

# THE FREE SOIL BANNER.

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

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

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

## Freedom's Flag.

AIR—Hester's Missionary Hymn.

We hoist fair Freedom's standard,  
On hill and dale it stands—  
From broad Atlantic's borders  
To Oregon's far lands,  
Where'er the winds may wander,  
Where'er the waters roll,  
Its wide spread folds extending,  
Shall spread from pole to pole.

Tho' slavery's frightened forces,  
May sound their loud alarms,  
And call their flying squadrons  
To muster up their arms,  
Tho' Whigs and Locos falter,  
And kneels of Doughface shake,  
No "free soil" soul shall tremble,  
Nor for slave thunder quake.

Tho' Taylorites and Cassites  
May jibe and jeer, and flout,  
With "free soil" on our banner,  
We'll whip the cravens out,  
"Free soil, free speech" forever,  
Shall on our "free flag" fly,  
Till mountain and till valley  
Shall echo back the cry.

## For Young Men.

"Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow," is a maxim as true as old, and in no country on the face of the earth is it more applicable than to the young men of these United States. With us those distinctions of caste, so common and so pertinaciously held in the old world, find no place. Men must, in the estimation of the virtuous thinking portion of our community, stand on their own intrinsic merits. With us the road to honorable distinction is alike open to all. All may enter the list—all may run; but none but the diligent and persevering will obtain. And it is a remarkable fact, that in other countries, as well as our own, those who have been most distinguished, have, for the most part, been of humble origin, and depended mainly on their own efforts. Virgil, whose strains will never die away, and the fire of whose genius will never be extinguished, was once a poor boy—the son of a poor baker!—Horace was the son of a freed slave—Voltaire of a tax-gatherer—Massillon of a turner—Tamerlane of a shepherd—Benjamin Johnson of a mason—Shakespeare of a butcher—Collins, (the poet), of a hatter—Beattie of a farmer—Gray of a notary public—Æsop, the Fabulist, was brought from Carthage to Rome, a slave, and afterwards freed—Cincinnatus, of Greece, was a plowman—Ferguson, the Astronomer, once threshed grain for his daily bread—Dr. Clarke was once apprenticed to a linen draper—Samuel Drew was a shoemaker—so, we believe, was Roger Sherman—Dr. Franklin was once a printer's boy—so, also, were John M. Niles, Amos Kendall, Joseph Gales, and Horace Greeley. Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Henry Clay, Thomas Ewing, and a great many of our most distinguished men were once poor boys, without a college education, and with no means to procure one; yet they despaired not—they complained not, but went to work, and by diligence and perseverance, rose to high stations in society.

Henry B. Hanscom, when entering the ministry, was poor, and in the world's estimation, unlearned—so was Martin Ruter, and John P. Durbin, and Nathan Bangs, and Bishops McKendree and Roberts—but why multiply cases? It is needless—a man must rise by his own efforts, if he rise at all. Then let every young man do something with an honest aim—something of an honest, useful character. Mend shoes, hammer iron, chop wood, make baskets, hoe corn, dig potatoes, maul rails, plow, grow—anything for an honest living; lay off your fine coat, throw away that cigar, get out of the street, roll up your sleeves and go to work. There are already more preachers than penitents, more doctors than patients; more lawyers than clients, and three times more shopkeepers than necessary. Take care of the stores, there is no particular honor in standing behind the counter, more than standing beside a workbench; and more men proportioned to the whole number engaged, fail in that than any other pursuit in the country. To make a successful merchant, a man must have much brains and more industry, and many boys stuck behind the counters have little of the one and less of the other. Don't be afraid to work, it will not disgrace or hurt you. Spend your money economically, buy good books, read them closely, study them well, you can always find time for it—commence the practice, keep it up; and you will soon become so much gratified with the attainments you will make, and your thirst for knowledge so much increased, that it will be as pleasant as profitable. Don't be discouraged, nor whine and fret over your disadvantages; that will make them no better, and will make you worse. Keep a clear conscience, a cheerful countenance, an honest aim, a steady purpose—"go ahead," and you are sure of success.—O. Standard.

## The Death of the Dominic.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

"Take him up, says the master."  
[Old Spelling Book.]

My old schoolmaster is dead. He "died of a stroke," and I wonder none of his pupils have ever done the same. I have been flogged by many masters, but his rod, like Aaron's, swallowed all the rest. We have often wished that he whipped on the principle of Italian penmanship—up strokes heavy, down strokes light; but he did it in English round hand, and we used to think with a very hard pen. Such was his love of flogging, that for some failure in English composition, after having been well corrected, I have been ordered to be revised. I have heard of a road to learning, and he did justice to it; we certainly never want a stage in education, without being well horsed.—The mantle of Dr. Busby descended on his shoulders and on ours. There was but one tree on the play-ground—a birch, but it never had a twig nor a leaf upon it. Spring or Summer, it always looked as bare as if the weather had been cutting at the latter end of the year. Pictures they say, are good incentives to learning, and certainly we never got through a page without cuts; for instance I do not recollect a Latin article without a tail-piece. All the Latin at that school might be comprised in one line—

"Arma virumque cano."

An arm, a man, and a cane. It was Englished to me one day in school hours, when I was studying Robinson Crusoe instead of Virgil, by a storm of bamboo that really carried on the illusion, and made me think for a time that I was assaulted by a set of savages. He seemed to consider a boy as a bear's cub, and set himself literally to lick him into shape. He was so particularly fond of striking us with a leather strap on the flats of our hands that he never allowed them a day's rest. There was no such thing as Palm Sunday in our calendar. In one word, he was disinterestedly cruel and used as industriously to strike for nothing as others strike for wages. Some of the elder boys, who had read Smollett, christened him Roderick, from his hitting like Roderick, and being so partial to Strap.

His death was characteristic. After making his will he sent for Mr. Taddy, the head usher, and addressed him in the following words:—"It is all over, Mr. Taddy—I am sinking fast—I am going from the terrestrial globe—to the celestial—and have promised Tompkins a flogging—mind he has it, and don't let him pick of the buds—I have asked Aristotle," (here his head wandered,) "and he says, I cannot live an hour—I don't like that black horse grinning at me—came him soundly for not knowing his verbs—Oantego to, non quod odio habeam—O, Mr. Taddy it's breaking up with me—the vacation's coming—there is that black horse grinning at me—Dulcis moriens reminiscitur—we are short of canes—Mr. Taddy, don't let the school get into disorder when I am gone—I am afraid thro' my illness—the boys have gone back in their flogging—I feel a strange feeling all over me—is the new pupil come? I trust I have done my duty—and have made my will—and left all," (here his head wandered again,) "to Mr. Souter, the school bookseller—Mr. Taddy I invite you to my funeral—make the boys walk in good order—and take care of the crossings. My sight is getting dim—write to Mrs. B. at Margate—and inform her—we break up on the 21st. The door is left open—I am very cold—where is my ruler gone—I feel—John light the school lamps—I cannot see a line—O, Mr. Taddy—venit hora—my hour is come—I am dying—thou art dying—he is dying. We are dying—you are dy—The voice ceased. He made a feeble motion with his hands as if he was ruling a copy book—the rufing passion strong in death," and expired.

An epitaph composed by himself, was discovered in his desk—with an unpublished pamphlet against Tom Paine. The epitaph was so stuffed with quotations from Homer and Virgil, and almost every Greek and Latin author beside, that the mason who was consulted by the widow declined to lithograph it under a hundred pounds. The Dominic consequently reposes under no more Latin than Hic Jacet; and without a single particle of Greek, though he is himself a Long Homer.

VERMONT.—Cass is dead in the Green Mountain State, Taylor can't get the electoral vote. If Van Buren does not get a majority over all, there will be no election by the people. The Legislature must then elect, and as there is a majority against Taylor, and as the Free Soil men are for Van Buren and nobody else, the Free Soil ticket must be elected, or none.

## Gen. Taylor at School.

The following amusing announcement appears in the New York Mirror, a paper devoted to Gen. Taylor: "The undersigned has it from the best authority, from a medical gentleman very closely connected with one of Gen. Taylor's Aids-de-Camp, that the old general is constantly engaged in the study of political economy, as suited to the peculiar position of the United States."

There is enough of the indignant in this idea of General Taylor's "going to school," at his advanced age, to provoke a smile from the most obstinate partisan. It reminds us strongly of those "schools for adults," which were once established in England for the education of persons who had unfortunately grown grey in ignorance, and which are so well taken off in the inimitable sketches of Thomas Hood. "It seems too whimsical," says Hood, "to contemplate fathers and venerable grandfathers, emulating the infant generation, and seeking for instruction in the rudiments. My imagination refuses to picture the hoary abecedarian,

"With satchel on his back, and shining morning face,  
Creeping like a snail, unwillingly to school."

This picture, notwithstanding, is realized in the present educational position of General Zachary Taylor. We have it from his best friends, that he has been sent to school in politics, that he is now prosecuting studies, with which any candidate for the Presidency should be conversant from his youth.

The dullest mind can fancy Gen. Taylor trembling before his political pedagogue, lisping his first lessons with the timidity of childhood, and growing more and more confident as truth beams into his beclouded intellect.—There sits Bliss, with unlifted ferule, catechising the "Old General" into the Whig creed.

Gen. Taylor, what is Tariff?  
Gen.—Don't know, Bliss.  
Well, my dear General, the Tariff is hard to define, and we must postpone it until you are farther advanced.

What is a Bank?  
A place where they keep money.  
Bliss.—Right. You may go out and play for fifteen minutes, and I will forward a certificate of scholarship to Gov. Morehead.

The "old General" accordingly goes out and Major Bliss prepares the following:

DEAR SIR,—The old General is almost precocious. He told me to-day, without stammering or hesitating, what a Bank was. If he progresses at this rate, he will be fit to take the Presidency in less than a month. To-morrow I will endeavor to impress his mind with the idea of a Tariff. He has a shrinking dread of the word "Sub-Treasury," which is rather suspicious for our purposes.

Yours, &c.,  
But, to contemplate this matter in a serious light, what would have been the indignation of that party, if a locofoco had even insinuated a want of qualification in Henry Clay. And yet the same party loudly exults over the humiliating fact that their candidate is now engaged in attaining the rudiments of knowledge, which he should have possessed, in the highest degree, before presuming to offer himself for the Presidency.—Baltimore National Democrat.

A MOTHER.—There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has suffered, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency—who that has pined on a weary bed, in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land—but has thought of a mother "that looked on his childhood," that soothed down his pillow and administered to his helplessness?—O! there is an endearing tenderness in the love of a mother to her son, that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude.—She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity; and if adversity overtake him, he will be dearer to her by misfortune; and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will love and cherish him; and if all the world cast him off, she will be all the world to him.

HOW CONSISTENT.—The Whigs are in agonies lest Liberty men should vote for Mr. Van Buren, pledged as he was in 1836 against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Look here, gentlemen; in 1841, Gen. Harrison reiterated the same pledge in his Inaugural Address after his election, that Mr. Van Buren gave notice of in advance; and where is the whig that condemned him for the act? We pause for a reply.

