

FREE SOIL BANNER.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
CHARLES F. ADAMS.

Senatorial Electors.
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, of Tippecanoe Co.
JOHN H. BRADLEY, of Bartholomew Co.

District Electors.
1st Dist. JAMES LITTLE, of Tippecanoe Co.
2d Dist. JOHN R. CHAPMAN, of Jefferson Co.

CONTINGENT DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st Dist. John Brazzelton, of Tippecanoe Co.
2d Dist. John P. Milliken, of Jefferson Co.

State Central Committee.
1st Dist. O. SHELMAN, of Tippecanoe Co.
2d Dist. R. E. SEARSON, of Jefferson Co.

Free Soil Platform.
No more Slave Territory.
No interference with Slavery in States where it now exists.

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 14th at Bloomington.
On the 15th at Crawfordsville.

FREE SOIL MEETINGS.
Ovid Butler, Free Soil District Elector.
Will address his fellow citizens of this county at the upper Market House, in Indianapolis, on Saturday, Oct. 14th, 1848, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FREE SOIL MEETINGS.
A mass meeting of the Free Democracy will be held at CRAWFORDSVILLE on the 18th inst. Let all friends of Free Soil be on hand, whether Taylor, Cass, or Van Buren men.

FREE SOIL MEETINGS.
There will be a mass meeting of the Free Democracy at NOBLESVILLE, on the 21st, and another at GREENFIELD on the 23d. Effective speakers will be in attendance, to give reasons in favor of the principles of the Free Soil party.

FREE SOIL MEETINGS.
We call the attention of our readers to the letter of Willis Hall, Esq., of New York, which we publish to-day. It is such a letter as we might expect from the man—manly, dignified, and independent, and filled with noble sentiments. He clung with the ardor of a patriot to his principles and to the man whom his party were once willing to hear called the embodiment of those principles. And when that man was hunted to his lair to lay down and die, and that loved party was lost to honor and itself, for the sake of principles he still held dear, he was willing to go with a man who had been before his most bitter political antagonist—to fight under his banner in the cause of freedom. We bespeak for his letter a careful perusal. Such fraternizing bears with it an irresistible moral influence.

FREE SOIL MEETINGS.
If it is true that Van Buren is more favorable to slave interest than Gen. Taylor, as the Northern Whigs assert, why do not the slave extensionists of the South vote for him? If we could believe what the Journal says, they are certainly blind to their own interests or they would do it.

FREE SOIL MEETINGS.
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—COMING OUT FOR TAYLOR!!—It is stated in Monday's Journal, in capital letters, that two men away off in "Old Virginney," have actually left the Cass ranks and come out for Old Zack.

FREE SOIL MEETINGS.
Those indebted for the Banner will please call immediately and fork over.—Our terms were cash in advance and we need the ready. Don't wait, gentlemen, to be waited on.

FREE SOIL MEETINGS.
We call attention to the Electoral ticket published in our paper. Mr. Beecher in the 10th District declined serving and Daniel Worth occupies his assigned place. Mr. Joseph Morrow has been appointed by the State Central Committee, contingent elector for that district.

FREE SOIL MEETINGS.
We hear that some complaints have been made, among the friends of good order, relative to infringements of the city laws. If the laws are violated, why don't they call on the City Attorney and inform him of the how and where, so that efficient measures may be taken to mete out justice to offenders. We are authorized to say that their complaints will receive prompt attention, if made in such a shape as to be tangible.

FREE SOIL MEETINGS.
The Journal calls upon the Whig party of this State to wake up, and go to work. Disturb not, brother Defrees, with your unhallowed calls, but quiet slumbers of the dead.

What they say of us.

The Cass and Taylor papers have been very assiduous in maligning our candidates, and misrepresenting our party on all occasions. This is very natural, our principles are antagonistic. The Old Hunkers of both parties are in favor of electing men who are in favor of slavery extension, and their sympathies are for each other rather than in favor of what is diametrically opposed to them. Our principles at first they found no fault with. They were all right, just what they were in for exactly. Our Buffalo resolutions expressed their views precisely—we stole their thunder. When they saw how ridiculous this appeared in the eyes of the masses, who could not understand the beauty of being so furiously Free Soil, and their voting for men who were diametrically opposed to them on this question, their sympathy took a new direction. They were then wondrously afraid that we, poor fellows, were deceived in our candidate, that he was not the man we wanted. He had done too much for the South, and we were endangering the cause by voting for one who had acted with the South. This crocodile cry nobody believed. It was then heralded forth that we were abolitionists, and went for setting the negroes free instantly, *volens volens*. The people declared this a lie. Some sage Whig presses then discovered that we were Loco-focos, the real simon pure raw head and bloody bones, that was some time since to destroy the whole country, and that our only object was to defeat the Whig party. The Cass press about the same time made discoveries, of the same character, and found out that we were Whigs trying to defeat Cass. It is really amusing to look at our multifarious character as held up by the party presses of the day.

Now the cry is that the people are leaving the Free Soil ranks. Oh! yes, the excitement is dying away—the Free Soil party is going down—and its members are going for Cass or Taylor. This is no nearer the truth than their other assertions.—They might as well say that the citizens of our country were deserting their government and going in for the emperors of Russia or China.

The Free Democracy going down!—Every day brings us the news of new accessions to our strength. Every week shows new laborers at the press, in the glorious cause of freedom and reform.—This is the way the Free Democracy is going down. It certainly does go down with the people, and if it continues going down at the same rate, we will be satisfied, well satisfied with the result. Every week adds ten thousand votes to our party. Old Hunkers should be thankful that the election comes off so soon as the 7th of November, for if it was put off for two months longer, we would only have to say of the old parties, *requiescat in pace*.

Accounts are cheering from all quarters. Our cause is one that elevates men. Enthusiasm is the natural consequence of a movement founded on motives of the highest humanity and purest patriotism. It sweeps every thing before it, and is bound to come off eventually more than conqueror.

Secretary of State.
We received a few days since, a communication from an esteemed friend asking us in connection with it, to publish a communication appearing a short time since in the New Albany Democrat, urging the claims of Gen. David Reynolds for the office of Secretary of State. From its great length we decline publishing the article. We will, however, express our pleasure at seeing that there exists in the minds of the Democratic party, a feeling in favor of the General.

