

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."

[PRINTED BY DOUGLASS & ELDER.]

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 Freedom and Free Soil.

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

Too long we've dwelt in party strife
"Tis time to pour in oil,
So here we raise a shout to-day,
For Freedom and Free Soil!

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

Then let opponents do their best,
Our spirits to embolden,
No feud shall ever divide our ranks,
Till Victory crowns Free Soil.

They've called us Secessians long enough,
Our spirits to embolden,
And e'er November shall come round,
We'll cook them up Free Soil.

Then let us sing God Bless the Free,
The noble sons of toil,
And let the shout ring all about,
Of Freedom and Free Soil.

Statistics.

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

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

States.	1828.	1832.	1836.	1840.	1844.
Alabama	7	7	7	7	7
Arkansas	3	3	3	3	3
California	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	11	11	11	11	11
Delaware	3	3	3	3	3
District of Columbia	3	3	3	3	3
Florida	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	11	11	11	11	11
Illinois	11	11	11	11	11
Indiana	11	11	11	11	11
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	11	11	11	11	11
Louisiana	7	7	7	7	7
Maine	7	7	7	7	7
Maryland	11	11	11	11	11
Massachusetts	11	11	11	11	11
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	7	7	7	7	7
Missouri	11	11	11	11	11
Montgomery	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	7	7	7	7	7
New Jersey	11	11	11	11	11
New York	36	36	36	36	36
North Carolina	11	11	11	11	11
Ohio	11	11	11	11	11
Pennsylvania	23	23	23	23	23
Rhode Island	7	7	7	7	7
South Carolina	7	7	7	7	7
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	11	11	11	11	11
Vermont	7	7	7	7	7
Virginia	11	11	11	11	11
Washington	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—
Total	178	178	178	178	178

Note.—In 1832 the electoral votes of Vermont [7] were given for Mr. Wier, and those of South Carolina [11] for Mr. Floyd, all the rest for Jackson and Clay.

In 1836 the votes of Massachusetts [14] were given for Mr. Webster, those of Tennessee [15] and Georgia [11] for Mr. White, and those of South Carolina [11] for Mr. Mangum—all the rest for Harrison and Van Buren.

In 1840, 1844, and 1848, there were two candidates.

Popular Vote in 1844.

States.	Seating.	Clay.	Polk.
Alabama	4,362	34,619	45,964
New Hampshire	4,161	17,866	27,160
Vermont	3,934	28,770	18,041
Massachusetts	10,330	67,009	53,034
Rhode Island	5	7,322	4,346
Connecticut	1,943	32,832	28,841
New York	15,012	232,482	237,439
New Jersey	1,331	39,218	37,493
Pennsylvania	3,138	161,403	167,535
Maryland	—	35,934	32,676
Virginia	—	44,790	50,693
North Carolina	—	53,232	39,287
S. C. elected by Leg.	—	—	—
Georgia	—	42,104	44,408
Alabama	—	26,035	37,497
Mississippi	—	20,127	25,507
Louisiana	—	13,025	13,789
Tennessee	—	60,030	59,917
Kentucky	—	61,262	51,930
Ohio	8,050	155,057	149,117
Michigan	3,638	24,137	27,587
Indiana	2,106	67,967	70,131
Illinois	3,570	45,579	58,345
Missouri	—	31,250	41,324
Arkansas	—	5,504	9,546
Delaware	—	—	—

Recapitulation of Presidential Elections

Year.	Clay.	No. of votes.
1844	—	2,702,549
1840	—	2,402,658
1836	—	1,501,208
1832	—	1,290,498
1828	—	1,102,418

Majorities of Electoral Votes.

Year.	Clay.	No. of votes.
1844	—	64
Harrison over Van Buren in 1840	—	174
Van Buren over Harrison in 1836	—	97
Jackson over Clay in 1832	—	95
Jackson over Adams in 1828	—	95

Recapitulation of the Popular Vote of 1844.

Majority of Polk and Birney over Clay	30,340
Majority of Polk and Birney over Clay	101,663
Majority of Clay and Birney over Polk	22,933

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 peaceably 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 as true to 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 Cincinnati, and another in St. Louis, Missouri, another in Illinois, and that 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.*

Going to with a Rush.—In the little county of Wyoming, a notice for a Free Soil Van Buren meeting is signed by nineteen hundred voters. The spirit of Freedom is awakened. The slavery extensionists may tremble.

The Cass men are claiming so much for the services of Gen. Cass upon the battle field, that we expect to see them announce the result of the Presidential election under the head of "Another Revolutionary gone!"—*Whitehall Chr.*

THE PROSPERITY OF A STATE.—

The prosperity and aggrandizement of a State is to be seen in its increase of inhabitants and consequent progress in industry and wealth. Of the vast tide of emigration which now rushes like a cataract to the West, not even a tinkling rill wends its way to the ancient Dominion. Of the multitude of foreigners who daily seek an asylum and a home in the empire of liberty, how many turn their steps to the region of slaves? None—no, not one. There is malaria in the atmosphere of those regions, which the new comer shuns as being deleterious to his views and habits. See the wide-spreading ruin which the avarice of our ancestral government has produced in the South, as witnessed in a sparse population of freedmen, deserted habitations, and fields without culture! Strange to tell, even the wolf, driven back long since, by the approach of man, now returns, after an elapse of an hundred years, to howl over the desolations of slavery.—*Mr. Curtis, in Virginia Legislature, 1832.*

A HARD HIT.—The New Orleans Bulletin, a Taylor paper, gets mournfully merry over the defections from Taylorism, and hits off the deserters in the following anecdote:

"The present position of the Taylor party reminds us of the story we once heard of a farmer, who one morning let his sheep out of the pen. Having put down the bars, the old man stood by to count them as they hopped over, and began—'There goes one'—there goes two'—there goes three'—there goes four'—there goes old ewe'—there goes a black one'—there goes a whole heap'—and curse them, there they all go."

"So it is with the Taylor party. At first we could count the deserters—one, two, three; but it was soon ascertained that the bounds were broken—that the bars were down, and the old ewes and the black ones began hopping out very fast, and followed so rapidly by 'whole heaps,' so as to bid defiance to any attempts to keep count, and soon poor Taylor will have to exclaim,—'Curse them they have all gone!'"

