

# 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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VOL. I.

INDIANAPOLIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1848.

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BANNER IS ON  
PENNSYLVANIA STREET,  
Three doors north of Washington Street.

## Free Soil Polka.

WRITTEN FOR THE PEN VAN FREEMAN'S CLUB.

AIR—Jim Crow Polka.

What means this crowd that's gathering here,  
They're coming still, from far and near,  
With shouts resounding high and clear,  
We are the FREE SOIL VOTERS.

### CHORUS.

Oh, come then, boys, and strike to-day,  
For Freedom, and for Freedom's way;  
Oh, how delightful 'tis to say,  
I'm a FREE SOIL VOTER.

We plant our flag upon the wall,  
Resolved with it to stand or fall,  
In fighting for the rights of all,  
We are the FREE SOIL VOTERS.

Let others work for place and spoil,  
For Natural Rights we'll ever toil,  
Our motto is—"Free Men—Free Soil,"  
We are the FREE SOIL VOTERS.

The curse of Slavery shall not be  
The wedding gift of Liberty,  
Our Territories shall be Free;  
We are the FREE SOIL VOTERS.

Our country shall not bear the shame,  
With which the South would load her name;  
On every hill burns Freedom's flame;  
We are the FREE SOIL VOTERS.

Come on, come on, all this is the hour,  
When Freedom must make known their power,  
And Slavery will fall and cower,  
Before the FREE SOIL VOTERS.

## The Great Ratification Meeting in Boston.

The great Ratification Meeting in Boston, on Tuesday night was the largest held in that city since 1840. The Hall, says the Republican, was crammed, floor, galleries, window-seats, and all, with as enthusiastic and intelligent an audience as ever met together on any public occasion.

CHARLES SUMNER presided, assisted by a score of Vice Presidents, and a lot of Secretaries, first among whom we notice MARCUS MORTON, Jr. Mr. Sumner on taking the chair, spoke with great eloquence and power, in vindication of the positions of the party, and in support of its great principles.

Richard H. Dana, Jr. next spoke, and was followed by John A. Andrews of Boston, who presented a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and from which we have room to extract only the following:

Resolved, That when the Legislature of Massachusetts adopted the words of Charles F. Adams, and resolved that the encroachment of the Slave Power upon the rights of the Freemen of the Union, "is a perversion of the principles of Republican Government—a deliberate assault upon the compromises of the constitution, and demands the strenuous, united, and persevering opposition of all persons, without distinction, who claim to be the friends of human liberty." We took MASSACHUSETTS at her word; and when it further resolved, in the words of Charles F. Adams, that "now that the Slave Power arrogates the control of millions of freemen living beyond the State in which it exists and puts at hazard the predominance of the principles of Liberty in America, it justifies the adoption on their part, of a systematic policy of contraction, by lawful and constitutional means; \* \* and Massachusetts will co-operate with any or all of the free States of the Union, in an honest endeavor, by lawful means, to restore the Constitution in every case where it has been perverted from the fulfillment of its original and noble purpose." WE THEN ALSO TOOK MASSACHUSETTS at her word.

Therefore, Resolved, That, impressed with a profound respect for the ability, integrity and patriotism of

### MARTIN VAN BUREN

for his fidelity to the great doctrine of Republican Equality, displayed in former years in his zealous advocacy of the measure of conceding the right of suffrage to the citizens of New York, irrespective of color; for his steadfast opposition to the spread of Slavery over Free Territory, maintained from his entrance into public life to the present day; for his resistance of the Missouri Compromise with Slavery; for his prudence evinced when President of the United States, in promptly declining the overtures of Texas for annexation; for his sound and salutary counsel against the consummation of the same measure at the cost of his political prospects, at a more recent period, when a private citizen, and the most prominent candidate of his party for the Presidency; for his opposition therein to the aggressive demands of the slaveholding interest; for the manly and noble stand which he has now taken for Free Territory, the rights of Freemen, and of Free Labor, we tender him the tribute of our heartfelt thanks, and account him worthy of the gratitude of every true and free heart in the nation. We congratulate the friends of Free Soil throughout the country, that they have, in him, so distinguished and efficient an advocate of their cause, one of the first class of

statesmen in our country, one who, by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, has already filled the highest office in the nation's gift; one who, with an unsullied, amiable and dignified private character, in the maturity of his intellectual strength, in "the second sober thought" of his riper years, has come forth the fearless and efficient defender of the rights of Freemen against the aggressions of the slave power.

Resolved, That in the resolutions of Massachusetts, from which we have quoted, we recognize the spirit of an honest, sincere and devoted advocate of the principles of Liberty, the involuntary and acknowledged leader hailed as worthy to shape the policy of the Commonwealth upon all the great questions of Freedom,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, who has shown himself ever ready for these purposes "to co-operate with all, without distinction, who may claim to be the friends of Human Liberty." Though deserted by others, he has not betrayed Massachusetts, nor abandoned her position, and we will not abandon him. Doing honor alike to his illustrious ancestry and his country, in the position he has assumed in favor of Free Soil and Free Men, we recognize in him that integrity of character, that determination of purpose, and that capacity of action, which the times demand, and which entitle him to the esteem and confidence of his countrymen.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New York, followed up the resolutions in a speech of great power and beauty. JOSHUA LEAVITT, and Mr. HUNTER, of Illinois, followed, enchainning the attention of the audience to a late hour, in unabated interest. The Hurrah Song of the Hutchinsons concluded the proceedings of the meeting, which has seldom been surpassed in its character or in its enthusiasm.—Ohio Standard.

### Impartial Testimony.

The following is an extract from the editorial correspondence of the *Watchman of the Valley*, a religious paper of the N. S. Presbyterian denomination, distinguished for its fearlessness for vindicating its own views of right.—The testimony of Mr. Goodman to the nature, spirit and character of the Buffalo Convention will be received as the word of an earnest and impartial man, deeply impressed with the religious responsibilities of American citizenship.—Cin. Herald.

### Buffalo Convention.

Were policy a stronger principle with me than love to my species, christian principle, or patriotism, I should perhaps touch delicately upon the subject of this Convention. But my readers have learned, years ago, that I have no other policy than honesty to guide the conduct of my paper, and, whether that is the best policy or not, it is best they expect from the *Watchman*, in its present hands. I have, therefore, with characteristic unreservedness, spoken right out what I think and feel respecting the whole movement. And my honest conviction is that the good hand of our God is upon it. When I learned, on arriving at Buffalo, that God had moved his people to make it a subject of special prayer, in their social gatherings, daily "rising up early" for the purpose, I could not but feel a delightful assurance that the Most High had taken the movement into his own hands and would crown it with as early a victory as in his wisdom it should seem best. What it has already effected is a cheering indication of the greater things that may yet be expected from it. It has killed the infamous compromise bill which was designed to subject our nation forever to hopeless slaveholding rule; and has since overcome the pertinacity of the Senate, and extorted from them a government for Oregon with the Slavery restriction principle embodied in it. It is nothing but the spread of Free-Soil sentiment, as developed in this movement, which has wrought out these results, as every attentive and candid observer must know. Whether there is strength enough in this movement to carry the election at the present campaign or not, there will be strength enough in it to act powerfully upon our national legislation. It is a mistake to consider those votes thrown away that do not elect their candidate.—Such votes have a moral effect of great value often. Every one that casts his vote in the scale of righteousness, comes up to the help of the Lord against the aggressor upon justice and human rights.

CHARACTER OF THE CONVENTION.—Another indication of God's hand and spirit upon the Buffalo movement might be witnessed in the character and deportment of this vast assembly. Such a political meeting, so free apparently from all selfish collisions; such a mass of sober, considerate men, where there seemed the entire absence of the tainted breath, the profane oath, or the angry word, is a new thing in modern political movements. In this respect, it far exceeded my most sanguine hopes. It was the object doubtless which, under God, gave character to it. A great moral object will attract from the multitude only those whose high moral tone sympathizes with that object.—Men came to Buffalo, not to scramble for the spoils of party victory, but to intercept slaveholding aggression upon the rights of God and man. This it was that drew together the sober, wise and good, from seventeen different States, which taught them to cast themselves on the arm of the Lord for support, and gave a moral character and tone to their deportment and deliberations, which their opposers find it much easier to reproach than to imitate.

THE BARNBURNERS.—A different spirit it was developed in these men from what may be apprehended. They manifested no disposition to run their favorite candidate at all events. Their aims appeared to be in harmony with the great object of the Convention, to elevate principles rather than men. They promptly withdrew the name of Martin Van Buren, at his own suggestion, in order to leave the body untrammelled, and pledged their support to the nominee that might be selected. Prominent among this class was the Hon. B. F. Butler—a name conspicuous in the Temperance and Religious movements of the day. The part he took in this connection was promptly visited, according to current report, with Executive retribution. A telegraphic communication to Washington and back, as the report is, announced his position to Mr. Polk, and brought back his dismission from the office of Attorney General, all during a single speech that he was making.

Between Mr. Butler and Mr. Chase an interesting scene took place before the Committee of Conference. Mr. Chase had been warned to be on his guard against the sinister aims of Mr. Butler, a crafty fox. The latter had been warned in like manner, against Mr. Chase, who would overreach him if he was not on his guard. These things they publicly confessed, and gave to each other, at the same time, most cordially the hand of mutual confidence.

This fact I give, not as an eye witness, but on the authority of others. There was a spirit of concession at that meeting which is not characteristic of a set of greedy office seekers.—When it was asked if the Liberty men would be satisfied not to have one of the nominees selected from among them, their reply was, "You have given us every thing, all we ever contended for; you have given us our principles; take these, and Democrats and Whigs may divide the men among themselves."

THE PLATFORM.—A preliminary measure to secure unanimity in the Convention, was to agree on a platform or a declaration of principles. No little anxiety was felt on this point. The Liberty press had been warning the party against any amalgamation with the new movement which might involve an abandonment of any essential principle of their organization. The non-extension principle was not all they wanted. They could not leave their own platform to stand on that alone. But when they found that both the Committee of Conference and the Mass Convention had adopted essentially their own platform, without a dissenting voice, they perceived that all obstacles to a complete amalgamation were removed. This platform declares it the duty of the General Government to free itself from all responsible connection with Slavery; which implies the non-extension of it where it is not, and the extinction of it where it is, if under Federal jurisdiction.

### Who did it?

That is the question. What great influence forced the Oregon bill with the Wilmot Proviso attached, through Congress? Assuredly those most nearly and strongly interested in opposition to the Proviso, will understand best to what quarter to attribute the victory against themselves. John C. Calhoun says it was caused by the great Northern movement for "Free Soil," and through the recency of two Southern Democratic Senators. Yet we have those among us who attribute that great Northern triumph to Whig votes and Whig influence solely! Judge Barton, in his speech at the Taylor meeting, Monday evening, alluded to the passage of the Oregon bill with the Proviso attached, as follows:

"Now he would ask, who had done this? Had it been done by the Free Soil party? No. It had been done by the Whigs, that is the Northern Whigs, for he knew that some of the Southern Whigs were not yet quite right on that question. They were the men who had fought the battle, they were the men who had gained the victory. But it had been said that they were forced to do it—that they had done it from fear—that they had been driven to it by the Van Buren movement of the North."

Now the absurdity of such an assertion can in no way better be shown, than by the fact, that the whole Whig delegation from the South, in both Houses, with one from the North, voted against it; whereas two Democrats from the South sustained the Proviso. And every Northern Democrat but four, voted for it. If the Whigs wished for the credit of the act, why did one half of the body go against it, and render necessary an equal number of Democrats to rescue the measure from defeat?

"Some of the Southern Whigs not quite right on that question!" Pray show us one that is. Mr. Calhoun, in his recent Charleston speech, expresses his greatest fears to be, in the position and strength of the great "free soil" movement, which he terms "a mighty party, a party above and beyond the Presidency, a party that has cast aside both the candidates of the old parties, and nominated as the representative of their free soil principles, Mr. Van Buren, who was formerly the President of the United States. Such a man would never have consented to be placed in that position unless he was convinced there was a firm foundation for the movement, and saw that the North had determined to rally on this great question of sectional supremacy."

