

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 29, 1848.

NO. 6.

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

Free Soil Chorus.

TUNE—"Auld Lang Syne."

All hail ye friends of Liberty,
Ye honest sons of toil,
Come, let us raise a shout to-day,
For Freedom and Free Soil!

CHORUS—For Freedom, and Free Soil, my boys,
For Freedom and Free Soil,
Ring out the shout to all about,
For Freedom and Free Soil!

We wage no bloody warfare here,
But gladly would we toil,
To show the South the matchless worth,
Of Freemen and Free Soil.

For Freedom, &c.

Nor care we ought for party names,
We ask not for the spoil,
But what we'll have is Liberty,
For Freemen and Free Soil.

Too long we've dwelt in party strife,
Tis time to pour in oil,
So here's a dose for Uncle Sam,
Of Freedom and Free Soil.

For Freedom, &c.

Our Southern neighbors feel our power,
And gladly would recoil,
But 'tis too late,' the cry's gone forth,
For Freemen and Free Soil!

For Freedom, &c.

Then let opponents do their best,
Our spirits to embolden,
No friends shall e'er divide our ranks,
Till Victory crowns Free Soil.

For Freedom, &c.

They've called us Sissies long enough,
We now begin to bite,
And e'er November shall come round,
We'll cook them up Free Soil.

For Freedom, &c.

Then let us sing God bless the Free,
The noble sons of toil,
And let the shout ring out above,
Of Freedom and Free Soil.

For Freedom, &c.

Statistics.

The following table compiled from various sources, we believe to be accurate. It contains matter interesting to politicians:

Electoral Votes for each Candidate or Party, at the last five Presidential Elections.

ral vote equal to the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The electoral vote of the States will be as follows:

States.	No. votes.	States.	No. votes.
1. Maine,	9	17. Tennessee,	13
2. New Hampshire,	6	18. Ohio,	23
3. Massachusetts,	10	19. Louisiana,	6
4. Rhode Island,	4	20. Missouri,	6
5. Connecticut,	6	21. Indiana,	12
6. Vermont,	6	22. Illinois,	9
7. Maryland,	3	23. Alabama,	9
8. Virginia,	17	24. Missouri,	7
9. North Carolina,	11	25. Arkansas,	3
10. New York,	36	26. Michigan,	6
11. New Jersey,	7	27. Florida,	3
12. Pennsylvania,	26	28. Texas,	4
13. Delaware,	3	29. Iowa,	4
14. South Carolina,	9	30. Wisconsin,	4
15. Georgia,	10		
16. Kentucky,	12	Total,	290
		Necessary to a choice,	146.

Electoral by the People.

In the event of no choice by the Electoral Colleges, the House of Representatives upon which the election would then devolve, would be divided as follows:

Whig—Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Florida, Ohio, Kentucky, 12.

Democrat—Maine, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, 15.

Tied—New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Georgia, 3.

Clubs des Femmes.

At a time when the gentlemen of France are asserting the "Rights of Man," no wonder the ladies are protesting against the "Wrongs of Woman."

Amongst the many clubs, which the temporary triumph of the club-law has engendered in Paris, there was lately opened a "Club des Femmes."

At its first sitting much confusion was created by the criticisms of a number of the Lords of Creation, who had introduced themselves upon the assemblage.

This is unfair. What would be the result if a corps of ladies was let loose to criticise the House of Commons?

The "Club des Femmes" has promulgated the following

Code of Rights.

1. Woman naturally is superior to man. The rule of the husband by the wife is in the order of nature.

2. The wife is the natural guardian of her husband's secrets.

3. To the wife belongs the absolute control of her own milliners' bills.

4. The extreme age of woman is thirty years. She may be below this age, but cannot pass beyond it.

5. Woman has a right to her opinions. It is an odious tyranny which enforces the reasons of them.

Code of Duties.

1. It is the duty of woman to insist on her own way. This duty is paramount. The end justifies the means.

2. It is the duty of the wife to love and honor her husband. The word "obey" is abolished, except as a duty of husbands.

3. It is the duty of every woman to set off those advantages with which Nature has provided her. Dress is thus invested with the sanctity of a religious observance.

4. The human species is the only one which clothes itself, amuses itself, and cooks its food. Woman is the highest being in the scale of the human species, has exclusive sovereignty in the three domains of—The Table, the Toilet, and Society.

Projects of Laws.

1. A law rendering it penal in husbands to grumble at cold meat.

2. A law imposing various terms of imprisonment on the husband who complains of a deficiency of shirt-buttons, struggles for the last word, or exhibits impatience while his wife is dressing.

3. A law to constitute and punish the offence of *leze-mariage*, or conjugal treason, of which shall be adjudged guilty.

Every husband found in possession of a latch-key, without written permission of his wife.

Every husband bringing home friends dinner, without a notice of at least twenty-four hours; and an adjudication thereon by the proper authority.

Every husband paying attention to any other woman in the presence of his wife.

Every husband convicted of smoking, unless when the wife smokes also.

Punch.

Would have his way.

A clergyman in his prayer said:—

"Lord bless the great council, the Senate, and grant they may hang together."

A country fellow standing by, replied: "Yes, yes; with all my heart, and the sooner the better—and I'm sure it is the prayer of all good people."

"But, friends," said the parson, "I don't mean as that man does; but pray that they may all hang together in accord and concord."

"No matter what cord," replied the other, "so 'tis a strong one!"

Mr. Benton has declined the challenge sent him by Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, in a letter of eight pages杪.

Recapitulation of the Popular Vote of 1844.

Polk over Clay in 1844, - - - - - 64

Harrison over Van Buren in 1840, - - - - - 154

Van Buren over Harrison in 1836, - - - - - 97

Jackson over Clay in 1832, - - - - - 170

Jackson over Adams in 1828, - - - - - 95

Recapitulation of the Popular Vote of 1844.

