

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, OCTOBER 27, 1848.

NO. 10.

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

From the Utica Democrat.

The Van Buren Gathering Song.

They're rousing, they're rousing in valley and glen,
The noble in soul, and the fearless of heart;
At freedom's stern call, to the combat again,
They rush with a zeal he alone can impart.
From wild Madawaska's dark forests of pine,
To the far fertile glades where the calm Wabash
flows,
True sons of their fathers! the People combine,
To keep off the chains of their tyrants and foes.

They're gathering, they're gathering, on hill-side and plain,
They swarm every vale and o'ershadow each river,
Each hamlet and dell is made vocal again,
With the soul-thrilling cry of "Our Country for ever!"

The Flag of the Free to the breeze is unfurled,
Around it they rally to guard its fair fame,
And well may the proud sons of freedom be bold
In the glory and strength of VAN BUREN'S great name.

Where the noble Ohio in wild beauty sweeps,
Where the swift Susquehanna bears onward its waves,
And on where the Hudson in calm grandeur sleeps,
There are thousands of freemen who scorn to be slaves.

Arouse then, true hearts! to the battle once more,
And Dough Faces quail at your gallant array!
You will conquer again, as you've conquered before,
And Hope's morn will brighten to shadowless day.

Tremendous Outpouring of the Free Soilers in New York.

The city of New York witnessed on Monday evening, Oct. 9th, the greatest demonstration which it has known for years. Nowhere in the present canvass has there been such an immense gathering of true-hearted men, devoted to the great cause of human freedom.

The New York Tribune says:

"Say as you will about Free Soil, its principles are deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. The meeting in the Park last night, in point of enthusiasm, numbers and respectability, was one of the greatest displays of the season. We have no correct number-ometer to guide us in a correct estimate, but we should think the numbers present could not have been less than 15,000. On and around the stand they were crowded thickly to hear the speakers, and away back on the steps of the City Hall thousands clustered, where seeing was easier than hearing.

The stand was densely embowered with flags and paintings of various descriptions. Several portraits of VAN BUREN were conspicuous among them. Bonfires flamed on each side of the meeting, and when the Fourteenth Ward Free Soil Delegation entered the Park with their banners and torches, the scene was exceedingly grand. A perfect roar of applause went up from the crowd, while every man seemed to have a piece of fireworks in his hands, from which a perfect inverted shower of blazing balls went up from Roman candles. Trees, houses, and everything around seemed crimsoned into a magic glare by the varying colors of the fireworks.

John Van Buren, "Prince John," the pride of the People, the beau ideal of the Barnburners, the indefatigable enemy of Old Hunkerism, was the principal speaker, and he showered his compliments in every direction, particularly on the left hand. Now John is a "broth of a boy," when he gets fairly started. His powers of sarcasm are inexhaustible, his energies untiring, his wit as keen as a blade just fresh from Damascus, his lungs like gutta percha, his voice pleasing, his manner captivating, his self-possession perfect, and his popularity with a crowd unbounded. There's John Van Buren for you."

The meeting was called to order by John Cochrane, Esq., and was organized by the appointment of HENRY EVERSON as President, with 108 Vice Presidents and 36 Secretaries.

Samuel J. Tilden then made a report of the doings of the Utica Convention, which was received with great enthusiasm.

A series of resolutions were read by Mr. Cochrane, endorsing the Buffalo Platform, and advocating principles of reform.

John Van Buren was then announced and came forward amid great applause, holding the attention of the audience for nearly an hour, in a speech replete with argument and wit.

We take the following extract from the Tribune's report:

He denied that personal revenge wrought the nomination of his father.—This crisis in the cause of Freedom only caused his re-appearance again on the political stage. He said his father was desirous that his name should not be used in connection with the Presidency, from the Utica to the Buffalo Conventions, preferring the comfortable retirement he at present enjoys, with the best of health. No individual could be less solicitous for the result, and he asked for no man's vote. He said that much good had already resulted from this agitation at the North, and that Mr. Webster had acknowledged that the Free Democracy are on the right

track, probably thinking that they had made a mistake in the discovery of the North Star. (Cheers.) He demonstrated the preposterousness of the idea that this strike for Liberty would dissolve the Union, remarking in the language of Col. Benton, that the women and children would prevent such a result! He said that Calhoun himself admitted that the Free Soil party would prove victorious in 1852. He thought there was a general disposition with some to take an early train.

