

## Mr. Giddings at Cleveland, Ohio.

Immense Meeting of the Free Democracy—Highly interesting Discussion—Taylorism used up.

There was an immense meeting of free soilers at Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday night, 26th ult., at which Mr. Giddings spoke. The most prominent Taylor men of the city, were present at the meeting, and upon the invitation of Mr. G. propounded a few of their supposed unanswerable queries to him. We give an account of the proceedings from the Plaindealer, a Cass concern, and of course not over friendly to Mr. G., however much delighted at the rebuff of Taylorism. The old Senator completely unhorsed the Taylor champions.

The star actor and lion of the play was Giddings himself. The secondary lights—the jesters, prompters and interrogators—were Senator Backus, F. J. Prentiss, D. J. Garrett, and S. Prentiss. The morning paper, the "True Democrat," announced that Mr. Giddings had arrived, and would hold forth at the Court House in the evening. The evening paper, the Herald, gave notice that the Taylor meeting which was to be held that evening, would be postponed. Thus were signals exchanged between those contending organs, and everything betokened a desperate fray. No one was disappointed.

The Court House was crowded. The Taylor men were there, armed to the teeth with interrogatories sharper than stilettos, and intended to be more fatal. Giddings was on hand with every preparation that an invader individual could make. He was armed at all points, and, like the porcupine, whenever attacked, left his mark upon his adversary. He commenced the humble, anxious inquirer after truth; said he loved everybody; was open to reproof, correction, and conviction. If he in his innocence, stated anything wrong, he hoped to be corrected, and desired his auditors to ask him any questions they pleased. He would make statements and then call upon his audience to know if he was not right. If none answered, of course silence was presumed to give consent, and in this way he went on for a while.

Giddings in this manner, was proceeding, carrying everything before him, demolishing Taylorism, rearing monuments to its memory, &c., when one of the members of the Taylor Club pitched at him like a yearling bull at a brush fence. This was what the old fox wanted. The young and fierce assailant F. J. Prentiss, Esq., a scion of the green mountains (our native state) and as ardent as the eternal snows of those bleak hills could make him. Giddings had asked if any Taylor man present could tell what Gen. Taylor's views were in reference to the Wilmot Proviso; Prentiss answered that he could. He had lately had a private talk with one Leslie Combs, (a Kentucky slaveholder,) and this Combs (of liberty pole memory) had lately had a private talk with General Taylor, in which private talk, General Taylor had avowed his opposition to the extension of slavery, and was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. That was the proof, Giddings smiled a triumphant grin. He had his victim entirely in his power.

"Leslie Combs," said he, "and who is Leslie Combs? What right has he to Gen. Taylor's private sentiments on this subject more than the humblest citizen of this Republic? Does not this momentous question concern us all? Have we not all a right to know the sentiments of a Presidential candidate on a question which absorbs all others? Why did not Gen. Taylor publish these opinions to the world? He has been repeatedly asked to do so and he pertinaciously refuses. The great mass of voters are to be led to the polls blindfolded, and compelled to vote in the dark upon a question which not only affects them and their children, but their children's children! 'Now,' said Mr. Giddings, "what kind of proof is this, upon which Gen. Taylor is convicted of entertaining even private opinions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso? 'Why,' said he, "it is evidence that would be ruled out of court before a country magistrate in a case of sheep stealing." [Here the cheers of the Van Buren men were tremendous.]

After considerable parleying with Mr. Prentiss, Mr. G. proceeded and stated that he with several other members of Congress, had addressed letters to Gen. Taylor on the subject of the Proviso, to which no answers were ever received. Some one asked if they had paid the postage. "No!" says Giddings, "we franked them!" [A shout.] But, said he, when Gen. Taylor was addressed by a Southern editor, to know if he meant in his Signal letter to be understood as a Provisoist, he promptly replied that he did not wish to be so understood. To prove that Taylor was opposed in toto to the Proviso, Giddings cited the case of the legislative committee of Mississippi, and the report of one of its members to Mr. Thompson, a member of Congress. Here Senator Backus arose, shook the dew from his mane, and asked Mr. Giddings what proof he had that any such correspondence was ever had? Giddings quickly replied, that he had seen the original letter of Boone, the committee man, to Mr. Thompson, a copy of which he there had, and would read. Dander and blixen, what a shout here rose from the Van Bu-

ren men. Backus slunk into his chair, and looked but the pigny of his former self. After a long roar of laughter by the whole crowd, they wound up by three loud cheers. It was feared that this would be the last appearance of the Taylor men. But not so. Their chief "never surrenders," and old Zack would have been proud of his young "bloodhounds," could he have seen them in this unequal fight, like volunteers at Buena Vista, sticking by him to the last. But old Zack would never have been ambushed as were these bully boys last night. They showed more courage than discretion in trying to make out this old slave dealer a Proviso man, and that too in the presence of Giddings. Storming Monterey with a pop-gun would have been about as sensible and successful an act.