Polk's majority over Clay, exclusive of South Carolina, - - - - - 39,340

Majority of Polk and Birney over Clay, 101,663

Majority of Clay and Birney over Polk, 22,993

Presidential Election of 1848.

The number of the States of our Union is 30.—

The Senate of the United States composed of 60 Senators, and 230 Representatives. Each State, in 1848, will be entitled to a Presidential elector.

The Third Party.

Now that two parties are in the field, so clearly opposed to each other on the only great question before the people, as are the Free Soil party and the Hunker pro-slavery party, why cannot the contest be fairly carried on between them? A settlement of this slavery question is certainly desirable. It is desirable that Massachusetts should declare her opinion upon the question, whether it is right to extend and perpetuate slavery, or not.

We regret to perceive indications that the nondescript Taylor faction of this State, is disposed to step in and disturb the contest by nominating candidates of its own. We have noticed within a few days, in the Boston Atlas, Boston Daily Advertiser, and other papers in the Taylor interest, a call for a State Convention, of the friends of Taylor, for the purpose of forming a State organization, and carrying their peculiar views of politics into our State affairs. Without agreeing in the views of the Daily Advertiser as to the *unconstitutionality* of voting for "third parties," we are still strongly convinced of the impolicy, if not absolute insanity of throwing away votes in this manner.

It is trifling with the sacred elective franchise. The Cass party has presented its candidates, Gen. Cushing and Mr. Cushman. The Free Soil party has proposed Mr. Phillips and Mr. Mills. These gentlemen represent the opposing views on the Slavery question.—Yet this Taylor party, or *faction*, as Mr. Webster would call it, composed principally of men who were members of the late Whig party, and who abandoned the party for the purpose of electing Gen. Taylor to the Presidency—this faction, we say, now proposes to form a State organization and introduce Taylorism into our State politics. We cannot trust ourselves to speak as we would on this subject. If these men are not entirely lost to reason, we would impress upon them the fact that every vote withdrawn from Mr. Phillips and transferred to the new candidate, is as good as half a vote for Gen. Cushing, and has a tendency to throw the election into the Legislature, leaving the Gubernatorial office to be scrambled for in that body.

The injurious tendency of third parties, cannot be too strongly impressed upon the people.—We implore our Taylor friends to review their own arguments against the course which the Liberty party took in 1844, which they say was followed by the annexation of Texas as a necessary consequence, and to ask themselves whether they can honestly and conscientiously pursue a course similar to the one which they have so unqualifiedly condemned.

We make these remarks in no unkind spirit towards the new Taylor party. We would not deny their right to assemble peacefully and put forth their peculiar doctrines, but we have a right to ask them to pause before they take the unwise and rash step which is now anticipated. If they desire to vote for Taylor, let them put forth their electoral ticket and adjourn, without endangering the success of free principles, and injuring the character of the State by any factious intermeddling with the Gubernatorial nominations.—*Boston Republican*.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

The Germans.

It is gratifying to see that our naturalized citizens from the old world, are astir on the subject of Free Soil. We learn from the public prints, that the Germans have already a "Free Soil" paper in the city of New York, another in St. Louis, Missouri, another in Illinois, and they are about to start still another at Buffalo. Well may they be up and doing, for they do not want to be shut out of our boundless territories recently acquired, or be compelled to labor by the side of slaves. They have tasted of oppression enough in the old world, and they have come three thousand miles across the deep to find a free land; and although the land of their adoption is not as free from the taint of oppression as they could wish, yet they do not despair, but are willing to pull off their coats, go to work, and make it free. At any rate, they are willing to confine Slavery within its present limits. Success we say to the Germans, and to the noble cause which they have so enthusiastically espoused! W. F. Pleasant Hill, Sept. 5, 1848.

Fire in Brooklyn and Loss of Life.

At about 11 o'clock Sunday night, a fire broke out in Fulton street, Brooklyn, which was not checked until 5 o'clock Monday morning. Over 200 buildings, including the Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist Churches, and many first class stores and dwellings in the heart of the city, were destroyed. The entire loss will probably reach \$1,500,000.

The burnt district includes eight blocks, bounded as follows: Commencing at the corner of Fulton and Pine Apple streets, down Pine Apple to Henry, down Henry to Fulton, crossing Fulton up Sands to Washington, up Washington to Concord, up Concord to place of beginning. The Brooklyn Insurance Company lose \$50,000.

Slavery and Nothing Else.—The New Orleans Bulletin, Gen. Taylor's organ in Louisiana, has refused to support Mr. Fillmore, on the ground that he is opposed to the extension of slavery into territory now free. In the name of Freedom will the Whigs of the North submit to this? Should the Taylor electoral ticket succeed in the Southern States, our estimable Mr. Fillmore will be discarded, just as certain as that slavery is striving for the mastery in this (as yet thank God) free country. Slavery and nothing else is the watchword at the South. Will the free North respond to it? NEVER.—NEVER.—Tioga Freeman.

Leaving the Hunkers.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser, announces the fact that E. Darwin Smith, of this city, the Hunker delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and a gentleman who addressed Cass at his reception at Rochester, has renounced Cass, and declared for Free Soil, Free Labor, and Martin Van Buren. The Hunker party is melting away rapidly.—Barnburner.

An Old Man Eloquent.—DAVID KENNISON, aged 111 years, addressed a Free Soil meeting at Chicago on the 6th inst. He is the only survivor of the Boston Tea Party of 1776.

Ex-Gov. Hammond, a Democrat, of

South Carolina, one of the largest slaveholders, and also one of the ablest and most determined advocates of slavery in the world, has come out in favor of Taylor.

Circumstances after Cases.