From the Tribune.

## A Good Idea.

We hear through channels that enable us to state with confidence, that the leading Hunkers of our State mediate the withdrawal of their Electoral Ticket at the polls, in favor of that of the Regular Democracy, which is pledged to Van Buren and Adams, thus ceasing to distract the Democratic party, so far as the Presidency is concerned. This is the most sensible scheme that has entered their heads this season. If they will just make a clean thing of it, by pitching over their spavined State Ticket as well, and giving us a fair, old-fashioned fight between Fish and Dix, Patterson and Gates, they will make the contest close enough to be interesting, and bring out the voters. As they know by this time that the People won't vote for Cass, and that their only chance is in the House, they may as well stop their disorganizing, third party nonsense in Massachusetts and Vermont also, making over their scattering votes to the Free Soil Democracy, and thus partially concealing their own weakness. The game is a good one, but unless played boldly and thoroughly, it will fail.

If this is true, it is a good example for the Whigs in Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, &c., &c., where their "third party nonsense" tends only to exhibit their weakness, and multiply the chances of their opponents.

TO THE POINT.—The following dialogue occurred in Quincy Market yesterday, between one of our most distinguished rum-sellers, and a somewhat distinguished temperance man:

P. B. B.—How d'ye do, brother Free Soil?

E.—Well. How d'ye do? But what do you mean by Free Soil?

P. B. B.—I'm going for Free Soil, ain't you?

E.—Why, y-es, but I shall vote for old Zach. He's the man most to be depended on to carry out Free Soil.

P. B. B.—O, he is, is he? Are you as much of a temperance man as ever?

E.—Certainly.

P. B. B.—And do you want to have temperance measures carried out in the city as much as ever?

E.—Certainly. What of that?

P. B. B.—Why, then, I suppose you will vote for me, P. B. B., the largest rum-seller in Boston, for Mayor, to carry out temperance measures?

A general guffaw and hurrah ran through the market, in the midst of which the temperance Zacharite vanished.—Chronotype.

A COINCIDENCE.—Daniel Webster in his Marshfield speech, in speaking of Gen. Taylor, says:

"I THINK OF HIM VERY MUCH AS HE SEEMS TO THINK OF HIMSELF."

Gen. Taylor in his letter to J. R. Ingersoll, says:

"GREATLY DOUBT MY QUALIFICATIONS TO DISCHARGE THE DUTIES PROPERLY, of an office which was filled by a Washington, a Jefferson, as well as several others of the purest, wisest and most accomplished statesmen and patriots, of this or any other age or country."

The Wisconsin Barnburners says, that at a meeting of the citizens of all parties at Prairie du Lac, on the 14th inst., after a full discussion by Messrs. Parker, Woodle, Hodsen, Colver, and others, the following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Gen. Cass has no show for an election, and Gen. Taylor ought not to have; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting, this town, this county, and this State go for Martin Van Buren and Charles F. Adams.

SOUTHERN TESTIMONY.—The Whigs at the North affirm that General Taylor is in favor of the Wilmot proviso. Every body in Louisiana KNOWS that Gen. Taylor cannot be in favor of any doctrine or measure which would afford the slightest countenance to the machinations of the abolitionists because he is the owner of at least TWO HUNDRED SLAVES, which he WORKS on two plantations, one in Louisiana and the other in Mississippi, and not long since he added to their force by PURCHASING A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF NEGROES from New Orleans. It would be strange indeed, if Gen. Taylor under such circumstances, could be so far forgetful of the safety of his property and that of his family, as to aid the enemies of the South.—New Orleans Courier, a Taylor Paper.

COOPER IN TROUBLE.—A clergyman in Albany named Tiffany, has sued Fennimore Cooper for slander, in calling him a liar and a scoundrel, and unfit to preach. Fennimore has put in pleas, justifying his charges.

False Pretences.

The Northampton Courier, an old established whig journal in Massachusetts, now in the ranks of Free Democracy has the following—

"KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—The Hunker whigs make very loud professions of zeal and friendship for Free Soil, and claim that their party is the especial guardian of freedom and defence against the extension of slavery. The sincerity of their professions is forcibly illustrated by the indisputable fact, that the bill establishing the government of Oregon was passed in the Senate by the assistance of every northern and two southern Locofocos against the fiercest opposition of every southern Taylorite!"

HOW IT WORKS.—At the commencement of the American Revolution the number of slaves in the thirteen States was computed at 60,000—after the lapse of about 60 years the number has increased to 3,000,000. At this rate of increase at the end of the next period of 60 years the number of slaves will amount to 15,000,000; a number exceeding that of the whole free population of the United States, as found by the census of 1840. The slaves give to the South now twenty-one representatives, then upon the same ratio, they will give to the slave holder one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty representatives to Congress.

Has not the time now come, if ever it is to come, when an effectual barrier must be exerted against the future encroachments of slave power.

From the Northern Freeman.

## Hunker Articles.

The Tribune recently alleged that the Hunker wire-pullers had under advisement, the project of withdrawing their own electoral ticket and voting for Van Buren in this State, for the purpose of securing New York beyond a doubt to the Buffalo ticket.—This it is calculated would throw the election into the House, where Cass stands the best chance.

The Courier and Enquirer also reiterated the allegation, and gave plausible reasons why the project was really and seriously entertained.

To all this the True Sun, the Argus and every Hunker print make a denial more or less positive. The Tribune however, responds with the following clincher:

THE True Sun vehemently contradicts our statement that the Hunker managers in our State have in contemplation the concentration of their votes on the Van Buren electoral ticket, so as to keep New York from Taylor and throw the election into the House, where Cass is morally sure to succeed. We repeat our assertion that this plan has been canvassed among the Cass leaders in our State, and that some of them have boasted that by it they could secure Cass's election.

It is a matter of no concern to us; but common sense teaches that, were the story a wholesale fabrication, it was unworthy the formal and serious attempts at refutation which it has called forth.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—The Albany Argus says that the hunker electoral ticket, in this State, will not be dropped. This assertion of the Argus is indorsed by one of Cave Johnson's Post-masters at Albany—Mr. Wasson. So that the Tribune was mistaken in its remark that the hunker ticket would be abandoned. The free soil papers will oblige by publishing this statement, so that it may be generally known, and that the few Cass men in the State may have an opportunity of proving, after the election is over, that their ticket had been running. We don't want any advantage in this contest. We want to say, after the election is over, that we have beaten our opponents. But if they are allowed to swear that their candidate did not enter the race, we couldn't crow any over a victory.

[N. Y. Globe.]

WRITE LEGIBLY.—A clergyman in Massachusetts, more than a century ago, addressed a letter to the General Court on some subject of interest that was under discussion. The clerk read the letter, in which was this remarkable sentence: "I address you not as magistrates, but as Indian devils." The clerk hesitated, looked carefully and said—"yes, he addresses you as Indian devils." The wrath of the honorable body was aroused, and they passed a vote of censure, and wrote to the reverend gentleman for an explanation; from which it appeared that he did not address them as magistrates, but as individuals!

MASSACHUSETTS.—We think this State certain for Van Buren. He will lead Taylor, and if it devolves on the Legislature to elect, he stands the best chance.—Wis. Barnburner.

The Albany Argus tells a story of an old lady, whose horse run away with her, that very well illustrates the present position of the Taylor and Cass parties in this State. In relating her sensations, she said she felt very much alarmed while dashing over hills and valleys, "but she put her trust in Providence till the brithen broke, and then she did not know what to do." So with these parties, though very much alarmed at the demonstration made by the other, felt a good share of confidence till the People's Convention met, and then they found the "brithen" was broken, and that their nags were in a fair way to carry them both to perdition.—Mass. Spy.

DID IT A PURPOSE.—An honest old farmer had an unruly bull, which had a remarkable love for him "in a horn," and a singular penchant for giving his acquaintances and friends a "lift in the world." One day the old farmer was driving the bull home, much against his inclination, and getting enraged he suddenly hoisted the old man across the fence into the road, but fortunately only slightly hurting him. The old man gained his equilibrium, and then he saw the enraged animal sawing the air with his head and neck, and pawing the ground. The good old man looked steadily at him a moment, and then shaking his fist at him exclaimed:—"Cuss your apologies—you needn't stand there, you tarnal critter a bowing and scraping—you did it a purpose, darn you."

Most of the leading Taylor men in the North—it was so in Milwaukee when the ball first opened—declared their first preference for President to be Henry Clay. Their love for Mr. Clay reminds us of the affection of a certain woman for her sick husband. The clergyman having called to see him, and unexpectedly found him dead, inquired of the wife the circumstances attending his last moments. "Oh!" said she, "the poor man kept groaning and groaning, but couldn't die. At last, I recollected that I had got a piece of new tape in the drawer; so I took some of that and tied it as tight as I could round his neck, and stopped his nose with my thumb and finger, and, poor dear, he went off like a lamb."

A short time after a Tennessee election, a distinguished politician who received about 500 votes for Governor, was walking the streets of Nashville, and encountered Monkey Sam, a little negro race rider, who importuned him for a dime. The old gentleman was very aristocratic, and placing himself upon his dignity, asked Sam: "Do you know who you are talking to, sir?" "Oh yes, sir," replied Sam, "you is de gemman as made a small'sperment for gov'nor!"

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE WILMOT PROVISIO.—The following is an extract from the "Address of the N. Orleans Rough and Ready Club to the people of Louisiana," just issued by the friends of Taylor in New Orleans:

"As regards the Wilmot Proviso, we need not remind you that, being himself a SLAVE-HOLDER, a native of Virginia, a citizen of Louisiana, with every FEELING AND INTEREST IDENTIFIED WITH US, WE HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR; IN HIM WILL WE EVER FIND THE FIRM DEFENDER OF THOSE RIGHTS."

"FREE SILE."—A big Hoosier wagon appeared in our streets yesterday, with the words, "Free Soil" in large letters upon the side. The driver, a sturdy old fellow, being asked if he was a Cass man, pointed significantly to the motto, and said, "I go that and nothing else." There isn't much else but free soil in these diggings.—Chicago Tribune.

GRAND SENTIMENT.—"It is no longer banks and tariffs which are to occupy the foremost place in our discussions, and to give their tone, sounding always with the chink of dollars and cents, to the policy of the country." Henceforth, PROTECTION TO MAN shall be the true AMERICAN SYSTEM.—Chas. Sumner, in Faneuil Hall.

ANTI-TAYLOR WIT.—The Boston Republican, in noticing the attempt of the Taylor press to make out Gen. Taylor's letters forgeries, exclaims:

"What an idea, that any body should undertake to forge letters on Gen. Taylor! His worst enemies can only wish that he may keep on writing genuine ones."

BETTING.—The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, says that Mr. VAN BUREN will not obtain a single vote in any State. The Evening Post offers to pay the Courier \$10,000, if it in return will lay down \$1,000 for every electoral vote which Mr. Van Buren may obtain. Mr. Van has a chance of obtaining 36 in that State at least.