That is the aspect in which the question is viewed by the great statesman of the South. Who is so closely interested, who so able to form a correct view of the matter, as he? He knows there is nothing more to be feared from one than the other of the old parties, as now constituted; that Northern Democrats and Northern Whigs have alike risen in rebellion to Southern domination—and what most galls him is, that both are uniting in support of the great Northern statesman who was ostracized by his party because he would not bow low enough to the South.—The Buffalo movement has caused the great consternation in which the slaveocrats are now thrown, and was the very thing which forced through Congress the Wilmot Proviso. The late South Carolina meeting which nominated TAYLOR & BUTLER for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, as the surest instruments to extend Southern rights, directed the great volume of their indignation at this same free soil movement calling it the immediate cause of their alarm, lest other defeats than in Congress should await them—one great one at the polls. Mr. Calhoun thinks the "Free Soil" party will be "a most powerful one," and if now defeated, will triumph at the polls in the Presidential contest of 1852. In which case he bemoans the fallen fortunes of the "peculiar institution."

What greater inducement could we have to press on?

But, the inconsistency of calling the Wilmot Proviso a Whig principle, since the recent Taylorization of the party, is too apparent to be thought of for a moment. Why, it is one of the very first things that was struck from the creed of the party, immediately upon its assembling at Philadelphia—"not ten votes being in its favor!" in that immense Convention. Talk no more now about the Whig principles of the Wilmot Proviso. The Macon (Georgia), Republican, a staunch Whig paper, explains the matter rightly, as follows:

"A resolution was introduced into the Whig National Convention, recognizing and adopting the Wilmot Proviso; but it was rejected almost unanimously, without discussion. It was treated OUT as a stranger—as a thing entirely OUT OF PLACE. The only wonder is, how it came there—being, as it is, a bantling of Locofoco paternity. The thing was generated and warmed into life by the Democracy, nursed and sustained by its natural parent, and of course possessed no affinity with whiggery—and consequently it was HOOTED OUT OF THE CONVENTION."

Remember, here, that the bargain was made beforehand, between the Northern and Southern Delegates, that the motion for the expulsion of the Proviso should be made by a Northern member, so as thus more effectually to give a Northern sanction to the purification of the Whig creed. Could a party, thus completely disrobed of all affiliation with this principle, have had any agency toward passing the Proviso? It is absurd. The cause existed in the PEOPLE of the North, rising in contempt of party, and putting up a FREE SOIL candidate for the Presidency.—Mass. Spy.

MOVEMENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATS IN FAVOR OF VAN BUREN AND FREE SOIL.—The *St. Louis Republican* gives the following extract from a German Democratic paper of considerable influence, published at Herman, in Missouri, which is supposed to speak the sentiments of the Germans in that quarter. It will be seen that the editor abandons the support of Cass and comes out for Van Buren. It will not, however, probably affect the vote of the State materially, but it may be considered important as showing the views of the large German population, which controls the vote of several Western States.

From the *Hermann Wochenblatt*.—Our readers already know, from a former declaration in our paper, that we cannot coincide with that part of the Democratic party which considers slavery in the newly acquired territories, New Mexico and California as possibly permissible—we will say admissible. Therefore we cannot support for the Presidency the candidate who is brought out by that party as their representative—we mean Mr. Cass; but we take side with that Democratic party called Radical Democrats, or Barnburners, and who have put up Van Buren as their candidate for the Presidency.

We therefore, declare our approbation of the well-known "Wilmot Proviso," which heads the Barnburners' confession, and lays down the principle, that in no part of the Union can slavery be legally introduced—and we believe Congress has a right to preclude forever, by way of legislation, the possibility of the introduction of slavery into the thus far free, now annexed territories of Mexico. Cass disputes the power of Congress, and he thereby, together with the party he represents, puts himself in direct opposition to the acts and the principles of the fathers of our revolution, the authors of the glorious Declaration of Independence, and the ordinance of 1787, which forever excluded slavery from the great Northwestern territory as it existed at that time. Could it possibly be brought about on the part of the Radical Democrats or Barnburners in this State, to get up a special ticket for Presidential electors, we would be very much gratified, but if even this cannot be, we owe to our principles and our dignity as republican citizens, openly to step forward with our opinion; as it could not be otherwise expected of us, of those who know us, as well with regard to politics, as with regard to religion. With us, it is a matter always to remain true to the principles we have proved—to confess them openly, no matter whether a few or many share them with us. The principles of Radical Democracy, however, call upon us to stand on the side of the Wilmot Proviso.

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If any are disposed to conjecture that the last scenes in the Senate about the enfranchisement of our ticket in the South, let me assure them that never have I seen such signs of concord and brotherly love among Democrats from the North, South, East and West, (with very slight exceptions, indeed) as those some closing scenes unfolded: I may go farther, and declare, as I did by their express authority, on last Wednesday, in Virginia, that distinguished Democratic leaders from the South, heretofore lukewarm or hostile to our ticket, encouraged by the assurance given that Northern Democrats will hereafter concur and co-operate with Southern Democrats and Southern Whigs in bringing about a fair equitable compromise of the territorial question. Will now support our nominees cordially, actively, and to the end. I could go yet farther, and state what I personally know to be actually true—the Southern Whigs, as leading and influential men as any in the whole South, seeing the united and unanimous opposition of Northern Whigs in Congress to the constitutional rights of the South—beholding the extraordinary indications now disclosing themselves, of a general disposition among the Whigs of the North to fraternize with the Barnburners in support of Mr. Van Buren and Adams—perceiving, as all discerning men must now at last perceive, that General Taylor has really no strength anywhere, and that the only hope of defeating the abolition ticket of Buffalo, and thus securing the safety of the South and the integrity of the Union, lies in the success of the Democratic ticket, have not hesitated to avow a strong doubt whether it is not their duty, as true patriots and Southern men, to come with all their weight and influence to the support of Cass and Butler. I speak not hastily on this point; and those who receive this suggestion lightly, will in a very short time find it made good, and even transcended, by actual facts."

Gen. Cass is relied on then, it will be seen, at the South, as their best security, in extending slavery, and according to Mr. Foote's own declaration the choice is between Cass, the slavery extensionist, and Van Buren, the free soil nominee. We trust that free soil men who now support Cass or Taylor will bear this in mind and act accordingly. Cass or Van Buren—which will you choose?—Ohio Standard.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S SPEECH.—The Taylor men have, at length, got their long-expected and long-heralded speech from Daniel Webster, and little good do we think it will do them. He says that "Gen. Taylor is a military man merely. He has had no training in civil affairs—he has had no participation in the councils of the Republic—he is known only by his brilliant achievements at the head of the American army. The Whigs of Massachusetts, and I among them, are of the opinion that it was not wise, nor discreet, to go to the army for our candidates for the Presidency. This is the first instance in the history of the government of the U. States, that any MERE MILITARY MAN has been proposed for that office. \* \* \* The case therefore stands by itself, without a precedent in our previous history."

Again he says: "Before Gen. Taylor's nomination, I stated always, when the subject was mentioned by my friends, that I did not, and could not recommend the nomination of a military man to the people of the United States for the office of President. It was against my conviction of what was due to the best interests of the country, and the character of the Republic. \* \* \* I stand upon the same ground now. I considered that such a nomination it was NOT FIT for the Whigs to make."

The drift of the speech is the same as that of the Taylor papers—assuming, without sufficient reason, as we think, that either Cass or Taylor must be elected—bad as the nomination is, it must be supported in order to defeat Cass, and to preserve the unity of the party. The argument is not very strongly put, not so strongly, we think, as we have seen it in some of the Whig papers. The whole speech wears the appearance of an effort, as an advocate, to sustain a position adverse to the convictions of the speaker, and is therefore entirely unworthy of the fame and reputation of Daniel Webster. We have already said that it would do the Taylor party little good. The speaker does not even say they shall have his vote. If he had, it would assure them one more than they were before certain of, and that, we think, is about the extent of the benefit which they are destined to derive from it.

The speaker was very severe upon those who nominated Gen. Taylor.—He said "that sagacious, wise, far-seeing doctrine of AVAILABILITY, lies at the bottom of the whole matter."

A portion of the speech is occupied in showing that, in the evils of the influence of slave legislation, the North has borne her full share, and that in all the cases of slave extension, it has been done by Northern votes. This is true, and it always will be so, so long as we have parties in office who depend on the slave power to sustain them. Both of the old parties do depend upon it, and are therefore inefficient for good, and can interpose no barrier against that power. But the Free Soil party, based upon opposition to the encroachments of slavery, offers a firm and substantial foothold for all the friends of Freedom, both North and South, to rally upon; and in its hands the interests of Freedom will be safe. Once in power, as it inevitably must be, before long, and we shall no more witness this truckling to slavery, this voting away the rights of freemen for the sake of securing the influence of the South.—Mass. Spy.

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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 — OTTO BUTLER, of Marion Co.  
 6th — MILTON SHORT, of Lawrence Co.  
 7th — ALBERT G. COFFIN, of Parke Co.  
 8th — SAMUEL A. HUFF, of Tippecanoe Co.  
 9th — JOSEPH L. JERNIGAN, of St. Joseph, Co.

## CONTINGENT DISTRICT ELECTORS.

2d District—John Brazzelton.  
 3d — John P. Milliken.  
 5th — J. H. Jordan.  
 6th — E. J. Sumner.  
 7th — Abiathur Cline.  
 9th — John U. Fagill.  
 10th — Daniel Worth.

## State Central Committee.

1st Dist.—O. SHELMAN.  
 2d — R. E. STRATTON.  
 3d — JOHN P. MILLIKEN.  
 4th — R. VAILE.  
 5th — CALVIN FLETCHER, A. A. ACKLEY, B. S. NOBLE, J. H. JORDAN, JAMES SUGGROVE, PHILIP SPONABLE.  
 6th — W. JORDAN.  
 7th — L. JESSUP.  
 8th — J. B. McFARLAND.  
 9th — R. FABER.

## 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 SEPTEMBER.  
 On the 25th at Lima.  
 On the 27th at South Bend.  
 On the 29th at Logansport.  
 On the 30th at Lafayette.

APPOINTMENTS FOR OCTOBER.  
 On the 3d at Terre Haute.  
 On the 5th at Princeton.  
 On the 6th at Evansville.  
 On the 9th at New Albany.  
 On the 10th at Jeffersonville.  
 On the 11th at Madison.  
 On the 12th at Columbus.  
 On the 14th at Bloomington.  
 On the 16th at Greencastle.  
 On the 18th at Crawfordsville.  
 On the 19th at Frankfort.  
 On the 20th at Lebanon.  
 On the 21st at Noblesville.  
 On the 23d at Greenfield.  
 On the 24th at Knightstown.  
 On the 25th at Rushville.  
 On the 26th at Shelbyville.  
 On the 27th at Ellettsburg.  
 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, September 22, 1848.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Beck and Tully. We are glad to hear that their beautiful hats and caps go off with a rush.

☞ We publish to-day a condensed account of the great Clay meeting in New York city.

The smothered indignation of the masses at the suicidal course of the Philadelphia Mob is beginning to be seen. What will be the result?

☞ A pamphlet containing the decisions of our Supreme Court, reported by H. C. Newcombe, Esq., is upon our table. The members of the bar have long felt the want of such a work in advance of Blackford's regular Reports. We hope Mr. Newcombe will meet with sufficient encouragement to induce him to continue the reports at terms hereafter.

☞ General Taylor's opinions appear harder to find than were the Seminoles in the everglades of Florida. What says our Rough and Ready Club to sending a few of the hounds to hunt them up.