Giddings had the boys all the time on this subject, and played with them as a kitten plays with its first mouse, first poking them about and then swallowing them.

So far from Taylor daring to desert the South on this subject, (said Mr. G.) he had a still more powerful interest not to desert himself—that by allowing slavery to be extended over New Mexico and California, Taylor's property, in slaves, would be enhanced \$30,000. It is folly, said he, to suppose that the man who refused to pay ten cents postage on a letter, is insensible to such an interest. Here Backus having "come to," arose, looking daggers at the speaker, and pounced upon him in this wise: "Sir, would you consider it honorable in a constituent of yours, to suppose that you could be influenced in your Representative duties by a consideration like this?" "Yes," most emphatically, said Mr. G., "if I refuse to give my sentiments publicly, when asked! I suspect me of anything, when I thus tamper with my constituents." Cheers, stamping, and roaring followed this reply. Backus was down floored, and fizzled out.

The True Democrat says that this meeting made at least, 100 converts to Free Soil in that city.

## '44 and '48—Letter from Ansel Bascom.

SENeca FALLS, Oct. 4 1848.

HORACE GREELY, ESQ.—Dear Sir: In your article in Monday's Tribune, entitled "'44 and '48.'" I think you allude to me as "A friend who had fought the Birney party to the best of his ability." You say "this friend is now very ardent in his advocacy of the Buffalo movement. We are sure he means right. We do not expect him to judge with equal charity the motives of those who take a course different from his." I thank you for the compliment to my sincerity, and, so far as you are concerned, reciprocate it.

Perhaps I shall be justified in defending my consistency.

The Free Soil movement of '48 and the Birney movement of '44 are unlike in their origin, unlike in their objects, as they are unlike in the strength exhibited one month preceding the election. The Liberty party was organized mainly to arouse the public attention to the enormities and wrongs of existing slavery; its weakness resulted from its inability to satisfy the public mind that the National power could be constitutionally exerted to its eradication.

The Free Soil movement results from the proposition for Slave Territories and more Slave States; to defeat this the action of the General Government is legitimate.

Long after the organization of the Liberty party, a new question was presented—the Annexation of Texas with its Slavery. That party—unpatriotically, as I thought—preferred the preservation of its party organization to merging with the anti-Annexationists to keep out Texas, just as the whig party, unpatriotically, as I now think, prefers preserving its party organization to merging with the anti-Extensionists it is the Taylor party that is now in the way of the anti-Slavery principles for which the great whig party battled in '44.

I am contending now, as in '44, against the strengthening of Slavery—against more Slave States—against the increase of Slave Representation. I am acting with the only party that now makes opposition to Slavery Extension one of its distinct principles, either by the resolutions it adopts or the candidates it nominates, and the only party that in my judgement can be trusted to prevent Slavery Extension; the only party that when in power can arrest it without being at once dissolved. You talk of electing Gen. Taylor and a whig Congress, that some old whig measures may be saved. How long, my dear Sir, do you think this Taylor whig party will hold together after its Northern Representatives in Congress shall have defeated Slavery Extension? Not an hour.—Southern whigs will not support your Tariff, or Internal Improvements, or Distribution measures, after you shall have inhibited Slavery in the new Territories; and the great danger is that Northern whigs will not be ready to disband, dissolve or destroy their party, by a stern, unyielding opposition to Slavery Extension, when they come to see that such must be the result. I fear compromises, that shall give a little and take a little; for just as soon as any compromise is effected that shall give conquered territory to Slavery,

you have sharpened the Southern appetite for more wars, more conquest.

But let us see again with what justice you compare the Free Soil party of '48 with Birneyites of 1844:

Polk was openly for annexation. Clay was openly opposed. Now, to make your parallel good, should you not show that Cass is for Slavery Extension, (no difficult matter, by-the-by.) Taylor openly opposed.

This you are too honest to attempt: that work is underlet to those less scrupulous.