# FREE SOIL BANNER.



FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN,**  
OF NEW YORK.

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

**Senatorial Electors.**  
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, of Tippecanoe Co.  
JOHN H. BRADLEY, of Bartholomew Co.  
**CONTINGENT SENATORIAL ELECTORS.**  
E. DEMING, of Tippecanoe Co.  
S. S. HARDING, of Ripley Co.

**District Electors.**  
1st Dist.—NATHAN LITTLE,  
2d " JOHN R. CRAVENS, of Jefferson Co.  
3d " JAMES H. CRAVENS, of Ripley Co.  
4th " GEO. W. JULIAN, of Wayne Co.  
5th " OVID BUTLER, of Marion.  
6th " MILTON SHORT, of Lawrence Co.  
7th " ALBERT G. COFFIN, of Parke Co.  
8th " SAMUEL A. HOFF, of Tippecanoe Co.  
9th " JOSEPH L. JENNINGS, of St. Joseph Co.  
10th " DANIEL WORTH.

**CONTINGENT DISTRICT ELECTORS.**  
2d District—John Brazzleton,  
3d " John P. Milliken,  
4th " J. H. Jordan,  
5th " E. J. Sumner,  
6th " Abiathur Crane,  
7th " John U. Pettit,  
8th " JOSEPH MORROW, of Grant Co.

**State Central Committee.**  
1st Dist.—O. SHELLEN,  
2d " R. E. STRATTON,  
3d " JOHN F. MILLIKEN,  
4th " R. VALL,  
5th " CALVIN FLETCHER, A. A. ACKLEY, B. S. NOBLE, J. H. JORDAN, JAMES SUGG, GROVE, PHILIP SPONABLE.  
6th " W. JUDAH,  
7th " L. JESSE,  
8th " J. B. McFARLAND,  
9th " R. FABER,  
10th " D. W. JONES.

**Free Soil Platform.**  
No more Slave Territory!  
No interference with Slavery in States where it now exists.  
Cheap Postage for the people.  
Retrenchment of the expenses of Government.  
Abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries.  
The election of all Civil Officers of the Government, so far as practicable, by the people.  
Provision by the Government for all such River and Harbor improvements as are required for the safety and convenience of Commerce, with Foreign Nations or among the several States.  
Free grant, to actual settlers, of the Public Lands, in limited quantities.  
Revenue Tariff sufficient to defray the expenses of Government, and pay annual instalments, together with the interest on the National debt.

**FREE SOIL MASS MEETINGS.**  
The public are informed that arrangements are made to hold Free Soil Meetings at the following times and places:—

**APPOINTMENTS FOR OCTOBER.**  
On the 21st at Noblesville.  
On the 23d at Greenwood.  
On the 24th at Knightstown.  
On the 25th at Rushville.  
On the 26th at Shelbyville.  
On the 27th at Edinburgh.  
On the 28th at Franklin.  
On the 30th at Martinsville.  
On the 31st at Danville.  
On the 1st of November at Indianapolis.

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

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

CALVIN FLETCHER,  
Chairman of Central Committee.

Friday, October 20, 1848.

## Whig Rally.

The great Whig rally of the campaign, for central Indiana, came off in this city on last Friday.

Several of the best speakers of the Whig party in the State, and with them, Gov. Letcher, Gov. Metcalf, Mr. Hardin, and Capt. Cutter, of Kentucky, as per announcement in the large hand-bills, that for a number of days had been circulated through the country.

Some 3 or 400 hundred persons were in attendance to hear the big guns. Several thousands were expected.

We thought from appearances, that the Free Hoosiers cared but little about hearing this slavesholding delegation.

We advise the State Central Committee to send for Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, the next time they wish to hear the claims of Old Zach made manifest. Invite him to come up. Gov. Metcalf made the principal speech of the day. It will be remembered that he voted against the Wilmot Proviso during last session, and in his speech declared that if called on again, he would vote with Kentucky and the South. All right, our Taylor men here, and anti-Wilmot Proviso men elsewhere, are cheek by jowl, we suppose, from the same cause that brought the exclamation from Byron, when reading an ode on a jackass, written by a contemporary. "A fellow feeling makes them wondrous kind." Huzza for Slavery, Zach Taylor, and Gov. Metcalf.

## Whig Testimony for Old Zach.

Believing that many of our Taylor friends are not fully "posted up" in regard to the many qualifications of old Zach, we furnish further testimony, which we think will be conclusive, in the matter; also a few opinions of distinguished Whig leaders.

Testimony of Daniel Webster:  
"Gen. Taylor is a military man, and a military man merely."  
"He has performed no functions of a civil nature under the constitution of his country."  
"Gen. Taylor has had no training in civil affairs."

"The Whigs of Massachusetts, and I among them, are of the opinion the nomination of Gen. Taylor was not wise nor discreet. It was against my conviction of what was due to the best interests of the country."

"I consider that such a nomination was not fit for the Whigs to make."  
"It is the first instance in our history, in which any man of mere military character has been proposed for that high office."

"It is without precedent or justification from anything in our previous history."

Testimony of John M. Botts:  
"His whole course of conduct is insulting to the whig party."

"He is not a whig candidate, and under such a leader, the whig party is doomed to certain, inevitable and disgraceful defeat."

"We know not Gen. Taylor's views on a single question of public utility."

Editor of Jonesboro, Tenn. Whig:  
"Gen. Taylor is a perfectly ridiculous candidate."

Editor Indiana State Journal:  
"The nomination of Gen. Taylor would be a virtual dissolution of the Whig party."  
"A regard for Whig principles forbids his nomination."

These are only a few items of testimony from among thousands of a similar kind. If our Taylor friends want any more, send us an intimation, and we will publish a few every week.

The Journal makes, as we think, a very plain case as follows, in Wednesday's paper. It says, speaking of Gen. Taylor's nomination by the Native Americans, that he declares "that he would not be brought forward as the candidate of their party, or the exponent of their party doctrines. It is idle, therefore, nay, more, it is palpably unjust to contend that either Gen. Taylor or the mass of those who support him is in any way connected with the Native American party." The argument is a good one, the same that many true Whigs have all along used to show that neither Gen. Taylor nor the mass of those acting with him is in any way connected with the true Whig party. He refuses to become the exponent of the doctrines of the Whig party, ergo, to use the argument of the Journal, he is not a Whig. Very plain, very.

The Journal of this week quotes a long extract from an address to the electors of Louisiana, got up by the Cass and Butler men of New Orleans, to prove what all the Louisiana Whigs say is a lie, that Gen. Taylor is a Wilmot Proviso man.—The Journal must be short of proof when it has to resort to such sources to sustain its candidate. The question with many Whigs will be whether it is not all a Democratic Roorback. The Journal should put right alongside of the extract, others from Whig sources in the same vicinity, declaring the whole a miserable libel on the old hero, and branding Cass with being a Northern Abolitionist. That would look a little more like honesty. Do you want to gull your readers? Oh Johnny! Oh Whiggery!

## Cass's Michigan Law.

While Cass was Governor of Michigan, he sanctioned a law providing for the sale of white men convicted of disorderly conduct, &c., &c. In Niles Register, Vol. XXI, page 212, we find how that law worked.

The following is the extract as published in Niles Register, at that time:

"A WHITE MAN SOLD TO A NEGRO."

"The Tables Turned."—Under this head we notice a case that recently occurred at Detroit. There is a law in this territory that provides for the selling of idle and dissolute persons at public auction. At one of these sales, a NEGRO bought a WHITE MAN, and ordered him to follow his master, and the order was obeyed. But the poor black took his servant to the steamboat, and paid his passage, and restored him to his freedom—satisfied with sending him out of the territory."

Lewis Cass has "changed." He is now only in favor of selling the white people of the North to the negro drivers.

The Hunkers insist upon it that no positive law is necessary in order to exclude slavery from the free territories, and have published various legal opinions of men learned in the law, to that effect.

We have held that there existed a difference of opinion on that matter, and to show that the Southern or slavesholding state courts hold the contrary opinion, we publish from the Metropolitan, the following principles laid down by the Supreme Court of Missouri, at the October term,

1847, which we believe is the most recent decision made on the point:

Charlotte, a woman of color, vs. Chotian:  
"1. Slavery may exist without any positive law authorizing it."  
"2. The existence of slavery in fact is presumptive evidence of its legality."  
"3. It is not necessary to show any general custom in a country of holding negroes in slavery to prove its legality. If it be found to exist in fact, even to a limited extent, and no positive law prohibiting it be shown, it will be deemed legal."  
"4. It is not the policy of the Slave States to favor the liberation of negroes."

## Coming Still.

ANOTHER ACCESSION.—The Northern Intelligencer, Claremont, N. H., edited by Mr. Weber, a prominent and zealous Whig, has raised the Free Soil flag, and goes for Van Buren and Adams. This makes the fifth paper in New Hampshire devoted to the cause of Free Soil.

The Potter County (Penn.) Journal, the only Democratic paper in Potter County, has put away Cass, and embraced Van Buren. So says the New Hampshire Independent Democrat.

The Weekly American Miscellany, an independent paper at Norridgewock, Me., has come out for the Free Soil Presidential candidates.

The American Christian, an extensively circulated and influential religious paper at Leesville, in Schoharie county, N. Y., has come out for the Buffalo ticket.

Dr. Mann's Family Physician, published at Norridgewock, Me., has come out for Van Buren and Free Soil.

## Pennsylvania Election.

The election in Pennsylvania, like that in Ohio, appears to have gone so close that the result on Governor is uncertain, after nearly all the State is received. The Whigs have generally gained in the counties heard from. Johnson, the Whig candidate for Governor, appears to have received support from the Taylor men, Free Soilers, National Reformers, and all other classes except the out and out Cass and Butler men, and probably is elected by a small majority.

From the best source of information we have, the whigs have gained two Senators, which will make that body stand,

Whig 21.

Dem. 12.

There is also a strong probability, that the whigs have a majority in the House, which will enable them to elect a U. S. Senator in the place of Gen. Cameron.

## Ohio Election.

The reports from Ohio lead us to believe that Weller, (Dem.) is elected Governor by a very small majority.

The Senate stands a tie. The Whigs will probably have a majority of four or six in the House. This estimate is made according to the old party lines. A new element in the shape of Van Buren men, will however, be found in the next Legislature. Mr. Randall, of Ashtabula, Mr. Blake, of Medina, and Mr. Beaver, of Trumbull, Senators elect, are out and out Van Buren men, elected as such, and it is believed they will assume an independent position in the Legislature.