## Robert Dale Owen's Speech.

On Tuesday of last week, we heard a speech from this gentleman, at a meeting of the Democracy of this city. Mr. Owen is plausible in his arguments, and is an effective speaker. Much as we differ with him in many of his positions, we cannot but admire his ingenuity, and the apparent fairness with which he presented the position of parties and their candidates. He spoke of Taylor and Cass as honorable, high-minded men. Mr. Van Buren, he said, was a man he had always respected, and thought his present course dictated by honest but misguided motive. We record this as being different from the usual course of stump orators, and creditable alike to the head and heart of the speaker. Mr. Owen considered the old issues between the Whig and Democratic parties, as matters now settled, and about which there could at this time be no further quarrel. He took up a considerable portion of time in vindicating the position of the Democratic party on the war, and the annexation of Texas. The position of Gen. Taylor in reference to the Indiana volunteers, was then subjected to a full investigation, and the documentary evidence to sustain the charge of injustice produced. Mr. Owen went into a very lengthy legal argument to show that slavery was an institution created by operation of law alone, which we of the North are all willing to admit.

According to Mr. Owen, the argument in favor of the position of Gen. Cass stands thus: He is pledged to veto any bill either for or against the extension of slavery, from the fact that he supposes such legislation to be unconstitutional. If Congress should pass a bill extending slavery, it would not meet his sanction, while on the other hand, all is perfectly safe from the fact that the territory is now free, and must so remain until the contrary is established by positive legal enactment. Therefore the Wilmot Proviso is a humbug, it only prohibiting a thing already prohibited. That where a slave is taken into a territory, he instantly becomes free by virtue of the law. This is the substance of the argument; will it meet the end proposed, and prevent slavery from attaching to the territories? It is well known that a difference of opinion prevails in the North and South relative to the constitutional power of Congress. The South contend that under that instrument they have a right to emigrate to any part of our new domain, and to carry with them and hold there, their slaves. The whole Congressional delegation from the South, able statesmen and some of them distinguished jurists, state this as their right, and believe it the law of the land. Will they not thus believing, emigrate to New Mexico and other portions and carry with them their slaves and thus establish slavery there, notwithstanding the declarations of the North that they have no right to do so? Slavery would most certainly be introduced into those portions contiguous to slaveholding States, and once introduced, owing to the repugnance of Northern men to interfere with vested rights, the evil will be fixed beyond a remedy. The very fact that there is a wide difference of opinion in the two great portions of our country, in relation to the legal rights of the slaveholder, is a powerful reason for the passage of a bill, declaring what the law is and shall be; once pass such a bill, and the question from that moment is settled beyond a controversy. It is the settlement of the question that the South fights against. All that such men as Calhoun, Butler, and Berrien contend for, is to let things remain as they are.—That is all that the Southern slaveholders wish, in order to secure the extension of their peculiar institution. They know that if they once carry their slaves into the territories, and hold them there for some time, that then in the event of the North attempting to prevent the continuation of the evil, they could cry out that we were depriving them of rights that have been acquiesced in, and they would with great force bring up the fact that Congress refused to declare what the law was, as an argument to prove the position. But says Mr. Owen, if a slave is taken into the territory he instantly becomes free. How? By virtue of the law of the land. But there are two parties. The master says you are my slave. Who is to inform the ignorant degraded negro that the dicta of his master is not correct? What is the position in which he is situated? He has in the first place to become informed of the fact that his removal has made him a free man, and this when his master makes use of every means to prevent him. He must then employ counsel to litigate the matter for him before a court, the judges of which probably hold slaves in the same way that his master claims him—he has no property by means of which he can pay for legal assistance, he cannot even go to seek it without his master's permission, he cannot attend to the suit because his master claims his time and services. If he overcomes these difficulties and obtains a hearing, the probability is that the judgment would be against him, for we may very naturally suppose that from Cass's

cringing servility to the South, he would appoint such men as judges for the territories, as would be pleasing to them and hold their peculiar views of Southern rights, who believe that the slaveholder has the legal right under the Constitution to hold the slave in the territories.

But says one Cass man, he could appeal if the judgment went against him. That is a mistake. No case can be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, unless the amount in controversy exceeds two thousand dollars, and the negro himself is worth only half that amount. But suppose he had the right to appeal, who would go his security, pay his expenses to Washington City, and his counsel fee? The more we look at this matter the more we are satisfied that Gen. Cass is wrong, and the more fully convinced that no Free Soil man who understands his position will vote for him. We do not believe that Free Soil men will vote for a man holding the same views as Calhoun, Butler and Foote, on the subject of slavery.

But again, Mr. Owen and Mr. Cass themselves differ in regard to what the effect of the non-interference would be. Mr. Owen declares that slavery could not be introduced, while Mr. Cass holds that the opposite will be the case. In his Nicholson letter he says:

"But there is another important consideration, which ought not to be lost sight of in the investigation of this subject. The question that presents itself is not a question of the increase but of the diffusion of slavery. Whether its sphere be stationary or progressive, its amount will be the same. The rejection of this restriction will not add one to the class of servitude, nor will its adoption give freedom to a single being who is now placed therein. The same numbers will be spread over greater territory; and so far as compression, with less abundance of the necessities of life, is an evil, so far will that evil be mitigated by transporting slaves to a new country and giving them a larger space to occupy."

The rejection of the restriction contained in the Wilmot Proviso, will cause the same numbers to spread over greater territory, says Mr. Cass. The rejection of the restriction will cause slavery to remain where it is, says Mr. Owen. When such doctors disagree, whose version shall we take. We think that the very fact of such disagreement, a sufficient ground for having the matter settled by positive enactment of Congress.

It is strange that in a speech of three hours length, Mr. Owen should have entirely forgotten to state this difference of opinion, or to give us one word in relation to the "diffusion" doctrines of his candidate.

## The South.

The public presses of both the old parties are pursuing a most traitorous policy toward the people of Indiana. Instead of sounding the alarm awakening public attention to the proceedings of the Slaveocracy of the South, they are singing a song calculated to lull the people to a repose, at once dangerous and impolitic.

Indeed, thousands in the North have already gone to sleep in imaginary security. Never was inactivity on their part more inopportune. While they are quietly chatting over the news of their neighborhood, the slavery extensionists in the South are putting forth the most desperate exertions to secure to themselves the broad, fertile valleys of our new territories. That we may not be considered as alarmists, we publish the remarks on the resolutions adopted at a new Democratic Taylor meeting, held at Charleston, S. C., given by the Charleston News:

"The preamble and resolutions throughout, breathe the proper spirit. They adopt the views of Mr. Calhoun, and carry them out with decided strength. Recognizing the vital principle, that which is essential to our Union, and without which it cannot exist, that 'Southern men must feel a stronger affinity to each other, than to the citizens of the non-slaveholding States, no matter to which party they may belong.' These resolutions strongly urge the necessity of union at the South for the sake of the South. ON THIS GROUND DO THEY URGE THE NOMINATION OF GEN. TAYLOR.

"The North has selected its man, (Van Buren,) and with an other man will that portion of the Union be satisfied, unless he comes from the North. We of the South, if indeed we love the South, must go for the man of the South. Let those who denounce us as Whigs, because we support Gen. Taylor, denounce Mr. Calhoun who has fraternized with Mr. Berrien, and Mr. Butler, who has fraternized with Mr. Mangum. We have no doubt that the preamble and resolutions, when published, will exhibit the advocates of Gen. Taylor in that light which reveals their true position. They go for the South, and FOR GEN. TAYLOR, BECAUSE HE IS THE MAN OF THE SOUTH."

The same paper describes the meeting at which the resolutions above spoken were passed, as "large and enthusiastic."

With such evidence of a Southern movement, and extreme ultra Southern feeling, how can the North throw away the power which their majority give them, upon Cass or Taylor?

☞ In a letter to the Central Committee Lewis Beecher asks the withdrawal of his name from the Free Soil Electoral ticket. Mr. Beecher states that the Convention was misinformed as to position he occupied, as he always expressed himself favorable to the Baltimore nominees. The vacancy will be filled and announced next week.

☞ The present "Free Soil" organization originated with the old corrupt Albany Regency. Whigs, beware! There can nothing good come out of anything having paternity there!—Journal.

This is not the first time that corrupt leaders have found fault with "paternity." Some of the same "stripes," about 1800 years ago objecting to certain doctrines and their teacher said, "nothing good can come out of Nazareth."

## Gov. Letcher of Kentucky—His Speech.

Some days ago this gentleman addressed the Whigs of this city. Like most other speakers of the Old Hunker parties, he was fierce in his denunciations against the Free Soil candidate. The Governor could not give Martin Van Buren credit for a single honest motive. When we hear such speeches, we always feel irresistibly inclined to doubt the nicety in morals of the orator. There is something about human nature that leads men to form opinions of the motives of others, from the feelings that under similar circumstances moves their own minds. Hence we see truly honorable men always willing to believe good action, until the contrary is shown, to have proceeded from honest motive; while others looking to the same index, come to directly opposite conclusions. The charge that Mr. Van Buren is prompted by impure motives to assume the position he now occupies, is very easily made, and one we care very little about. When men admit that our position is right, and have in order to find any fault to impugn the motive that prompted to good deeds, we think we are doing well.

The Governor attempted to show that Gen. Taylor, from the position he occupied relative to the use of the veto power, was just the man to insure the success of the Free Soil movement, and to prevent any more slave territory from becoming attached to our country, simply because he would let the people do as they pleased about the matter. To prove this, his Allison letter was referred to. This position we will briefly review. 1st. Is Gen. Taylor, taking that letter as our guide, opposed to the veto power, or its use? He evidently considers the veto as a necessary power. He pronounces it a high conservative power, that is, a power to preserve the people from their own action, and believing this, he thinks it should be used in certain cases. He declares that it should not be used except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or hasty legislation. The inference is that it should be used in the cases pointed out by his exceptions. But what is hasty legislation? What fixed laws have we for determining? Congress has created some rules on that subject.—They have declared that no bill shall be passed until read three different times and on different days, and this and other regulations have been adopted for the purpose of preventing hasty legislation. But Gen. Taylor assumes it to be the right of the executive, to say independent of these rules, how fast or how slow Congress shall proceed in their legislative deliberations. Truly we think there is great latitude given the executive in this position. Do the Cassites claim more? Ask them.—Has ever so much been claimed by any of our Presidents?

But again. It is stated in the letter that the General thinks that in matters of "domestic policy," the will of the people should be respected, and from this, it is assumed by the Governor, that in any case fixing such policy he would not use the veto. To get a fair understanding of the letter it must be taken connectedly. The grand proposition is, that the veto should not be used except in certain events; the minor one, that the will of the people should be respected in matters of domestic policy. What is the common sense inference drawn? Certainly that on questions of "domestic policy," the will of the people as expressed by their Representatives should prevail, except in such cases as are limited by the general proposition. This must be what is intended; for if Congress should pass a bill regulating some of the domestic relations of the country, which clearly violated the constitution, would Gen. Taylor sign it? Certainly not, for he swears to support the constitution, and so long as the veto power remains he must prevent the violation of that sacred instrument. He cannot sign it without violating his oath of office. We say then that the minor declaration was intended to be limited by the general proposition.

The Governor assumes that Old Zack would not veto a bill preventing the extension of slavery into our new free territories, that being a matter of domestic policy. This is a mere assumption without any testimony going to show the truth of it. If a man is a member of a certain church, it is reasonable to suppose until the contrary is shown, that he believes the general doctrines of that church. Gen. Taylor is a Southern man and a slaveholder. Calhoun, Berrien, Mangum, and indeed all the Southern statesmen and lawyers, now hold that slaveholders have a right to migrate to our new territories, and to carry with them their slave property—to hold them as slaves in those territories, and that Congress has no constitutional power to interpose an interdict. Is it not reasonable to suppose, in the absence of all proof to the contrary, that Gen. Taylor holds the Southern doctrine? We think this conclusion that every reasonable man would come to. Can we suppose then, that he would sign a bill preventing his friends and himself, from doing what he thinks they have a

right to do, and which he supposed Congress had no constitutional power to prevent? We guess not. Where is there then, any safety for true Free Soil men, in adopting the advice of the Governor and elevating the old veteran to the Chief Magistracy. We are unable to find it, after looking calmly at the whole ground, and are forced to the conclusion that the Governor's argument in favor of *Free Soil and Taylor*, was an arrant political humbug.