When James K. Polk was a candidate for the Presidency, all who opposed the annexation of Texas, were urged to vote against him, because he was in favor of that measure, and would use his influence to secure its consummation. And though Texas was annexed before John Tyler went out of office, still the whigs insist that it was owing to Polk's election—that his influence, as President elect, secured the triumph of the annexation scheme.—Now, however, the whigs have nominated a slave-holder and an anti-slavery man for the Presidency—and they have suddenly discovered that the President has no legislative power; that such questions should not be brought to a Presidential election; and that hitherto "executive office has been too much regarded in its connection with the law making power, and an *undue importance attached to the opinions of the candidate for that office*."

Ohio, also on Oct. 10th: election for Governor, twenty-one members of Congress, and State Legislature. The Legislature is to choose a United States Senator in the place of Hon. William Allen.

Michigan, Mississippi, New York,

New Jersey, Massachusetts and Delaware, hold their elections in November.

A Good Apology.—In the Court of Sessions in Scotland, the Judges who do not attend, or give a proper excuse for their absence, are, by law, liable to a fine. This law, however, is never enforced; but it is common, on the first day of the session, for the absentee to send an excuse to the Lord President. Lord Stonefield having sent such an excuse, on the President mentioning it, the Lord Justice Clerk Braxfield said, in his broad dialect,

"What excuse can a stout fellow like him have?"

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 " JHN R. CRAVENS, of Jefferson Co.
3d " JAMES H. CRAVENS, of Ripley Co.
4th " GEO. W. JULIAN, of Wayne Co.
5th " OVID BUTLER, of Marion.
6th " MILTON SHORT, of Lawrence Co.
7th " ALBERT G. COFFIN, of Parke Co.
8th " SAMUEL A. HOFF, of 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 " Abiathur Crane.
9th " John U. Pettit.
10th " Daniel Worth.

State Central Committee.

1st Dist.—O. SHELMAN, Edward M.
2d " R. E. STRATTON.
3d " JOHN P. MILLIKEN.
4th " R. VAILE.
5th " CALVIN FLETCHER, A. A. ACLEY,
S. NOBLE, J. H. JORDAN, JAMES SUL-
GROVE, PHILIP SNAPE.
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 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 amounts 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:

On the 30th at Lafayette.
Wednesday, APPOINTMENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1848.
On the 3d at Terre Haute.
On the 5th at Princeton.
On the 6th at Burlington.
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 Knightsbridge.
On the 26th at Shelbyville.
On the 27th at Edinburgh.
On the 28th at Franklin.
On the 30th at Martinsville.
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 29, 1848.

The "FREE SOIL BANNER" will be furnished to clubs of four or more, from this time until after the Presidential election, at 25 cents per copy.

Send in the names and let every Free Soil Club in the State, have some for their own reading and gratuitous distribution.

Extensive Sale.

The Whig party, since the nomination of Old Zack, having concluded to work without principles, and consequently having no further need of those used in their workshops in 1844, offer the whole lot for sale. Among the lot will be found one package of "Free Soil," just as good as new. Old Rough says he won't have them on the plantation, and they are offered with the rest. The sellers having lost to an alarming extent by their Philadelphia speculation, must positively sell, as the concern is about winding up.

Will the Journal copy.

The Buffalo Republic says that the Democratic General Committee, of Buffalo, has resolved to support Martin Van Buren.

Taylor and the South.

The Tuscaloosa (Alabama) Monitor, the Taylor organ in that State, on the 7th inst., in a long and able editorial entitled "The Prospect," after calculating the chances of the candidates, gives the following finale, which we commend to the attention of those calling themselves Free Soil Taylor men:

"Now giving the Baltimore candidate all the credit for friendly feeling to our selves, which his Southern friends claim for him, and which is a great deal more than we are disposed to give, what, the question recurs, is the duty of Southern men? Is it not plainly to give their votes for a candidate who is one of themselves, all whose interests are identified with theirs who was born among them, who lives among them, and whose faithfulness to his fellow-citizens has never before been questioned, nor ever would have been questioned, had not a set of demagogues believed it to be their interest to thrust a Northern dough-face upon us for our chief magistrate? Such we most honestly believe it to be. Votes given for Lewis Cass by Southern men, are votes thrown away. They go, every one of them, to render the prospects of Martin Van Buren, and of the enemies of the South, better and better. The South has no security but in the election of Gen. Taylor. Cass cannot possibly fail to be defeated before the people. His chance is worse than nothing. Should Gen. Taylor be so, likewise, and should the election be thrown into the House, there is great danger that the sectional question, now so threatening, may entirely control the election, and Mr. Van Buren be our next President. In reference to this matter, let the following remarks, incidentally touching the subject before us, by the intelligent Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, be duly pondered. The writer is speaking of the grounds on which Gen. Shields hopes to supersede Senator Breese, in Illinois. Gen. Shields has come out strongly against the South, and against Mr. Breese's vote on the Oregon bill, in opposition to the Wilmot proviso, and in favor of the Missouri Compromise line. He says:

"A great change has occurred in the position of the public men of the populous North-Western States on these questions, even within a few months."

The time was, and I have seen it, when their constituents would tolerate the expression of any sort of opinions or the casting of any required vote in favor of the controlling slave-holding policy in our national affairs; when a little extra zeal in behalf of "Southern rights," as that policy was usually denominated, was looked upon as a sign and witness of democratic orthodoxy. Nine months ago, the letter of Mr. Cass on the Wilmot proviso was very good doctrine, in States capable of casting a hundred democratic electoral votes. Now the profession of faith which it promulgates is universally repudiated through the Northern States, and there is not a politician there who does not deeply regret that it was ever written.

"Yes, the politicians of the North-West regret that Gen. Cass ever wrote his Nicholson letter. It has ruined him, and it will ruin them, if they continue to support his principles. The great out-break in New York, has thrown off a restraint which has long kept down a similar disposition all over the North. No Northern politician, who valued his future prospects, would now sanction the views of Gen. Cass. Even in the House of Representatives, therefore, though the present Democratic party have one half the States, while three others are tied, it would be impossible for Gen. Cass to be made President. It is absolutely certain, that, if he should be, every Northern man concerned in his elevation, would be at once indignantly hurled from office.