The same is true of Mr. Chaffee, of Ashtabula, Mr. Riddle, of Geauga, Mr. Lee, of Trumbull, Mr. Johnson, of Cayahoga, and Mr. Townsend, of Lorain, members elect to the lower house. Others may be in the same position occupied by these eight; we are not informed. One thing however, is certain, the Legislature will be under the control of the independent Free Soil men. The Standard, speaking of the result in Ohio, says:

"This result—so far at least as relates to the Governor—was unexpected to us, as we presume, it is to the Free Soil men generally, no less than to the Whigs, and many of the Democrats themselves. Our information had led us to believe that the Whig candidate for Governor would be elected by a large majority. Such must have been the confident expectation of the leading Whig papers, if there is any significance in the remarks of such of them as the State Journal, and the Cincinnati Gazette and Atlas, on the very eve of the election."

It is very evident that we, as well as they, had calculated too highly the potency and power of Taylorism to bring out the strength of the Whig party. The result, if it bring no other good result, has shown the utter impotency of Taylorism, in the State of Ohio—and it would seem that men, with a moderate share of common sense, and any considerable degree political experience, would see this much in the result, and govern themselves accordingly.

We shall not undertake, now, to show up all the causes of the unlooked for result to which we have alluded. It might be difficult to do so, in a manner satisfactory to our readers, or even to ourselves. Of this, however, we have no doubt, that we have already alluded to the most potent cause—the unpopularity of Taylorism. It is also probable that, at least in some locations, the Free Soil men have voted more generally according to their old party predilections, than it was anticipated they would. We certainly agree with a cotemporary, that the shameful circular and libel of the Taylor State Committee, naturally had a direct tendency to drive back the Democratic Free Soilers to the support of their old party candidate. It is strange that men at all conversant with human nature, and especially, those supposed to be so well experienced in political matters as the members of the State Committee in question, should not have foreseen and avoided this. But it is evident that the old proverb so often and aptly quoted in such cases, was not destined to receive discredit at their hands. It remains to be seen what effect the disastrous defeat of the Taylorites will have upon their course of proceedings in this State—whether they will persevere in urging Taylor upon the unwilling masses, and thus ensure the vote of the State to Cass—or whether they will resort to the only honorable expedient left them—an immediate and hearty transfer of their influence in favor of the Free Soil movement.—Their organ, last evening, the first issue after the result of the State election was ascertained, contains a programme of their future operations. This was evidently planned before the election, in anticipation of an overwhelming victory. We can hardly credit the belief, that the gentlemen whose names are announced as actors in the face of still urging Taylor upon the people of Ohio, will play their part in the game, after the result of the State election is fully developed.

At all events, the exodus of the State election has lifted a great burden and embarrassment from the shoulders of the Free Soil men, and the Free Soil movement. The entanglement of the new party with old organizations and issues, has been a source of real difficulty and perplexity, which it was not easy to surmount with credit to all concerned. The novelty of the circumstances in which we have been placed—the strength of old party attachments of long standing—the real or imagined importance of party or local questions in issue in State politics—the impracticability, by reason of the shortness of time since the commencement of the new movement, of effecting a thorough local organization for this election—these and other sources of embarrassment, are all removed; and we have now before us, nothing but a straight forward course, in the pursuit and prosecution of the good cause, with the assurance that whatever obstacles may be thrown in our way by unscrupulous partisans, and unprincipled parties, our course is clear—our course above reproach—and our ultimate triumph certain.

## Why throw away your Vote?

Our opponents of the old parties tell us that Van Buren cannot be elected, and ask us with apparent sincerity, why we throw away our votes upon a third man.

Granting, for a moment, the assertion that the Free Soil party cannot succeed in electing their candidate, we shall give reasons which we consider satisfactory for our independent action.

In the first place, we cannot vote for Cass or Taylor, because they are decidedly opposed to our views.

Gen. Cass is committed to veto the Wilmot Proviso.  
Gen. Taylor, a Southern man and slaveholder, may reasonably be expected to entertain Southern opinions, and sustain slaveholding interests; unless he asserts the contrary. This he does not do. The presumption therefore is manifest that he thinks with the South, and will act with them. Nor does his Allison letter pledge him to approve the action of Congress upon this question.

Until Gen. Taylor says that the Wilmot Proviso is constitutional, and not a rash and hasty act of legislation, he is at liberty to veto it. What his probable action would be let candid men determine.

In the second place, both Cass and Taylor are in favor of a compromise upon the Missouri line. His especial friends in the North, Senators in Congress, since his nomination took the same position and voted for such a compromise in the Senate. Gen. Taylor, by his own declaration at Pascagoula, is also in favor of the Missouri compromise. His Southern supporters urge the same project.

The position of Cass and Taylor is therefore nearly identical.

Cass is pledged to veto the Wilmot Proviso.  
Taylor, from his own statement that the "South should not consent to the Wilmot Proviso," and for the fact that he refuses to give his opinion upon the constitutionality of such an act, may reasonably be expected to do the same, i. e. veto the Proviso.

Cass, by his friends, both North and South, is committed to the Missouri compromise. Taylor, by his own declaration, which is not denied, is in favor of the same. How then can we vote for either Cass or Taylor?

We are compelled, if we would be true to our principles, if we would not violate our consciences, and be recreant to our duty to our country, and our God, to vote against both of the candidates referred to. But the question is still urged, what good can you do by voting for a third man? We answer, we do our duty. Is there nothing satisfactory in the discharge of duty? If, as the objector says, either Cass or Taylor must be elected, we say, those who create the necessity must be responsible for it: it remains for us to enter our solemn protest against the election of either, and thus acquit ourselves of blame.

As Free Soil men, we have nothing to hope, but everything to fear from the election of either.

Our only hope is in the strength of the

Free Soil party as manifested by their vote in November.

We rely upon that to control the action of Congress; to prevent Northern representatives from succumbing under the threats of power, or yielding to the inducement of party or private interest.

Let Free Soil men consider this. The Missouri compromise will be urged from session to session by the united vote of the South, and the patronage of the Government.

Both Cass and Taylor are in favor of this compromise.

Is there no danger of its passage? What can prevent it, but a large independent vote, coming from both parties, and compelling the Representatives of both, from the North, to do their duty.

Do we then throw away our vote? By no means: we use it to the best advantage.

## Anti-Rent State Nominations.

The Anti-rent State Convention, held in Albany on Thursday, 28th ult., made the following ticket:

For Governor—JOHN A. DIX.  
For Lt. Governor—GEORGE W. PATTERSON.  
For Canal Commissioner—CHARLES A. WHEATON.  
For State Prison Inspector—ALEX. H. WELLS.

Thus we see they have taken two free soil Democrats, and two free soil Whigs. The old Hunkers are repudiated. This is just as it should be. Dix will be elected beyond a doubt.

The Albany Argus has not yet heard of this nomination. Its Friday's edition has come to hand, but not a word does it contain of the doings of this Convention.—N. Y. Globe.

## Who ought to know?

"There is no whig at the South more favorable to the principles of Free Soil than Gen. Taylor."—Roch. American.  
The New Orleans Picayune copies the sentence of the American, and in answer, remarks as follows:  
"There is no man in the South more BITTERLY OPPOSED to the Wilmot Proviso, and the principles involved in it, than Gen. Taylor."

## The Free Soil Voters' Song.

BY A. WARREN STEARNS.  
AIR—Sweet Home.  
Hark! the sound is swelling louder  
Hear it booming o'er the plain,  
Like the rush of mighty waters—  
Hark! its echo rings again!  
Through the valley, o'er the mountain,  
By the river side and sea,  
From Penobscot's farthest fountains,  
And from every northern lea.  
List, again! the sound approaches,  
Nearer yet, and nearer still—  
Lo, they come!—the marshalled forces,  
Streaming o'er yonder hill!  
'Tis the mighty hosts of freedom,  
And the hardy sons of toil,  
They are girding on their armor,  
And their cry is heard—FREE SOIL!  
Freemen up! let's join the chorus,  
Let us swell the increasing throng—  
All around us, and before us,  
See the tide that rolls along:  
They rally from the northern lake,  
And from the eastern hill,  
While from their western prairie homes,  
Behold them, coming still!  
Who would tarry, now, or linger?  
Coward! let him stay behind!  
Freedom's cause must not be periled,  
We a letter must not find!  
On, with speed! our eagle's soaring,  
Waves his pinions once again,  
Slavery's chain shall break asunder,  
E'er it reach the western main.  
Sing aloud the songs that gladden  
Each free soil voter's heart,  
Foes are spreading, hopes may wither,  
One more cheer and then we part;  
Hurra! hurra! for freedom's cause,  
Nor yield it but with life—  
We have listed for the battle,  
We are ready for the strife.

HELP EACH OTHER.—We all need assistance of others. From the cradle to the grave we are dependent creatures. He who stands up and boldly declares, "I am sufficient of myself—I ask not the help of others"—is a being we care not to be acquainted with. We are certain he stands in more need of the assistance of his neighbors than hundreds who make no pretensions to their own strength. As we all need help from others, so will we all, the poorest and humblest, assist our fellow creatures. A word or tear is more effectual at times than the testament of money. Ask him who has had a sad heart, or him who is confined to a bed of languishment. Feel then your dependence upon others, and be ever ready, by deed or word, to render that assistance which you may need some future day.

NEW AND TRUE.—A very modest old maid, visiting a new married friend recently, saw one of her husband's shirts lying on the bed, and exclaimed:  
"Oh, mercy, a man's shirt on your bed! Such a thing on my bed would give me the nightmare!"  
"Very likely," responded the wife, "unless the man was inside of it."

John Van Buren, in a recent speech, alluding to the power of Louis Philippe, said—"He was allied to the strongest nations in Europe, had under him a hundred thousand troops, was guarded by the strongest fortifications, and had a powerful eulogist in this country."

At a recent examination of girls in Cheshire, for the rite of confirmation, in answer to the question, "What is the outward and visible sign and form of baptism?" the reply was, "The baby, sir."

A poetic lady says: "A gentleman is a human being combining a woman's tenderness with a man's courage!"

"To be shaken when taken," muttered the man while chasing a boy stealing his fruit.

From the Albany Evening Atlas.

## Free Soil.

Free Soil! Free Soil! who made it free?  
Ask of the sunshine why it smiled  
On streamlet, rushing to the sea,  
Like the fond, laughing, joyous child!  
The God of Love and Liberty!  
He made the Soil and streamlets free.  
Slave Soil! Slave Soil! who gave it bands?  
Who made humanity to weep?  
Who gave those dark and deadly wounds?  
That fester in the spirit dead?  
O God of Love and Liberty!  
When shall freedom's soil be free?  
See in the North a stalwart band  
Of noble hearts that stand alone,  
And size with unflinching hand,  
The bow of promise at their own.  
They come, they come, a conquering host,  
And shout Free Soil, from coast to coast.  
Our heroes, bending from their throats,  
Are pointing to their glorious graves,  
They ask in scorn, "shall these our bones,  
Be mingled with the dust of slaves?"  
Up, up they cry ere Satan spoil  
Your blood-bought land with Slavery Soil.  
Free Soil! Free Soil! list to the cry:  
'Tis echoed from Italia's grove;  
Delivered France resounds with joy,  
And Erin sings the songs she loves.  
It comes from mountain, vale and sea,  
Free Soil! Free Soil! O FREE IT FREE!  
Catskill, June 23, 1848. WALLACE.