A lady living in the country, had a favorite parrot, to which she gave the entire range of the house from garret to cellar. Being a talkative and entertaining bird, it became a favorite with all in the house, except a cross old cook in the kitchen. One day, while the cook was taking up soup over the fire, she cast her eye round and saw the parrot helping himself to cockles. The cook called out to him: "Ah! stealing pickled cockles, you old devil, hey?" at the same time slinging a ladle full of boiling soup, which falling upon the parrot's head, scalded the feathers entirely off of it. After losing its feathers the parrot became grave and taciturn, and went moping about the house a whole year, without speaking a word to any one. At the end of which time, the lady's father made her a visit, from a distant part of the country. He was a very aged man, and his head as naked as that of the parrot; who as soon as he saw his bald head squalled out, "Ah! stealing pickled cockles! pickled cockles! pickled cockles! you old devil, hey?" After which he settled down in his own taciturn habits again, and would never speak a word, except when he saw a bald head, he would then yell out at the top of his voice, "Stealing cockles? you old devil, hey?"

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.—*Tigra Freeman.*

Circumstances alter 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-proviso man for the Presidency—and they have suddenly discovered that the President has no legislative power; that such questions should not be brought into 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." Oh, yes—as old Zack entertains certain opinions upon the subject of slavery and its extension, that are not quite palatable to the friends of freedom, it is now ascertained that "an undue importance has been attached to the opinions" of Presidential candidates; that it is really of little consequence what their opinions are, as they are not elected to make laws! Now, this game of the Taylorites is a very contemptible one. If they are not the most credulous of human beings, and therefore to be pitied as dupes, they cannot escape the charge of gross dishonesty, and a wilful attempt to mislead and deceive the credulous, by sophistry and falsehood.—*Charter Oak.*

TAYLORISM BELOW PAR.—The New York Day Book, a very zealous advocate and eulogist of Fillmore, has the following admission in regard to Taylor's declining popularity:

"It is impossible to hide from the community the fact that Taylorism is at a low ebb in the North. Six months ago there was but one man in the Union that could have prevented the election of Gen. Taylor, and that man (Taylor himself) has probably accomplished it. A debauchee never was more thoroughly repulsed by a virtuous woman, than has been the Whig party by old Rough and Ready."

CONSCIENCE.—The following passage is from a letter of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, addressed to Hon. John G. Palfrey, and dated Nov. 4th, 1846. The italics and capitals are Mr. Adams's own.

"The Slavery Power and the Puritan spirit are coming to close quarters.—The Slave Power sneers at Conscience, as in days of yore our pilgrim forefathers were called 'puritans' in derision. Let us not be ashamed of the name of CONSCIENCE Whigs, but inscribe it on our banners, and deserve it, if need be, with martyrdom in the cause of human liberty. What say the sons of the Pilgrims? Will they answer Conscience with a sneer?"

WIVES BY WHOLESALE.—Nearly two hundred young women have taken their departure from Plymouth, in the Royal George, for Sydney, New South Wales. They go out, (free of expense,) under the auspices of the Australian land and emigration commissioners, and have been selected by them from the Unions of Ireland. The want of domestic servants, and the great disparity of the sexes in these colonies, which has so long been a subject of remark and regret, has led to this novel freight.—Half a dozen matrons have the charge of the girls.

"DOUGHFACE."—A cotemporary objects to the employment of this term, and thinks that, besides being stale and hacknied, it is neither witty, just or proper. We think it is all three. It seems to us admirably descriptive of a certain class of Northern politicians. It is one of those convenient terms, used by everybody, which "condense an argument into a word"—a "name not born to die," so long as slavery endures, and *dough* continues to be of a nature sufficiently plastic to afford a fit illustration of the northern sycophants who are moulded, shaped and worked, into any form which suits the power. The word cannot be spared from the vocabulary.

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.

Time of holding State Elections in States that have not yet held their elections:

Georgia, Oct. 2d: election for eight members of Congress.

South Carolina, Oct. 2d: election for seven members of Congress and State Legislature.—This legislature is to choose Presidential electors; also, a United States Senator in the place of Hon. A. P. Butler.

Pennsylvania, Oct. 10: election for Governor, Canal Commissioner, State Legislature, twenty four members of Congress, and various county officers. The Legislature elects a United States Senator in the place of Hon. Simon Cameron.

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 hae?"

"My Lord," said the President, "he has lost his wife."

The Justice, who was fitted with a Xantippe, replied,

"Has he? that is a gude excuse indeed—I wish we had a' the same."

Martin Van Buren.

The measure (Wilmot Proviso) IS RIGHT in itself; and what is right may always be done with ultimate safety. The present generation stand in the same relation towards those very extensive territories, in which the sages of 1787 stood toward the northwestern territory. If we act as wisely as they, results not less glorious than those which reflect such undying honor on the policy of that day, will follow the labors and perpetuate the memory of those by whom it is now upheld.—[V. Buren's Letter of Acceptance.]

INTERESTING FACT IN NATURAL HISTORY.—It is said that when Gen. Cass embarked on board the steamboat at Buffalo, to return to Detroit, a flea of extraordinary size was discovered in his ear. The animal had evidently gained a lodgement somewhere in the State of New York, probably near Kinderhook. It caused great uneasiness to the hero of constructive journeys and extra allowances. From a manifest uneasiness on the part of Col. Benton, since his return from Albany, it is apprehended there is also a flea in his ear, which may have concealed itself behind his bump of self-esteem.—The Barnburners ought not to keep fleas about them when they expect genteel company.—*Kenebec Journal.*

A SPOONFUL OF IMPUDENCE.—A chap from the country, dining one day, at a city friend's who ranked among the most fashionable of the "upper ten," desired a little more *sauce* on his pudding. Thinking this word too common or vulgar, for such a place and occasion, he astonished the presiding goddess of the table by *gentilizing* it thus: "If you please, marm, I'll trouble you for a spoonful or two of your *impudence*!"

The Taylor camp is full of smothered mutiny. There are numerous indications of this besides Daniel Webster's Marsfield Speech. The Albany *emule* is enough. No Dutch blankets can blot out that revolution. One appearance of the ass's ears outside the lion's skin is enough. No use to cover them afterwards, gentlemen.—*Boston Chronicle.*

Over 500 citizens of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, signed a call for a Free Soil Ratification meeting; which was to be held on Saturday evening. The Gazette (whig) says: "It will, no doubt, be numerously attended, as the leaders of the new movement are full of zeal and confidence, and the party, though a new one, musters strong."