We are perfectly willing to let them go ahead so long as they are right. That the General is a gentleman, all who know him will admit. That he is in every respect well qualified and would make an efficient and faithful Secretary, nobody doubts, and if the Democracy elect him we say, amen.

HORACE GREELEY, after four months sage reflection, has concluded to support the man whom he pronounced as merely a "journeyman cut-throat;" the nominee of men whom he called the "Philadelphia Slaughter-house." We wonder what principles he expects to advance by leaving his armed neutrality. Of one thing we are certain, if Gen. Taylor sticks to his Allison letter, he can interpose no objection to Greeley's determination except on constitutional grounds, for he certainly will not declare his action to have been "hasty!"

Defrees in the Journal of Monday says, that it is to him one of the incomprehensible mysteries of the age, that any one calling himself a Whig, should support Van Buren. The reason is obvious. It is a hard matter to comprehend any thing without the aid of an assistant, vulgarly called brains. We can give you the reason, friend Defrees, but it must be the work of a higher power to furnish you the brains.

However persons may differ as to Gen. Taylor's literary character, all will agree that he is a man of letters!

The Free Democracy--What they are doing.

In New York the friends of freedom are active and vigilant. Mass meetings full of enthusiasm are held every day, and the State is being thoroughly canvassed. The Free Soilers are confidently claiming the Empire State for Van Buren and Adams. In Pennsylvania the Free Soil movement is going it with a rush. Large and enthusiastic meetings are being held, and on the 7th of November Old Hunkers will be somewhat astonished at the number of Free Soil votes. We do not expect to carry the State, but we do expect to cast a heavy vote, one that will tell. In Connecticut there is now an enthusiasm among the people, that two weeks ago we did not expect. The Free Democracy are gaining ground with astonishing rapidity. Numbers of the prominent Whigs are out for Van Buren and Freedom, Adams and Liberty. We would not be astonished if her vote was given for the Buffalo candidates; the prospect is at present cheering.

In all the New England States our progress is onward and upward. The descendants of the Pilgrims will guard with a jealous eye the interests of Freedom.

In Ohio we receive daily, lists of names that are leaving the foul old parties and joining with the Free Democracy. A correspondent of the Cin. Globe, thus speaks of the prospect in Northern Ohio:

"We shall sweep the reserve with a rush, by FIFTEEN THOUSAND majority.—Look at it. All the Whig candidates for Congress here are anti-Taylor men. Two of them, (Crowell and Giddings,) are Van Buren men. The other (Root) is undecided whether to vote for Van Buren, or not at all; but inclines to the former course. The following gentlemen are Whig candidates for the Legislature, but decided VAN BUREN MEN, viz: John F. Beaver, of Trumbull, and H. G. Blake, of Medina, candidates for the Senate, and N. L. Chaffee, Ashtabula, Isaac Lee, of Trumbull, A. G. Riddle, of Geauga, Leverett Johnson, of Cuyahoga, Mr. Bell, of Medina, Charles W. Rockwell, of Portage, candidates for the House. Messrs. McClure of Summit, and Johnson of Lorain, also candidates for the House, are anti-everybody. They occupy Gen. Ford's position. There are but three Taylor Whig candidates running for the Legislature on the Reserve, and they will probably all be defeated by Free Soil men.

"I hear from Stark county, that Hon. G. W. Belden, of Canton, one of the leading democrats in that county, late President Judge of that Circuit, is out for Van Buren and Free Soil. Mr. Kauffman, another leading democrat there, has also come out lately for the great cause."

In Wisconsin every thing will be carried by the Buffalo Candidates. Nothing surer.

The friends of Free Democracy in Michigan are wide awake, and are determined to carry the State for Freedom. If activity and exertion will do it, we have no fear, for our Wolverine friends are up and doing.

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ELECTION NEWS.

GEORGIA. From the best sources of information we have at present, there has been elected 4 whig and 4 democratic Congressmen.

The popular vote is Democratic by about a thousand. The reports are however contradictory.

FLORIDA is reported by telegraph to have gone slightly Democratic. Some four or five Democratic majority in the legislature as far as heard from. The returns are not however complete, and the report may be contradicted.

OHIO. The returns as far as received, show a gain for Ford for Governor, of some 3,000 votes. He will, no doubt, receive a heavy majority.

PENNSYLVANIA. From the returns as far as heard from, Johnson, the Whig candidate, has gained largely. Enough has not been received to indicate how the State will go. The present election in Ohio and Pennsylvania, will give no index to the Presidential vote, as in both States the heaviest portion of the Free Soil vote has been given to the Whig candidates. Ford has not, we believe, declared his intention even to sustain Taylor, and is a Wilmot Proviso man. This will account for his large majority. In Pennsylvania, the Free Soilers prefer, many of them who have been Democrats, to vote for Johnson, on account of his known hostility to the further extension of slavery.

INDIANA. The Whigs of Indiana have determined to carry that State for Taylor. They say they can do it, and that they will do it.—*Cin. Gazette*.

You should pay no attention to what they say, neighbor. There is no confidence to be placed in their assertions.—Before Taylor's nomination they said, "a regard for Whig principles forbid the nomination of Gen. Taylor," and immediately after it, assured us that a regard for Whig principles would not let them do any thing else than nominate and support him.

OYSTERS. We partook, by invitation, of a dish of fresh Oysters at the CITY SALOON on last Saturday evening—the first of the season. We can say to all lovers of shell fish, that the proprietors of the Saloon are decidedly some, in getting up an Oyster supper.—Call and try for yourselves, and if you don't find every thing right just send us word. The Oysters will speak to epicures for themselves.

Mrs. Partington says she never wrote but one synonymous letter in her life, and then she spoke paragonically of her friends and everything else.

The old lady and Gen. Taylor must have gone to school together, there is such a striking similarity in their "idees" when writing letters.