Again, the whig party—the National whig party of '44—was opposed to Annexation, the Southern as well as the Northern section; its representatives in congress had twice defeated annexation schemes; the Southern members had stood shoulder to shoulder with their Northern brethren in those contests; the non-ultra whig who occupied the Presidential chair, had been repudiated by the whole party, South as well as North; the Whig National Convention has adopted anti-Annexation resolutions, and nominated anti-Annexation candidates unanimously.

How is it now upon the subject of Slavery Extension? Every Southern whig in the Senate, save one, even votes against the bill giving government and protection to Oregon because it contains the inhibition of Slavery.—The whig convention assembles; does it adopt anti-extension resolutions, or nominate an anti-extension candidate for President?

Even at the North the whig party is not sound. What means the resolution of your great canal-street meeting. "That we deprecate sectional issues and that we will countenance no factions in the whig party and no coalition with any factions out of it which shall threaten to array one section of our common country in angry hostility against any other?"

What means the silence of the address adopted by the Whig State Convention upon this subject, which more engages the concern of the electors of this State just now than all others?

Why are the resolutions of the meeting at which you gave in your adhesion to Taylor silent upon this question, while both eloquence and wit are employed against the conquest of Cuba and Yucatan?

Can this thing you call the whig party be trusted upon this question as we trusted the whig party of '44 upon the question of Annexation, with its opposition blazoned upon every banner, published by every nominating convention, and reiterated by all its candidates?

I claim to be at least as wise as in '44, and I tell you that, much as I loved Clay, much as I loved the whig party, for its constancy and fidelity to its principles, I would have voted for Birney had Clay withheld his opinions upon the subject of Annexation, as Taylor undertakes to withhold his upon the subject of Extension now.

You are right in saying that I am ardent in advocating the Buffalo movement. How could I be otherwise, if sincere in the reasons I urged against the Annexation of Texas in '44? The only difference with my action then and now, is, that then I found a great party acting in opposition to that scheme; in '48 it had become necessary to organize a new party to give an anti-extension banner to the breeze.—Congratulating you upon the glorious prospects of support to your principles and my candidates that every day makes brighter, I am your friend, &c.,

ANSEL BASCOM.

EXTENT OF OREGON TERRITORY.—Our readers are probably but little aware of the immensity of our possession on the west of the Rocky Mountains. To say nothing of the east territories of California and New Mexico, of which we have recently come into possession, Oregon itself is large enough for a separate republic. On the east it skirts 300 miles along the Rocky Mountains, on the south 300 miles along the Snowy Mountains, on the west 700 miles along the Pacific Ocean, on the north 250 miles along the North American possessions of Russia and England. This arena of immense valley contains 360,000 square miles—capable of forming seven States as large as New York, or forty States of the dimensions of Massachusetts.—Some of the islands on the coast are very large—sufficient to form a State by themselves. These are situated north of the parallel of 48. Vancouver's Island, 260 miles in breadth, contains 12,000 square miles—an area larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut. Queen Charlotte's or rather Washington Island, 150 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, contains 4000 square miles.

On both of these immense islands, that lie between the high parallels of 40 and 50, the soil is said to be well adapted to agriculture. The straits and circumjacent waters abound in fish of the finest quality. Coal of good quality, and other veins of minerals have been found.—Massachusetts Spy.

CLAY AND WEBSTER.—The Boston Post has this: Who says that military qualifications is not sufficient title to the Presidency? Henry Clay.—Who says Taylor has no other qualification? Daniel Webster.

A FREE SOIL TOWN.—A letter to the Framingham Banner says that of 500 voters in Marlboro, not more than 50 can be reckoned for both Cass and Taylor.

## 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, and the other 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.

ASIO 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 existence of slavery after 1800, in all the territories of the United States, southern and northern; the votes of six States and sixteen delegates in the Congress of 1784, for the proviso, to three States and seven delegates against it; the actual exclusion of slavery from the northwestern territory, by the ordinance of 1787, unanimously adopted by the States in Congress; and the entire history of that period, clearly show that it was the settled policy of the nation, not to extend nationalization 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 territories hereafter acquired by the new world.

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 freedom 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 repented.

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 to the people of this Union, that we should also declare ourselves on certain other cases of national policy, therefore,

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

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

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

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

RESOLVED, That we inscribe on our banner, "FREE SOIL, FREE SEAS, FREE LABOR, AND FREE TRADE," 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, 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 of finish, are equal, if not superior to any he has ever offered. Also, a large variety of Boots, Shoes, Leather Goods, and Trunks. For sale low for cash. F. 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.