Can Southern men, then, hesitate any longer, whom they should support? Will they throw away their votes upon a man, who can, in no possible contingency, be elected? We leave them to answer the question at the polls.—*Tuscaloosa Monitor.*

It will be remembered that the editor of the Monitor was the recipient of Gen. Taylor's famous Tuscaloosa letter, which denied that in his Signal letter he approved the sentiment contained in the Signal editorial, namely, that "the extension over the continent beyond the Rio Grande, of the Ordinance of 1787, is an object too high and permanent to be baffled by Presidential vetoes."

The Monitor has always been one of the strongest advocates of the Slave-power, and has labored in its behalf with a zeal and ability worthy of a better cause. He never supports a man until he knows him right on this topic, and he now comes out and tells his slave-holding friends, that "the South has no security, but in the election of Gen. Taylor." He admits that Cass is friendly, but is afraid to trust a Northern man, and declares that Taylor is safe. Is he mistaken? The slaveholding Whigs for whom he is the organ have, stronger inducements than Northern men to ascertain the true position of candidates to this, to them, as well as ourselves, momentous question.

It will be admitted as a fact that the extension of slavery into new territories will add from ten to twenty-five per cent, to the value of slaves now in the South; because it will create a demand for slave labor in new regions, where such labor is always most productive, and the price of men varies in accordance with the market demands.

There is another fact equally evident, (though sorry we are to record it,) that men care more for pecuniary interest in these days, than for the interests of their country. We say this because there is not a

sane Taylor Free Soil man in the community that would jeopard a thousand dollars on positions as little known and as unsafe as those of Taylor, on the question of slavery extension. Let them know positively that if the "Wilmot proviso" is not extended over the new territories they will lose that amount, and then place before them for their suffrages one man who will not declare whether he is for or against it, and the other openly saying he is for it—one in the doubtful, the other in the positive—one in Taylor's place, the other in Van Buren's—and which think you candid reader would receive their ballots? The slaveholder is placed in much such a position:

"Now giving the Baltimore candidate all the credit for friendly feeling to our selves, which his Southern friends claim for him, and which is a great deal more than we are disposed to give, what, the question recurs, is the duty of Southern men? Is it not plainly to give their votes for a candidate who is one of themselves, all whose interests are identified with theirs who was born among them, who lives among them, and whose faithfulness to his fellow-citizens has never before been questioned, nor ever would have been questioned, had not a set of demagogues believed it to be their interest to thrust a Northern dough-face upon us for our chief magistrate? Such we most honestly believe it to be. Votes given for Lewis Cass by Southern men, are votes thrown away. They go, every one of them, to render the prospects of Martin Van Buren, and of the enemies of the South, better and better. The South has no security but in the election of Gen. Taylor. Cass cannot possibly fail to be defeated before the people. His chance is worse than nothing. Should Gen. Taylor be so, likewise, and should the election be thrown into the House, there is great danger that the sectional question, now so threatening, may entirely control the election, and Mr. Van Buren be our next President. In reference to this matter, let the following remarks, incidentally touching the subject before us, by the intelligent Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, be duly pondered. The writer is speaking of the grounds on which Gen. Shields hopes to supersede Senator Breese, in Illinois. Gen. Shields has come out strongly against the South, and against Mr. Breese's vote on the Oregon bill, in opposition to the Wilmot proviso, and in favor of the Missouri Compromise line. He says:

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ATTENTION, Taylor and Cass in S. C.

The poor miserable doughfaces at Baltimore nominated Cass to suit the South even after his betrayal of the North. He was the only chance for southern men and they went for him and nominated him. They were very well satisfied until a fairer form appeared, that is until a safer, surer, more uncompromising pro-slavery man was placed in opposition to him and then they repudiate the traitor and the party they have duped, and go in for giving them "a little more grape Captain Bragg." Surely our Northern Democrats should vote for Cass to help build up some more South Carolinas in our free territories out of pure gratitude for the Southern wing of the Democracy, who tell them, that they go for the South and the Democratic party may go to the—. Listen to the following arguments, taken from the Charleston Evening News, one of those Southern Democratic prints, in favor of Old Zack's nomination being supported by the Democrats of the South.

"1. Gen. Taylor's nomination was made by the Southern and Western votes almost exclusively, and their union in his support *will control and color his administration.*"

"2. South of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio, Gen. T. got the vote of every State; also a majority of North Western States who have supported our constitutional rights hitherto.

"3. The great majority of the votes of New England and the Middle States, and Ohio—the section and hot bed of abolition and protection—went not only for Clay or Scott, but many denounced and repudiated him, [Gen. T.]

"4. With reference to the Great Issue, is not this *eminently significant to us?*—Has it not divided upon the sectional line of Slavery—he being upon the Slavery and Constitutional side of it?

"5. Gen. Taylor stands *unpledged specifically* to the Whig party, and therefore its avowed party doctrines and measures are not forced upon us in his support. (!!)

"6. All the great issues between the two parties have been in the main determined and are nearly *obsolete*.

"7. In his Allison letter he plants himself on the Constitution, *recognizes properly the veto power* as a high conservative one.

"8. His loose position, that the 'will of the people,' as expressed through their representatives in Congress, as to the tariff, the currency, and internal improvements, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive, *may turn out as much in our favor as against us.*

"9. But even if we support Taylor, can we not also maintain and struggle for our principles as to measures? But all of these are now trifles to *the great issue—the slave question.*

"10. If we cannot trust him who owns Southern Slaves and Western mules—lives in the heat of the Slave section—who obtained his nomination by Southern and Western votes almost exclusively, and will only be elected by them, and who has always shown a Roman firmness—*when can we trust?*

"11. By this course, we thus use all that is *available to us* or principles and men. We will thus defeat the NORTH and Cass—THE GREAT END."