Daniel Webster says that the nomination of Gen. Taylor was NOT FIT to be made. If it was not fit to be made, is it fit to be sustained?

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.

FREE SOIL BANNER.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

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

Senatorial Electors.
HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, of Tippecanoe Co.
JOHN H. BRADLEY, of Bartholomew Co.

CONTINGENT SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
E. DEMING, of Tippecanoe Co.
S. S. HARRING, of Ripley Co.

District Electors.
1st Dist.—NATHAN LITTLE,
2d “ J. H. 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. CORTY, of Parke Co.
8th “ SAMUEL A. HUFF, of Tippecanoe Co.
9th “ JOSEPH L. JENNIFER, 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.
2d “ R. E. STRATTON.
3d “ JOHN P. MILLIKEN.
4th “ R. VALDE.
5th “ C. S. FLETCHER, A. A. CECLEY, B. S. NOBLE, J. H. JORDAN, JAMES S. GILGROVE, PHILIP SPOONER.
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 in 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 raised sufficient to defray the expenses of Government, and pay annual installments, 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.
On the 1st at Indianapolis.
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 Greensville.
On the 18th at Crawfordsville.
On the 19th at Frankfort.
On the 20th at Lebanon.
On the 21st at Noblesville.
On the 23d at Greentield.
On the 24th at Knightstown.
On the 25th at Rushville.
On the 26th at Shelbyville.
On the 27th at Edinburgh.
On the 28th at Franklin.
On the 30th at Martinsville.
On the 31st at Danville.
On the 1st of November at Indianapolis.

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

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

CALVIN FLETCHER,
Chairman of Central Committee.

Friday, 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 ourselves, 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, and 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 therein 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 on 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.

If slavery is extended, they, in proportion to the amount of their negro capital, are benefited from some ten to twenty per cent. Is it reasonable to suppose that they will be less careful of their interest than a Northern man, or that they would vote on uncertainties? They themselves before the nomination of Gen. Taylor, most emphatically declared they would not; and immediately following such declaration, they went for his nomination and are now his warmest supporters, and fearlessly declare that their only safety is in his election. They do not vote blindly in this matter, but act like men alive to their interest.

But have not the Freemen of the North something at stake? They are migratory in their habits, especially the mechanics and farmers. They or their children are constantly seeking homes in the fertile western territories. But once let the withering influences of human bondage attach to their soil, and how many will seek homes within their boundaries? Not one in a hundred. They will not place themselves beside the slave, where their labor which procures them a subsistence is considered degrading—where the common school system, the blessings of which they have realized, and of which they wish their children to be the recipients, are, from the influences of slavery, destroyed.

If slavery, then, is extended over these territories you are actually prohibiting your children from making homes in this public domain as effectually, as if you passed an ordinance to that effect. Will you do it?

But independent of all minor questions, patriotism forbids that we should ever by our action, fasten the incubus of slavery on any portion of our common country, merely to satisfy the selfish and sordid longings of a few interested slave-holders.

We all know what principle is right.—We know who is pledged to carry it out and prevent the evils of slavery from overspreading a fair portion of free soil, to the detriment of free labor, free men, and free men's children.

But if these things are to be prevented, there must be action taken by Northern men, independent of party organization. The South, feeling from the nature of the case more deeply interested than we on this question, are more united in their efforts. They have examined it more closely—have made it the paramount question, and consequently have heretofore succeeded in their designs, against the scattering opposition of the North. But we will soon have to record a different history. The freemen of the North are aroused at length to energy and more united action, and all opposition, although it may for a while retard our efforts, will soon give way, as did the withes on the limbs of Sampson.

Besides a host of newly started papers in favor of Free Soil, we notice the following changes, within a short period of time.

From the Taylor ranks: The Old Eighth Whig, Attica, N. Y., the Providence Transcript, Rhode Island, the Jackson Gazette, Michigan, the Lake County Chronicle, Illinois, the Western Mercury, Geneva, Illinois.

From the Cass ranks: The Ballstown Democrat, the New Brunswick Times N. J., the Patterson Guardian, N. J., the Orleans Republican, N. Y., the Ohio State Tribune, the Wellsborough Banner, Pa., the Rock County Democrat, Wis., the Fulton Sentinel, N. Y., the Alton Monitor, Ill., the German Free Democrat, Buffalo, N. Y., the Nordlyset Wisconsin, the German Tribune, St. Louis.

The Liberty Party: All the Liberty papers with the exception of two or three have declared for Van Buren. The Spirit of Freedom, Gerret Smith, has come out in favor of Van Buren.

There are changes occurring every week. We give the above as a sample of the spirit abroad.

The way they do it in the Keystone.

On the 4th, David Wilmot addressed a large and enthusiastic Van Buren Ratification meeting, and on the next day received at the hands of the regular Democratic Convention, a re-nomination for Congress. “The Laborer is worthy of his hire,” The Bradford Reporter says Mr. Wilmot will be elected by a triumphant majority. If that should be so, would't Chapman crow?

ATTENTION,

Taylor and Cass in S. C.

The poor miserable dough-faces 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 repudiated 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 Carolinians 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—whom can we trust?

“While we should pledge our support to him as a Southern man, and upon this issue [the Slave question] we would give it only in this view; at the same time, we could, and should repudiate Whiggery and all party affiliation.

“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.”

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.

Great Rally.

Doct. Ritchey, the Cass candidate for elector in this District, was to meet his “fellow citizens of Marion county” at Picketon, 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.

“Lord bless those potatoes small, And make them big or we must fall,”

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

The Journal of Commerce is so full of zeal for Old Rough and Ready, that it says of Mr. Webster's Mansfield 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 honesty 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!”

The Taylor Journals throughout the country are giving Gen. Harrison to prove that candidates should never give pledges as to their course, and that Gen. Taylor, the “Great unpledged,” is just right.—Hear a word from the lamented Harrison, they cry as they triumphantly quote the following:

“A better guaranty for the correct conduct of a chief magistrate may be found in his character, and the course of his former life, than in pledges and opinions given during the pendency of a doubtful contest.”