For the Banner.
Can a Whig Vote for Van Buren

By the admission of many prominent Taylor men, the principal issues between the Whig and Democratic parties have been determined and are no longer of any political bearing. The Bank question has been settled, and its settlement acquiesced in by the people. The Land Distribution will be superseded by the Land Reform question; or if not so settled, no distribution can take place for years. The Tariff question will be determined by the receipts of the government. The duties must be raised to meet the public debt, besides the ordinary expenses, whatever party obtains the power. No high protective Tariff can be obtained even if Taylor is elected, as the Senate is opposed to one and will remain so for years. The necessities of the government, however, will compel an increase of the present Tariff, so as to afford perhaps all the protection needed. The above considerations are admitted by candid Whigs, and have been proclaimed and urged by many Taylor men, in order to gain the support of no-party men and Democrats.

If then these questions are obsolete and not at issue, why cannot a Whig support Van Buren on the strength of another question which is at issue, and one of transcendence importance?

The "non-extension of slavery" is claimed by Northern Whigs as one of their distinctive principles. They also admit its paramount importance. This principle Van Buren avows. If then the other questions are obsolete, why cannot a Whig vote for Van Buren? Or if they are not altogether obsolete, yet inasmuch as the slavery question is paramount, it is equally consistent for a Whig to vote for Van Buren. In supporting the Free Soil ticket we vote to carry out a Whig principle, as Taylor men assert, and the one which they admit to be of more importance than any other.

For the Banner.
It is in vain to attempt to conceal what is so evident, that the only real issue pending during the present campaign is the extension or non-extension of slavery.

Let those who make a trade of politics, who seek the spoils of office regardless of their country's interests and honor, endeavor to hide the real question by presenting feigned issues, and appeals to old party prejudice; the intelligent, the honest of all parties know that the only important question now pending is the one referred to.

This question they believe to be far above all mere party contests; one which is intimately connected with the character of our country in the estimation of Christendom, with its true honor and prosperity.

If this question is one of such magnitude, in comparison with which other issues are insignificant, what is the plain duty of reasonable men? Is it not to act in accordance with the emergency? To disregard other interests, if necessary, in order to secure the greater?

Let us then vote for the man who entertains our views. To do otherwise, is to be recreant to our highest obligations, to sacrifice at the shrine of party the honor of our country, the unalienable rights of our fellow men.

Who will hazard such interests, who will incur such responsibility? Let men who would preserve a clear conscience pause before they act thus.

Nor should any one say that nothing can be done. The least that any one can do, is to acquit himself of blame; the most that is required of him, is to do his own duty. If we all do that, the work is done, the triumph is secure. If all who are in favor of "Free Soil" will vote for "Free Soil men," we will discharge our duty, we will save our country. Those who do otherwise are justly responsible for the consequences, and can only regret the result when it is too late to remedy it.

For the Banner.
Five reasons why a true Whig should vote for Gen. Taylor.

1st. Because he is a Military Captain. See H. Clay's speech on that subject; also D. Webster's at Marchfield.

2. Because he led the army to the invasion and conquest of Mexico. See Thos. Corwin's speech on the Mexican war.

3. Because he is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso. See his answer to the Committee from Mississippi according to Jno. M. Botts.

4. Because he is in favor of the Missouri Compromise. See his remarks at Pascagoula.

5. Because he is not an Ultra Whig. See his acceptance of the nomination of the Democracy of Charleston S. C. A True Whig.

For the Banner.
Gen. Taylor's Honesty.

In his letter to D. Delany Gen. Taylor says "it is the right of every Freeman to possess himself of the political opinions and principles of those into whose hands the administration of the Government may be placed."

Why then does not Gen. Taylor publish his opinion of the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso? The whole question with regard to his probable action turns upon this point.

Why does Gen. Taylor disregard and trample upon what he acknowledges to be the right of every Freeman?

Is he afraid to declare his sentiments? where then is his frankness and moral courage?

Does he wish to deceive the people in regard to their dearest interests that he may become the President? Where is then his honesty?

Acknowledged by his friends to possess no other qualifications but his courage and his honesty, how does his refusal to publish his opinion on the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, comport with qualities and with his sentiment published as above.

Let every man vote intelligently, that he be not deceived."

For the Banner.
The most mortifying spectacle to the eyes of an honest man, is that of a Northern man bartering his conscience for Southern votes. Or, if he have no conscience, laying the interests and hopes of the North at the feet of the purse-proud South Carolinians, who lead on the valiant hosts of slave-drivers and nullificationists.

Gen. Cass has exhibited to our eyes such a spectacle, and a most unfortunate man he is to receive the burden of the Loco-foco hunker nomination for the Presidency. If he were an Atlas he would be crushed by its weight. They say, however, he has won laurels in the last war with Great Britain, beneath the stars and stripes. But does he think he can win more by taking command of the Hunker craft on the sea of politics, with her split bunting, her mutinous crew, and a frowning Heaven in the North? If he did withstand successfully, the thunder of the British guns at Aix Cunards, does he fancy he can stand the "Greek fire" of the free men of the North? He will find a march towards the Presidency the most unpropitious adventure he ever dreamed

of, and devoutly wish he had left the command of the "forlorn hope" to the Quatrebrum "chivalry" of the South; and been content with his Northern laurels instead of suffering them to degenerate into Southern willows.

We wish to do him justice, however, in the strict sense of the word, and if we fail, we are well assured the people of the South will not, for they will with their potent voice, consign him to private life among those whom he sought to betray, there, through the remaining years of his earthly existence to expiate by self-humiliation, and unceasing penitence, for the monstrous treachery he has been guilty of towards those, who, in an ill-starred hour trusted him with their confidence.

The only argument in favor of his election, is that it will extend to lands now free, the curse of slavery, and the Free States of the North will not permit such an outrage upon humanity, upon the bright hopes of the world, who are gazing anxiously upon the "Westward star of Empire," simply because John C. Calhoun and Butler tell us in a bombastic manner, "if you pass the Wilmot Proviso we'll dissolve the Union." Let them dissolve.

The North can exist without Calhoun's intellect, his Negroes, or South Carolina. Let the South once get out of the Union, and she will soon be begging to get back again. The North is firm and decided, and if she be but true to herself, to her conscience, to the rights of man, and the will of Heaven, she has nothing to fear. Too long, already, has she submitted to the threats of the "chivalry," and we hope in this election to see the matter forever settled. We desire to see the South push her courage to the sticking point, and then it will be seen whose courage will fail when the day of dissolution comes. She will find to her sorrow that she has brought herself to a brink which, if once leaped over, brings inevitable destruction. All nonsense to talk of dissolving the Union. You couldn't kick South Carolina and her negroes out of the Union.