"12. Can an honest Wilmot Proviso democrat, who has room in his heart for love of principle, longer hesitate to discard Gen. Cass? Why cling to him after his base abandonment of the North? Has he not sold his birthright among you?—Has he not thrown his own honor at the feet of the Southern slave power? Is he not even now bargaining for the sale of your independence? Is he not countenancing the conspiracy which John C. Calhoun and his confederates are plotting to attain the balance of power by the admission of new slave States? The free, independent people of Michigan, his own State, have spurned the cup of humiliation which he compounded for them; care you more for either man or conventional nomination than they? Pause—reflect before you vote for this man, who has no sympathy for your interests.

"13. Great Rally.

Doct. Ritchey, the Cass candidate for elector in this District, was to meet his "fellow citizens of Marion county" at Piketon, on Thursday, the 21st. We are informed that he was on hand, but his fellow citizens were not there en masse. Nine old Hunkers, three Free Soil men, one whig and a boy, constituted the grand rally.

"14. Lord bless those potatoes small,
And make them big or we must fall."

As the Irish poet sang in the time of the famine.

"15. The Journal of Commerce is so full of zeal for Old Rough and Ready, that it says of Mr. Webster's Marsfield Speech, "It assents to Gen. Taylor's nomination with such apparent reluctance, and with so many abatements, that silence would have been a kindness in the comparison."

Poor Daniel, because he had a *little honest* left, his party presses want him to stop his mouth. Why didn't you get up and lie like Lucifer, friend Webster, so

that the Taylor presses, en masse, might have been vocal with praises of the "Glorious speech" of the "God-like Daniel?"

BOLTERS NOMINATED.—It is worthy of remark, that Root, Giddings, Campbell, and Wilmot, who repudiated the nominations of their parties, have nevertheless been regularly nominated for Congress by their parties in their several districts.

TAYLOR WHIG PLATFORM.—"I would have accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Convention also, had it been tendered me on the same terms as that of the Philadelphia Convention."

Vermont Election.

From the best information we can get, the following is the result of the election in Vermont:

Senate, Whigs 20, Dem. 8, F. Soil, 2

House, " 102, " 39, " 82

By which it appears that the Whigs lack

19 of having a majority in the House, and 9 on joint ballot.

Only one Congressman, William Henry, (Whig,) is elected. In the other three districts there is no choice. These accounts conflict somewhat with the whig statements, from the fact that in several of the towns there was a union of the Whig and Free Soil forces, the candidates being pledged to go for Free Soil in November.

The full returns for Governor are not as yet received. There will lack some 4 or 5,000 votes of an election by the people, and the Whig candidate is about 5,000 votes ahead of the Free Soil candidate, in a vote of about 40,000, while the Cass party are some 2,000 votes behind.

The Whig convention of *Tompkins county, N. Y.* to nominate delegates to the State convention, unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, We have come irresistibly to the conclusion that Gen. Taylor is not a Whig in the proper sense of the term;—that he is a Southern man with Southern principles; that his education, his habits, his feelings, his interests, are all tintured with the dark hues of a Southern institution, and that he was palmed off on the Whig party by the Philadelphia Convention, because he was known to be favorable to the existence, perpetuation, and extension of Slavery. Therefore,

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate the nomination of Zachary Taylor, and disavow all connection with the movement that would smuggle him into the Presidential Chair.

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to the extension of slavery in any territories of the United States, *now and forever*.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the following considerations, among a host of others, will satisfy any right-minded and true hearted whig, that it is no duty of his to support Gen. Taylor.

1. Because he declares he is no party man, and consequently no Whig, because all true Whigs are party men.

2. Because he asserts, in his *Signal* letter, that he cannot permit himself to be the candidate of any party, and yet is daily lending himself to be the candidate of any party.

3. Because he refuses to endorse any great distinctive Whig principle, or pledge himself to carry out any great Whig measure.

Straws tell which way the wind sets.

Webster and Clay.

In his Marsfield speech, Webster says: However estimable as a private citizen, he is a *military man*, and a *MILITARY MAN MERELY*. He has performed no functions of a civil character, under the constitution of his country; he has been known and only known, by his brilliant achievements at the head of the army. Now the *whigs of Massachusetts, and I among them, are of opinion that it was not wise or discreet to go to the army for the selection of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. It is the first instance in his history in which any man of mere military character has been proposed for that high office.*

We now ask the earnest attention of our readers to the following solemn warning from the patriot Clay:

If it were physically possible, and compatible with my official duties, I would visit every State, go to every town and hamlet, address every man in the Union, and entreat them, by their love of country, by their love of Liberty—for the sake of themselves and their posterity—in the name of their venerated ancestors—in the name of the human family, deeply interested in the trust committed to their hands—by all the past glory we have won—by all that awaits us as a nation, if we are true and faithful in gratitude to Him who has hitherto so signalized blessed us—to pause—solemnly pause—and contemplate the precipice which yawns before us. If, indeed, we have incurred the Divine displeasure, and if it be necessary to chastise this people with a rod of vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore Him, in His mercy, to visit our favored land with WAR, with PESTILENCE, with FAMINE, with any SCOURGE other than MILITARY RULE, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere MILITARY RENOWN!"

For the *Banner*.

The Public Lands.

The proper disposition of our public lands, always a subject of great importance, is of special interest at present, in consequence of the great addition recently made to our national domain.

Until lately, the public lands have been considered as a source of revenue: now, however, the question is presented as one which involves higher considerations, and which will effect greatly the happiness and permanent prosperity of the country.

By vast immigration and rapid natural increase, our country is becoming filled with a population inclined to industry, but who frequently find it difficult to procure employment.

