

FREE SOIL BANNER.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

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

Senatorial Electors.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, of Tipppecanoe Co.
JOHN H. BRADLEY, of Bartholomew Co.

CONTINGENT SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
E. DEMING, of Tipppecanoe Co.
S. S. HARDING, of Ripley Co.

District Electors.

1st Dist.—NATHAN LITTLE,
2d " JAMES R. CRAVENS, of Jefferson Co.
3d " JAMES H. CRAVENS, of Ripley Co.
4th " GEO. W. JULIAN, of Wayne Co.
5th " OREN BUTLER, of Marion.
6th " MILTON SHOTT, of Lawrence Co.
7th " ALBERT G. COFFIN, of Parke Co.
8th " SAMUEL A. HUFF, of Tipppecanoe 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 " Abiahthor Crane.
9th " John U. Pettit.
10th " Daniel Worth.

State Central Committee.

1st Dist.—O. SHELMAN.
2d " R. E. STRATTON.
3d " JOHN P. MILLIKIN.
4th " R. M. COOPER.
5th " CALVIN FLETCHER, A. A. ACKLEY, B.
S. NORBLE, J. H. JORDAN, JAMES SUL-
GROVE, PHILIP SPONABLE.
6th " W. JUDAH.
7th " L. JESSE.
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 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 Knobsville.
On the 25th at Russellville.
On the 26th at Louisville.
On the 27th at Edinburgh.
On the 28th at Franklin.
On the 30th at Martinsville.
On the 31st at Danville.
On the 1st of November at Indianapolis.

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

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

CALVIN FLETCHER,
Chairman of Central Committee.

Friday, 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 rash.

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, Esqr., 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 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 safe from the fact that the territory is now free, and must so remain until the contrary is established by positive legal enactment. The rejection of this 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.

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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 chattering 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* of 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 no other man will that portion of the Union be satisfied, unless he comes from the North. We of the South, if indeed we go to 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 intermixed 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 resolutions 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 any thing having paternity there!—Journal.

This is not the first time that corrupt leaders have found fault with "paternity." Some of the same "stripe," about 1300 years ago objecting to certain doctrines, and their teacher said, "nothing good can come out of Nazareth."

Gov. Fletcher of Kentucky—His Speech.

Some days ago this gentleman addressed the Whigs of this city. Like most other speakers of the Old Hunker party, 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 irresistably 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 Alison letter was referred to. This position will briefly review. 1st. Is Gen. Taylor

right to do, and which he supposed Con-

gress 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 ar-

gument 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 extentionists 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?

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 has been sunk in the last ten years.

Mr. Delano is on the stump every day for Gen. Taylor.—*State Journal of Sept. 7.*

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:

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 diggins. 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 equal great amusement of the bolters.

At Ravenna, the fun was more serious. The bolters had the thing cut 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. But there were 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.*