SEXTUS.

DEBTS OF HONOR.—AN INGENUOUS TRADESMAN.—It is stated of Charles James Fox, that when a tradesman called upon him with a bill, and found money before him, he congratulated himself that he should be paid, but was told by the gambling statesman, that the whole was bespoken by debts of honor. "Then," said the tradesman, throwing his securities into the fire, "I'll make mine a debt of honor." "I thank you for your confidence," said Fox's reply, "and here is your money."

TWO CHAPS IN VIRGINIA, talk of fighting a duel on horseback. Prentice says it is wrong to endanger the lives of the horses.

WILLIS HALL'S LETTER. To the Clay Whigs of the City of New York.

The advice of friends and my own judgment have at length prevailed over my reluctance to intrude myself upon the public, and induced me to address a word of explanation to those with whom I have so long acted, and with whom I so entirely sympathize.

In uniting with the recent movement to raise once more the name of our cherished leader, prohibited by no obligation expressed or implied, I followed the dictates of my feelings and my judgment. I was convinced that it was the last and only means left, to preserve the principles of that party, endeared to me by all my political recollections. If the old standard with its mottoes and emblazements could be kept flying, there might be a rallying point for the party after this temporary madness is passed.

For this course I have been expostulated with by friends in the language of friendship, for which I return them many thanks. I have also been abused, my motives impugned, and my acts misrepresented by those who have hitherto been notorious for the absence of all principle, public or private; who have distinguished themselves by their noisy zeal for Mr. Clay while their hearts were bursting with rancor against him and his adherents. Within the last year they revel in their freedom from restraint; and pour forth their pent-up venom with redoubled energy upon the man whom even his generous enemies behold with admiration and respect. To be enbalm in the abuse of those who have abused him, is an honor to which I could not have aspired.

But neither the expostulations of misguided friends, nor the abuse of common libellers had a particle of influence in driving me from the course which I had deliberately and conscientiously adopted. No, one but Mr. Clay himself could have arrested the movement. It was supposed that he would decline accepting a nomination—for that we were prepared and fully intended to proceed upon our own responsibility, but we were not prepared for an appeal to us, as his personal friends, not to use his name. Venerating the man above all living men—accustomed to obey his slightest wishes—the appeal was unanswerable. However, painfully mortifying, his friends, myself among the number, were constrained to abandon our purpose, and that noble old standard which had been thrown to the breeze, was furled for the last time.

From that moment the Whig party has ceased to exist. Its name will continue to be used for a short time to cajole those who are governed by sound without meaning; but its principles are abandoned; openly denounced as impracticable and obsolete by those who have been most noisy in their vindication.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Gold Mania in California.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THOS. O. LARKIN.
Com. THOS. A. C. JONES.

Keep it before the People.

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

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

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

The South should never submit to the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso.—Zachary Taylor to a committee of the Mississippi Legislature, at Natchez, June 12, 1848.

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

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

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

Platform Adopted by the Whig National Convention.

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

BUFFALO PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

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

Resolved, That the proviso of Jefferson, to prohibit the extension of slavery after 1800, in all the territories of the United States, southern and northern; the votes of six States and sixteen delegates in the Congress of 1794, for the provision, to three of the seven delegates against it; the actual exclusion of slavery from the northwestern territory, by the ordinance of 1787, unanimously adopted by the States in Congress; and the entire history of that period, clearly show that it was the settled policy of the nation, not to extend, nationalize or encourage, but to limit, localize, and discourage slavery; and to this policy which should never have been departed from, the government ought to return.

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

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

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

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

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

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

patronage of the federal government; the abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries, and the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the government, so far as the same may be practicable.

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

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

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

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

FARMERS COMPANY.

OVER TWENTY THOUSAND MEMBERS.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT of the Washington County Mutual Insurance Company, under the new system.

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

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of Policies issued in three years, 20,304
Whole amount insured in the same, \$17,232,158 00
Whole amount of premium notes, 208,342 67
Whole amount of receipts, 60,517 89
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid, 42,794 38
Balance in favor of the Company, 17,233 51
May 15, 1848.

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

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM NOTES:
First Class—Dwelling Houses of brick or stone, with roofs covered with slate or metal, 4 of 1 per cent. of insured value.

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

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

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

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

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

This Company is prohibited by its By-Laws from insuring in blocks, or exposed parts of villages, or from taking risks upon any kind of Mills, Shops or Machinery which are considered hazardous, or from taking over \$2,000 upon one risk.

The policy of this company are free from the objectionable conditions found in the policies of many other companies, out of which so much litigation arises; this the Agents are the Agents of the Company; and their Agents provide that the company shall be settled by the correctness of all surveys made by its Agents; that all matters of difference may be settled by arbitration in the country where the loss happens, and that any one insured may at any time withdraw from the company by paying his proportion of the losses while his policy is in force.

It appears from the rapid increase of business, and the unparal- leled success of the Company, that they are destined to supersede all other institutions of the kind, and to be a fact, worthy of notice, that they have issued during the last year, about 4,000 Policies more than was ever before issued in the United States by a Mutual Insurance Company in one year.

With this extensive patronage, the flourishing and prosperous condition of the Company, and the large and accumulated cash fund, the Directors feel confident that their plan of taking none but small risks of the safest kind, is decidedly the most popular and only plan upon which a Farmers Company can succeed.

The first year they issued only 2,327 Policies; the second 6,181; the third 11,796. Of the latter number, 4,038 were issued the last three months, which is at the rate of 16,152 per year; and 1,713 of them the last month, which is at the rate of 20,556 per year, and the Directors feel confident of issuing over 20,000 policies during the fourth year, and of adding from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars to their present large cash fund.

The increasing business and increasing cash fund warrant the belief that no tax upon the property of the country will be necessary for a long time of years, and the Directors assure the public that all losses will be settled with promptness and liberality.

WM. GREER, Agent,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1848.