The disastrous consequences both to public happiness and virtue, which must result from such a disproportion between the number of laborers and their sources of employment, can be foretold readily by a reflecting mind.

To promote the welfare of the country, by devising a policy that will afford employment to the industrious, and secure to industry its due reward, is an object which well deserves the attention of every citizen.

Viewing the subject in this light, the true policy in regard to the public lands can be stated thus. It is to encourage the early settlement and cultivation of the public lands, by a *free grant of them in limited quantities to actual settlers*.

This is one of the recommendations of the Buffalo platform, and will, no doubt, commend itself to the candid consideration of every man.

We bespeak for the whole subject, that careful attention which its importance demands, and ask every voter to sustain the platform which embodies, and the nominees who have endorsed it.

NEWS FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Europa---One Week Later.

The steamship, Europa, from Liverpool, Sept. 2, arrived at New York yesterday. She brings advices seven days later from Europe.

ENGLAND.

On Monday last the county coroner held an inquest at Holyoke, on the bodies of 14 of the passengers washed up from the Ocean Monarch. The inquest was adjourned until Tuesday, when the jury returned a verdict that they were accidentally drowned through the burning of the Ocean Monarch. The jury also expressed their approbation of the exertions made by the captain and crew, in endeavoring to rescue the passengers.

IRELAND.

With the exception of the gratifying announcement that the weather continues fine and dry, and that the agricultural reports from the Provinces are becoming more favorable under the influence of the recent changes from incessant rains to a bright sun, there is no intelligence of the least interest.

The account of the Harvest prospects in the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and the North generally are highly satisfactory, as showing a gradual improvement in the appearance of all the crops, the belief gaining ground, that a large portion of the potatoes will be available for consumption.

FRANCE.

The National Assembly of France has at length determined to hand over to M. M. Louis Blanc and Caussidiere, officials of the Revolutionary Provisional Government, to the legal tribunals of the country, as being implicated in the disturbances of May 15. The Assembly has not acted in this matter according to the advice of Gen. Cavaignac and his colleagues. The accusers parts absconded, and it is said that Louis Blanc arrived in Ghent, where he was arrested on account of having no passport. He was, by order of Government set at liberty. We since learn on reliable authority that he arrived in Dover on Wednesday, and is now in London. In the National Assembly the amended draft of the Constitution was brought forward by M. Voirhage; the first eight articles constitute the Preamble, agreeing that France, in order to advance to a higher degree of morality and civilization, proclaims herself a Republic; that the Republic is democratic, one and indivisible; declares obedience to her laws, though duly voted to be a duty; that each individual ought to support the State according to his fortune, and recognizes that respect is due to religion, to family, and to property; the Republic rejects all projects of conquests, and will undertake no war, except for the purpose of legitimate defence, or to obtain satisfaction for injuries; declares the great principles of love of country and fraternity, to be such as ought to actuate citizens; declares that all citizens ought by the exercise of prudence and industry, to endeavor to insure subsistence; the Republic recognizes to one and all the means of education, and that it owes assistance to such as stand in need of it, either by pecuniary labor within the limits of its resources, or the means of subsistence to those who were unable to labor. The remaining articles do not differ much from those of the first draft.

The Assembly is to be composed of 750 members. The President is to be elected by universal suffrage, through the ballot.

He is to be elected for four years, and cannot be re-elected until four more years have elapsed. He is to have an official residence at the expense of the State. The draft of the Constitution went on to say that no foreign forces should be introduced into the territories of the Republic without the permission of the National Assembly. The Press is declared free and the censorship not to be permitted.

AUSTRIA.

Fresh commotions broke out at Vienna on the 21st, and were not suppressed till night fall. Six persons were killed, and 61 wounded: 11 members of the Committee of Security were wounded, and 5 National Guards assassinated. The disturbances were not political, but connected with the rate of wages.

Venice continues its preparations for defence. Tranquility appears to be restored at Trieste.

RUSSIA.

It is reported that the Russian Army in the Caucasus has been cut to pieces by the Chieftain Schamyl.

The St. Petersburg papers state that on the 4th of August there were 708 cholera patients in that city. On the 5th, 33 fresh cases, 51 cures, and 17 deaths: 613 patients remaining on hand—on the morning of the 6th there were only 624 patients on hand.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

At Trebizonde, Constantinople and Odesa, the villages of the Crimea, and throughout all Egypt, the Cholera is ranging to an alarming extent.

At Constantinople and Trebizonde the daily deaths numbered from 60 to 80.

At the great fair of Tanta, where hundreds of thousands were in attendance, it broke out and 2,900 souls were carried off by it in three days.

At Cairo, the deaths amount to 300 per day. It appears to be progressing rapidly westward.

"Pa, I won't hat," said an urchin to his father.

"You won't a flogging—that's what you won't," was the reply.

"I know it dad, but get me the hat and I'll try to get along without the other," said the little rascal.

SENATOR DIX ON THE STUMP.—We learn that Senator Dix addressed a Free Soil meeting at Greenport yesterday afternoon, and another last evening at South Hempstead, and that he holds himself in readiness to address his fellow citizens on every occasion that an opportunity presents.—*Evening Post.*

John Minor Botts is cut in a letter in which he repudiates Gen. Taylor, for having accepted the nomination of the Charleston Democracy.

Martin Van Buren.

This distinguished Statesman was nominated by the great People's Convention at Buffalo, to be supported by the friends of Free Soil for the Presidency. Many hard sayings have been uttered against him both before and since his nomination. But before condemning him upon these charges, we invite the serious attention of men of all parties to the facts of the case. What is the present condition of our country—and what are the questions and the *only* questions that agitate the public mind now? Is it the National Bank? No.—Is it the Subtreasury? No. Is it the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands? No. Is it the question of Tariff? No. What then is the dividing line? We assert, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the question of Slavery Extension.