## The True Presidential Issue.

Singularly enough, the Taylor press do not find a word of fault with the platform whereon the candidates of the Free Democracy now stand. But despairing of finding sympathizers in assailing our present position, they turn back to former years, when the state of the country, both as respects its domestic and foreign relations, and when the great questions agitating the public mind were totally different. The people should remember that we are fighting the battles of to-day; that on the issue to be decided, the future welfare of the country depends; that the past is gone—beyond recall, and whatever be our conduct now or hereafter, it cannot affect events already recorded in history. Why should we be estranged longer, when the causes of estrangement have passed away? Why do battle against each other, when we profess to be seeking a common end? Why allow ourselves to be made the sport of politicians seeking office, and who have a personal interest in perpetuating the cliques, the animosities, the divisions and subdivisions of bygone years? Again we say, choose between the men, and the issue of to-day. Personal animosities should not, like the King's evil, be transmitted from generation to generation. If you desire to see the black empire of Slavery extended, by all means vote for Lewis Cass or Zachary Taylor—it matters not which. If you wish to see the institution of Freedom spread over our vast domain, then vote for Van Buren. This is the great issue. Choose ye, which side you will take.—Northern Freeman.

DEFINITION OF NOTHING.—At the Domical assizes, the following humorous cross-examination of a witness occasioned much merriment in the court:  
"Mr. Doherty.—What business do you follow?" "I am a school-master."  
"Did you turn off your scholars, or did they turn you off?" "I do not wish to answer irrelevant questions?" (Laughter.) "Are you a great favorite with your pupils?" "Aye! truth to say, a much greater favorite than you are with the public." "Where were you, sir, this night?" "This night? said the witness; there is a learned man for you—this night is not come yet? I suppose you mean that night?" Here the witness looked at the Judge and winked his eye, as if in triumph. "I presume the school-master was abroad that night, doing nothing?" inquired the attorney.  
"Define nothing?" said the witness. "Mr. Doherty did not comply. Well, said the learned school-master, I will define it—it is a footless stocking with out a leg!" (Roars of laughter, in which the Judge joined.) "You may go down, sir." "Faith, I well believe you're tired enough of me, but it is my profession to enlighten the public; and if you have any more questions to ask I will answer them."

"Gen. Taylor is from birth, association and conviction, identified with the South and her institutions," being one of the most extensive slaveholders in Louisiana, and supported by the slaveholding interest; as opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and in favor of securing the privilege to the owners of slaves to remove with them to newly acquired territory.—New Orleans Bee.

THE "SECTIONAL PARTY."—Ex-Senators Haywood and Brown, of North Carolina, have come out for Van Buren and Adams.  
Mr. Heiss, one of the proprietors of the Washington Union, has sold out his interest in that paper and goes for Van Buren. We hope Father Ritchie won't join us. From such an ally we would heartily pray, "Good Lord deliver us."—N. Y. Globe.

John Van Buren says that the policy of those who are busy in ascertaining and finding fault with the past views of Free Soil men, is like the conduct of one who should have polled the soldiers on Bunker Hill to see if any of them had ever been in favor of the British Government.

The British mint.—According to a late parliament report, the Mint has issued in thirty-one years, or from 1816 to 1847, of gold coin, \$450,138,314; of silver coin, \$60,732,262; of copper coin, \$1,208,787. Total, \$542,979,581.



# A Taylor Whig Answered.

[From the Onondaga Standard.]

SHERBURN, Sept. 8th, 1848.

To J—B—

Dear Brother—Your letter addressed to our venerable father, is received. Though you may not have anticipated such a notice, he thinks it merits a formal reply. In consideration of his age, he has requested me to undertake the task for him. I have consented to do so. But before I attempt to do this, indulge me in an allusion to our parent. He, you know, has ever, in politics, been identified with the party which has for several years been known as Whig. His first vote was cast for General Washington; his last for Henry Clay, in 1844. If life and health are spared, his next will be thrown for Martin Van Buren. His reasons for this course will be found in this letter, in whose sentiments he heartily concurs. I am now prepared to enter upon the consideration of your letter.

You talk of the Whig party as though it had a present existence; and of its devotion to Free Soil. You say: "I want no better or truer Free Soil Party than the Whig Party; they have prevented the spread of Slavery so far and I hope they may be enabled to prevent its further spread." But why seek the dead among the living? Why talk of things that were as though they are? There was a Whig party; our father was a member of it until it was dissolved by its own act; until it expired by its own hand. Since the 9th of June, 1848, there has been no Whig party in these United States. This every candid man must admit. What is a party? It is an organization of men, having certain defined principles and objects. This is the most limited definition of party that is admissible. Is there, then, any Whig party? There was; there was an organization called Whig, with a platform of principles. But there is none now. The Philadelphia Convention surrendered its creed; abandoned its formula of political doctrines; cast away as a vile thing its own basis of organization! And with it, the great Free Soil doctrine! It indignantly spurned the great Jeffersonian Ordinance! Now, will you talk of a present, a living Whig party? Talk of a structure without a foundation; an organization without a platform; a body without a soul! And, to crown the absurdity, will you repeat that this is a good free soil party! Perhaps such a doctrine might be believed by the inmates of the large stone building a little west of your city. But should it be by them, I insist upon it Dr. Brigham would be bound to signify to their friends that any further efforts for their recovery will be useless, as they would be hopelessly mad! A free soil party contemptuously spurning the Jeffersonian proviso! A free soil party selecting for its standard-bearer the owner of 300 slaves; a man who declares that the South should never submit to the principles of the Wilnot proviso! A good free soil party, forsooth! So the Robert Owen party, is a good Christian party! So the John C. Calhoun party, is a good anti-slavery party! So Belzebub is a good follower of the holy Savior! How justly I might here use your language—"Away with such stuff; I repudiate it as a vile thing!" The Whig party! The Taylor Anarchy, say. A Free Soil party! A Bow Down, Slave Soil Anarchy, say.

But more: The act of selecting Gen. Taylor at Philadelphia, as a candidate, sustaining his position and views, was a formal dissolution of the party. He had told the country, again and again, that he would not be a party candidate; that he would not defend or carry out party doctrines or projects. This you, and all men know. Now when the Philadelphia Convention took up such a man, with such a position and views, they necessarily relinquished their organization. The true question decided by the Convention, was this:—Will you take Henry Clay and the Whig doctrines, or General Taylor without them? The answer was—Give us Taylor, and let the doctrines of the party go! But, after all you gravely talk of the Whig party! My brother, I beg you to believe that some men are yet sane.

Let me illustrate. You are an Episcopalian. Suppose an election is to take place to supply the vacancy occasioned by the suspension of Bishop Onderdonk.—There are two prominent candidates; one is a staunch Episcopalian, the embodiment of your church, talented and eloquent; the other claims to be a moderate Churchman, but is quite illiterate, and wholly unacquainted with the doctrines of the church; besides, he declares in advance that he will not be a party candidate, and, if elected, he will not be the exponent of the views of the denomination. Your Convention meet in New York. The illiterate, no-party candidate receives the highest number of votes. He is declared elected. A large portion of the members are alarmed. The richest and most influential diocese has virtually left the church. Hence they seek to commit the Convention to doctrines, rites, and usages of the denomination. Several resolutions are introduced for this purpose; but they are indignantly voted down. The Convention breaks up in disorder; the members return to their constituents. Now can an honorable man talk of that Convention as an Episcopalian Convention, or of its Bishop elect as a Churchman? Not until an honorable man can talk of a Christian infidel, and a temperate drunkard. But such was the Philadelphia Convention and its nominee!

But you set up a claim for the Whig party, respecting its past virtues, which, with present light, is not to be admitted. You represent it as having ever been an anti-slavery party. You say it has prevented the spread of slavery so far, and express the hope that it may continue to do so. You then add, that the abolitionists defeated you in 1844, and suffered slavery to walk over Texas; and give utterance to the fear that there may be foolish whigs enough to do so in the present contest. I should once have conceded the justice of this claim, in modest as it seems. But that was at a time when I had too strong partialities for the party. I now stand in a position to judge more impartially. I appeal to history. We

cannot falsify the facts of history. Has the Whig party been the slavery prevention party? What are the facts? In 1840, the whigs elevated to the highest office in the nation, Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler. John Tyler was a slaveholder, and no whig. His nomination was mere matter of policy. Harrison died; and John Tyler became President. He was the creature which the Whig party had provided for such an emergency. Consequently, he was the President of the whigs. They made him so. Now, it was this John Tyler, whom you helped to put into that high station, who consummated, so far as the executive could do it, the Texas inquiry. It was a creature of your own making, who did this. True, he was a traitor; but you took him as such. He had deserted his own party, and this you knew when you took him up. But John Tyler could not do this alone. Congress must concur. But what was the complexion of that body? The House was democratic; the Senate was whig. And what did this Whig Senate? It confirmed the appointment of John C. Calhoun to the office of Secretary of State, the champion of Annexation! It put the most able man of all the South into a position, which gave him really all power over the subject! But this is not all. When that Senate came to take the vote on the joint resolution touching Annexation, three whigs were ready to go for the measure, and thus turned the scale in favor of the South and Slavery! And this is the party that has thus prevented the spread of slavery! The abolitionists brought about Annexation! But you will say that Clay was against Annexation, and the abolitionists defeated him. All this may be true, and yet no redemption be allowed the party for what evil it had done. It had made John Tyler President; it had put John C. Calhoun into the next most influential position in the nation. But did the abolitionists defeat Clay? Thurlow Weed—who is good authority with you—declared that Clay defeated himself, by his contradictory letters on Annexation. And this every candid man must allow. You know, and all men know, that if Henry Clay had been the consistent opponent of Annexation, he would have been President of the United States. Were the abolitionists to blame because he was not consistent on that question?

But let us look at the doings of the whigs since. They voted that the country was in a state of war, by the act of Mexico! They voted men and money to prosecute hostilities against that weak and broken power. They left it to a democrat, David Wilmot, to propose and carry through the Jeffersonian proviso. They left the Oregon struggle, in the Senate, to be sustained by John P. Hale, and the democratic Niles. One of their favorite leaders, John M. Clayton, drew up a compromise, surrendering the territories forever to slavery. Daniel Webster, pending this infamous proposition, was as mute as death. Senator Phelps—a good whig—was ready to make the sacrifice. But the House, hearing the Free Soil thunder at the North, laid this odious whig bill upon the table. And then both Houses, trembling aghast at the Buffalo demonstration, passed the bill embodying the great ordinance of 1847. But a little prior to this, the whig party, in order to prove itself the slavery-prevention party, did, at Philadelphia, reject Henry Clay, who had spoken against consecrating any acquired soil to slavery, and took up Gen. Taylor, the hero of the accursed war, and the man who had declared that the South should never submit to the principles of the Wilnot Proviso! Verily, the whig party has prevented the spread of slavery thus far, and is in a fair way still to do it! Who can be so disingenuous, as not to grant this? And now, since they have up as a standard bearer the owner of 300 slaves, and an opponent of the Jeffersonian Ordinance, if the fanatical abolitionists, the wicked barnburners, and some foolish whigs will not be so unfair as to flatter them, they will—not to use your language—soon be triumphant, mount the watch-tower of the country, forever limit slavery, and make the country prosperous and free! How can men be so unapologetic as to obstruct the progress of such sincere, devoted souls!