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

J. K. SHARPE
CITY SHOE STORE.
OGLESBY AND BAKER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS,
SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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

S. & W. MOORE,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.,
BACCO, COT. YARNS, WINDOW GLASS, IRON, NAILS, SPRINGS.
CASH PAID FOR WHEAT, FLAX SEED, &c.

OYSTERS, FISH, AND WILD GAME.

REGULARLY SERVED UP AT THE
CITY SALOON.
Hunters bring on your game.

J. LISTER,
MEDICAL GALVANIST.

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

S. BECK AND TULLY,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS,
Sign of the City Hat Factory.

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

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

Sept. 22, 1848.

REVOLUTION IN IRELAND. VANDEGRIFT & GREER.

GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, AT THE CHEQUERED STORE, OPPOSITE THE PALMER HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

HAVE just received and opened an extensive Stock of Groceries, comprising every article usually found in Grocery stores, which will be sold at the lowest prices, for cash or country produce.

Particular attention has been paid in the selection of the stock, and the best articles purchased. The public are invited to an examination of their price and quality.

J. W. LOCKHART,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

MANUFACTURES, and keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of ready made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, etc., for sale at low prices for cash. Shop on Washington st., two doors west of the Palmer House, and immediately opposite Huston Ironstore.

Wholesale Dry Goods House. L. B. WILLIAMSON.

WOULD respectfully inform the merchants of the vicinity, that he has established a house at Indianapolis, for the purpose of selling goods at wholesale, and at wholesale only; and pledges himself to sell as low as they can be bought west of the mountains. His stock will consist of well assorted fancy and staple dry goods, such as he trusts will be suitable to the market.

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

L. B. WILLIAMSON,
Washington street, nearly opposite the Branch Bank at Walpole's old stand.
Indianapolis, Sept. 22, 1848.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS! ALMANACS!

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

Jayne's Medical Almanac, AND GUIDE TO HEALTH.

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

THIS CATALOGUE OF DISEASES, with marks and directions for their removal is really valuable, and makes them welcome visitors in every house they enter. Every family should possess at least one of these Almanacs. His Almanac for 1849 is now ready for distribution, of which he designs to publish at least one Million, and an order from every family in the United States and British America, may be furnished with a copy, he hereby invites

MERCHANTS AND STOREKEEPERS to forward their orders to him as early as possible, and they shall be supplied GRATUITOUSLY with as many copies as they may deem necessary to supply their various customers. They are also invited, at the same time, to send a copy of their "BUSINESS CARD," which will be printed and placed on the cover of the Almanacs sent them, also, with their orders.

They are also requested to give all necessary directions how the Almanacs should be forwarded to them. By law they cannot be sent by mail unless the postage is first paid on them here.

Orders (post-paid) directed to DR. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, will meet with prompt attention. FAMILIES can obtain these ALMANACS, Gratis of D. CRAIGHEAD, and TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Sign of the Golden Mortar, 100 N. 3rd St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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

DENTISTRY.

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

We, the undersigned, take pleasure in recommending P. G. C. Hunt to the patronage of the community, considering him well skilled in the science of Dentistry, as we have known him to have performed the instruction of his brother, D. 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 J. L. MOTHERSHEAD, 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.,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

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 have also the agency for the sale of Medaris and Martin's celebrated patent

PLATFORM SCALES, Weighing from 500 to 20,000 lbs., all of which are warranted correct, and are on hand daily, and will be sold at factory prices, freight added, and in want of articles in our line are respectfully requested to call and examine them, and our prices.

TERMS—Cash or approved produce.
KELLOGG & DAVIDSON,
Sign of the Big Padlock

W. B. GREER, GREER & COBURN,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

WILL promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them in this and the neighboring counties of Indiana, and will be held to strict attention will be given to the collection and securing of debts.

Office on Meridian, two doors north of Washington Street.

John Van Buren, as most readers of the Atlas are aware, is the second son of the ex-President, Martin Van Buren. The good old country of Columbia claims him for her child, and some of her best and stoutest Dutch blood is in his veins. He took his degree with marked honors, at Yale College; soon afterwards he hung up his hat, as a student of law, in the office of Benj. F. Butler, (the present U. S. District Attorney,) at Albany. Under him and Judge Vanderpool, of this city, he completed his studies.

He was just admitted to the bar, when his father was sent Minister to London; he accompanied the legation. He took the opportunity to see most of the European countries; when, his father's nomination having been rejected by the Senate, he returned with him, in 1832, to the United States.

From the date of his return with his father, Mr. Van Buren went back to his desk and his law books, and for several years pursued the practice of his profession with assiduity and success.

During this interval he visited England, in 1838, on professional business. His position, not more than his personal accomplishments, gave him at once the entrée into the most exclusive circles in the world. The young republican was the lion of a whole London winter. The proud men and women of proud aristocracy were disarmed in spite of themselves, by a manner and breeding as perfect as their own; and the future "barnburner" had the distinguished honor of dancing at one of the state balls of the season, with her gracious majesty herself, Victoria the First. His success at court was regarded as a phenomenon, and furnished more additions to the city gossip of the papers in London and this country than an event of state importance.

Before his return, he spent a considerable time in Ireland. The generous hospitalities of a warm-hearted people were lavished on the son of a democratic President of the United States, and in more than one city he was constrained to decline the honor of a public entertainment.

Considerations of obvious propriety connected with his father's public relations to the democratic party, and subsequently an irreparable domestic affliction, [the death of his wife,] kept him in comparative retirement until about 1845. In that year the long growing feud between the two sections of this State, the "hunkers" and "barnburners," or conservatives and radicals, which had been smothered for a season, by the absorbing struggle of 1844, broke out with violence. The election of Attorney General, for three years, was made *cheval de bataille* between the two divisions. Mr. Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany, were the candidates of the "hunkers," and Mr. Van Buren, of the "barnburners." After a hot struggle, Mr. Van Buren was nominated in the caucus by a majority of one; and subsequently appointed by the legislature.

From that hour he was before the people. On him the "barnburners" achieved their first victory in the party. Yet it was not till afterwards that he displayed those qualities which have made him their unquestionable champion and leader in the State.