Not the *Abolition* of Slavery where it now exists, but the *prohibition* of Slavery where it does not now and never did exist. Now stand Martin Van Buren on this subject? Other subjects are not prominently before the people. And how has Martin Van Buren ever stood on this subject of Slavery Extension?

The first we have from him is in 1820; twenty-eight years ago, when the Missouri Compromise bill was pending in Congress. We copy the following from the Ontario Messenger. Read it.

The noble position of Mr. VAN BUREN against the extension of Slavery, is not a new attitude with him. It is one that he publicly assumed nearly thirty years ago, if not at a still more distant period. As long ago as the year 1820, the subjoined Preamble and Resolution passed by both branches of the Legislature of this State UNANIMOUSLY. Mr. VAN BUREN, was then a member of the State Senate, and gave them his vote and cordial support; nor has he since done any act inconsistent with his patriotic conduct at that time.

It will be seen that this Preamble and Resolution take the strongest ground against the extension of Slavery; and if this spirit that prompted their passage by our Legislature, had controlled the action of Congress when Missouri applied to be admitted as a State, she would never have come into the Union with the curse of Slavery fastened upon her. They are as follows:

"Whereas, The inhibiting the further extension of Slavery in the United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State: and whereas, we consider Slavery as an evil much to be deplored and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and the Constitution of the United States, clearly gives us the right to require new States not comprised within the original boundary of the United States to make the prohibition of Slavery a condition of their admission into the Union: Therefore,

"Resolved, That our Senators be instructed, and our members of Congress be requested to oppose the admission, as a State into the Union of any territory not comprised as aforesaid, without making the prohibition of Slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission."

Again, when the Florida bill was pending in Congress, asking admission as Slave territory, where was Martin Van Buren?

He was using all his influence against the bill; and that influence was not a little, for it succeeded in connection with the efforts of Silas Wright in defeating for the time being a measure repugnant to his feelings.

When Texas knocked at our doors for admission with all her Slave territory, where was Martin Buren? Where he had ever been—opposed to the extension of Slavery. And to prove that he was honest in his position, it need only be stated, that his celebrated Texas letter of '45 defeated his nomination in the Democratic Convention which nominated Polk, and to that defeat he most cheerfully submitted, rather than give utterance to sentiments he had never entertained.

If Mr. Van Buren had favored the annexation of Texas in '43 and '44, every body admitted that he would have been nominated and elected. But no. He would rather die with his principles than live without them. Free Soil Men—who will you support? A man who declares he will veto any bill prohibiting Slavery, or a man who studiously refuses to commit himself on the subject, thinking thereby to ride into power by imposing upon the credulity of the people, but who every interest is in favor of Slavery Extension?

Or will you support a man who has ever been true as steel to the interests you profess to hold sacred.—*Free Democrat.*

The Voice of the Heroes of the Revolution.

Washington said his vote should not be wanting in favor of laws for the general Abolition of Slavery. "No man living wishes it more sincerely than I do."

Franklin was President of the Society which presented to Congress the first petition for the abatement of Slavery.

Resolved, That in presenting to the country the names of HENRY CLAY for president and THEODORE FRELINGUYSEN for Vice President, this convention is actuated by the conviction that all of the great principles of the whig party—principles inseparable from the public honor and prosperity—will be maintained and advanced by the election of these candidates.

Resolved, That these principles may be summed as comprising: a well regulated National Currency—a tariff for revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and discriminating with special reference to the protection of the Domestic Labor of the country—the distribution of the proceeds from the public lands—a single term for the Presidency—a reform of Executive usurpations—and generally such an administration of the country, as shall impart to every branch of the public service the greatest possible efficiency controlled by a well regulated and wise economy.

Resolved, That the name of Henry Clay needs no eulogy—the history of the country since his first appearance in public life, is his history—it's brightest pages of prosperity and success are identified with the principles which he has upheld, as its darker and more disastrous pages are with every material departure in our public policy from those principles.

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Resolved, That in the Theodore FrelinguySEN we present a man pledged alike by his revolutionary ancestry and his own public course to every

evil has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to all the States in which it has existed."

Adams, Madison, Rush, Gates, Clinton, Jay, all concurred in these views, and expressed similar sentiments.

It was by these men that the ordinance of 1787 was approved and passed. The ordinance prohibited Slavery in all the territory then belonging to the United States. The Wilmot Proviso is copied word for word from the ordinance of 1787. The founders of the Constitution prohibited the extension of Slavery in all the territory then possessed. The Free Democracy are determined to follow their example.—*N. Y. Globe.*

EX-SENATOR HAYWOOD.—The last Wilmington (N. C.) Chronicle says:

"Some weeks ago we mentioned that Ex-Senator Haywood, of this State, had declared that he could not support Cass for the Presidency. Since then we have been informed that Mr. H. has openly avowed himself in favor of Van Buren and Free Soil."

The Harrisburgh (Pa.) Telegraph says that Dr. Luther Reilly, probably the most influential Democrat in Dauphin county, and formerly the Democratic Representative in Congress from that district, has, with a number of his political friends, abandoned Cass and declared for Van Buren.

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Free Soil vs. Slavery Extension.
The power of Government necessarily includes the Power to Prohibit Slavery—It also exists by specific grant.

The right and power of Government is the right and power to prescribe and enforce proper rules for the regulation of the conduct of men, in the various relations they sustain to each other. It is a fundamental principle in the political creed of Americans, that all legitimate government is derived from the voluntary consent of the governed. The people, then, are the source of all governmental authority.—From this we learn the rights and powers of appointed governments; they have power to do just what the people would have a right to do for themselves, were they assembled *en masse* to make laws for themselves. Now there can be no doubt that the people have a right to prohibit slavery; that is, that all the people of the United States, were they assembled in the place of Congress to make laws, would have a right to prohibit slavery in all the territory of the United States. There must be a power in all the people, who associate under one government, to do all that any government can do, and the prohibition of slavery is one of those things which can be done by government.—

LUTHER LEE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1848.