Texas was brought into the Union by the recent war, and contrary to the supulation Polk had made to Messrs. Dix, Tappan, Blair, &c., the thirty-first State, we say, shall be free in spite of any such intrigues. (Cheers.) Now is the time to settle this great question. Never had there been an agitation that had caused so great a commotion in so brief a period. He referred to the miserable Northern traitors in the House who had dwindled down to four in number, who had all lost a re-nomination. (Three groans were given for Birdsall.) He said the constituents of Mr. B. would soon settle his case.

He then gave an account of the enthusiasm for the movement throughout his travels, particularly in New England, where a great majority of the people were aroused for the cause. He also pointed to the buoyant accounts continually being received from that section of the country which had experienced the great blessings of the Jeffersonian Ordinance—the States of the North-west. He also read a cheering letter from Mr. Giddings, pledging Ohio and the Reserve by about the same majority which Harrison received. In New York, he said, four-fifths of the "Democratic" party were for Van Buren, and a great portion of the Whig party, with many of the leading Whig orators and statesmen—Willis Hall, (loud cheers,) Joseph L. White, &c., &c., [A voice in the crowd suggested "Where's Greeley?"] also.

To this allusion, Mr. Van Buren, ever ready with a reply on any emergency, remarked: I am sorry to say that that distinguished gentleman, who had declared his unalterable opposition to mere military chieftains, intends to vote for Gen. Taylor, whose only claims for office were founded solely on these grounds, coupled with being also an extensive slaveholder. This man claimed to be an advocate of Land Limitation, and made some pretensions to be an Anti-Renter, but still he refused to vote for the Land Limitation, and Anti-Rent candidates. He announced his intention of going with us if he thought we should succeed without him. (Laughter.)

In conclusion, the following letter was read from WILLIS HALL, which was given as the choice morceau of this immense gathering.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your invitation to address the Ratification Meeting of the Friends of Free Soil, to be held in the Park on Monday afternoon. You are not mistaken in supposing that I take a deep interest in the subject, and would gladly lend my feeble aid, in any way in my power, to its advancement.

But my voice is too feeble to enable me to be heard in the open air, and my official engagements on Monday afternoon and evening render it impossible to be present with you on this great rally of the Free Democracy. But I cannot forbear a word as to the grossly false charge against us that we are a sectional party.

Not a member of that party but hurls back with indignation the charge of seeking to advance one section of the Union at the expense of another, or any other charge which impugns his patriotic devotion to our common country, and every part of it. The territories were acquired by the blood and treasure of the whole nation, South as well as North; and, therefore, it is said the South should be admitted to an equal participation in all the benefits to be derived from them.—This is unquestionably true. We should enter upon them like a band of brothers, on terms of perfect equality. But if they introduce their slaves, they exclude us, not we THEM. Slaves and Free Labor never have and never can exist together. If persons unite to purchase a block of ground, on which to build dwellings for their families, and one insists on erecting a nuisance, which renders it uninhabitable for the rest, he is prohibited by the laws of every nation. By so doing, he in fact monopolizes the common property to himself.

We have as much right to the precious veins of New Mexico, and the golden sands of California, as our brethren of the South; and to them, in all kindness, we say, we will neither do wrong nor suffer wrong; we will be as firm in resisting encroachments upon the just rights secured to them by the Constitution, as we are sternly resolved in asserting our own.

That the fact that the soil of New

Mexico was purchased by the common blood and treasure, gives any one the right to hold slaves upon it, is absurdly false. New York was redeemed from the domination of England by the common blood and treasure; but does that give any one a right to hold slaves here?—to drive three-fourths of our most valuable population from their fields and their work shops, and darken our land with the curse of Slavery?—Every State has a right to say what shall be property within its own jurisdiction. The United States have the same power to resist the introduction of Slavery in the one case as in the other.