## Queries for Consideration.

FIRST.—If the Ordinance of 1787 consecrated the North-western territory to freedom, and prevented slavery from being fastened on it, what would be the effect of a similar ordinance in reference to our newly acquired territories?

SECOND.—If the Wilmot Proviso is, (as many assert,) a thing that can have no force, and only declares what the law *now* is, why do Southern slavery extensionists oppose it so vehemently, and threaten to resist its provisions with force?

THIRD.—If it is injustice to prevent slaveholders from emigrating to the territories now free, and carrying with them their slaves, was it not equally unjust to prevent them from doing so in the North-western territory, and why is it that this objection is now raised for the first time.

FOURTH.—If the nature of the country in our territories prevents slave labor from being used, why are the owners of slaves anxious to have it made slave territory?

☞ Martin Van Buren is at this moment being fully maligned by every Hunker press in the State. He a *Southern man*! Let the recollection of the people go back to 1844, and they cannot but remember, that it was on account of the effect of his anti-annexation letter he was beaten by Mr. Polk, for the Democratic nomination. That letter roused all the malignancy of the Southern spirit against him. The South required a man who would sanction annexation; as Mr. Van Buren stood side by side and on the same platform with Henry Clay on this subject, he was not the proper tool for the execution of their design. Accordingly they waved their imperial hands, and he was hurled overboard by the servile slave-power propitiators, who met at Baltimore, as the delegated representatives of the FREE NORTH.

☞ Mr. Delano is on the stump every day for Gen. Taylor.—State Journal of Sept. 1.

The Knox County Times, a Whig paper, giving an account of a Free Soil meeting held in that county on the 25th of August, among other things says:

"Hon. C. Delano being called for, then took the stand and in an able speech again defined his position—which was that he was resolved not to support either Gen. Taylor or Gen. Cass, but if he voted for either of the three candidates, it would be Martin Van Buren. He further exhorted the people to keep up the Free Soil organization and push it forward with energy, as the only means of keeping the territories free."

He is certainly on the "stump." Will the Journal inform us of the number of converts he makes per week for Old Rough and Ready!

☞ Mr. Carey, the celebrated temperance lecturer, in a speech at Xenia, Ohio, in favor of Gen. Taylor, said that he would rather vote for Henry Clay's *old boots* than for either of the three candidates for the Presidency.

From the appearance of things in New York at present, he will have an opportunity of voting for them, legs and all.

☞ A regard for Whig principles forbids the nomination of Gen. Taylor.—Journal, April 1848.

If they forbid his nomination, wonder what they have to say to his election!

## Taylor on the Reserve.

Corwin is having a sorry time of it on the Reserve. Taylor drags hard in these diggings. It is like drawing a cat by the tail.

The Taylor men in every county, anxious to make what show they can, still persist in announcing Delano as accompanying Corwin. At Akron, instead of Delano appearing, large handbills containing Mr. D.'s anti-Taylor letter, were posted all around the speaking ground, to the great annoyance of Tom, and to the equally great amusement of the bolters.

At Ravenna, the fun was more serious. The bolters had the thing out and dried. When Walker, who proceeded Corwin, got through speaking, there was a universal yell for DELANO! The chairman attempted to introduce Corwin, but it was no go.—The crowd were vociferous for Delano. "But there is no Delano here," says the chairman. "Yes, there is," shouted the bolters; "here is his name on the bills"—holding up a large handbill with Corwin and Delano's names in glaring capitals. "It's a cheat," says one.—"It's all a cheat," says another;—and then they began scattering through the crowd Delano's letter denouncing Taylor. This created a "great commotion," which lasted some minutes. At length Corwin was allowed to speak but with a sepulchral tone and cast of countenance, which told that he had got into the wrong country. His speech was a spiritless, halting, lame affair, unlike his former efforts, when CONSCIENCE had something to do with his sentiments. The best of the joke, however, was reserved, like good wine, for the last. At the close of the speaking, the Taylor men brought forward their resolutions, and the VAN BUREN MEN VOTED THEM DOWN. It is said that Corwin turned up his eyes in despair, like a dying calf.—Plaindealer.

## Democratic Review and Free Soil.

The August number of the Democratic Review contains a political "leader" aimed at the Free Soil movement, but entitled "The Liberty Party." As it is the leading Journal of the Democracy, it is to be inferred that this article contains the great arguments, facts, and doctrines, from which, at least, the politicians of one party will peddle till November.

The writer sets out with the statement that ninety-nine of every hundred men in the Union are anxious to get clear of slavery; and proposes, as a plan to accomplish this, the extension of slavery into the new territories; thus, to drain the old States of their stock of slaves gradually.

The writer takes for granted that the institution is only temporary, and that it must, if permitted, follow the new and fertile lands of the Southwest. To prove this, it is shown by statistics that the price of cotton has been, since 1816, growing less, and that the planters have only been saved from utter ruin by removal into the new States of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana,—it is taken for granted that they only are capable of producing this staple and sugar. In a word: Slavery is only temporary; we will do away with it by removal; white labor will step into its tracks, and thus State after State will shake off the curse so loathsome to them.

This is indeed a beautiful theory. To see the bondsman and his owner, and all this train of evils, marching slowly, surely, and forever, to the Southwest in search of the El Dorado of cotton and sugar. It is well the writer stopped here; for, in his triumphal career, he would, in the course of a few years, have marched this grand army of blacks and whites into the Pacific ocean—all the while increasing at the rate of 50,000 a year. This is the only legitimate end of this argument.—Slavery never can be temporary while there is land Southwest; so that to make it temporary, the friends of removal must lead their host, like Moses, into the sea.

Let us look a moment at the process by which our writer says it has been extended, and must still be. The planter in the old States finding that, with his 50 or 100 negroes, he must break up, moves to the new land, borrows money to put his plantation into a state of successful operation, mortgages his land and his negroes, and thus hopes to surmount his debts and enjoy ease; but, how, says our writer, does it work? The enormous "sum" of \$200,000,000 has been sunk in the last ten years." Nearly all the slave States borrowed large sums of money in London in 1831 and '32, when it was very cheap: Alabama \$11,000,000, Louisiana \$20,000,000, Mississippi \$7,500,000, Arkansas \$3,500,000, Florida \$3,900,000—total more than \$50,000,000. This money was raised on the sale of stocks in England, constituted Bank capital in these States; and was borrowed by the planters on mortgages of their homes and servants. "In Mississippi the Bank capital increased in the ten years, from \$950,000 to \$30,000,000,—nothing now remains but mortgages on lands and negroes, many of whom have long since gone *Southwest*." Such is the origin of repudiation, bankruptcy, and commercial death of the richest portion of the Union. Such is the sure and terrible train of disasters which haunts, like an angel of wrath, the slaveholder, which he is now seeking to drag over the Valley of the Del Norte, beyond the Cordilleras, into the green nooks, fertile hillsides, and the smiling valleys of California.

But even in the last ten years the number of slaves in the old States has increased, according to his own statement,

In 1830, there were	1,555,057
In 1840, there were	1,664,449
Increase,	109,392
Increase in new States, exclusive of Kentucky,	425,920

Which will make the total increase more than 50,000 a year.

This, then, is the effect of removal; instead of a diminution, 86,000 more are swarming the ranks of life, clamoring for bread, and work, and freedom, at the doors of the slaveholder in the old States. His own statistics rise up and condemn his arguments; nearly a hundred thousand men rise up and give it the lie; humanity and common sense spurn and spit upon it.

Again: in shewing that white labor can co-exist with slave labor, it is said that 50 whites emigrate to Texas to one black—thus the host of bondage is not the only one on the Southwest track. No! thanks to the enterprise of the hardy pioneer, he will shoulder his axe and carry the blessings of honest industry, of free labor, of home virtues, anywhere and everywhere on the wide bosom of our continent, on which the foul foot of the slaveholder has not set. But he must drive back this stream, which flows only to fertilize, to make glad the desert, to deck the mountain, to open its storehouses of opulence, to sprinkle the land all over with the channels of commerce, the seats of manufactures, and the temples of literature.



Drive back the man of toil, who knows and feels that he is a freeman, whose production is substantial, whose wealth was not born on credit and begot by mortgages, and let in the slaveholder in his South-western tramp to wealth, with bankruptcy, repudiation, vice, amalgamation, idleness, pride, and fear of poverty to ply the lash and wring from the bondsman at once his livelihood and his ruin! And yet, these are the men who have the effrontery to talk about the "mean social privileges" of the negro in the North, and complain of the "gratuitous malevolence of those who wish to force local laws on a free people" in the territories! Is it, indeed, a wonder that the North is exasperated? No feeling but terror, and hope almost against despair is appropriate, when the full crater in the old States is pouring its scalding tide over territory after territory to the Southwest—more terrific than the flames of war, which threaten to consume the Constitution, to desolate the fairest half of our continent, and blast the prosperity of its population for a hundred years to come.

Let us, then, calmly, and yet with boldness, rescue this wide and fair domain from bankruptcy, from lethargy and oppression, which we have so recently snatched from the hands of Anarchy.

But the crowning argument of the whole is, that the free soil movement fastens slavery forever on the old States. Can the mere removal of it lessen the evil, or mitigate the curse? No; it only spreads and strengthens it. As well say that the Atlantic slope would now contain the wealth of the Union as it is, had the man of enterprise never ventured in, occupied, and blessed with the hand of culture the rich empire of the Mississippi Valley. Who doubts that the older States are more populous, more prosperous, more enterprising, more powerful, from the very fact of the settlement of the West?

Then stop your clamor about the extension of slavery thinning, weakening, and finally doing away with it. It seems that the hand of the Almighty has quenched the conflagration of war, which had glared on the pinnacles of the Cordilleras and swept to the falling Metropolis of Mexico, by the addition of free territory, to fence in forever the progress of that power for which all this drama of blood has been enacted. There is a question behind the constitutionality of legislation on this subject; but when did humanity weigh a feather when interest or pride lay in the opposing scale?

The following statistics show the comparative growth of two States, whose natural advantages are about equal:

MISSOURI—Slave State.	ILLINOIS—Free State.
In 1820, Population, 118,200.	In 1820, 118,200.
White and black 77,182.	55,211
In 1844, 528,382.	In 1844, 662,125

In Missouri, of these seventy-one thousand four hundred are slaves.

Twenty-eight years ago, Missouri contained 21,971 more people than Illinois—four years ago, slaves and all, 133,743 less.

Doubtless the framers of the Constitution never contemplated such alarming prosperity as this on free soil, or they would have checked it by some positive enactment in favor of the extension of slavery.

CANDOUR.

The old Hunker whig presses still stick to it that Mr. Delano of Ohio is out making speeches in favor of Gen. Taylor. There has been quite a chuckling over the matter since it was announced that he was to stump the State in company with Mr. Corwin. We give below a letter in which Mr. Delano defines his position—We take it from the True Democrat.

MR. VERNON, O., Aug. 25, '48.

THOS. BROWN, Esq., Cleveland, O.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 15th inst., came to hand during my absence from home, on a journey to Cincinnati. I have just returned and hasten to answer.

You are aware of the object of my visit to Cleveland, during or immediately preceding the Buffalo convention. I could not, without gross neglect of duty to others, omit the business in which I was then, and am still engaged.

I have never hesitated in my own mind as to the dictate of duty in regard to Gen. Taylor's nomination for the Presidency.

I cannot vote for him, and shall not ask others to do so while he occupies before the world his present position in regard to certain measures which I have always regarded as cardinal in the creed of northern whigs.

At Columbus last winter, I expressed a willingness to assist, if I could, General Ford's election. So I feel now, and I am ready to redeem the pledge then given.

The State Central Committee, judging me correctly in this regard, made the announcement in the Union without consulting me.

