CLOTHS, 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.

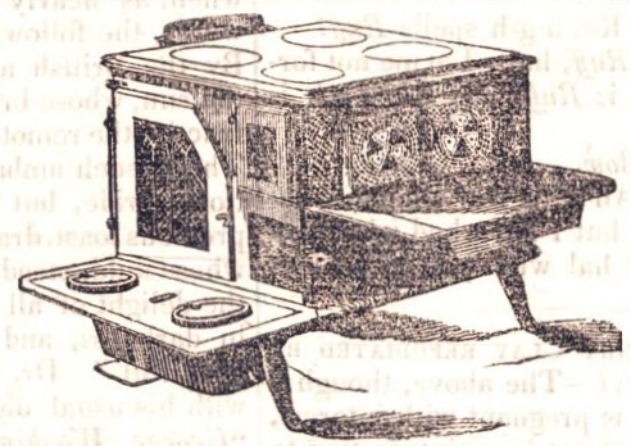
Fine Cloth Dress, Frock, and Sack Coats, Tweed, Cassinett, and Jeans coats; Beaver, Pilot, and Blanket Over coats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks; Cloth, Cashmere, Satinett, Jeans, and Corduroy pants; Silk, Velvet, Satin, Cassimer, and Fancy Vests, and Dress

gowns. Great care and attention has been given, both in 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.

## FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Linen Bosom Shirts; Under Shirts, of Silk, Cotton, Wool, and Merino; Drawers, LADIES' Silk and Merino Vests; Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, Shirt Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Fringes, CORDS and TASSELL for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CLOAKS, Indianapolis, 6

Boys' Belts. In short, this is the greatest establishment 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 the 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 unfeigned satisfaction the high estimation in which they are held by our good citizens in this and the adjoining counties who have them in use, to whom we would most respectfully refer for further information.

MARION COUNTY.—Sam'l Hanna, Treas. of State; Benl Coates, Wm Quieres, Esq., J. H. Batty, Rev. F. C. Holliday, T. Whitehill, Wm Koyl, Amos Miller, Edward McGuyre, Danl Ray, A. A. Loulen, Danl Persel, Bazil Brown, Philip Metzger, A. E. Goldsberry, A. Bowen, J. F. Mayer, Lorenzo Vanseyer, Mrs. Hagerhouse, Joseph Carson, D. S. Ward, John Kise, J. S. Dunlap, Jesse Jones, Jeremiah Day, John W. Hamilton, Auditor; James Rossier, Danl Ringer, Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 1848.

## DEPOT HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. The undersigned having taken the above house for a term of years, is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom.

The above house, which has been recently built by R. B. Duncan, of the City of Indianapolis, is situated in said City, a few rods east of the Depot of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, upon one of the most beautiful and healthy sites in the City; is a large and commodious

THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING, With a porch to each story, extending the entire length of the building, upon which a door opens from each room. The rooms are large and well ventilated, and the entire house is well protected from the sun by shade trees.

BAGGAGE WILL BE TAKEN TO AND FROM THE DEPOT, WITHOUT TROUBLE OR CHARGE TO THE OWNER.

It is the intention of the undersigned to keep his table as well furnished and his bedding in as good style and condition as that of any house in the City, and he promises that every effort on his part will be exerted to render his house as comfortable for travellers and City boarders, as any in the City, and that his prices will be reasonable. There is connected with this establishment,

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STABLES, Where horses will be taken care of in the best possible manner. Persons wishing to take passage in stages, will at all times be accommodated without trouble.

Travellers by Railroad, can have one-half hour's more rest in the morning at this house, than any in the city. Bills 25 per cent. cheaper than any house in the city. HANNAH L. WHEAT Indianapolis, Sept. 4, 1848.

J. H. McKERNAN. JESSE JONES. NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned having formed a co-partnership in the Dry Goods business, would respectfully inform the public, that they have on hand a large and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, 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. Three doors west of Browning's Hotel.

PLATFORM SCALES. WE are now prepared to supply our friends, both in the city and country, with a superior and warranted article of Platform scales, suitable for weighing wheat, merchandise, &c., at Cincinnati prices, expense added, at the Sign of the Big Padlock.

WHITE PINE SASH. WE are now receiving our Fall supply of Pine Window Sash, of all sizes, from 8 by 10 to 12 by 16, which we will sell from 5 to 6 cents a light, at the sign of the Big Padlock.

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. Pommel 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.

COACH TRIMMINGS. JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a very desirable assortment of Coach Laces, Fringes, Patent Leather, Top Leather, Gum Cloth, Curtain Stuff, Oil Carpeting, Tufts, Moss, Hubbards, &c. &c.

D. C. TEAL, COMMISSION, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE MERCHANT, Three Doors West R. R. Depot, Indianapolis, Ind.

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. 3

STOVES. 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 1 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

KELOGG & DAVIDSON. 4

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, an extensive assortment of articles in the house-keeping line, such as Sheet and Towels, Andirons, (Brass and Iron) with brass tops; Iron Ladles, in sets or separate; Brass and Iron Candlesticks; Stuffers, Coffee Mills, Patent Wafile Irons, and Coffee Roasters; Brass Kettles, Patent Enamelled do.; Castings, such as Ovens, Skillets, Sugar Kettles, Old Lads, &c.; Wooden Bowls, Barrel Churns of Cedar, Patent Lard Lamps, full assortment, Lamp Wicks, Globes, Chimney Glasses, Spitoons, Lanthorns, Window Shades, transparent, &c. &c.

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