The Missouri Compromise is totally inapplicable. That restricted Slavery in what had been the Territory of Louisiana, where Slavery had been established.

We seek to prevent the extension of Slavery to territory where it has never existed.

The friends of Free Soil seek no sectional advantages—violate no law—infringe no obligation which rests upon them as American citizens ready to "do or die" in defence of their common country.

Please accept my thanks for the flattering terms of your invitation, and be assured of my hearty co-operation in the great cause in which you are engaged.

With highest respect, your obedient servant,
WILLIS HALL.

New York, Oct. 7, 1848.

To JOHN COCHRANE, and others, Committee.

A Mirror for the Taylormen.

The most amusing thing going just now, is the stolid simplicity with which the Taylor men try to pour contempt on the true Whigs who refused to abandon the party and join the great "National Taylor Club." Perfectly delightful is the assurance, the infinite self-complacency with which they walk up to you and exclaim, "Oh, going to vote for Van Buren, hey! Don't you cut a ridiculous figure?"

How are we to account for so extraordinary a phenomenon? Simply, we suppose, on the ground that when a man is mad he imagines all the rest of the world to be crazy. It was our intention when we began this article, to advise them to look into a glass. But we forbore; because seeing their own features so distorted, it is possible that like the old woman in the nursery tale, they might exclaim "surely this cannot be I," and straightway proceed to insist that by some magic in the mirror, another face had been presented instead of their own. However, at the risk of losing our labor in attempting impossibilities, we should like to make trial of convincing them, that when they taunt the whigs with supporting an old democrat, it is quite possible that they themselves are "cutting the ridiculous figure." We do not now speak of the original Taylor men, who bolted long before the nomination, and were determined that Taylor should be the candidate at all events; but of those Whigs who resisted his nomination to the last. The bare possibility of his nomination, made them irate. They were not going to stand such nonsense, not they. So hostile were they to it, that in this city they would not allow a Taylor man to go to Augusta. They were pretty much of the opinion of the Jonesboro Tennessee Whig, that Taylor was a perfectly ridiculous candidate.

Yet in one week after the nomination they made but one wry face and swallowed him, "war, blood, thunder," and all. A pretty set of people, truly, to "run" conscience whigs for supporting Martin Van Buren.

Now look at the matter a little further. Did you not say that one of the cardinal principles of the Whig party was resistance to executive usurpation? Did you not say so when Jackson was nominated? Did you not then assert that of all men, a military leader was the most likely to be dogmatical, imperious, arbitrary? The most likely to make his own will an arbiter in the affairs of the nation? What are you doing now? Supporting not merely a military chieftain, but a chieftain whom you laud for that very iron firmness, which in Jackson you looked upon with so much alarm. Are you precisely the men, to scorn those whigs who, still true to their old principles, have determined to cast their votes for a civilian whose administration was eminently pacific.

Again. Did you not, with that grand old leader Henry Clay, whom with remorseless arms the men who represented you at Philadelphia hurled into the depths of the sea, deprecate on many other accounts the accession of a war chief to the executive power? Did you not denounce Gen. Jackson as a military man, notwithstanding he had been a Judge of the Superior Court of his own State, and successively a Representative and Senator in

Congress? What are you doing? Supporting "a mere military man," who has not had the slightest experience in civil office, but whose whole life has been spent in border forays.—Are you the men to launch anathemas at those Whigs, who true to their old principles, have determined once more to throw their votes for a sagacious statesman, all whose days have been spent in the civil service of the Republic?

Further. Did you not say that the war with Mexico was wicked, inhuman, outrageous? What are you doing now? Supporting for the chief office in the nation, the chief instrument in that war. Are you the men to accuse us for adhering to our principles in voting for a man who, had he been in power, would have prevented that war!

