

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. FARRER.

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 encumbrances, 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 denominated 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.