But you express it as your settled purpose to vote for Gen. Taylor. Why? Because he is the bloodiest General of the war you have pronounced unrighteous? Because he is in favor of the moderate use of intoxicating drinks? Because he chose the Sabbath to enter the city of Natchez? Because he recommended sending for the Cuba blood-hounds? Because he never cast a vote, and never had sufficient knowledge of political matters to do so intelligently? Do you support him because he is one of the largest of the southern planters? Because he is the only man, who, in the crisis created by the Free Soil movement, the South can trust—the only man with whom, all this time, they feel secure? Do you support him because he defeated Henry Clay? Because, in going into the Philadelphia Convention, he declared in advance that he would not be bound by its action—he would be a candidate, whatever might be its decision? Do you support him because he is immutably fixed in his determination not to be a party man, nor an exponent of whig doctrines or schemes? Do you vote for him because he is willing and anxious to run with Wm. O. Butler, or any body else, or on any ticket? Because he tells you that he feels no more flattered by the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention, than he should have been by that of Baltimore? Do you support him because he has predicted, and is ready to go for the absorption of all Mexico? Do you go for him because he declares it as his honest belief that he is unfit for the dignified station of Chief Magistrate? Do you vote for him because you wish to discourage and discountenance the military spirit in the country? Do you sustain him because the North has furnished the occupant of the Presidential chair but twelve years since the organization of the government? Do you support him because you pledged yourself in 1844 that you would never vote for another slaveholder? Do you vote for him because you strenuously

opposed him, as unfit for the station up to the Philadelphia Convention? Do you support him because you feel anxious to repeat, and on a larger scale, the John Tyler experience of 1840? But stop; why do I multiply these questions? A class of men, who, in grave convention, voted against assigning any reasons for sustaining a man, must be presumed to have none; none, at least, that they dare assign. They have a reason—I say not reasons—and that is all-controlling. And what is that? The South told them to!—Such is their reason. No other, it would seem, can be given by a northern man for going for Taylor. You know, and every man of intelligence knows, that the conflict at Philadelphia was between Freedom and Slavery; between slavery-limitation and slavery-extensionists. You know that Clay, Scott, and McLean represented the former and Taylor the latter. You know that the success of Taylor was the defeat of Freedom. And you are aware which party triumphed. The South was victorious. Her favorite candidate was successful. Her delegates went home boasting over their victory. The Northern delegates came home whipped as usual, from the contest. This they knew; this they acknowledged. And what next?

Now instead of bolting as honorable men ought to do, or confessing that they are, and intend to be, the supple tools of the South, they tell us, assuming at the same time marvellous erectness, and uncommon airs of independence, that all went right at Philadelphia; that the Taylorites are the Free Soil party; that Taylor is the Wilnot Proviso candidate! Shame on such cowardly and dishonorable conduct! We ask if it be not enough to truckle to the slave power; not to obey servilely, the slave lords! Shall there be coupled with this servility, the most shameless by hypocrisy? Will the Taylorites pretend, while carrying out the cherished projects of the slaveholders, that they are consulting the interests of Freedom? That, while they are industriously aiding the South in planting slavery on the free soil of California and New Mexico, they are a good Free Soil party! This is really too much; it is taking extra pains to be odious. No; be contented to serve the South; to obey all her behests without hesitation; to vote for the candidates she in her sovereign condescension, is pleased to present; to assign as the reason for supporting a presidential nominee that she graciously directs it.—Be content with this; deepen not the shades of this conduct by claiming to act in behalf of the North and Liberty.

You add, that you are pained to think that you have a friend who will throw his vote for Martin Van Buren—a man who has done so much to ruin his country—and who is not half so ripe on this question as you are. My reply to this is brief. John C. Calhoun sympathizes most cordially in your distress. He feels as bad as you can. He is grieved to think that any one should cast his vote for Van Buren. He thinks it infinitely preferable to vote for Gen. Taylor. A pretty good proof, you know, of his free soil partialities! But once more. Mr. Van Buren's chief offence, as defined by the whigs, is his former servility to the South. This is the head and front of his sinning. Now, is it not a fit subject of grief that you have a friend who is ready to vote for Van Buren, who has ceased to be servile to the slave power embodied! Is it not? I might here give utterance to the emotions of your relatives in view of the extraordinary course you think proper to pursue; but I will not.

As to your warnings, and you endeavor to do what you can to avert the storm, I shall make no reply. In the light of what has been said, these cannot fail to be properly appreciated. And now I will close. I would myself, in conclusion, lift the warning voice, could I believe it would be heeded. I know your ardor—your devotion. You will not abandon Taylor, until he abandons you. You will not be wise, until the Tyler experiment, in a more impressive form, is repeated. But the day of mortification is coming. You are sowing the wind, and you will surely reap the whirlwind.

Yours, fraternally, S. H. Jr.

## Gen. Taylor For Slavery.

The following letter is from a Boston paper. From it can be learned what an Abolitionist thinks of Gen. Taylor's views on the "great issue."

EUTAW, Ala. Aug. 8, 1848.

The fact that some of the Whig papers in Massachusetts, and in other States of New England, are insisting that General Taylor is opposed to the extension of slavery in the newly acquired territory, is looked upon here in the South as the best joke that has occurred since the Presidential canvass opened!

There is no more doubt entertained here in relation to the views and opinions of Gen. Taylor on this subject, and what course of action in relation thereto, than there is that the Mississippi river empties into the Gulf of Mexico.

If any persons in New England, or elsewhere, are weak enough suppose that Gen. Taylor would desert his Southern friends and his own interest, in his action upon this subject, they may undeceive themselves at once.—We all know him to the "heart and soul" with us on that all-important matter.

Very truly yours, &c., ALBERT G. SAUNDERS.

WHO WANTS A HUSBAND?—Advertising for wives is becoming quite common. We find two such advertisements in the Tribune. One is a gentleman with \$1,500 a year, who seeks a wife of "evangelical piety, of good looks, not over 28!" The other is more shrewd in his expectations. He has a "moderate property" and needs a lady of "small fortune," besides the good looks; piety not being mentioned.

The Richmond Whig.—An able Taylor paper has the following editorial. We insert it for the benefit of Free Soil Taylor men in this vicinity.

Taylor and Fillmore in the South.—In looking over the accounts of the Whig meetings through the State, we discover that those persons who constitute them are composed, in a very great degree, of the largest slaveholders among us. They, it seems, are perfectly willing to trust Taylor and Fillmore—they have no fears for the safety of their property—they do not believe that the whig candidates will, if elected, do any thing to impair their right to their property, or to weaken their grasp upon it. It is those disinterested gentlemen, who have no slaves themselves, that are principally alarmed on the subject.

Those who really would be injured by any assault upon southern rights or southern property feel themselves assured, if other assurances were wanting, by the fact that Zachary Taylor is himself a slaveholder, and that he can do nothing to injure them which will not also injure himself at the same time. If a man goes on board of a ship to cross the Atlantic, does he require bond and security—does he ask pledges of the captain that he will carry him safe to the end of the voyage? Certainly he does not. He knows that the danger of the one is the danger of the other also. He knows that if the ship goes to the bottom, the captain and crew must go along with the passengers. Community of interest and of danger is the strongest pledge he could possibly give, and that he gives by the very terms of his undertaking.

So it is with Zachary Taylor. Why ask pledges of him upon the subject of slavery, when the fact that his whole estate consists of land and negroes, and that when they go, he must be a beggar, is the very strongest pledge he could possibly give? Has Lewis Cass given such pledge as this? Is his interest the same with that of the slaveholder? If every slave in the Union should be liberated to-morrow, does he lose any thing by it?

If it can be supposed that he will be a watchful guardian over the interests of the South, is it not fair to suppose that Zachary Taylor will be far more so?

From the Massachusetts Spy.

## The Free Soil Cause.

The progress of the great cause of Freedom is steadily onward, accumulating strength and consolidating its ranks as it goes. Now and then, an individual, for whose aid we had hoped, controlled by the influences, which our opponents have at their command, or terrified by the dastard fear that success may not attend our efforts now, sinks back, again, into the mire of Cassism or Taylorism, from which we had hoped, he was about to emancipate himself. Let them go. For any such, we get scores of honest and true men, men who seek to find the path of duty, and, having found it, dare to walk therein. The cause is one of stern unbending principle which holds out no inducement but to men of principle, for its support. That inducement is the consciousness of doing right. It is no cause for your fair weather politicians, who follow in the wake of wealth and power, and who never fall into any current, till they are assured that it will land them on the banks of preferment. But it is one which calls for sacrifice and for labor, and gives for its reward the high satisfaction of knowing that we performed our duty regardless of all consequences, personal to ourselves. As such, it has rallied together, a band of noble, devoted, true and self-sacrificing men—men who have determined that it shall be carried forward, and who have the energy and zeal to carry out their determination. They are pressing forward into the ranks from all the hills and valleys of our vast country, and will form a host that never can be discomfited.

Against this band, and against this noble cause, our opponents, urged to madness almost by their waning prospect, are making the most desperate efforts. Every thing that money and paid services will do, every thing that intimidation and proscription will do, every thing that a purchased press, more profligate in its character than will do, will be done to defeat us. We must expect all this, and be prepared to meet it, as becomes honest men and true freemen and patriots, trusting and hoping for success now, but knowing, that whether we succeed now or not, final success is certain, for

"Freedom's fight, when once begun, Though baffled oft, is ever won."

DEAD AS JULIUS CÆSAR!—The editor of the New York Day Book, well known as formerly connected with the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, and still an ardent, uncompromising whig, utters the following frank confession:—"In fact the head of the Whig party is chopped off, and its heart is broken. It is dead as Julius Cæsar, and its resurrection will be slow."

John Van Buren tells a good story, alluding to the slight quantity of principle in either the Cass or Taylor parties, of a man, who, being taken ill, was told that nothing would save him but to drink a quart of catnap tea. "Then I must die," said the poor man, "for I don't hold but a pint!"

## 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 Wilnot 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 WILNOT 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 Wilnot 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 Wilnot 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.

## FARMERS COMPANY.

OVER TWENTY THOUSAND MEMBERS.