From the Ann Arbor (Mich.) Free Democrat.

A Peep behind the Curtain.

The Hon. Robert S. Wilson has thought proper, in self-justification, to give to the public a letter which he received from Gen. Cass in Feb. 1847.—Whether this letter, taken in connection with the facts which have transpired since it was written, furnishes a sufficient excuse for Mr. Wilson's opposition to Gen. Cass—and whether, under the circumstances, he is justified in publishing it, the public must judge for themselves.

It will be seen by reference to the letter of Gen. Cass, that he assigns a very different reason for opposing the Wilmot Proviso, from that given to Mr. Nicholson. It will be "death to the Democratic party!" Mistaken and misguided man! why did ye not follow in the wake, if you had not the courage to take the lead, of the millions at the north, who were unanimously shouting for liberty, instead of falling down to the worship of a few thousand slaveholders?

"Death to the Democratic party!" Poor old man! Why did ye not have the moral firmness to stand up with the intrepid Wilmot, determined never to sacrifice right for expediency? Why did ye not dare to do right, and leave the event with your intelligent countrymen, and with God?

"Death to the Democratic party!" Deluded mortal! How dare you proclaim that the great Democratic party, which was founded by the immortal Jefferson, was held together by the bonds of slavery, and that the moment those bonds were broken the party would go to pieces? Every patriot will shudder at the monstrous proposition.

"Death to the Democratic party!" If the party were composed of such hypocrites as you, the quicker it should go to pieces, the better. If it were true, that nothing but the corrupt air of slavery could be inhaled in safety by the Democratic party; then well there might come up from the ends of the earth, a universal shout of joy, on the day that party should breathe its last.

"Death to the Democratic party!" No! it is false! and we hurl back the base assertion upon him who uttered it! The real Democracy of the Nation have reared aloft the flag of Liberty which the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions so shamefully and disgracefully trailed in the dust—and under that flag they will march on to victory, while such demagogues as Cass will be left to die of their own iniquity and corruption.

1. The power to prohibit slavery in the national territory, is not, and cannot, from the nature of the case, be denied to Congress as a resulting prohibition, from its general principles as a whole. Power to prohibit slavery, may so exist as a resulting power, but a prohibition of the right to exercise such power, cannot be a resulting power from general principles. The general power of legislation is clearly granted, and this is one of the subjects of legislation, and as slavery usurps every relation existing among men, which can call for legislative regulation, it is of necessity included in the general power of legislation conferred on Congress. The greater includes the lesser, and hence a prohibition resulting from a general system, without specific rule, which would prohibit Congress to interfere, and prevent one man from using another as his property, and compelling him to work without wages, from life's cloudy dawn to its dark going down, would certainly restrain Congress from attending to all the minor items of the common rights of intercourse between man and man, the whole of which are absorbed in the one idea of slavery.

2. The Constitution does not specifically in terms deny Congress the power to prohibit slavery in the national territory. If any pretend there is any such clause, let them point it out. If then, as I have shown, the right to prohibit slavery so essentially belongs to the power of Government, as necessarily to be included in the general power of legislation possessed by Congress, unless specifically denied, and as there is no specific denial of this power to Congress, they must possess it. Here

Recruits are pouring into the Free Soil camp, from every quarter in this State. The books are nearly full already. The question, "who is for Free Soil," is no longer asked—but who is not for Free Soil?"

The "Liberty Press," at Battle Creek, comes out manfully for Van Buren and Adams. A Free Soil campaigner is to be published in the same place. Let it be sustained. The "Free Soil Advocate" is the title of a spirited sheet which has just made its appearance in Adrian. Let the Free Soil men of Southern Michigan in particular come up to its support.

A correspondent from Jackson, under date Aug. 10, says: "The Free Soil cause is progressing rapidly. We are organizing in every school district.—The masses are with us. The whigs here are reduced to a smaller number than the old Abolition party; the great pole they were to have raised some time ago, lies as low as the party, and never will be raised."

A correspondent from Grand Rapids, under date of Aug. 29, says: "We shall carry Ionia county by 400 majority, Clinton by 100, and Kent by a small majority."

A. F. Bell, member of the last Legislature from Ionia, is out with all his might for Van Buren and Adams.

A correspondent from Phelpstown, Ingham county, says: "In this township there will not be over half a dozen votes for both Taylor and Cass."

We say to our friends at home and abroad, keep the ball rolling! Michigan is ours.

U. S. Gazette.

I might leave the slavery propagandist to flounder, but I will go one step further.

3. There is a specific grant of the power to prohibit slavery in the national territory.

"Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States."—Art. IV., sec. 3.

Congress has power to dispose of the territory, to sell it to England, which would be to sell them the power to prohibit the introduction of slavery.—Congress must have the right to prohibit slavery, or they could not sell that right to another nation, which is implied in the "power to dispose of." But here is the "power to make all needful rules and regulations." One needful rule and regulation is, that slavery shall not exist in the territory. Whether this be needful or not, need not be debated at this point, for the power to make all needful rules and regulations, includes the right of determining what is, and what is not needful. Thus it is clear that Congress has all needful power to abolish slavery in any national territory, where it may exist, or to prohibit it where it does not exist.

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U. S. Gazette.

The Difference.

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Yours truly, GEORGE W. KEEN.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1848.

From the Ann Arbor (Mich.) Free Democrat.

A Peep behind the Curtain.

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It will be seen by reference to the letter of Gen. Cass, that he assigns a very different reason for opposing the Wilmot Proviso, from that given to Mr. Nicholson. It will be "death to the Democratic party!" Mistaken and misguided man! why did ye not follow in the wake, if you had not the courage to take the lead, of the millions at the north, who were unanimously shouting for liberty, instead of falling down to the worship of a few thousand slaveholders?

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