If Henry Clay or any other man who ever had a political course of life, was the candidate, we would be willing to admit the force of the argument; but it certainly is not applicable in Taylor's case, for he emphatically tells us that he never had any former course of life in politics, and that he never even formed an opinion in relation to the questions of policy that have for years past agitated the country. From his votes recorded—his able speeches made—his distinguished services in the cabinet, diplomatic corps, Senate and Congress, pray tell us the course of conduct Gen. “Mum” would pursue.

Gen. Harrison never dreamed when he wrote the above, that the “principle party” would nominate a man whose past history afforded no index to his future course.—He thought with the Journal, “That a regard for Whig principles forbid” such a thing. We suggest for the consideration of Journals quoting from Harrison, the following couplet:

Stones, when thrown, sometimes rebound,
And knock the Ass that threw them, down.

If that is not the exact phrase, it contains the sentiment.

Eastern Method of getting up Old Hunker Meetings.

The usual course adopted by our old Hunker friends in this city to get up a meeting, is to send around an auctioneer's bell-man, who, bye-the-bye, is rather a fluent darkey, and full of descriptive powers, to ring the crowd up. In the old York State, they send the “Boss” himself, to give notice of the gatherings. On an occasion of this kind, the Northern Freemen discourses in this wise:

“Our friend, the auctioneer, is something of a wag, with a mouth of fair proportions as to size, and a voice out of all proportion with any thing that ever emanated from a mere human wind-chest.—He has, in addition, the peculiarity of adapting his voice to the quality of the article sold; if genuine, his tone is as soft as a summer's morning; if defective, the power is increased. And when a foundered horse is given him for sale, old Borens in full blast is but a May zephyr to the trumpet tones of him of the hammer.—Another peculiarity should be mentioned, which is, that every cry closes with a warranty against all incumbrances.

Well, he was engaged, as we have said, and mounted upon a pony, took his station at the Main street bridge. As he rose in his stirrups to make proclamation, he seemed to realize that the article he was putting up was badly damaged, and the cry he sent forth was consequently most terrific. All Buffalo street was roused, and at the doors and windows. When we reached the door, he was rapidly pouring forth the proclamation, of which we could only distinguish the words, “Whigs—THAYER—Court House—this evening.” Having got thus far, and seeing no reason for omitting the old formula, he concluded, “warranted free from incumbrances.”

“Dennis,” said a good natured Irishman, who stood upon the side-walk, to his companion, “Dennis, by St. Patrick but the man is selling the whigs.” “Then it is a chate,” said Dennis, “for they were sold in June at Philadelphia.” “But what does he mean by incumbrances, sure?” said the other.—“Och, honey,” said Dennis, “that is the whig word for principles.”

This running commentary produced a laugh, and we, without intending to bid, resolved to attend the auction.”

The following is an extract of a letter received from Marion, in this State, dated Sept. 21, 1848:

“The Free Soil question is considerably agitated by the people here. It has more friends in the country than in the town. The Saturday before I arrived, a large ratification meeting was held here, at which Judge Wright and John U. Pettit were present. Of course they ‘held forth.’ Their addresses gave general satisfaction, and if they made not proselytes, they at least set the public ‘a thinking.’ A shrewd, thinking Taylor man (a lawyer) told me, it would not astonish him if the county declared for Mr. Van Buren at the next election. So rolls the ball.

“The people of Blackford, just above us, intend giving their representative, a Democrat, written instructions to support no one for Senator this winter, but a Free Soil man. Good! Tell our old Hunker friends to look out for snakes.” There's many a slip between cup and lip.”

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.

This much has been accomplished in one month, without organization, no papers, no committees, no candidates to start with. It is a glorious result, second best, and only a little behind the foremost.

This has been done, too, when the issue direct of Free Soil could not be made, for all the candidates were Free Soil, all the candidates agreeing on the abstract question. But it will be very different when the issue is between the Free Soil candidate and candidates like Cass and Taylor, the embodiments of slavery extension.—

The Free Soil movement will receive tremendous accessions from both parties in November. When the issue is made direct, the Green Mountains will send up the shout of Victory for Freedom. Nothing can prevail on the freemen of Vermont to vote for a President who has the least squinting towards the extension of slavery. She will cast her vote for Van Buren and Adams, for freedom and Free Soil. Place that in your books for future reference.

Vermont.

The returns come in better and better, from the Green Mountain State. Notwithstanding that, in portions of the State the Free Soil question was not carried into the State election, still the FREE Soilers have given the Taylorites a much closer run than was expected. In all but 18 small towns the vote stands, for

Shafter [Free Soil],	13,889
Dillingham [Cass,]	12,761
	26,650
Coolidge [Taylor,]	18,067

Majority against Coolidge,	8,593
Plurality for Coolidge over Shafter, only,	4,168

This plurality for Coolidge will be very easily overcome, when the Free Soil party is thoroughly organized, and the State may safely be set down for Van Buren and Adams.

Maine Election.

There has been no election by the people for Governor. The Cass candidate, as far as heard from, was about 5,000 votes ahead of the Whig candidate. The House of Representatives stands, Whig 54, Democrat 64, Free Soil 18, Taylor Democrat 1, and 25 yet to hear from.

Five Democrats and 2 Whigs are elected to Congress.

We are sorry to inform our Taylor readers, that we were misinformed in relation to Webster's speech. We were inclined from the remarks of our Taylor journals, to think it a Taylor speech, and so called it. The whole difficulty arose from our putting confidence in Taylor papers. We ought to have known better, and will be more careful in future. After looking for ourselves, we denominate Webster's an anti-Taylor speech, and ask our Free Soil Clubs throughout the State to give it an extended circulation. It will do good service for the Free Soil movement between this and November.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The friends of freedom in Mansfield, have formed a Free Soil Club, and have resolved to furnish every family in town with a campaign paper. That is the way to do the work.—We'll vouch for Mansfield on the 7th of November.

A correspondent of the Lexington Ky. Atlas, says there will be a strong Free Soil movement in the strong Democratic counties of Shenandoah, Rockingham, and others in the valley, among the Dutch inhabitants of Virginia.

We understand that the Taylor candidate for Governor, in Ohio, unable to Ford the deluge of Free Soil sentiment which is rushing all over his State, is now standing on the high grounds of the Wilmot Proviso. Well it was he took to them. If he had not, he would have been inevitably swamped and Sea-bury-ed.