His career as Attorney General was distinguished by a skill and ability in his profession, for which few, even of his friends, were prepared; and which at once gave him a high position at the bar of New York. Some of his prosecutions of the anti-reformers and of the negro Freeman at Auburn, were master pieces of legal science and power.

His rencontre with Ambrose L. Jordan, Esq., afterwards his successor in office, during the great anti-reform trials, is fresh in the memory of every reader. The insult offered by Mr. Jordan was prompt and summary. It was one of those cases when the popular sympathy was all on one side. Mr. Jordan's manner was too well known to the bar and the public, to cause much dissatisfaction that in one instance at least, they had met a salutary reproof.

Soon afterwards occurred the famous New Scotland affair. Who was right and who was wrong in that memorable collision between the "barnburners" and "hunkers," the young democracy and the ancient regency of Albany, it is not ours to decide. It was an important convention to both parties, and it must be carried—It was carried—by the "barnburners." The "hunkers" were routed, horse and foot; not bloodlessly, nor without damage to nose, eyes face and garments. To this day there is a tradition, that violent hands were laid on distinguished members of the "regency," and such magnates in the land as Erastus Corning and Edward Crosswell, were forced to seek safety by flight, through most undignified exits from windows and along sheds.

All Albany was there; and Mr. Van Buren among the rest. Much was said, afterwards, about his having countenanced the indignities and violence done to the discomfited "hunkers;" but as no proof was ever attempted against him, while other prominent "barnburners" were actually indicted, it is manifest that these charges were merely, as usual, the offspring of par-

tizan operation. He is a man after Dr. Johnson's own heart, though "a good hater;" and there is reason to believe that, though he did not countenance, as he did not witness, the rough usage and tumble treatment of such political and personal enemies, as Crosswell, Corning and the leading anti-reformers, he did not hear of it with any overwhelming affliction of spirit.

It needs, they say, a great occasion to develop a great man; such an occasion is near at hand for Mr. Van Buren. While Silas Wright lived, his commanding personal strength of character gave the barnburners a hopeless advantage over their opponents. His sudden death, while it disheartened the former, encouraged the latter to make a last desperate struggle for their lost ascendancy in the State. A convention was to be held at Syracuse, in September, 1847, to nominate State officers under the new constitution. The old hunkers strained every nerve to carry it. The barnburners did not awake to their danger until too late.

The doings of that convention produced results too extraordinary in the State, to be soon forgotten by our readers.

It was a memorable era in the history of the democratic party, it was not less so in the career of Mr. Van Buren. It was a convention of distinguished strength and talent. The master spirits of both parties were among its members—Barker, Cambreleng, King, Grover, Rathbun and Field on one side; and on the other, Brady, Seymour, Stryker, and Peckham. The very flower of the democracy was there. To be an equal among such men was an honor. But in the heat and press of the struggle, John Van Buren, like the Grecian King at Troy, stood a head and shoulders above them all. He was rejected as a delegate by the convention. That was not much to him. He was too great a quarry for the hunkers to let him slip, once they had him in their toils. That convention brought him out, for the first time, in his native power of intellect and force of will, and made him at once the foremost man of his party in the State. His speech in his own case, was irresistible in its argument—in its invective tremendous. That day he smote the Philistines, "hip and thigh," with exceeding slaughter. The editor of the Argus he flayed alive. For months he had been the object of his constant attacks, without the opportunity to reply. Now, it was his turn, and the vengeance he took "full measure and running over." Since that speech Mr. Crosswell's bitterness against him has evidently taken a deeper tinge.

It was a complete and signal triumph for Mr. Van Buren, and as unexpected as it was signal. A few men had known him as a strenuous and uncompromising radical, the object, recently, of the constant and bitter attacks of Mr. Crosswell, whose intuitive sagacity had discerned in him a foeman worthy of his steel. Most men remembered him simply as the son of a President—a young man rather ornamental than useful, the "Prince John," in short, of the London gossip; smart, good looking, and well bred, with rather a narrow escape of being a dandy. Not six men in the state were prepared for the powers he manifested at the convention. Like the Irish rebellion, he broke out forty thousand strong when no body expected it.

Thenceforth his course has been sufficiently direct and decided. He seems to have felt that for him, the Rubicon had been passed. He came at once into the contest, with a heartiness and vigor which, while it attached his party to him more firmly than ever, and established him in the leadership, in the same degree embittered his opponents.

His speeches at Albany, (directly after his return from Syracuse,) and at Herkimer, were marked with a boldness, a point and an eloquence unknown in the political contests of the state. He did not hesitate to avow that he would not vote "the Syracuse ticket"—with invective that overwhelmed, and sarcasm that cut to the bone, he assailed the candidates on the ticket, the men that made it, and all who supported it. He aroused the whole State. Every blow told. For weeks he employed the entire hunker press in this State in parrying or returning his attacks; he made himself felt even at Washington. He rose to a position of importance, not only in the State, but in the Union.

His latest speech at Hudson, before the Columbia County Convention, if less pungent than those at Syracuse, Albany and Herkimer, was considered by many as his best effort. As an exposition of the great and difficult question of the Wilmot Proviso, it is the most able, nor is it wanting in pungency. Here and there his native edge would bite through. For instance, a passage which is said to have produced the greatest impression, and which is not in the published report of his speech. Speaking of the prevailing tendency of the young men of the day to be "barnburners," and its effect on the relative position of the two sections, within a few years he said:

"Wherever I go, I see a new race of men between twenty-one and thirty, pressing forward into political life in the republican party. I find, that almost without exception, they espouse with warmth and vigor the doctrines

and the cause of the radical party. If I were a conservative, as I am not—to see these young shoots rising up all around me, would make me feel as I could fancy a dead man would feel when the grass was growing over him."

It is in illustrations like this, plain, direct and keen, which go home to every man's breast, that one power of his eloquence lies. His hits are "most palpable" to every body—especially to the unlucky objects of them.