I am ready to comply as far as business engagements before then contracted will permit, provided by doing so I can advance the cause of Gen. Ford, and be guilty of no deception in word or deed.

This, my dear sir, is my position in regard to the appointments.

I do not like Van Buren. I can forget most of my objections to him, but I cannot forget that himself and friends have given countenance and support to this accursed war—the bitter, bitter fruits of which we are now tasting, and I fear only beginning to taste. Nevertheless, I know, at least I feel, that upon the preservation of the Free Soil movement every thing depends,

and its success ought to be paramount to all other considerations.

If objections to Van Buren drive men back to Cass and Taylor, and thus break down the cause of freedom, slavery will certainly be carried back into California and New Mexico, and the South having triumphed, will involve us in war for more Southern territory, as soon as they can use another slice.

If we convince the South that all future acquired territory must be free, we shall have no more war of conquest begun by the usurpations of the President, or by the declaration of Congress, for many years at least. If the Free Soil movement is now crushed, I fear that it cannot soon be revived. My feelings, therefore, are all engaged in its success. I consider it the cause of truth and justice, and the cause which carried out to success, will most certainly secure the future happiness and prosperity of our country.

One word to myself. I have felt that if I took a prominent part in the movement against the Philadelphia nomination, I should be accused of being moved to do so on account of my defeat before the convention last winter. I have, therefore, avoided all speeches away from home. Here I have made three, in all of which I have opposed Taylor, and therefore among my neighbors I am well understood.

I have also avoided any publication that would give to the world my reasons for opposing Taylor. In all this I begin to fear that I have erred, and that it would have been better to have said all that my heart felt. But in doing as I have done I have avoided all concealments. Every body knows, who knows me, that I cannot support Taylor, though some Taylor men have attempted to convey a different impression. I have in this letter attempted to tell you my exact opinions, so far as the limits of a single sheet will permit.

This letter is not written for publication—nor is it private or confidential.

I wish every man in the State understood me exactly.

Truly and Respectfully  
C. DELANO.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

#### Van Buren's Casting Vote.

Among all the bare-faced calumnies that party has resorted to, to malign Mr. Van Buren, no one is characterized by a more shameless disregard to truth and manly fairness, than the casting vote Mr. Van Buren is charged with having given, as Vice President, in the United States Senate, on the bill "authorising the Post-masters to search the mails, and throw out pestilential and incendiary matter."

All who recollect the state of southern feeling on the subject of circulating, what was termed, inflammatory publications, calculated to excite a servile war between the slaves and their masters, in the South, cannot forget the high state of excitement that pervaded the entire South upon this subject, and the only part Mr. Van Buren took in the legislation growing out of this excitement.

Our attention has just been called to a letter of the Hon. Seth M. Gates, a highly respected Whig, and at that time a member of Congress from Western New York, giving a history of the bill, and most triumphantly vindicating Mr. Van Buren from the foul libel—from which letter we are indebted for our extracts:

"December 21, 1835, Mr. Calhoun made a motion in the Senate that so much of the President's (Jackson's) message as relates to the transmission of incendiary publications by the United States Mails, be referred to a Special Committee. The propriety of a reference to the standing Committees on Post-offices and Post-roads, or to a Special Committee, was debated at considerable length, and seems to have been decided in favor of a Special Committee, principally for the following reasons, assigned by Senator Davis, of Massachusetts, who was a member of the Standing Committee, and who said:—'Looking at the motion rather as a matter of courtesy, than in any other light, he for one, would be glad to send it to a Special Committee; because it was desired by the gentlemen of the South. He viewed this as a peculiarly southern interest, and was willing the gentlemen from that section of the country should present to the Senate their views—southern gentlemen certainly best knew their own embarrassments in relation to this matter. It seems not only courteous but parliamentary, that those who are most vitally interested, should first present us with their views.'"

"Mr. Ewing also took the same view of the subject, and said Congress had been called upon in all quarters by the public press, to act upon the subject, and gentlemen from the South best knew how to satisfy public expectation. The motion was carried without a dissenting voice, as appears by the records, and Mr. Calhoun, Mr. King of Georgia, Mr. Mangum, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Linn, constituted the Committee."

"On the 4th of February, 1836, about six weeks after the reference, that Committee made a very long report, drawn up by Mr. Calhoun, and accompanied by a bill of five sections in length, prohibiting all Post-masters in the Union from receiving or putting into the mail any written or printed matter, or pictorial representations, touching the subject of slavery, addressed to any person or office in any State, territory, or district, where, by the laws of said State, territory or district, their circulation was prohibited—and prohibiting the delivery of any such matter to any person, requiring the Post-master General to dismiss from office any Post-master that should violate the act; making it an offence punishable by a heavy fine; requiring the papers to be burnt after a certain time, and also containing a variety of other regulations."

"Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, rose and said, that as he was a member of the Committee, he would remark, that the views contained in the report did not entirely meet his approbation, though it contained many things that he approved of. Mr. King, of Georgia, and Mr. Linn, also stated that they had assented to the report, but did not fully concur in all of it. Mr. Mangum assented and concurred fully in

all respects, and on his motion, five thousand of the report and bill were printed."

In April, 1836, the bill thus introduced was taken up and debated. In the course of this debate, Mr. Morris, an Abolitionist, from Ohio, and who was subsequently the Liberty party candidate for the Vice Presidency, stated in the debate substantially, that the parliamentary rule was to give the friends of the measure or bill every possible opportunity to amend, perfect or remodel it in all its stages, previous to its being put upon its final passage, and he remarked:

"Opposed myself both to the bill and amendment, upon the broad principle that its passage would be an abuse of the legitimate power of Congress, its details are to my mind of but little importance, for I cannot possibly see any shape in which the principle contained both in the amendment and in the bill could be presented to my understanding, that would induce me to vote for it."

In all cases is this rule considered as obligatory upon the presiding officer of a legislative body. Though himself opposed to a measure, he is to give a committee from the friends of the bill, and not put a child to a nurse that cares not for it. In case of a tie vote in any stages of a bill, previous to its final passage, it is claimed by the friends of that bill, as an act of courtesy, as in accordance with strict and customary parliamentary practice, that the casting vote be given in their favor, that they may have every chance to perfect their measure, previous to its final trial.

No final action was taken upon the bill at this time. Here the matter slept until the 30th of April, when Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee, introduced a substitute for the whole bill, which was not acted upon until the 3d of June after. This substitute confined the prohibition to the delivery of mailable matter, prohibited by the laws of the States, where they were to be delivered, and had no penalty attached by way of fine.

Mr. Calhoun moved an amendment to the original bill, which was lost, the Senate being equally divided. Mr. Grundy's substitute was then adopted by the Senate without a division. Thus far, all had been done in Committee of the Whole. The substitute was now reported to the Senate, when Mr. Calhoun again renewed the motion lost in Committee, and it was again lost here. The amendments made in Committee by striking out the original bill and adopting Mr. Grundy's substitute, were also agreed to in the Senate, and the question being now immediately called for, on the engrossment of the bill as amended, for its third reading, the Senate was equally divided, and Mr. Van Buren, as President of the Senate, voted in favor of the engrossment, and thus sent the bill down to its last trial, to the test vote in legislation, called its third reading, or final passage. The third reading cannot be on the same day of the engrossment, and here the matter rested until the 8th of June, when the bill was put upon its final passage—was debated during the day, and rejected by a vote of nineteen in favor of, and twenty-five against it—seven Senators voting against the bill on its final passage, who did not vote against its engrossment.

"The head and front" of Mr. Van Buren's "offending" has this extent and nothing more." He simply, in compliance with a uniform rule of parliamentary courtesy, gave his casting vote on a tie vote in the Senate, ordering the engrossment of Mr. Grundy's substitute for Mr. Calhoun's bill, thus enabling the friends and opponents of this substitute, who had had no opportunity to debate it at all, to fully discuss it at length, on its third and final reading.

This vote did not pledge Mr. Van Buren, in the slightest degree, to the principle of the bill, or to vote for it on its final passage.

There is not a man acquainted with parliamentary custom, who does not know that his casting vote should have been given as it was given, under the circumstances of the case, even if he had been opposed to the bill.

Yet a vote sanctioned by immemorial parliamentary usage, and expressive of no opinion on its merits, and which no honorable presiding officer would have felt authorized to withhold—has been made the basis of a false and reckless charge—of giving his casting vote for the bill.

Pitiable indeed must be the condition of a party that has no weapons but falsehood, detraction and misrepresentation to sustain its cause.

The following is the conclusion of Mr. Gates's letter:

"Even Gen. Cass acknowledges that there have been great changes going on in the public mind, and I fancy it will appear in the sequel that most of the changes have been less like Lucifer's than his. I have opposed Mr. Van Buren nearly all my life, but as I regard the question of non-extension of slavery—Free Soil—the all-engrossing subject of the present campaign; as I find both the other candidates beyond the possibility of a doubt, unyieldingly opposed to Free Territory; and as Mr. Van Buren has always been right and consistent in regard to annexation and the non-extension of slavery; as the slaveholders and all their Northern apologists and confederates of both the old parties have arrayed themselves violently against him, thus giving me the best kind of evidence that his position is now good, and his tendencies in the right direction; I intend most cheerfully to give him my support and vote."

"SETH M. GATES."

"WARSAW, Aug. 22, 1848."

BE FIRM—BE TRUE.—If there was ever a time, since the formation of our Union, when the voter and patriot was called upon to be true, that time is now. He must do right, and leave consequences to Him who marks the sparrow's fall, and holds in his hands the destinies of men and nations.

Good News.—Father Ritchie says he is not to be frightened, but means to stand at the helm in spite of the Barnburners. We are very glad to hear it, for the Union is a very amusing paper, almost equal to the London Punch.—Freeman.

From the Charleston Courier.

#### Mr. Calhoun's Position.

The speech of Mr. Calhoun on Saturday night, was precisely what we could have wished, and just what we expected. He opened by insisting upon the importance of the Presidential election on the present occasion. He dwelt particularly upon the necessity of the State casting her vote.—He had never thought that she should forego this privilege. His only wish has been that the State should not go into the canvass—should not take a warm attitude in favor of either candidate, neither of whom came up to our standard. But this was now unavoidable. Parties had been formed, persons had been committed, and it only remained to conduct the canvass with moderation. We were all Southrons, having a common cause, and a common necessity before us, and our affinities with a Southern man, whatever party, are naturally greater than with any Northern man, no matter what his professions. He glanced at the claims of both the candidates. Mr. Cass had acted with us in the ranks of the Democratic party. But the Democratic party was not what it was.—It had departed from its principles. It had never been a party to which our cordial sympathies had been given, and with it, Mr. Cass and ourselves, there had always been some serious points of difference. Personally, he gave no opinion with respect to the character and claims of Cass. General Taylor, on the other hand, was a Whig—a man whose preferences had been with a party to which we were opposed. But the old lines of party had been broken down. There was an end of them. The old necessities and measures of party were chiefly at an end; and we must now understand that the South had nothing to hope from any but a Southern party. It was greatly in favor of General Taylor, that he was a cotton planter and a slaveholder—that he was a Southern born among us, and whose affinities were naturally with us. Nobody who heard the speech of Mr. Calhoun, but must have felt, that though he desired, with a proper policy to preserve his individual neutrality, in order the better to shape his action in future, when in Congress, his preferences, as between the two candidates, were wholly with the hero of the Rio Grande. On the purity and character of General Taylor, he, as well as Mr. Senator Butler, passed the most unqualified eulogy. They alleged his honesty to be beyond all question; and it was to be regretted only, that Gen. Taylor had suffered his friends to place him in a position, in relation to the whig party, which, at first, he had avowed his determination not to take. On this subject, by the way, there is a great mistake. General Taylor authorized no such nomination in the usually understood sense of party. Any body, of any party might nominate him; and, so long as they declared no formulas of party, for his guidance—and, so long as they asked for no pledges or promises from him, in return, there was nothing to prevent his acceptance of their support. Under such circumstances, they voted for him at their peril; he preserving a perfect independence, which would enable him, at any moment, to fling the trammels of party in the face of those who think to fetter him with them. The true position in which Taylor stood to his Louisiana friends of the Whig Convention, appears simply to be this: "You, gentlemen," said he, "will be bound by the Convention, no matter upon whom they settle as their nominee. Now, you propose to bring my name before them. In the event of their choosing another person, you will feel somewhat awkwardly in regard to myself, and I propose to relieve you from any such feeling. I release you from all pledges to me—you are at liberty to give me up at any moment." This is the true version of an affair, which, like every thing else, the followers of Cass have tortured to their own purposes.