The Courier says we published matter in our last that is dead. We know it.—We published the Whig Platform of principles lately killed in the slaughter house at Philadelphia, for the purpose of convicting its murderers.—Mass. Era.

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 tinged 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.

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 Mansfield 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 our 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 signally 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.

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

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 gains 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. Louis Blanc and Causse, 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 accused parties 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. Voisard; the first eight articles constitute the Preamble, declaring that France, in order to advance to a higher degree of morality and civilization, proclaims herself a Republic; that the Republic is democratical, one and indivisible; declares obedience to her laws, when 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 Chieftan 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 raging 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 a hat," said an urchin to his father.

"You won't a flogging—that's what you want," 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.

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 how stands 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 Van 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 whose 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.

Lafayette—"I would never have drawn my sword in the cause of America, if I could have conceived that thereby I was forming a land of Slavery."

Jefferson—"Indeed, I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just. What an incomprehensible machine is man! Who can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment and death itself, in vindication of his own liberty; and the next moment be deaf to all the motives whose power supported him through his trial, and inflict on his fellow man a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose."

In a letter to Dr. Price, of London, who had interested himself in behalf of emancipation, he says:

"Northward of the Chesapeake, you may find an opponent to your doctrine, as you may find here and there a robber and a murderer; but in no great number."

Patrick Henry—"Would any one believe that I am master of Slaves on my own choice? I will not, I cannot justify it. It would rejoice my very soul, that every one of my fellow beings was emancipated."

Monroe—"We have found that this

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.

It is said that the Taylor and Cass papers have begun to betray their alarm at the popularity of Van Buren's nomination, by raking up all the pro-slavery acts of his former political life, and denouncing him for them. They are probably more concerned about his defunct pro-slavery, than the living pro-slavery of their own candidates.

O! POOR LEWIS CASS!—A Democratic poet out West, alluding to Cass' unfortunate somersault in deserting the Wilmot Proviso, and selling himself to the slave-power, gives vent to his feelings of pity in the following "words that burn":

"O! poor Lewis Cass!
O! poor Lewis Cass!
It strikes us that in this affair
You made yourself an—MULE."

The following nominations were made by the Free Soil Convention of New York on the 14th. It is a strong ticket.

John A. Dix for Governor, and Seth M. Gates for Lieutenant Governor, and Charles A. Wheaton for Canal Commissioner. State Prison Inspector, D. P. Angel, of Allegany.

Electors at Large.—Robert Emmet, of New York; James S. Wadsworth, of Livingston.

District Electors.—Thomas Jackson, Queens county; Hiram Barney, Kings; Samuel Waterman, New York; Bernard J. Messerole, New York; Thomas B. Tappan, New York; William F. Havemeyer, New York; Samuel B. Ferris, Westchester; Thomas Faber, Dutchess; Nathaniel Jones, Orange; Abraham A. Deyo, Ulster; John A. Beekman, Columbia; Riley Loomis, Rensselaer; Harmon Bleeker, Albany; James S. Whalon, Essex; William B. Farlin, Warren; John Gilchrist, Saratoga; Walter Booth, Herkimer; Andrew W. Doig, Lewis; Charles B. Hoard, Jefferson; Richard Hulbert, Oneida; Eliam R. Ford, Otsego; Tracy Robinson, Broome; James S. Chandler, Oswego; Samuel Robbins, Onondago; Artemus Cady, Cayuga; Henry B. Hartwell, Yates; Henry B. Stanton, Seneca; Freeman Cady, Monroe; John Dickinson, Ontario; Otis F. Marshall, Steuben; William H. Tew, Chautauque; Oliver Patch, Erie; Thomas C. Peters, Genesee; James Van Horne, Niagara.

Whig principles of '44—Baltimore Resolutions.

"It has been repeatedly asserted that the whig convention of May, 1844, passed no resolutions and made no declaration of principles.

We copy the following resolutions offered by Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, in the convention, and which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in presenting to the country the names of HENRY CLAY for president and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN 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—its 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.

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

CASS, TAYLOR, AND VAN BUREN.

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

price of goods, all of which will be made to order on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable styles. All who are in want of any of the above articles, will find great BARGAINS FOR CASH.

FASHIONABLE & WELL MADE CLOTHING.

Fine Cloth Dress, Frock, and Sack Coats, Tweed, Cassinot, and Jeans coats; Beaver, Pilot, and Blanket Over coats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks; Cloth, Cassimer, Satinet, Jeans, and Corduroy pants; Silk, Velvet, Stain, Cassimer, and Fancy Vests, and Dresses.

sing gowns. Great care and attention has been given, both in the selection of stock, and manufacture of garments, the proprietor being determined to have every article of clothing at this establishment, equal in every respect, to THE BEST CUSTOM WORK.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Linen Bosom Shirts; Under Shirts, of Silk, Cotton, Wool, and Merino; Drawers, Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, Shirt Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Fringes, CORDS and TASSEL for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CLOAKS, Boys' Belts. In short, this is the greatest

establishment in Indianapolis, in which if found everything you want to wear. I invite old customers and new ones, and expect them, when they read this, to call at the STAR CLOTHING STORE, NORRIS BUILDINGS, on Washington Street, Indianapolis, 6 D. S. WARD.

measure calculated to sustain the honor and interest of the country.

The nomination of Mr. Clay was of itself a resolution—a bold and manly declaration of principles, because Mr. Clay had for thirty years been the advocate of whig principles. He was a Statesman—his principles had been declared again and again in Congress and in letters and in speeches, and he was the known and acknowledged "embodiment of whig principles."—And if a declaration of principles was necessary in 1844 with Mr. Clay, of how much more importance was a declaration in 1848, when a MERE MILITARY MAN was nominated on the ground of *drum and fife* availability.

"Don't push the South too hard."

At the Spencerport fizzle, where one candidate for Congress made a speech, another offered resolutions—and a third occupied the chair, the great burthen of the orations of the distinguished gentlemen who addressed the boat-load of free passengers, there assembled, was to impress upon them the extreme danger of "pushing the South too far." "Don't push the South too hard" said the member from Genesee. "Don't irritate the South" responded the member from Monroe, all being interpreted means, that you may pass resolutions in favor of freedom provided you vote for a candidate who will push Slavery beyond the Rio Grande.