Mr. Van Buren is now about thirty-five years of age—in the bloom of his manhood and intellect. Since Wm. H. Crawford was hurried to an early grave, no man at the same age has enjoyed such a position before the country. Of course he has enemies—many and bitter. That is a part of his character. But he has troops of friends, devoted, enthusiastic, and efficient. Among the young men of this State his popularity is unbounded. They are proud of his courage, his talents, and his unswerving loyalty to his friends. In this last quality he is a genuine chip of the old block. Singularly unlike his father in many of his prominent characteristics, he resembles him in his fidelity to his friends. That he carries to the utmost. He never shrinks from them, though to stand by them is certain ruin. His friendship has, in that respect, the devotion of the deeper feeling of which the poet says:

Through the furnace unshrinking thy steps I'll pursue;
And shield thee, and save thee, or perish thee too.

The elements of popularity in his character are not merely of a public nature. In common with all who have ever distinguished themselves as popular leaders, he has the happy faculty of attracting equally all classes of men in public or in private. His conversation is most brilliant in the social circle; the wine does not sparkle brighter, and his is the joke that is sure to set the table in a roar.

His style of speaking is strongly marked. Endowed by nature or education with coolness and possession that are imperturbable, and at times, perfectly superb, he has the habit of saying his most bitter things without apparent effort, and as if unconsciously. With the smoothest voice and the blindest air, he drops sarcasms and invectives that rankle forever. This is one quality that makes him unequalled in a debate.

His personal appearance is striking. He is tall and slender, with a stoop not ungraceful in one of his height, and a gait, which like his sarcasm, is as unstudied and spontaneous as possible. The head, however, is the man. In any company, uncovered, it would strike the most careless observer. It is perfect in its way, and a type of its class. The features small and finely formed—the quick, well cut nostrils, the clear keen eye—the firm upper lip—it is, altogether, a face and head full of rare beauty and expression.

Speech of Charles Sumner in the Massachusetts State Convention.

[Photographic Report by Dr. Stone.]

And now, Mr. President, one word if you will pardon me. (Go on.) My friend who has preceded me has brought two names in what may seem to you, at first view, a novel conjunction; John Quincy Adams and Martin Van Buren. I propose to show to you still further evidence of that conjunction. I hold in my hand papers which have never before been presented to the public, but which will furnish some evidence of the position which John Quincy Adams would have occupied at this moment, had his life been spared to the cause of freedom. I had no purpose of introducing them on this occasion, but the remarks to which I have just listened, seemed to prepare the way for them, and you shall have them.

A gentleman from New Hampshire, happening in Albany, Oct. 23, 1847, interested very much in the Wilmot Proviso, and in the organization of a Northern party on that platform, from the city of Albany, addressed a letter to a friend in Boston, asking him if he would ascertain whether JNO. QUINCY ADAMS would unite with Mr. Wilmot, MARTIN VAN BUREN, Preston King, and Mr. Cambreleng, to organize such a party. It should be added that it did not appear that he was authorized to use the names of these gentlemen, but made the inquiry on his own responsibility. The letter making that application was received on Sunday morning. It closes by saying, "I should be pleased to hear by the returning mail what decision Mr. Adams may form, as it may be decisive in governing the future action, upon the other hand, of the Wilmot Proviso Democrats."

I have in my hands a copy of the letter written by that gentleman, Dr. Bowditch, on Sunday evening, Oct. 31st, describing the interview he had with John Quincy Adams on that day. I read to you the precise words written at that time, and speeded by the mail that night, in order to inform that gentleman, then in Albany, of the position of Mr. Adams.

"Learning from Mr. C. F. Adams, that his father was to start for Washington to-morrow, I went to Quincy this P. M. I found the old gentleman quite feeble, and inclined to feel that his course was nearly run. He complained of great debility, that had been, of late, augmenting daily. He spoke with much interest of the movement, and approves of it, but says he cannot put

his name to any call, as he feels that by so doing, he would pledge himself to labor for the cause more than he can possibly do. In fact, I have rarely seen him so debilitated. He has doubt whether he shall ever reach Washington, and intimates that this will be his last session, and therefore he cannot do as we wish. I felt it to be indelicate to urge upon the old man, worn out in the service of his country, any action that was not entirely in accordance with his feelings. Still I gain courage from the interview. He approves of our cause, and bids us God speed. Perhaps others, when he arrives at Washington, may persuade him to do what I could not."

Mark these words of encouragement—"He approves of our cause, and bids us God speed." It does not appear that he declined to be associated with Martin Van Buren, or thought that he could not take a place on the same platform.

I know, fellow-citizens, where John Quincy Adams must have been if he had lived. Drawing his earliest breath with the first opposition to British tyranny; passing into childhood with the Declaration of Independence; taking his place in manhood with the Federal Constitution; the great contemporary of our history, he must have been with all the advocates of freedom.

Fellow-citizens, I am tempted to say, seeing the spirit which animates your faces, that the work is almost done today; that the victory is already achieved; but I will not say that, for I wish to stimulate you to renewed, and constant exertions in the cause. In your own especial neighborhoods, do what you can to unite all our friends. As was said of that great Frenchman, Carnot, "Organize, victory."

The sentiment of opposition to the Slave Power, to the extension of Slavery, and to its longer continuance under the Constitution wherever the Federal Government is responsible for it, though recognized by individuals, and adopted also by a small and inflexible party, has now for the first time become the leading principle of a broad, formidable, and national organization. It is indeed, as Mr. Webster has lately said, no new idea; it is as old as the Declaration of Independence. But it is an idea now for the first time recognized by a great political party; for if the old parties had been true to it, there would have been no occasion for our organization. It is said our idea is sectional. How is that? Because the Slave-holders live at the South? As well might we say that the Tariff is sectional because the manufacturers live at the North.

It is said that we have but one idea. I deny that; but admitting that it is so, are we not with our one idea better than a party with no ideas at all? And what is our one idea? It is the idea which combined our fathers on the heights of Bunker Hill. It is the idea which carried Washington through the trials of a seven years' war; which inspired Lafayette; which touched with coils of fire, the lips of Adams, Otis, and Patrick Henry. Ours is an idea which is, at least, noble and elevating; it is an idea which draws in its train, justice, humanity, and all the charities of life, and all that makes earth a home of improvement and happiness.

We found now a new party. Its corner-stone is Freedom. Its broad, all-sustaining arches are Truth, Justice and Humanity. (Cheers.) Like the ancient Roman capital, at once a temple and a citadel, it shall be the fit shrine of the genius of American institutions.