#### TREMENDOUS MEETING

In favor of Henry Clay, in the city of New York.

On Thursday last, there was a tremendous meeting at Vauxhall Gardens, for the purpose of placing the name of HENRY CLAY before the people upon the banner of the "Whig" party. The call which led to this meeting, as we learn from some of the New York papers, was signed by about nine thousand of the most sterling "Whigs" of that city, and the number present at the meeting is variously estimated from 3000 to 10,000. We therefore do not doubt that there were five or six thousand persons present, and participating in its deliberations.

The venerable WILLIS HALL, was chosen President, with a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The address of the chairman on accepting that post, and the manner of its reception, are very plain indications of the state of feeling that prevailed amid the multitude. He said, "if this question of slavery is to be forever thrust into our faces, asking us to stand a little farther and a little farther back, we say to them, Free Soil to the knife! [Cheers] If we are compelled to go Free Soil without HENRY CLAY, [no] no! I for one, go Free Soil without Van Buren. [Cries of no! no! no! CLAY! CLAY!] I will go for Henry Clay, as far as the farthest, [cheers] but rather than give up Free Soil I would vote for Van Buren. [Cheers, tumult and confusion.] The worst thing that can happen to the Whig party is the election of Gen. Taylor. If this should take place, then farewell to our principles."

When Mr. Hall had concluded, an address to the "Whigs" of the Union was read, together with a number of spirited resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation. In the course of that address we find the following statements, which however severe they may seem to be, when applied by one portion of the Federal party to the other, are nevertheless just:—

"Urging 'availability,' our own beloved CLAY, and all those leaders who, by their civil services, have made the Whig party illustrious 'for all time,' were overlaughed, and a mere soldier substituted. Unfolding a banner inscribed with that potential word 'availability,' 179 members of that Convention, including the four unauthorized votes of Texas, and three votes of Arkansas, cast by one individual, were obtained for ZACHARY TAYLOR, and, without another word—declaring no principles—issuing no address—making no platform—passing no resolutions—without compass, or guide, or landmark—they launched this 'availability' nomination and adjourned. We reject to say, there is no parallel to this slaughtering course, in the history of this or any other country. \* \* \* \* \* We must consider his (Gen. Taylor's) course as in defiance of that generosity which teaches him at Philadelphia, and his support, if persevered in, must inevitably place the cherished measures and principles, with the settled policy of the Whig party, completely at his mercy. \* \* \* \* \* We cannot recognize the acts of the Philadelphia Convention as regular. \* \* \* \* \* Their nomination has fallen dead upon the country—without response; no effort can galvanize it into practical vitality. His defeat was considered, under the circumstances, a thousand times sure. We can conceive of no possible contingency that could alter this 'fixed fact.' \* \* \* \* \* At this juncture of affairs there can be but one course left to the men of principle in our ranks. \* \* \* \* \* Fully aware of the responsibility that attaches to us and to the Whig party, we declare our fixed and unalterable determination to vote for HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky. With the blessing of God we will adhere to this and abide by it—earnestly, zealously, and unitedly; and pledge ourselves, one and all, to use unceasingly, all honorable means to insure success."

It is stated in all our exchanges, that this address, and the resolutions, was received with the most enthusiastic outbursts of satisfaction; and one writer says, that if the number present was to be judged from the manner in which these were hailed, twice the number he had estimated (which was 5000) would be rather below than above the truth. This is the first resolution:—

Resolved, That we return our thanks to Hon. D. Webster for his recent address to the Whigs of Maryland and of the Union, for having, in that able speech, demonstrated, by unanswerable arguments, the impolicy of the late Philadelphia nominations for the Presidency; the error of relying upon supposed availability, as the principle of recommendation; and the importance to the Whig party of having and electing a candidate thoroughly instructed in the civil policy and conduct of our national government.

After the assembly had disposed of the address and resolutions, (which were read by G. N. Price, Esq.) the Hon. DUDLEY SELDEN, E. D. SMITH, Esq., and several other unwavering friends of Mr. Clay, addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks Mr. Selden said:—

"He believed that Mr. Clay would carry the State of New York; and if the election goes to the Whigs, it will be rather below than above the truth. In this State, Mr. S. contended that the great Whig and Locofoco party will, in all probability, divide about equally between Cass and Van Buren, so that Clay will require but a trifle over one-fourth of the votes of the State to secure the thirty-six Electors. \* \* \* \* \* With the present facilities for inter-communication, all parts of the country could be reached in a few days; and with Whig principles on our banner, and our ever true Henry for our standard bearer, the whole country could be aroused, and the whole Whig party brought enthusiastically into the conflict, which cannot and will not be the case while the Whig leaders are trailing in the dust. The Whigs stand upon the ground of honor and principle, and cannot abandon it. The heart of the Whig party has been pierced by the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, and they will have their candidate or they will not vote."

In short, said Mr. Selden—If a Clay electoral ticket shall be formed, it will receive three-fourths of the Whig votes of the city of New York, and if other parts of the State will do as well, Mr. Clay will carry the State by at least 50,000 majority."

A telegraphic communication was read from the Hon. J. M. Botts, encouraging the friends of Mr. Clay to "go ahead," which was received with great applause; and the meeting adjourned at a late hour with three times three cheers for Henry Clay.

The New York Tribune is in ecstasies on account of this meeting, while the Journal of Commerce regards it as a move to defeat Gen. Taylor at the sacrifice of the "Whig" party; and all the other Taylorite papers refer to it with every expression of denunciation.—Pittsburg Post.

#### Energy.

One of the most remarkable instances of the success which attends well applied energy and perseverance, is exhibited in the case of Dr. DAVID JAYNE, of Philadelphia, with whose advertisements the readers of the Register are familiar. The Doctor, after spending many years of his life in practice, and a careful investigation of the origin and character of diseases, applied himself to the preparation of remedies, and the excellence of his compounds is attested by the grateful thanks of thousands, who have proved the benefits of his skill and scientific knowledge. His are not mere quack nostrums, but preparations resulting from long and careful study, and as they serve, in an eminent degree, the good purposes for which they were intended, success has followed the proprietor's enterprise and labors. His establishment is now one of the largest in the United States, and besides furnishing every city, town, and township in the country with his invaluable medicines, he ships, annually, immense quantities to foreign lands.

In the prosecution of his plans for bringing his specifics to the notice of the whole people, Dr. JAYNE has issued a Family Almanac, containing certificates and testimonials of the highest character. We see it stated in the Germantown Telegraph, that "last year, one million of the Almanacs were published for 1848, and all distributed. This year, the demand for 1849, is so great, that two power presses, driven by steam, are running day and night, with a double set of hands, and are unable to meet the requirements of the public for the Almanacs. Indeed, Messrs. STAVELY & M'CALLA, who do the press-work, have found it necessary to meet wants of the publisher, to obtain a third power press! Two millions and a half of copies will be required for 1850, consuming from twelve to fifteen thousand reams of paper, and incurring an expense at the very small rate of two cents each copy—and we cannot see how they can be furnished at so low a price—of fifty thousand dollars! This is wonderful, exhibiting, as it does, one of the most remarkable instances of enterprise on record."

But it must be remembered that this large sum, which is a fortune of itself, is entirely given away—the whole two millions and a half of Almanacs are gratuitously given to merchants, storekeepers, families and individuals, with a view to their general gratuitous distribution throughout the United States.

The position of Dr. JAYNE is an enviable one—achieved by his own unaided energy, industry and enterprise—drawing largely from an extensive knowledge of medical jurisprudence—and he now stands at the head of the discoveries of medicines for "the million," which have not only been pronounced to be unequalled as remedies, for the diseases severally set apart by the proprietor, &c., but destined to confer upon the human family incalculable benefits in the form of restored health, and prolonged existence.—Norristown Register.

Horace Greeley is up at the copper region indulging in the luxuries of an underground search for Taylor's principles.

Wisconsin extends from Lake Michigan to the Lake of the Woods, a distance of 1000 miles. Dividing the whole territory into two equal parts, each part would be as large as the great State of New York.

While a regiment of volunteers were marching through Camargo, a captain—a strict disciplinarian—observing that one of the drums did not beat, ordered the lieutenant to inquire the reason.—The fellow, on being interrogated, whispered to the lieutenant—"I have two ducks and a turkey in my drum, and the turkey is for the captain."—This being whispered to the captain, he exclaimed—"Why didn't the drummer say he was lame? I don't want men on duty when they are not able."

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

#### HATS AND CAPS.

#### Sign of the City Hat Factory.

OPPOSITE WASHINGTON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.  
ARE constantly manufacturing and receiving from the Eastern 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, Raccoon, Mink, Deer, and Bear skins.

#### DR. JOHN M. GASTON.

HAVING returned from the University of New York, again offers his professional services to his old friends, and all others who may favor him with a call.  
OFFICE in the room over Tomlinson's Drug Store just opposite Browning's Hotel, where he may be found day or night.  
Sept. 22, 1848.

J. VANDERBILT. J. GREER.

#### REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.

#### VANDEGRIFT & GREER.

GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, AT THE CHEQUERS STORE, OPPOSITE THE PALMER HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.  
HAVE just received and opened an extensive Stock of Groceries, comprising every article usually found in Grocery stores, which will be sold at the lowest prices, for cash or country produce. Particular attention has been paid in the selection of the stock, and the best articles purchased. The public are invited to an examination of their price and quality.

J. W. LOCKHART.

#### MERCHANT TAILOR.

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

#### TO MERCHANTS.

#### Wholesale Dry Goods House,

#### L. B. WILLIAMSON.

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

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

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

Indianapolis, Sept. 22, 1848.

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

#### Jayne's Medical Almanac,

#### AND GUIDE TO HEALTH.

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

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

They are also requested to give all necessary directions how the Almanac 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.

82 FAMILIES can obtain the ALMANACS GRATIS of

TOMLINSON BROTHERS,  
Sign of the Golden Mortar, Indianapolis, Ind.,

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

#### DENTISTRY.

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

We, the undersigned, take pleasure in recommending P. G. C. Hunt to the patronage of the community, considering him well skilled in the science of Dentistry, as we have known him to have been under the instruction of his brother, 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. MOTTERHEAD, 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.

#### BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS.

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

#### HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

JUST received, an extensive assortment of hardware and Cutlery, expressly selected for this market. The undersigned have



Mr. Editor: Having in my former article presented some of the considerations which justify Whigs in withholding their support from Gen. Taylor, on the score of his being merely a military chieftain, I now proceed to notice, in the order of my arrangement, the second main objection, which applies, of course, only to Northern Whigs. This objection is politically speaking, that Gen. Taylor is in the hands of the South, and the undoubted exponent of Southern, in opposition to Northern policy and interest. A glance at the evidence by which the truth of this proposition is tested, cannot fail to satisfy the mind of any intelligent and candid inquirer. In the first place, Gen. Taylor is both personally and politically identified with the "peculiar institution," and has been for a long series of years. "By birth, education, and association," he is entitled to be styled emphatically a Southern man. He has been reared, and has spent the greater part of his life, in the midst of those influences which make Southern politicians believe slavery is a political blessing, and Southern divines teach that Christianity does not regard it as a moral evil. He is associated by the strongest political and social ties with a community of people who hold, with great unanimity and without distinction of party, that Congress has no power over the subject of slavery, either in the States, or in interfering its establishment in the Territories belonging to the Union; and that, if such power existed, it would be impolitic and unjust to exercise it. The obvious and natural inference to be drawn from these circumstances is, that Gen. Taylor is a Southern man in his feelings, opinions, prejudices, and principles. Any other supposition, though by possibility it might be true, is unnatural and unwarranted. Having about him the frailties of our nature, it is not to be expected that his mind has been proof against those influences which have distorted the intellects and perverted the moral principles of the greatest and best spirits of the South.