When these speeches were reported, an old friend who loves a joke, said they reminded him of an occurrence in the time of the Revolution. At the battle of Long Island, a small weasel-faced man with a treble voice, who was believed to be more than half toy, commanded a company of volunteer militia. This company was posted behind a fence, so as to command a road along which the British must advance to carry the position. The enemy advanced at double quick-step, and the moment they saw the militia fired a volley into the fence. No one was hurt, but the instant afterwards the voice of the captain was heard from behind a stump, where he had ensconced himself, shrieking to his men, "Don't fire boys—Don't fire, you will only provoke them."

The South, in attempting to introduce Slavery into Oregon, gave us one volley which, thanks to the Buffalo Convention, did no injury. The smoke has scarcely cleared away, when we hear the cry of the Northern dough-faces—"Don't push the South too far, boys—don't push the South, you will only provoke them."

Resolve in favor of Freedom, and vote for Slavery!—Rochester Rep.

THE TRUE VIEW.

The following resolutions were passed at a Free Soil County Convention at Elyria, in Lorain county:

Resolved, That the Free Soil Party is not in partnership with the Taylor Party, nor with the Cass Party, but has commenced business on its own hook, and will therefore support no candidate for office but those who heartily support our principles and measures.

Resolved, That we expect our candidates, if elected, to "act independently with any party or against any party, as the cause of Freedom, Free Territory and Free Soil may require," and in relation to the old party issues, with honesty and impartiality and in accordance with the dictates of their own reason and conscience.

The Convention nominated a full county ticket.

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1848.

THE undersigned has received his Fall Style of Hats, comprising an assortment of Beautiful Beaver, Silk, and Mole skin Hats, for durability, beauty and style of finish, are equal, if not superior to any he has ever offered. Also, a large variety of Boots, Shoes, Leather, Shoe findings, and Trunks. For sale low for cash.

J. K. SHARPE.

CITY SHOE STORE. OGLESBY AND BAKER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Indianapolis, and of the country generally, that they are now receiving their Fall and Winter Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and BROGANS, manufactured expressly for this market, by some of the very best workmen in the United States, and now offer them to Cash Customers, either Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest rates.

S. & W. MOORE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, TOBACCO, COTTEENS, WINDOW GLASS, IRON, NAILS, SPRINGS.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT, FLAX SEED, &c.

OYSTERS, FISH, AND WILD GAME.

HANDSOMELY SERVED UP AT THE CITY SALOON. Hunters bring on your game.

J. LISTER. MEDICAL GALVANISM.

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

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

Sign of the City Hat Factory.

OFFICE 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 H. GASTON, I

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. VANDEGRIFT. J. GREER.

REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.

VANDEGRIFT & GREER, GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, AT THE CHICKERED STORE, OPPOSITE THE PALMER HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

HAVE just received and opened an extensive Stock of Groceries, comprising everything usually found in Grocery stores, which will be sold at the lowest prices, for cash or country produce.

Particular attention has been paid in the selection of the stock, and the best articles purchased. The public are invited to an examination of their price and quality.

J. W. LOCKHART.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

MANUFACTURES, and keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of ready made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. for sale at low prices for cash. Shop 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 opened 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 2d stand.

Indianapolis, Sept. 22, 1848.

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

Jayne's Medical Almanac, AND GUIDE TO HEALTH.

The calculations for this Almanac are made with great care and accuracy, and for five different latitudes and Longitudes, so as to make them equally useful as a Calendar in every part of the 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 nearest and most accurate Calendar printed in the United States, they contain a large amount of valuable information, suited to the wants of all, and of 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, of which he designs to publish at least Two Millions, and in order that every family in the United States and British America, may be furnished with a copy, he hereby invites MERCHANTS AND AGENTS 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 Almanac 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.

87 FAMILIES OF THE ALMANACS

Gratis of D. CRAIGHEAD.

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 at 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,

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.—Congress, being clothed with the original rights of all the people of the United States, must have power to prohibit slavery in all the territory of the United States, just as all the people of the State of South Carolina must have power to abolish slavery in the State of South Carolina, were they disposed so to do. There is one exception to this principle, which does not, however, apply in this case, as I will show. It so happens that the people, in constituting a government for their own security and happiness, are seldom willing to trust their governors with all their power, and consequently restrict them by constitutional laws. In this case there is a grant of special powers for certain purposes, and the rest of the power is retained by the people. The power to prohibit slavery must exist, and it must have been retained by the people, or it must belong to Congress, and which, is the only question that remains to be settled. Should the people constitute a government without constitutional restriction, such government, of necessity, would have power to do just what the people would have a right to do, were they all assembled, *en masse*, in the place of such government. This shows that Congress must have power to prohibit slavery in the national territory, unless it can be proved that the people have, in the constitution, denied them that power. When constitutional law confers specified powers, all not specified are withheld, and when it denies or withholds specified powers, all not specified are granted; but neither of these rules will apply here, for the Constitution of the United States pursues both methods, giving Congress certain powers by name, and withholding others by name. The granting of specific powers, therefore, cannot be, in this case, a denial of all others, for others are specifically withheld by name. We must then go to the document and examine its general design and character, as well as its special provisions, to get at its true meaning, and the extent of the powers it confers on Congress.—As Congress would have possessed all the legislative power of the people, had they simply been constituted the people's legislature without restriction, they must have all that power now, which is not denied them by the Constitution, and as the power to prohibit slavery is one of the people's powers, it must now belong to Congress, unless it is denied them by the Constitution. Three remarks will now settle the question.

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

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.

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 Wilnot Proviso, from that given to Mr. Nicholson. It will be "death to the Democratic party!" Mistaken and misguided man! why did he 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 he not have the moral firmness to stand up with the intrepid Wilnot, determined never to sacrifice right for expediency? Why did he 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.

From the Ann Arbor True Democrat.

Michigan will be Ours!

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 Phelestown, 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.

The Difference.

When the friends of Gen. Taylor in the North speak of his position with reference to the extension of slavery, they say: We believe Gen. Taylor is opposed to slavery extension. He is decidedly opposed to the acquisition of territory, and we have no doubt he is opposed to the extension of slavery. At any rate he is pledged not to exercise the veto power, except in certain cases, and we think that the Wilnot Proviso would not come within either of his exceptions. If asked for the General's opinion respecting the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit or establish slavery in new territory, they answer, Congress has always exercised the power of regulating slavery within the territories, and we don't believe Gen. Taylor would interpose his veto to arrest the action of Congress on that or any other subject, unless, &c. If you ask them for a reason for the faith that is in them, they can give none. The Philadelphia convention adopted no platform—it set forth no political creed, lest Gen. Taylor should not accept their nomination, and Gen. Taylor refuses to give his opinions to the public, lest the people, disbelieving them, reject him.