AN ART ILLUSTRATION.—At the Poughkeepsie meeting, John Van Buren illustrated the danger of committing the Free Soil principle to the care of a slaveholder, in the following language: "As I am addressing an audience agricultural to some extent, I may be permitted to ask in a familiar way, whether if any of you had taken the pains to raise a *pet lamb*, and from circumstances were compelled to part with it, you would consign it to the devouring wolf in the mountain, on the opposite side of the Hudson, or commit it to the custody of a responsible person, who had made you a promise in writing to preserve and defend it? As well might you commit that lamb to such a wolf, as to trust the free soil principle to a slaveholder, who had been born, who had lived, and who had been educated South of Mason and Dixon's line, or to any man who had become bound, at a price of office to the slave power in the dominions referred to."

Hon. Washington Hunt, a Whig member of Congress, says in a letter to his constituents: "I freely admit that Martin Van Buren's present position is calculated to command our respect. In his advanced age, he has taken a stand on a great principle, in defiance of party profligacy, and in contempt of official dictation. It is the noblest act of his life, and it will be viewed in future times, as the brightest feature in his history."

A big snag in the Ohio River, at Ritchietown, has a flag raised upon it, inscribed: Hurrah for Polk and Cass, They protect us.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

FREE SOIL BANNER.

EDITORS

William B. Greer and Lewis Wallace.

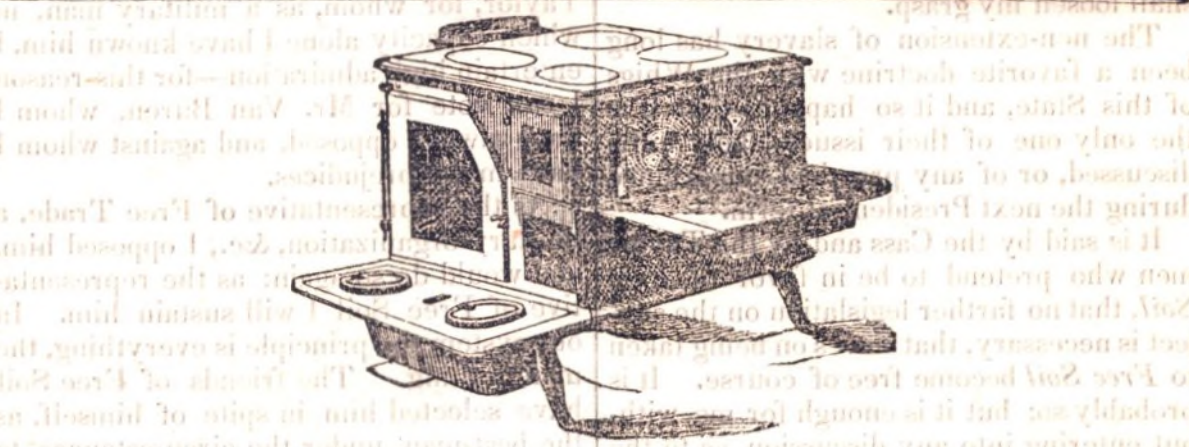
The first No. of the Banner will be issued on Friday, August 25th, 1848, and will be published regularly every week, until the 25th of November. It will be printed on an Imperial sheet, and furnished to subscribers at the following rates:—
The Banner will be furnished to clubs of four, or more, from this time until after the Presidential Election at 25 cents per copy.
The object of the paper is to disseminate and advocate the doctrine set forth in the resolutions of the Buffalo Convention, and to aid in doing all that can be done during the campaign towards electing
Five thousand names should be sent in, and that many can, and will be obtained, if the friends of Free Soil make proper efforts.

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.
\$27 Address, post paid, W. B. Greer.

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

FASHIONABLE & WELL MADE CLOTHING.
Fine Cloth Dress, Frock, and Sack Coats, Tweed, Cassinet, and Jeans coats; Beaver, Pilot, and Blanket Overcoats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks; Cloth, Cashmere, Sateen, Jeans, and Corduroy pants; Silk, Velvet, Satin, Cassimer, and Fancy Vests, and Dress-

FURNISHING GOODS.
Fine Linen Bosom Shirts; Under Shirts, of Silk, Cotton, Wool, and Merino; Drawers, LADIES' Silk and Merino Vests; Cravats, Scarfs, Stockings, Short Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Fringe, CORPS and TASSELS for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CLOAKS, Indianapolis, 6



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 insuperable 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.
MASON COOKERY.—Saml Hanna, Treas. of State; Benj Coates, Wm Quaries, Esq., J. H. Batty, Rev P C Holliday, T. Whitehill, Wm Koyl, Amos Miller, Edward McCreary, Dan Ray, A. A. Louder, Dan Persel, Beal Brown, Philip Muzgar, Mrs E Goldsberry, A. Bowler, J. F. Mayer, Long and Vanover, Mrs Hagerhouse, Joseph Carson, D. S. Ward, John Kise, J. S. Dunlap, Jesse Jones, Jeremiah Day, John W Hamilton, Auditor; James Rossier, Dan 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 Indiana, 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, airy, and well lighted, 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 on the 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.
BANNER LAWHEAD
Indianapolis, Sept. 4, 1848.

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, Quackware, 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 desiring to see prices, warranted 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.

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, merchandise, &c., at Cincinnati prices, expense added, at the Sign of the Big Padlock.
KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

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.
KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

COACH TRIMMINGS.
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.
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

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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
KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, an extensive assortment of articles in the house-keeping line, such as Shovel and Tongs, Andirons, (Brass and iron with brass tops,) Iron Ladles, in sets or separate; Brass and Iron Candlesticks; Stuffers, Coffee Mills, Patent Waffle Irons, and Coffee Roasters; Brass Kettles, Patent Enamelled, do, Castings, such as Ovens, Skillets, Sugar Kettles, Old Lids, &c.; Wooden Bells, Barrel Churns of Cedar; Patent Lard Lamps, full assortment, Lamp Wicks, Globes, Chimney Glasses, Spittoons, Lanterns, Window Shades, transparent, &c. &c. 3