In the next place, Gen. Taylor, in the Philadelphia Convention, on every ballot, received the vote of every Southern delegate, with perhaps one or two exceptions from the State of Delaware. Should to shoulder did his Southern friends come up to his rescue; and their devotion to him could only find a parallel in their avowed and uncompromising hostility to the principles of the Wilmot Proviso. They went to the Convention just as any other Southern politicians would have done, with the love of their peculiar institutions burning warm in their hearts, determined, as their conduct showed, to secure the nomination of a man who was unquestionably sound on the subject dearer to them than all others. They doubtless carried with them to Philadelphia the conviction cherished by them at home, that if Congress should pass a law prohibiting the extension of slavery into territory now free, it would be a measure so outrageously unjust and unconstitutional, that they would secede from the Union at once. Now, is it to be supposed for a moment that such men, met on such an occasion, entertaining such sentiments, and representing a constituency like themselves, would act in the dark on a question deemed by them so vital to their salvation? Would intelligent Southern men, having an eye single to their great interest in so important a crisis, act with such zeal and unanimity in favor of a particular candidate, if there was even a doubt as to his principles? I put these questions to honest men, and I demand an honest answer. I insist that but one explanation can be given of the action of these delegates—but one solution can be admitted. Gen. Taylor's political orthodoxy was beyond question or cavil, with his Southern friends. It will not do to say that his being a general gave him his strength; for it is well known that all other questions dwindle into insignificance, in the opinion of Southern men, when what are called the rights of the South are at stake. And the view here taken, be it remembered, corroborates the presumption I have already insisted on, arising from Gen. Taylor's education, position, and associations.

Again: General Taylor is endorsed by the Southern press as sound on the Wilmot Proviso. The newspapers of the South may be supposed to speak the views of the people of the South on the question which with them absorbs all others, and upon which they are all agreed. They tell us that Gen. Taylor is the exponent of their proslavery views. Have Northern men any right to dispute it? The presumption is, as I have stated, that Gen. Taylor's principles are Southern; and when his most intimate Southern friends assure us that they are so, must Northern Whigs then be appealed to? Would Northern Whigs go South to learn the views of Judge McLean on the subject of slavery? And, if they should do so, would not Southern men prefer to learn his views from the organs of public opinion in the North, having authority to speak in his behalf? Does not the South know what she is about?—And, leaving the press out of the question, the leading politicians of the South, Democratic as well as Whig, entertain one and the same opinion as to Gen. Taylor's Southern partialities. Overleaping the lines of party, and battling side by side with the Wilmot Proviso

Whigs of the North, we find even the special friends and admirers of John C. Calhoun, whose sensitiveness on the subject of slavery, and exclusive if not fanatical devotion to it, are matters of proverb throughout the nation. What does all this signify? When such men as Holmes, of South Carolina, make speeches in Congress in favor of Gen. Taylor, will Northern Whigs be so crazy as to believe he has any Northern blood in his veins? Circumstance, we are told, cannot lie. Those which I have here presented for the reader's consideration all point to one conclusion, harmonize with it, and are utterly irreconcilable with any other.

But we are told that General Taylor has pledged himself not to veto the will of Congress "on questions of domestic policy," and that therefore the North can have nothing to fear. Let us analyze this supposed crumb of comfort, and see what there is in it. I will suppose, (which is not so very improbable) that there will be sufficient number of "Doughfaces" in Congress to enable the South to carry a measure (say the extension of the Missouri Compromise line) protecting the rights of the slave holder in the territories we have acquired from Mexico. In this case, the act being clearly unconstitutional in the opinion of the Northern Whigs, we should want a President who would place his veto—his "high conservative power"—upon it. We should not desire the will of Congress to prevail in such a contingency. If it be said that Gen. Taylor's pledge must be understood in connection with the reservation he makes as to unconstitutional and hasty legislation, I reply, that, on the supposition I am now making, the South would hold that such a measure would be neither hasty or unconstitutional, but wise, salutary, and above all things to be desired; whilst the power of Congress to pass a law absolutely prohibiting the extension of slavery would for the same reason be denied. General Taylor, then, would unquestionably sanction such a measure as I have mentioned, and he would sanction it in accordance with those very principles which would compel him to veto the Wilmot Proviso, should Congress pass it. I see not what other conclusion men can come to, unless they suppose, gratuitously, and in the face of strong concurring presumptions to the contrary, that General Taylor is not a Southern man, and has, by some strange and mysterious process, hitherto unknown in our Government, completely emancipated himself from those influences which operate so omnipotently upon all other Southern politicians. Yet the Whig papers of the North, notwithstanding all this, are telling their readers that General Taylor is in favor of extending the Ordinance of 1787 over our National Territories, and is, of course, a Wilmot Proviso man of the very first order! And they attempt to make out their case by the most shameless perversion of his "Signal Letter," by like perversions of his opinions of the veto power, and by assertions that third persons have the most positive pledges from Gen. Taylor himself. They know they are attempting to palm a fraud upon the People, and they should be compelled to answer for it at the bar of an offended and indignant public opinion. Political profligacy and recklessness in a public man are more detestable than licentiousness and meanness in private life.

But I am told that either Gen. Cass or Gen. Taylor will certainly be elected; and that, as the election of the latter would be the less evil of the two, Northern Whigs ought, on this ground, to give him their support. Granting the truth of these premises for the sake of argument, I deny that even the alleged conclusion would follow. I admit, that, in a certain sense, and to a certain extent, it is right to choose between evils. In filling all the offices of the country, for instance, we should endeavor to select those who are least objectionable, or, in other words, who are best fitted for their several trusts. There is this limitation, however—that in doing this we should never compromise a great and fundamental principle, or place ourselves in the attitude of doing evil that good may come. For example: If I should vote for Gen. Taylor, I should feel that I was helping to plant the curse of slavery in a vast region now free, and over unborn millions of my fellow-beings, who might be deprived (in part by my agency) of those natural and unalienable rights, without which existence itself is a calamity. I cannot for a moment think of participating in an act so signally wicked, infamous, and Heaven-daring. Nor is the question of duty in the smallest degree changed by asserting that the leaders of parties have placed the country in a predicament out of which the apprehended evil will necessarily proceed, in spite of my exertions. I did not assist in bringing upon the country so unhappy a state of things, and "touch not, taste not, handle not," must be my motto. Neither could I plead, in justification of an act so high-handed, that I meant, in committing it, to avert some comparatively trifling evils, or even some unimportant political advantages to the country. I have no right to determine a question of duty by looking solely to the imagined consequences of an act; nor have I any right to look to the consequences at all, in a case where the question of duty is clear. As we possess not the gift of foreknowledge, and cannot therefore determine all the consequences of an action, immediate

and remote, direct and collateral, our Creator has wisely given us his moral law for our government; and he exacts our obedience to it, not because we can in every case perceive the advantages of obedience, but because he has the power to command us as his subjects, and the wisdom to teach us what is best. Unless, therefore, we are moral atheists, unbelievers in the omnipotence of truth and virtue, we must suppose the moral world to be governed on such principles that every right act will have its appropriate effect and power, just as every drop of water goes to swell the bulk of the ocean; that an unswerving compliance with the moral law can never go unrewarded or unattended, sooner or later, with the consequences of virtue created and diffused by its own example; in fine, that men, under the pretence of helping Providence avert particular evils, or of doing their country a great good, are never justified in trampling his law under foot.

These observations may help to meet an objection frequently urged by the friends of General Taylor against the course of those Whigs who cannot give him their support. It is said, "You cannot affect anything by your separate action. What can you accomplish by uniting with little factions here and there against the regular nominee? Wait till the public mind in the North is prepared; wait four years longer and we will be with you." My brothers, have you duly considered what you tell me? Have you taken a peep into the great future, so that you are prepared to decide that a movement in behalf of the just rights of the North can effect nothing? I believe the movement is a right movement. I believe it ought to have been made long ago; which not having been done, ought to be made now. And, as I believe in God, I believe it will effect something. It may not, it is true, elect a President who will be true to the rights of the North, but it will rouse the public mind, and the right kind of sentiments will germinate and take root in the heart of the free States. "Opinion is stronger than Kings," and he must be shortsighted, indeed, who imagines every thing a failure that may for the time be outvoted. Every reform must have a beginning; and the proper place of beginning is at the door of every man who sees that a reform is needed. Let it begin here: let men be true to their convictions; let the "little factions," scattered here and there through the North, be united and uncompromising, and the triumph of the cause will be as certain as fate. "One strong thing," says Carlyle, "I find, here below, the just thing, the true thing." This independent movement cannot fail, unless it should voluntarily abandon its purpose. Ought it to do this? Ought we to fall into our old party traces, and wait four years longer for an uprising? By so doing, we should obviously postpone a Northern movement indefinitely. We should wait in vain for a spontaneous movement of the whole People. Reforms are not carried on after that fashion. Somebody must take the lead, and those who believe the movement called for, certainly cannot excuse themselves for keeping quiet, on the plea that the mass of the people of the North are not ready to co-operate with them. Every man ought to act on the principles which he believes to be right, leaving every other man to act as he may think proper. By pursuing a contrary policy, we become the slaves of party, and perpetuate the necessity of choosing between evils continually, by permitting party leaders to bring them upon the country, and exact from us our support of men unworthy of our suffrage. On such principles, four years hence, or forty years hence, would find us using the same cowardly excuses for going with our party "one time more," and, in the meanwhile, the evil which timely action might have averted, would be fastened hopelessly upon the country. "Cease to do evil," now should be the motto of Northern Whigs; and if we act it out, we cannot fail of accomplishing an ultimate good. We shall not lose our votes, even if our candidate is defeated; for, as has been well observed, those votes only are lost which we cast for men who are not entitled to receive them.

In reply to such reasoning, I frequently hear it said, "That is abolitionism." "Let him go, he has got to be a crazy abolitionist." Very convenient, I acknowledge, when better resources fail, to raise the old cry of "mad dog," and bolster up the weakness of a cause by the strength of a popular prejudice. But, I ask, is it abolitionism to oppose the further extension of slavery? Has not this doctrine been uncompromisingly adopted by the Whigs, in all the free States, in their primary meetings, through the press, and by legislative resolve? The doctrine has been, that we would see the Union itself dissolved before we would consent to the extension of Slavery a single inch beyond its present limits. If this is Abolitionism, then the Whigs of the North generally are Abolitionists. If it is not, then how can it be Abolitionism to carry the principle into practice, by refusing to support men for office, who will not pledge themselves in its favor? What is a principle worth, if men will not labor to carry it out? As to anti-Taylor men, this is the sum of their offending—that they wish to reduce their professions by practice, and thereby exhibit their consistency and sincerity. Suppose, however, the Wilmot Proviso is Abolitionism? Suppose that, after so long a time, a portion of the Whigs have endorsed a principle which forms a part of the creed of Liberty men. Ought we for this reason to abandon it? Ought men to decline accepting a seat in the kingdom of Heaven, unless Abolitionists are to be excluded?