When his friends in the South speak on the subject, they say WE KNOW. A Democratic meeting—let the friends of Gen. Cass note this. A Democratic meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, in their address to their friends, say of Gen. Taylor, "His interests are our interests. We know that he must feel the attempt to interfere with our property—we know that he must feel the senseless clamor that is raised to disturb us in our possession of that property. We know that on this great, paramount and leading question of the rights of the South, he is of us, he is with us, he is for us." If told that Gen. Taylor has given no pledge, they reply, with Curtius in the Petersburg Intelligencer, "His character, his interests, his sympathies, constitute a pledge of the most sacred and inviolable nature. A pledge from him would be superfluous. None has been exacted because his fidelity to the South has never been suspected—and it has never been suspected because circumstances placed him above suspicion."

Reader, who has the better opportunity to know Gen. Taylor's true sentiments on this important question—his friends at the North, who have never seen him or heard him speak, and whose utmost ingenuity cannot draw from him a single word in exposition of his views, or his near neighbors and intimate acquaintances, who have been in habits of familiar intercourse with him from his earliest youth.—Correspondent of Ohio Standard.

Many Ohio whigs appear nervous when it is asserted that the "national whig party" has been disbanded.—Those whose memories extend back for one short year, will bear in mind that Taylor's nomination was then urged upon us for the reason that it would break up existing party organizations. He was brought forward with that expectation and belief. He therefore refused to become the candidate of any party. This position he still maintains, as will be seen by his last letter which we publish to-day. On this subject we can give our readers no better authority than that of the Hon. John M. Clayton, who, on the floor of the Senate, having denied that Gen. Taylor was the candidate of the whig party, said: "He has himself repudiated it in every letter having reference to this subject. It is true he has been nominated by the whig party; but it is also true that he was originally nominated by a meeting composed both of whigs and democrats. Thousands of democrats had nominated him for the Presidency before he was nominated by the whig party. Naturalized citizens and Native Americans in all sections of the country had nominated him before he received the nomination of the Philadelphia convention. Which then is the Republican party? It is the great national party composed of democrats, naturalized citizens, native citizens, and whigs—patriotic men of all parties, who now constitute the GREAT TAYLOR PARTY of the country."

Yet there are men who profess candor, that urge Taylor as the whig candidate, and insist that he is the candidate of the whig party, and deny what Mr. Clayton so forcibly declares, that those of all parties who sustain Taylor, constitute "the great Taylor party."—No, gentlemen, take the name assigned to you, of "the Taylor party;" pray don't undertake to prostitute the name of whig to those localities and Native Americans who nominated and now support your candidate.—Ash. Sent.

A SIGN.—It is a significant fact that in the great city of New York, there is only one small paper to be found advocating the election of Cass and Butler; and even that paper, which has reduced its dimensions.—N. Y. Mirror.

German Barnburners.

A German paper published in New York City, called the "Democrat," having been rewarded for partisan fidelity with the publication of the list of letters, lately so far forgot its allegiance as to hoist the Van Buren flag. Instantly the list of letters was withdrawn. President Polk's officials do not allow such freedom of opinion.—U. S. Gazette.

SALEM, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1848.

The Free Soil movement is spreading gloriously throughout this part of Ohio. Last night we had a most enthusiastic meeting in the street, which was addressed by Judge Newton, of Trumbull county, a delegate to the Buffalo Convention. The Judge has always been one of the leading Whigs in Northern Ohio, and generally kept with the party, "through thick and thin;" but since the bastard nomination made at Philadelphia, and the issue thereby forced upon us by the Slave Power, he has severed his connexion with that party, or at least that part of it which goes for Taylor. He gave a very interesting account of the Buffalo Convention; said the time had arrived when it became necessary to resist the insolent demands of Slavery, and concluded by urging all the friends of Freedom to forget old party prejudices, and unite upon Van Buren and Adams, by whose election Slavery would be confined to its constitutional limits, and the patronage of the General Government be wielded against it.

Yours truly, GEORGE W. KEEN.

WARREN, Ohio, Aug. 30, 1848.

The cause of Free Soil goes bravely on. An intelligent gentleman has just informed me that he has travelled over the Western reserve, visiting nearly every township, and he has come to the conclusion that nine-tenths of the people will go the Buffalo nominations.—The gentleman alluded to went to Buffalo a Taylor man, and came home a Van Buren man. Thus it goes. Old Trumbull is awake. Free Soil meetings are being held all over the country. Speeches are being made that tell upon the people. The former Whig paper of this county, the Western Reserve Chronicle, has hoisted the names of Van Buren and Adams, and is battling manfully for Free Soil. You may expect to hear a good account of Ohio, particularly from the Reserve. Hon. John Crowell, our member of Congress, has joined the Free Soil League in our town.

"Diffusion."

Candidate Cass, in his Nicholson letter opposing the Wilnot Proviso, argues that the extension of slavery in one sense will be a benefit, for, he says: "The same numbers will be spread over greater territory! and so far as compression with the 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."

Some of our farmers may possibly be in a condition to illustrate the beauty of this doctrine by a practical experiment at home. Suppose they have a number of fields, one or two of which are badly infested with the Canada thistle, while the rest are entirely free from it. Now, according to the Cass doctrine, if they want to "mitigate the evil" let them "spread the same number" of weeds "over a greater amount of territory," by "transplanting" a large portion of them into the fields which are free from them; and they will have perpetrated a stroke of policy worthy the sagacity of Cass himself. Won't somebody try it?

The same rule will hold good with regard to the "diffusion" of small pox or any other pestilential disease.—Buckeye Eagle.

A NOBLE MINISTER.—We append the following extract from a letter of a worthy and influential clergyman of this State. It is too good to be passed by.—Cin. Herald.