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

Number of Policies issued	8,508
Whole amount of property insured	\$6,956,692.00
Whole amount of receipts on same	25,331.57
Whole amount of the losses and expenses paid	17,343.40
Whole number of policies issued during the last year	11,790
Whole amount insured in the same	\$10,275,166.00
Whole amount of receipts on the same	35,182.32
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid	25,430.92
Whole amount of claims for losses against the Company, to be deducted from the above balances	5,699.00

## RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of Policies issued in three years	20,501
Whole amount insured in the same	\$17,329,158.00
Whole amount of premium notes	\$28,312.60
Whole amount of receipts	\$60,517.39
Whole amount of losses and expenses paid	\$42,291.38
Balance in favor of the Company	17,723.51

As the design of this Company is to insure not only the 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, 1 of 1 per cent. of insured value.  
Second Class.—Dwelling Houses with shingle roofs, barns and out-buildings, 1 per cent. of insured value.  
Third Class.—Tailors' shops, shoemakers' shops, and saddlers' shops, 1 1/2 per cent. of insured value.  
Fourth Class.—Ware houses, taverns, boarding houses, headmills, churches and school houses, 2 per cent. of insured value.  
Fifth Class.—Saw mills not exposed by forests from fire, 3 per cent. of insured value.

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

This Company are prohibited by the laws from insuring in this country, or exposed parts of villages, or from taking risks upon any kind of Mills, Steam or Machinery which are considered hazardous, or from taking over \$2,000 upon one risk. The policies of this company are free from the objectionable conditions found in the policies of many other companies, and of which our Agents are fully conversant. This the Agents are the Agents of the Company; and their policies provide that the company shall be responsible for the correctness of all surveys made by its Agents; that all matters of difference may be settled by arbitration in the county where the loss occurred, and that the company shall pay the loss, without delay, and without any deduction, and shall 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 unparalleled success of this Company, that they are destined to supersede all other institutions of the kind; and it is a fact, worthy of notice, that they have issued during the last year, about 1,000 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 remunerative estate 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 2,227 Policies; the second, 6,818; the third 11,790. Of the latter number 4,038 were issued the last three months, which is at the rate of 16,329 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 30,000 policies during the fourth year, and are 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 their premium notes will be necessary for a long term of years, and the Directors assure the public that all losses will be settled with promptness and liberality.

WM. GREER, Agent, Indianapolis, Indiana.

JOHN B. BECK AND TULLY, Agents, 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 GALVANIST.

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

WM. B. BECK AND TULLY.

## HATS AND CAPS.

Sign of the City Hat Factory.

OPPOSITE WASHINGTON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. A constantly manufacturing and receiving from the Eastern Cities, 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, Racoon, 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 H. 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 Brownings' Hotel, where he may be found day or night.

Sept. 23, 1848.

## REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.

## VANDEGRIFT & GREER.

GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, AT THE CORNER OF THE CHURCH AND WASHINGTON STS., INDIANAPOLIS.

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 at Washington St., two doors west of the Palmer House, and immediately opposite Baileys 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 retail prices, and places himself, to sell as low as they can be bought west of the mountains. His stock will consist of well assorted fine and staple dry goods, such as he trusts will be suitable to the market.

His stock of Trifles 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 States and British North America. They are printed on good paper, and with handsome new type, and are neatly bound, and besides being the nearest 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 household. They enter, in a concise and plain manner, 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 has invited J. H. HAYES AND S. G. ZIEGLER, 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 all invited at the same time to send a copy of their orders to J. H. HAYES AND S. G. ZIEGLER, to be placed on the cover of the Almanac 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 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.

GRATUITOUSLY sent to all Agents.

GRATUITOUSLY sent to all Agents.

## DENTISTRY.

D. C. HUNT offers his professional services to this community; his office is at the law office 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 D. 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, 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 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.

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 has also the honor to be the sole sale of Medaris and Martin's celebrated patent

PLATFORM SCALES.

Weighting from 600 to 30,000 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 this line are respectfully requested to call and examine them, and our prices.

TERMS—Cash on approved notes.

KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

Sign of the Big Pickle.

W. B. GREER.

GREER & COBURN.

## Attorneys & Counselors at Law.

Indianapolis, Indiana.

Will promptly attend to all professional business entrusted to them in this and the neighboring counties of the State.

Strict attention will be given to the collection and securing of debts



## Not Decided.

There are many who are still undecided how they will cast their votes on the 7th of November next. Many whom duty urges to break the party with which they have long been bound, and declare themselves free and independent voters, and friends of liberty, are still lingering and hesitating, in dread of the reproaches of some heartless demagogues whose political advancement depends altogether on the strength of party ties. Such men are, verily, to be pitied. They are continually watched by the hawk-eyed political rascals that gamble for office, and whose success depends on the gullibility of the masses, and no expedient is left untried to coax, frighten, or whip these poor men back into the base drudgery of party. We have watched how it works. More than one poor hesitating Whig, have we seen, during the present campaign, backed up against a lamp-post, or cornered up in some bar-room, and whipped until his manhood was whipped out of him; and then sneakingly say, "yes, I guess I can do it." Poor, spiritless wretches,—if they had the first elements of independence in them, they would tell the gambling scamps thus presuming upon their gullibility, to go to work or starve.

What are our party obligations? Is it true that we must stick to party, whether party sticks to principles or not? The Whig party once had a set of well-defined principles—advocated certain measures of public policy; but no definite principles can be claimed for the so-called Whig party now. It has no measures which as a party it seeks to advance. The Northern half professes warm friendship to the principles of the Wilmot Proviso; but the Southern half is known to be most implacably hostile to those principles. Certain portions of the now Whig party are friendly to a protective tariff; but other portions—the South Carolinians in particular—are warmly opposed to such a tariff. Certain men in the Taylor party are decidedly in favor of appropriations by Congress for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors; but others of that party are as decidedly opposed to such a policy. There are Bank men and anti-Bank men in the party; Sub-Treasury men and anti-Sub Treasury men; Native Americans, anti-Native Americans; Land-Monopolists, and anti-Land-Monopolists; and so in reference to every other measure of public interest. Now the question is, is it the duty of a Whig, to "stick" to such a party? If it is his duty to help every gambling politician, who finds it convenient to call himself a "Whig," to the spoils of office, then it is; but if he allows the claims of his country to be of paramount importance to the claims of shameless demagogues, then he is absolved from all such allegiance.

Why cannot honest whigs look at the Taylor party as it is, composed of all the conflicting elements of American politics. Why can they not see one set of men voting for Gen. Taylor for the furtherance of certain favorite schemes, while another set is voting for him to thwart those schemes, and carry out measures of a policy directly opposite? One set of men voting for him to secure freedom in the new territories, and another to secure slavery there? Never was there a grosser and more infamous fraud practised upon the honest yeomanry of the Northern States, than the present game of whig demagogues. Trusting every thing on the gullibility of the masses, and the omnipotence of party, the office seekers of the north are cheating the people out of their very birth-rights, and selling their country with all its interests, into the hands of the slave-power, for the spoils of office. Yet there are hundreds with their eyes half open, who are hesitating whether to submit "this once" to be Tylerized once more, or surrender their party fealty and stand up in the dignity of manhood.

Can an independent free-thinking citizen hesitate between Taylor and Van Buren? Impossible. The one is not only committed in word against the interests of the north, but his past life, his associations, and his interests, afford the most incontestable proof, that he is a "southern man in habit and in principle," and in favor of extending slavery wherever, and whenever it is practicable to do so. On the other hand, Martin Van Buren is not only pledged in favor of northern rights, but his obligations, social and political, his entire interests, his habits, and associations, combine to make him a northern man, opposed to the extension of slavery whenever, and wherever it may be proposed. Why hesitate then? Why not choose at once to break the party yoke, and, like free, intelligent, and independent citizens, come manfully over to swell the ranks of the Free Soil army, determined to resist the insulting aggressions of the slave power, and with an unconquerable purpose to "fight on and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions?"—*Northern Citizen.*

☆ "Talk of Massachusetts going for Van Buren. What has he ever done for her people, her manufactures, or any measure in which she, as a State, has been vitally interested?"

Perhaps the Gardiner Despatch, from which the above is taken, can tell what Zachary Taylor has done for Massachusetts.—*Boston Republican.*

## Our Adopted Citizens.

[From the Troy Budget.]

The doctrines of the free soil democratic party commend themselves with peculiar force to our adopted fellow-citizens, and we rejoice to know that, as a class, they are now arrayed on the side of freedom. They, who have felt the weight of oppression in the old world, and have been subjected to a system of tyranny, which almost equals in rigor that which the southern planter exercises over his slaves, properly sympathize in every movement which tends to alleviate human misery, or to extend that happiness which springs from liberty, as naturally as the fruit succeeds the blossom. Having been, while subjects of the monarchical institutions of Europe, opposed to every form of human slavery, they now, as the adopted citizens of a land which boasts of its freedom, give their hearty approval to the doctrine that "Congress has no more power to make a slave than a king, no more power to institute or establish a monarchy." But there is another and equally important light in which they view the doctrines of the Free Democracy. They have been invited to our shores by the prospect which our broad domain offers, of being able by that honest industry which characterizes them, of earning not only a scanty livelihood, but a competence, not only the means of paying for the use of the tenement they may occupy, but of becoming owners in their own right of the lands they may till. Hence we see them, on their arrival in this country, wending their way to the West, and selecting from its fertile plains, the richness of whose virgin soil has never yet been taxed, a tract of land, which, upon the payment of a few dollars, they may call their own. There they settle. The sturdy oaks fall beneath their well-wielded axe, a neat edifice arises amid the clearing, the plow soon discloses the fertility of the soil, and in time, rich and waving crops gladden the eye and rejoice the heart of those who before had experienced the bitterness of that want which so often succeeds the failure of the harvest in the old world. There, happy and prosperous they live, respected for their worth, and held in honor, as the architects of their own fortune. The task-masters who, in time gone by, stood over them to exact the substance of their labor, they no longer fear, and now, when the toil of day is over, they recline "beneath their own vine and fig-tree, and there are none to molest or make them afraid." And to what is their prosperity to be attributed? How is it that they, who were poor and oppressed at home, the tenants of a purse-proud and unfeeling aristocracy, have become men of wealth and influence here? It is because our territories in the West have been preserved from the blighting curse of slavery, by an ordinance which originated with Jefferson, and on which is based the great doctrine of free soil Democracy.—Were it not for this, the fertile fields of our western country would not have been opened to them for the exercise of their proverbial industry. Slavery would have been instituted there, and this would have forever excluded the poor emigrant from what is now his happy and prosperous home. It is to this ordinance of 1787, which excluded slavery from all territory North of lat. 36° 30', and from which has since arisen the large and flourishing States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, that thousands and tens of thousands of our adopted citizens are indebted for the prosperity that smiles upon their homes and gilds with a golden lustre the crops which wave about them, and which they call their own. Knowing that their prosperity is to be attributed to the ordinance of '87, they are anxious to extend over all the territory we have lately acquired, that shield which has protected them. Under its beneficent influence, they have seen villages and cities arising from the wilderness, and populous States formed, while the old slave States, with a soil originally as good, a climate more salubrious, and commercial advantages far superior to their own, have been dwindling away under the evil effects of an institution which is—

"A cruel wantonness of power; States of half their people, and gives up To want the rest."