WE are now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and BROGANS, manufactured expressly for this market, by some of the very best workmen in the United States, and at the lowest prices at the lowest rates.

## PROSPECTUS

# FREE SOIL BANNER.

EDITORS  
William B. Greer and Lewis Wallace.

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

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

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

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

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	NO. COPIES.
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## CASS, TAYLOR, AND VAN BUREN.

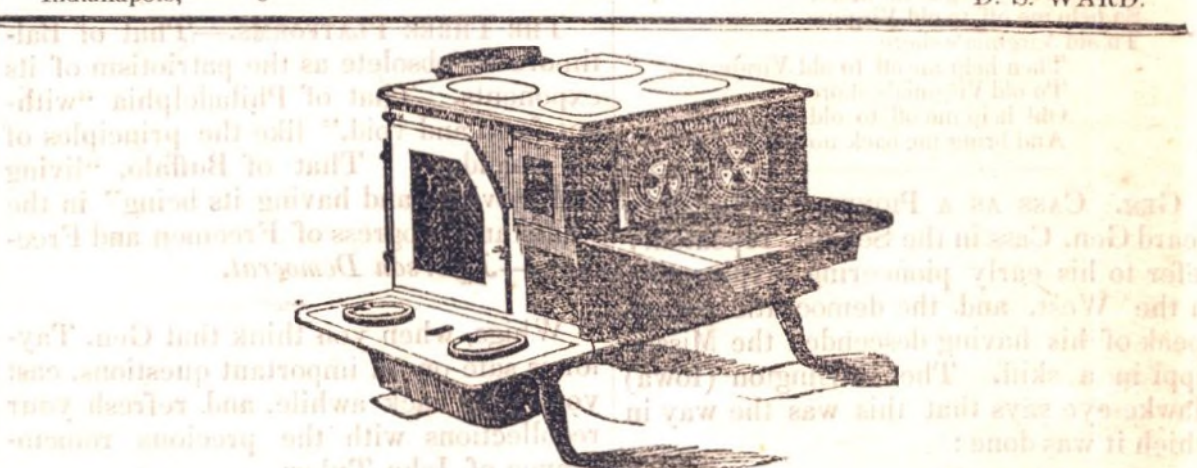
The candidates all agree on this one point, that D. S. Ward has the largest and most complete set of CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS ever brought to this market, SELECTED BY HIMSELF IN NEW YORK, since the great fall in

## FASHIONABLE & WELL MADE CLOTHING.

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

## FURNISHING GOODS.

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



## COMBINATION AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVES.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they are now receiving a good supply of the celebrated and much admired Combination Stove, and 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.—Sam'l Hanna, Treas. of State; Benj. Coates, Wm. Quarles, Esq., J. H. Baty, Rev. F. C. Holladay, T. Whitehill, Vm. Koyl, Amos Miller, Edward McFoy, Daniel Ray, A. A. Louder, Daniel Persel, Bazil Brown, Philip Mizgar, Mrs. E. Goldsberry, A. Bowen, J. F. Mayer, Lorenzo Vaneasey, Mrs. Hagerhouse, Joseph Carson, D. S. Ward, John Kise, J. S. Dunlap, Jesse Jones, Jeremiah Day, John W. Hamilton, Auditor, James Rossier. Danl. Ringier, Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 1848.

## DEPOT HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

THE undersigned having taken the above house for a term of years, is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. The above house, which has been recently built by R. B. Duncan, of the City of Indianapolis, is situated in said City, a few rods east of the Depot of the Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, upon one of the most beautiful and healthy sites in the City; it is a large and commodious

## THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING.

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

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

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

## LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STABLES.

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

Travellers by Railroad, can have one-half hour's more rest in the morning at this house, than any in the city.

Bills 25 per cent. cheaper than any house in the city. BANNER LAWHEAD.

Indianapolis, Sept. 4, 1848.

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

MCKERNAN & JONES.

Three doors west of Browning's Hotel.

## PLATFORM SCALES.

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

WHITE PINE SASH.

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

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 Hoosier 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.

## COACH TRIMMINGS.

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

## D. C. TEAL.

COMMISSION, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Three Doors West R. R. Depot, Indianapolis, Ind.

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

Liberal advances made on consignments.

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

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

N. B. No paper will be sent without the money. \$27 Address, post paid, W. B. GREER.

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.

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