But we are told by the Whig papers, from the least to the greatest, that "the Philadelphia Convention having nominated General Taylor, submission, in silence, is now the duty of all Whigs." Let me examine this position for a moment. Individuals attach themselves to a party or organization, because they believe, in so doing, they can best promote the prosperity of the country. Party is not an end, but

a means, and every man's allegiance to it ceases, whenever it ceases to subserve the public good. Certainly, the allegiance which a man owes to his country for its protection and care over him, is not destroyed by his joining a political organization. His obligation to his country is still in force, though his party should go to pieces. Nor can a party fealty dissolve any man's moral allegiance, or that tie which binds him to duty and to his Creator. As the citizen must not lose himself in the partizan, so neither must the Christian lose himself in the citizen. There is a moral in every political duty. I am willing to acknowledge the reasonable claims of party; but its claims must be reasonable. I repudiate the idea that my right to think and act for myself on political matters is utterly gone, the moment my party shall issue its decree. To concede this, would be to subscribe to a system of Popery in politics, which makes every votary of it a slave. The idea of infallibility in any man or body of men has been abandoned in the Protestant Christian world, and ought to be abandoned in the political world. Shall I allow a set of men, mortals like myself, to say to me: "You are a Whig, and we have determined upon the course Whigs ought to pursue. We require you to vote for Gen. Taylor. You may think that in doing so you would be guilty of a moral wrong, and that your duty requires you to withhold your support from him. But we differ with you. Our party will be ruined unless Gen. Taylor is elected; and if you vote for him contrary to your own convictions of duty, we hereby absolve you from your allegiance to your country and your Creator, and will be answerable in your stead!" This is virtually the claim set up by the Whiggery of 1848. Ought men who claim to be free submit to it? Shall men who have their eyes fixed upon Duty, and who, in pursuit of it, have already abjured the tyranny of party, be driven back to its devil worship by the cry of Abolitionism, or any other cry? If, through fear of public opinion, or dread of popular obloquy, we fail to do our duty, can we escape the responsibility by throwing it upon our party? Shall honest convictions be stifled, through lack of courage to stand by them and avow them, under whatever circumstances, in the good hope of ultimate triumph? I submit these questions to the judgments and consciences of the Whigs of the North.

#### A NORTHERN WHIG.

#### Our Prospects.

The present prospects of the Free Soil party are very far from being gloomy;—this may be proven in a very few words.

The politicians of 1844 well remember that the present incumbent of the presidential chair was elected by a plurality of votes. Clay and Birney's majority over Polk exceeded 2500. The loss of this State, which gave Polk the small majority of 5000, would have elected the Whig candidate. In this State and Michigan, the Whig and Abolition vote overran the Democratic some 11,000; and in Indiana, 100 votes taken from the Democratic ranks, in addition to the Abolition, would have given the State to Mr. Clay. In Pennsylvania, a change of 1600 votes would have produced a like result.

These facts, when taken in connection with the present Free Soil movement, renders it not at all improbable that the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa, and perhaps, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Ohio, will support either the Van Buren or the Taylor tickets. The free states cast 169 electoral votes—146 constitute a majority in the Electoral College. Eleven Northern States could elect Mr. Van Buren. The Democratic States number 111, and the Whig States 58 electoral votes. The popular majority for the former, after deducting the Abolition votes on both sides, scarcely exceeded 9000.

From a glance at these statistics, will not the impartial reader be led to conclude that the election will be decided by the House of Representatives, in which there is a decided anti-Cass majority, both of members and States? Are not the prospects of the Free Soil party most cheering, when we reflect that a few short months have wrought this magic change; when the miniature cloud, not larger than a man's hand, now covers the entire political heavens, brooding darkly over the fortunes of the two decaying parties.

Let the rallying cry, then, be—VAN BUREN AND FREE SOIL—ADAMS AND LIBERTY.—N. Y. Globe.

#### Dissolution of the Union.

The Baltimore Clipper says, "rather than dissolve the Union, we would consent to preserve the soil acquired from Mexico exempt forever from Slavery. In fact, we would make almost any and every sacrifice, sooner than split our republic into separate governments. We should have rejoiced had either of the compromises passed by the Senate, been accepted by the House—and we yet hope, that, at the next session, an expedient will be found to reconcile all parties; but if not, and the Wilmot Proviso be extended over the new territories, we shall still contend for the preservation of the Union. So long as the North shall refrain from a direct interference with slavery as it exists in the South, there can be no just cause for destroying the Union."

A PAIR OF PRESIDENTS.—Every vote for Van Buren is a vote for Cass, say the Taylor Whigs; every vote for Van Buren is a vote for Taylor, say the Cass Democrats. Now if this is so, and if the friends of Free Soil maintain their integrity and stick to their ticket, we see no way but that Cass and Taylor must both be elected, in which case we shall have a "ride and tie" administration for the next four years.—Springfield Sentinel.

Mr. Stevenson, President of the Baltimore Convention, has expressed his opinion that Martin Van Buren will be elected President of the United States, either by the people or by Congress.—"Why will Cass distract the party?"

## 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:—

One copy - - - - - \$0 50  
10 copies to one address - - - - - 4 00  
30 copies - - - - - 7 00

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

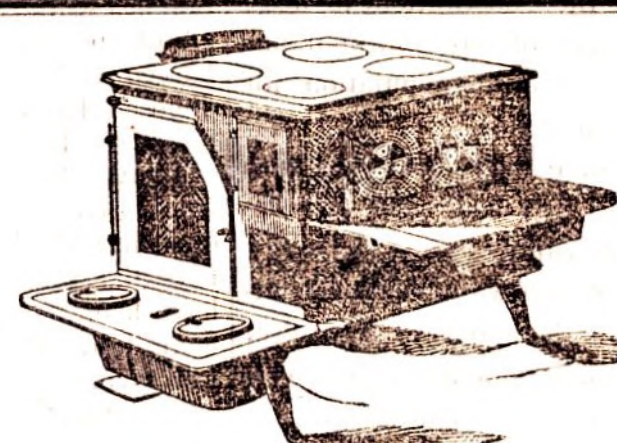
its candidates to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. In a word it is our object to make it a Free Soil paper, such as the campaign demands, and to make it such, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains or exertions.

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

N. B. No paper will be sent without the money. \$7 Address, post paid, W. B. GREER.

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

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.	NO. COPIES.
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#### COMBINATION AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVES.

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

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

MANUFACTURERS:—Saml. Hann, Treas. of State; Bay Coates, Wm. Quarles, Esq., J. H. Batty, Rev. F. C. Holliday, T. Whitcomb, Wm. Koyl, Amos Miller, Edward McCreary, Dan. Ray, A. A. Louden, Dan. Persel, Basil Brown, Philip Mitzger, Mrs. E. Goldsberry, A. B. Mayer, Lomax Vauquay, Mrs. Harbison, Joseph Carson, D. S. Ward, John Kise, J. S. Dunlap, Jesse Jones, Jeremiah Day, John W. Hamilton, Auditor; James Rosser, Dan. Ringer, Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 1848.

Chas. Robinson, J. Johnson, Andrew Wilson, Mr. Hollingsworth, John Bailey, Jas. S. Bell, Arthur Vance, Joseph Cooper, Thomas E. Holbrook.

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

JOHNSON COUNTY.—Jesse Hughes, Robert Lyons, HANCOCK COUNTY.—J. Delany, SHELBY COUNTY.—Robt. Hough, D. Smith, HAMILTON COUNTY.—Aarnah Dinning, S. Howard, J. Williams, J. Davis, Barnaby Newmy, James Trestor.

HERKIMER COUNTY.—Joseph Morris, Asa Ballard, Mr. Hunt, J. S. Matlock, Chas. Reynolds, G. C. Waterhouse, Curtis Barner, Robt. Downard, Henry Rogers, Joseph Mendall.

BOONE COUNTY.—Henry M. Marvin, J. Rumly, H. Miller, J. Spencer, J. Smith, Geo. Shoemaker, Jacob Johns, Jonathan Scott. HOWARD COUNTY.—Joseph D. Shorp, Sheriff. KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

F. R. L. SMITH. V. C. HANNA.

SMITH & HANNA. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARY, HATS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS. ALSO—IRON, NAILS AND CASTINGS.

AND A GENERAL STOCK OF Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

THEY purchase all sorts of Produce, and pay cash. They offer their goods for sale at the lowest market rates for ready pay. Store opposite Branch Bank, Indianapolis.

#### 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; is a large and commodious

THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING, With a porch to each story, extending the entire length of the building, upon which door opens from each room. The rooms are large and airy, 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 beds 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.

J. H. McKEERAN. 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.

McKEERAN & 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.

KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

#### WHITE PINE SASH.

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

KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a full 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. Pannel 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 Leather Trimmings, Patent Leather, Top Leather, Gum Cloth, Curran stuff, Oil Carpeting, Tufts, Moss, Hubbards, &c., &c.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a large assortment of Augurs, of Slacks, and other best makers; also, Millwright Chisels, mortising and firmer chisels, turning chisels and gonges, corner chisels, blind chisels, hollow augurs, iron hand, and chipping axes, of Hunt's, Collins's, or Mann's manufacture; Coopers' tools, assorted; currier's tools, assorted, &c.

#### TO CARPENTERS.

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

#### 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; also his tools are warranted good and to stand well. For sale at the Sign of the Big Padlock, by KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

#### DOUGLASS & ELDER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, Indianapolis, Ind.

Office in Blake's building, on Washington street, opposite Brownings Hotel.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, an extensive assortment of articles in the house-keeping line, such as Sheet and Towels, Aprons, Brass and Iron Castings, Iron Ladders, in sets or separate; Brass and Iron Castings; Smokers, Coffee Mills, Patent Waffle Irons, and Coffee Roasters, Brass Kettles, Patent Enamelled, do.; Castings, such as Ovens, skillets, Smokers, Kettles, Old Lids, &c.; Wooden Bows, Barred Chairs of Cedar, Patent Lamp Lamps, full assortment, Lamp Wickes, Old Lids, Chimney Glasses, Spittoons, Lanterns, Window Shades, transparent, &c., &c.

#### D. C. TEAL, COMMISSION, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Three Doors West R. R. Depot, Indianapolis, Ind. THE above House has the best arrangements for storing and shipping flour and produce, and having a connection with a flour house in Louisville, Ky., for selling, can always command the highest prices at the least possible expense. Liberal advances made on consignments.

W. B. GREER. E. COBURN.

#### GREER & COBURN, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WILL promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them in this and the neighboring counties. Strict attention will be given to the collection and securing of debts. Office on Meridian, two doors north of Washington Street.

#### NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities, and is now opening at his Store, corner of Washington and Meridian Streets, Sign of the Saw, a very extensive assortment of articles in the Hardware line, which have been purchased at reduced prices, and will be disposed of at lower rates than ever before at this place. Call and examine before buying.

ALEXANDER GRAYDON.

#### STOVES.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, an extensive assortment of Cooking Stoves with Copper and Tin Furnishings 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.

#### GROCERY & PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber continues to offer for sale at his Store, one door West of the Post Office, a variety of Free Soil and other 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 Slaving Soap, Fine cut, Pressed, Cavendish, Ladies' Twist, Missouri, Virginia chewing and cut smoking tobacco, Spanish, Canana, Regalia, Half Spanish and Common Cigars; Candles, Suet, Matches, Blacking, Gun Caps, Powder, Shot, and bar lead; also a variety of Wooden ware, viz: Wash Tubs, Cedar and Common Buckets; Zinc and Common Wash Boards; Shaker and Common Branses; Whisks, Mats, Children's Cans, Rolling and clothes pins, Butter Moulds, Ladles, Dishes and Baskets, Glass, Queensware, Earthen and Stone Ware; also, Cast Iron Flows, Pumps, Land Saws, Waggon Boxes, Skillets, Old Lids, Kettles, Blacksmith Tools, and Panning 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.

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.

#### W. C. THOMPSON, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

AT Indianapolis. Diseases of women and child ren, and all chronic cases of the spine and chest will receive his special attention. \$5 Office near Talbot's Jewelry Store, opposite Browning's Hotel.

E. H. HOOD. HOOD & NOBLE, D. W. NOBLE.

#### BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS, North side Washington Street, Indianapolis.

JAMES HALL & CO. No. 2, Palmer House, Washington St. Indianapolis.

#### MERCHANT TAILORS.

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

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

#### SHEET ZINC.

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