"Though a minister of the Gospel, (Presbyterian O. S.) my interest in this cause has led me to forward the above names. I feel disposed to use every opportunity that I have, as far as I think I can consistently with my ministerial duty, to advance the Free Soil cause. And if I should be governed by my feelings, without regard to my ministerial duties, I think I should be inclined to take the stump to advocate the good cause. And yet, for twelve years past I have not voted for a President. The words used on a certain occasion to stimulate soldiers to action were, 'England expects every man to do his duty.'"

Bro. Deffrees affects to think it strange that we should go for Van Buren. We don't stand upon a mere "punctilio," brother. We contend for the truth and the right, and are not particular as to the name of our standard-bearer, if we are sure that he will never desert, but always faithfully bear it aloft. No man has been more faithful to his friends, or more willing to make sacrifices personally, to carry out the principles and measures for which he has from time to time been selected, than Mr. Van Buren. His whole past life is a sure guaranty, that if elected, he will carry out, to the letter, the policy laid down in the Free Soil Platform. That is enough for us. We say, let the past take care of itself. It is with the present and the future, that we have to do. Mr. Van Buren is with us, and one of us, in this great movement, and we shall not stop to inquire where he was ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago. We thank God that there is such a thing as progression.—Tippencanoe Journal.

STILL COMING—KEEP THE BALL ROLLING.—The Fulton Patriot, the only Hunker paper in the county of Oswego, N. Y., containing a population of 60,000, has struck the Cass flag, and run up the names of Van Buren and Adams.

FREE SOIL BANNER.

EDITORS
William B. Greer and Lewis Wallace.

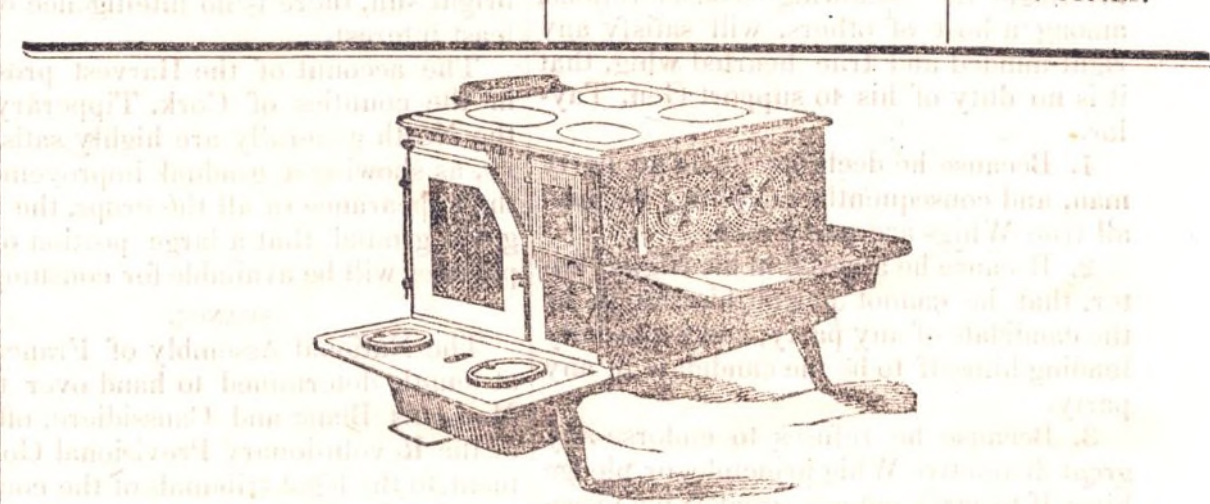
The first No. of the Banner will be issued on Friday, August 25th, 1848, and will be published regularly every week, until the 25th of November. It will be printed on an Imperial sheet, and furnished to subscribers at the following rates:—

One copy \$0 50
10 copies to one address 4 00
20 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

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.



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 insuperable satisfaction, the high estimation in which they are held by our good citizens in this and the adjoining counties who have them in use, to whom we would most respectfully refer for further information.

MARION COUNTY.—Sam'l Hanna, Treas. of State; Ben Coates, Wm Quarles, Esq., J. H. Butty, Rev. E. C. Holliday, T. Whitehill, Wm Keph, Amos Miller, Edward McGuffey, Danl Ray, A. A. Loudon, Danl Persel, Basil Brown, Philip Mitzger, Mrs. E. Goldsberry, A. Bowen, J. F. Mayer, Lorenzo Vanvance, Mrs. Hagerhorn, Joseph Carson, D. S. Ward, John Kist, J. S. Dunlap, Jesse Jones, Jerey Davis, John W. Hamilton, Auditor; James Rosier, Danl Ringer, Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 1848.

SMITH & HANNA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CABS, 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 and Goods therefor. They offer their goods for sale at the lowest market rates for ready pay. Store opposite Branch Bank, Indianapolis.

DEPOT HOUSE.

THE undersigned having taken the above house for a term of years, is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom.

The above house, which has been recently built by R. B. Duncan, of the City of Indianapolis, is situated in said City, a few rods east of the Depot of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, upon one of the most beautiful and healthy sites in the City; is a large and commodious

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

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

It is the intention of the undersigned to keep his table as well furnished and his bedding in as good style and condition as the best of 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. Indianapolis, Sept. 4, 1848.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

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

In addition to cash, they will take all kinds of country produce and marketing in exchange for their goods. Persons wishing to take passage in stages, will at all times be accommodated without trouble. 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 Laces, Fringes, Patent Leather, Top Leather, Gun Cloth, Curtain Stuff, Oil Carpeting, Tuffs, Moss, Hubbards, &c. &c.

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 Paddock, by

KELOGG & DAVIDSON.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a Fall supply of Van. 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 Laces, Fringes, Patent Leather, Top Leather, Gun Cloth, Curtain Stuff, Oil Carpeting, Tuffs, Moss, Hubbards, &c. &c.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a large assortment of Augurs, of Shanks's, and other best makers; also, Millwright Chisels, mending and farmer chisels, turning chisels and gouges, corner chisels, blind chisels, hollow augurs; broad, hand, and chopping axes, of Hunt's, Collins's, or Mann's manufacture; Coopers' tools, assorted; currier's tools, assorted, &c. &c.

TO CARPENTERS.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a beautiful article of finishing mill, 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; all his tools are warranted good and to stand well. For sale at the Sign of the Big Paddock, by

KELOGG & DAVIDSON.

SHEET ZINC.

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

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