Still further. Did you not say, that resistance to the slave-power was one of the cardinal principles of the Whigs? That the Whig party was the great Anti-Slavery party of the Union? What are you doing now? Supporting as your standard bearer an old slaveholder from the extreme South, who was buying slaves at the very moment of his nomination, who has distinctly assured his friends that "the South ought never to sanction the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso," and who, the Southern Whigs aver, is with the South and for the South, and will be the faithful guardian of its interests. Are you the men to censure us for taking as our leader a man who honestly and openly avows himself the advocate of that great principle which you, by enlisting under the black flag, have so unequivocally abandoned?

Nay more. Under Van Buren shall we not gain, at least, the River and Harbor bill? And are we not left free by the Buffalo Platform to contend, if we choose, for a Protective Tariff? But in what Whig doctrine has Taylor avowed his belief? Has he told you, that he believed in the Internal Improvement system, or in the necessity of a Protective Tariff? Not a word of it. And are you the men to accuse us for throwing our votes for a man who has avowed his adhesion to several Whig doctrines for which we have always strenuously contended, while the man whom you support has avowed no principles at all?

Let us tell you in conclusion, that before you can convince the community that it is we and not you who are cutting "the ridiculous figure," you will have to appear in some other dress than the spotted skin of the clown in the circus.—Portland Inquirer.

Cost of Mail Transportation.

The following exhibits the annual cost of mail transportation, and the annual receipts of postages, for the year preceding July 1, 1847, as we learn from an official source, viz:

States.	Cost.	Revenue.
Maine,	\$41,964	\$59,440
N. Hampshire,	25,560	40,680
Vermont,	26,563	34,338
Massachusetts,	107,392	218,201
Rhode Island,	9,187	26,833
Connecticut,	45,797	64,157
New York,	229,307	494,757
New Jersey,	58,930	39,285
Pennsylvania,	115,412	252,176
Delaware,	7,862	8,789
Maryland,	133,751	81,656
Virginia,	192,615	92,292
North Carolina,	172,520	31,379
South Carolina,	118,157	50,385
Georgia,	153,001	55,359
Florida,	45,193	10,883
Ohio,	170,295	153,369
Michigan,	38,211	38,491
Indiana,	52,430	43,384
Illinois,	102,485	52,359
Wisconsin,	15,045	26,703
Iowa,	9,722	9,495
Missouri,	49,720	41,506
Kentucky,	89,581	53,632
Tennessee,	55,298	37,987
Alabama,	136,499	49,602
Mississippi,	58,451	33,773
Arkansas,	39,906	9,569
Louisiana,	41,795	63,523
Texas,	24,102	8,246
Dist. of Columbia,		179,391

From the above it will be seen that all the New England States largely overpay. New York yields more than double the expenses of mail transportation. But just look at the slave States! Only one of them, Louisiana, overpays (nearly \$27,000.) Virginia comes short \$100,000; North Carolina \$141,000; South Carolina \$68,000; Georgia \$97,000; Alabama \$87,000. New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa are the only free States in the list that do not pay.—N. Y. Herald.

It is not my purpose to accept of a whig nomination on a whig platform or upon any platform but that which is based upon my own repeated declarations.

Z. TAYLOR.

Will General Taylor vote the Taylor and Fillmore ticket, or the Taylor and Butler ticket? That is the question.

For the Inquirer. Is the Democratic Party Honest? BIDDEFORD, Oct. 3, 1848.

The body of the people composing this party, are, and ever have been, honest. The interest of the country is the interest of the people, therefore the people seek the good of the country. But the great difficulty is, that the body of the people composing the two old parties look only to their party leaders for directions how to vote. All the information they have to guide them is, what they get out of the party papers, because they read nothing else. The question then comes up, are the party leaders honest? Let all who wish to be right, and to act understandingly, just take the trouble to examine for themselves.

First, then, it is a settled question that the people composing all parties, at the North, are opposed to the extension of slavery into territory now free.

This position is proved by the fact, that the hiring politicians dare not, any of them, openly defend the extension of slavery, but each claims for his candidate that he is in favor of free territory, and of the Wilmot Proviso.

Secondly, it is also a fact that the candidate in nomination by the Democratic party has committed himself as opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and in favor of extending slavery into territory now free, and mostly uninhabited.