But there are others, who, on their arrival in this country, finding themselves destitute of the means of conveying themselves and their families to the far West and South, settle down in our cities and large towns. Few, however, of these, entertain the thought of remaining for life in a populous city. They are but sojourners in our midst. The rich and unpeopled territory of our South and West is their El Dorado. There their thoughts already dwell, and with every dollar they add to their little store, they catch a nearer view of the promised land. It is of the highest importance to them, therefore, that our new territory should be preserved from the curse of slavery, for there they hope one day to dwell. They know that unless it is kept free, their hopes will be forever blasted.—They are unwilling, and well they may be, to degrade themselves to a level with the slaves—to till the fields in common with them, and to work and toil on, without the prospect of advancement towards prosperity.

And not only those in our own country, but many thousands in the old world, the parents, the brothers, the former companions and friends of those now here, who contemplate one day moving hither, are interested in the success of the free soil Democracy. Should the parties opposed to us gain the ascendancy, and our large possessions become a prey to the slave holders of the South, there will be no "city of refuge open to them here below. The bondage they now suffer, the persecutions, the trials, the poverty, and the cruel pangs of want they now experience, must continue to be theirs; their hopes of an asylum here will almost entirely be destroyed. If, however, the doctrines of the free Democracy be carried out, and our vast territories be preserved free,

"With all that's theirs, together they may raise Seek brighter plains and more indulgent skies; Where Mississippi rolls her amber tide, And nature blossoms in her virgin pride; Where all that beauty's hand can form to please, Shall crown the toils they've felt with rural ease."

## The Free Democracy.

The capital distinction between Truth and Falsehood is, that the one is not afraid of the light, while the other skulks away into shadows and darkness. It is finely exhibited in the conduct of the several parties which now solicit the votes of the people. The Whigs, afraid of any open declarations of what they intend, hide their real aims behind ambiguous phrases and vague generalities. All their speeches and addresses may be summed up in a "Hurrah for Gen. Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista." While the conservative faction, which, with an amusing audacity, strives to usurp the name of Democracy, professes to be all things to all men. In New England and the West, it opposes the extension of slavery, but at the South it is in favor of it—condemning the Wilmot Proviso in one latitude with as much vehemence as it is supported in another.

How noble and generous of the free or real Democracy, when contrasted with the sinister double-faced policy of the Whig and Conservative apologists of slavery. It has no concealments to make. From the first, its course has been open and above board. Having once put forth its platform of doctrine, it has only been anxious to bring it to the knowledge of the whole people.—It meets fairly, all the great issues of the day; and it relies for its success, not on the ardent management of party machinery, nor on the doubtful tricks of availability, but upon the goodness and rationality of its principles and aims. More than all other parties, it appeals directly to the integrity, the honor, and the good sense of the people.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A GOOD IDEA.—We hear through channels that enable us to state with confidence, that the leading hunkers of our State meditate the withdrawal of their Electoral Ticket at the polls, in favor of that of the Regular Democracy, which is pledged to Van Buren and Adams, thus ceasing to distract the democratic party, so far as the Presidency is concerned. This is the most sensible scheme that has entered their heads this season. If they will just make a clean thing of it, by pitching overboard their spavined State ticket as well, and giving us a fair old-fashioned fight between Fish and Dix, Patterson and Gates, they will make the contest close enough to be interesting, and bring out the voters. As they know by this time that the people won't vote for Cass, and that their only chance is in the House, they may as well stop their disorganizing, third-party nonsense, in Massachusetts and Vermont also, making over their scattering votes to the Free Soil democracy, and thus partially concealing their weakness. The game is a good one, but unless played boldly and thoroughly it will fail.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"GEN. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS."—We never fully appreciated the beauty of the foregoing, which some letter writers put into the mouth of young Crittenden, until that beauty was pointed out to us by a friend from the country. "What the deuce does these whigs mean," said we, "by saying that Gen. Taylor never surrenders?" "Why, it's clear as daylight," said our friend. "The whigs refer to Gen. Taylor's commission in the army! They mean that he will never surrender that commission so long as he lives! He will not surrender \$6000 a year until he is certain that he can get more! That's what they mean when they say Gen. Taylor never surrenders." Perhaps our friend was right.—*Nashville Union.*

## Contradictory.

NORTH.—There is no Whig at the Free Soil more favorable to the principles of Free Soil, than General Taylor.—*Rochester Daily American.*

SOUTH.—There is no man in the South more bitterly opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and the principles involved in it, than General Taylor.—*N. O. Picayune.*

☆ The Lowell Advertiser says: "Gen. Taylor's political principles being unknown with any degree of certainty, his position is somewhat like that of a fellow supposed to have committed some grave offence. He's 'arrested' or 'taken up (by the whigs) on suspicion.'"

## BUFFALO PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, We have assembled in convention as a union of freemen, for the sake of freedom, forgetting all past 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 be heard in 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, 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 1784, for the proviso, to three States and seven delegates against it; the ordinance of 1787, by which 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, whether 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 extensive 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 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 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 declare ourselves in favor of certain other cases of national policy, therefore:

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

Resolved, That the 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 for them.

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 which a 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 Tonnage 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.

## Platform Adopted by the Whig National Convention.

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

## 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, which are equally 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. 6 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 vicinity, that 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 offered to Cash Customers, either Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest rates. 6

## 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

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.
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## CASS, TAYLOR, AND VAN BUREN.

THE candidates all agree on this 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.

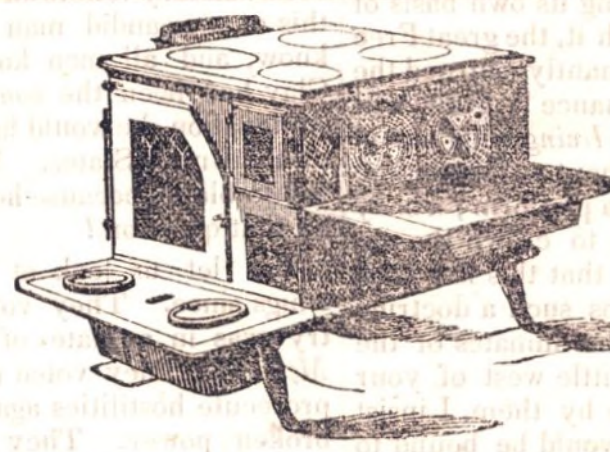
Fine Cloth Dress, Frock, and Sack Coats, Tweed, Cassinets, and Jeans coats; Beaver, Pilot, and Blanket Over coats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks, Cloths, Cashmere, Satin, Jeans, and Corduroy pants; Silk, Velvet, Satin, Cassinets, and Fancy Vests, and Dress-

sing 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, Scarves, Stocks, Shirt Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Suspender, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Fringes, CORDS and TASSEL 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 to have them all, and this, 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 unspeakable 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.—Saml Hanna, Treas. of State; Benj Coates, Wm Quarles, Esq., J. H. Batty, Rev. F. C. Holliday, T. Whitehill, Wm Koyl, Amos Miller, Edward McGuyre, Danl Roberts, A. A. Louder, Danl Persel, Bazil Brown, Philip Mitzger, Mrs. E. Gold, J. S. Dunlap, Jesse Jones, Jeremiah Day, John W. Hamilton, Auditor; James Rossier, Danl Ringer, Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 1848. 4

## 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 other 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. BANNER LAWHEAD Indianapolis, Sept. 4, 1848. 3

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. 4 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. 4 KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a Fall supply of Wm. Rowland's celebrated Mill and Cross Cut Saws, of all sizes, warranted to be good. Also, a few of Hoe's Cast Steel Mill Saws, from New York. Panel and Hand Saws, from \$1 to \$2 75. Wood Saws, a very superior article. Circular Saws, and all other kinds of small saws used by mechanics. 8

## COACH TRIMMINGS.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a very desirable assortment of Coach Harness, Fringes, Patent Leather, Top Leather, Gum Cloth, Curtain Stuff, Oil Carpeting, Tuffs, Moss, Hubbard's, &c. &c. 3

## D. C. TEAL.

COMMISSION, FORWARDING AND

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

## W. C. THOMPSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, AT Indianapolis. Diseases of women and children, and all chronic cases of the spine and chest will receive his special attention. 827 Office over Talbot's Jewelry Store, opposite Browning's Hotel. 3

E. H. HOOD, B. W. NOBLE.

## HOOD & NOBLE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

North side Washington Street, Indianapolis, JAMES HALL & CO.,

Merchants Tailors, No. 2, Palmer House, Washington St., Indianapolis.

MANUFACTURERS, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in ready made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, and every description of Gentlemen's Furnishings. 3

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a large assortment of Glass and Mahogany Knebs, Mahogany Veneers, Hair Cloth, (plain and damask), Table Hinges, Cabinet Files, Looking Glass Plates, &c. &c. 3

## SHEET ZINC.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a quantity of sheet zinc; also cake zinc. 3

## GROCERY & PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber continues to offer for sale at his Store, one door West of the Post Office, a variety of Fresh and salted goods, viz: Lard, Crushed, and N. O. Sugar, Sugar House and N. O. Molasses, Rio and Java Coffee, Ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, Cloves and Ginger, Rice, Saleratus, Starch, Bar and Shaving Soap, Fine cut, Pressed, Cornish, Ladies' Toast, Missouri, Virginia chewing and cut smoking tobacco, Spanish, Catalan, Regatta, Hall Spanish and Common Cigars; Candies, Aust. Matches, Blacking, Gun Caps, Powder, Shot, and a large and also variety of Wooden ware, viz: Wash Tubs, Cedar and Common Buckets; Zinc and Common Wash Boards, Sinks and Common Brooms; Whisks, Mats, Children's Chairs, Rolling and clothes pins, Butter Moulds, Ladies' Sinks and Baskets, Glass, Queensware, Earthen and Stone Ware; also, Cast Iron Pumps, Points, Landis, Wagon Boxes, Cylinders, Old Iron, Cast Iron, Kitchen Tools, and Fanning Mill Irons. He also deals extensively in Wheat, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Flax Seed, Timothy, Clover Seed, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, Apples, Potatoes, fire wood, &c. &c. Thankful for past favors, he humbly solicits a continuance of them, trusting that by strict attention to business, he will continue to merit public patronage. Indianapolis, Sept. 4, 1848. 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, 5d and 6d 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. 4

## 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 Castles; Scaffolds; Coffee Mills, Patent Wafters, and Coffee Roasters; Brass Kettles, Patent Enamelled do.; Castings, such as Ovens, Skillets, Sugar Kettles, Old Lids, &c.; Wooden Bowls, Barrel Churns of Cedar; Patent Lard Lamps, full assortment, Lamp Wicks, Globes, Chimney Glasses, Spittoons, Lanthorns, Window Shades, transparent, &c. &c. 3