Thirdly, The Eastern Argus, Saco Democrat, and all the other Democratic presses in this State seek to conceal the real position of their candidate, and lead the people into the support of a measure they abhor.

This I know will be denied; and I ask no one to take my word for it, nor the word of any man; but look at the following among many things, and then decide for themselves, whoever the readers of this may be.

Gen. Cass says in his Nicholson letter, his last declaration of sentiment, that the "evil of slavery will be mitigated by transporting slaves to a new country, and giving them a larger space to occupy."

In the same letter he says that the Wilmot Proviso, if passed, "would weaken the union of the States, and sow the seed of future discord."

Again he says, "I do not see in the constitution any grant of the requisite power to Congress" to pass the Wilmot Proviso.

Again he says, "I am opposed to the exercise of any jurisdiction by Congress over this matter," and "that the principle it involves should be kept out of the National Legislature."

Now the Democratic presses all refuse to publish this declaration of sentiment of their own candidate. Not only so, they all say that they are right, and their candidate is right on the Wilmot Proviso. They represent him as so far opposed to slavery, that he might consistently be supported by the old Liberty party. But were Gen. Cass's true position, and the present position of the Democratic party as well known to the people, as these professions of theirs, I should have no fears but that Van Buren would carry the State by ten thousand majority.

Let every man consider these things, and decide for himself, whether the leaders of the Democratic party are honest, or whether they seek the election of Cass for the sake of the spoils of office.

THE WHOLE NUMBER OF VETOS.—The veto power, says the Virginia Recorder, has been exercised twenty-five times since the formation of the government.

By George Washington, - - 2
James Madison, - - - 6
James Monroe, - - - 1
Andrew Jackson, - - - 9
John Tyler, - - - 4
James K. Polk, - - - 3

Total, - - - - 25

The whole number of acts passed and approved since the origin of the government, is about 7,000, which will make 280 acts to one veto.

FOND OF KISSING.—Human nature was strongly exhibited a few days since, says the Philadelphia Times, by a young girl in the city prison, who climbed up a rope sixteen feet to a grated window, for the sake of kissing an utter stranger.

The nomination of Gen. Taylor was made in the Chinese museum, and the late Whig party have been engaged ever since in an execrable attempt to screw up their feet (Chinese fashion) sufficiently small to stand on the Philadelphia platform.

One of the Free Soil Electors in Virginia, J. W. STEFFY, Esq., is haranguing smartly in favor of Van Buren and Adams, and denouncing his former allies and their Baltimore nominee for the Presidency.

WHAT THE SOUTH THINKS OF THE FREE SOIL MOVEMENT.—The Mobile Daily Herald and Tribune, a well-conducted paper, whose editor cannot but have a deep conviction of the evil of slavery, very well remarks:

"We do not see how a party could possess more elements of popular power in the free States than this. It doubtless has the deepest sympathies of the people on its side. This is so apparent that it paralyzes the more ambitious placemen of the other parties. They see very plainly that, if not now, it will ultimately absorb all other questions in the free States, and that those who resist it must do so at the sacrifice of their political prospects.

"Mr. Calhoun declared recently that the party in the free States that shall be defeated at the Presidential election will go over in a body to the Barnburners. We have no doubt of this; and, moreover, that the victorious party will do the same thing as soon as the time approaches for the succeeding election.

"As much as we may condemn the Free Soil movement, or the objects of those who gave it birth, it is, as far as the people of the North are concerned, a moral movement. It stands above the common motive of political partisans. It has a hold in the conscientious convictions of the people. The force thus given to it is augmented by a consideration of interest. Slavery, says the Barnburners, is adverse to the interests of labor. It degrades it. The white man cannot be a freeman where it exists. With this combined power, added to the hope of the leaders that it must be triumphant, it is impossible to calculate what may be its immediate effects, or how far it is about to control the result of the approaching election.

Two Pictures.

FREE SOIL; MASSACHUSETTS.

Territory, square miles,	7,500
Population in 1845,	800,000
Products in 1845,	\$124,735,264
Production to each person,	- 154
Members of Congress,	- 10
The Scholars in Common Schools,	160,265
In Academies,	16,746
In Colleges,	769
Persons over 20 who cannot read and write,	4,448
Slaves,	NONE

SLAVE SOIL; SOUTH CAROLINA.

Territory, square miles,	25,000
Population in 1845,	600,000
Products in 1845,	53,086,765
Products to each person,	- 88
Members of Congress,	- 7
The scholars in common schools,	12,520
In Academies,	4,326
In Colleges,	- 168
White persons over 20 who cannot read or write,	20,615
Slaves,	330,000

Now, freemen of "Iowa," which class of institutions—those accompanying freedom, or those accompanying slavery—do you prefer for yourselves?—Which will you vote to extend into our new territory? Remember, a vote for Cass is a vote to permit extension—a vote for Taylor is not sure against it, and we think it is for it—vote for Van Buren and you will know that you have done what you could against extending this evil.—The Tribune.

A NEW DISH.—A gentleman, whose knowledge of the French was limited to a few words, and who was ignorant of the meaning even of those, called in at one of our French restaurants a few days since for his dinner.

"Vat vill you have, sare?" said the attentive French waiter.

"I'll take some of that—that—what do you call it? same as I had yesterday—some French dish or other."

"I do not recollect, sare, vat you did have day before dis."

"Oh! some fried dish—let's see, a fried fille de chambre—I believe that's what you call it."

The poor waiter shrugged his shoulders, and put on a look of perfect astonishment, when his customer called for a fried chambermaid!

ANOTHER FREE SOIL PAPER.—The Lawrence Messenger, heretofore an ably conducted neutral paper, has come out for Van Buren and Adams. There are now five Free Soil papers in Essex county, Mass.

A Democratic meeting has been held in Orange Co. N. C. where Van Buren and Adams were endorsed, and fifty delegates appointed to nominate electors.

Two of Mr. Calhoun's slaves are said to have been committed to jail, in South Carolina, for an attempt to poison Mrs. Calhoun, by putting oxalic acid in her tea.



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. DEXING, of Tippecanoe Co.
S. S. HARDING, of Ripley Co.

District Electors.
1st Dist.—NATHAN LITTLE,
2d " JOHN R. CRAVENS, of Jefferson Co.
3d " JAMES H. CRAVENS, of Ripley Co.
4th " GEO. W. JULIAN, of Wayne Co.
5th " OVID BUTLER, of Marion.
6th " MILTON SHORT, of Lawrence Co.
7th " ALBERT G. COFFIN, of Parke Co.
8th " SAMUEL A. HUFF, of Tippecanoe Co.
9th " JOSEPH L. JERNIGAN, of St. Joseph, Co.
10th " DANIEL WORTH.

CONTINGENT DISTRICT ELECTORS.
2d District—JOHN BRAZZLETON,
3d " JOHN P. MILLIKEN,
6th " E. J. SAMNER,
7th " ABRAHAM CRANE,
9th " JOHN U. PETTIT,
10th " JOSEPH MORROW, of Grant Co.

State Central Committee.
1st Dist.—O. SHELAM,
2d " R. E. STRATTON,
3d " JOHN P. MILLIKEN,
4th " R. VALE,
5th " CALVIN FLETCHER, A. A. ACKLEY, B. S. NOBLE, J. H. JORDAN, JAMES SULLIVAN, PHILIP SPONABLE,
6th " W. JUDAH,
7th " L. JENKINS,
8th " J. B. McFARLAND,
9th " R. FABER,
10th " D. W. JONES.

Free Soil Platform.
No more Slave Territory.
No interference with Slavery in States where it now exists.
Cheap Postage for the people.
Retrenchment of the expenses of Government.
Abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries.
The election of all Civil Officers of the Government, so far as practicable, by the people.
Provision for the Government for all such River and Harbor improvements as are required for the safety and convenience of Commerce, with Foreign Nations or among the several States.
Free grant, to actual settlers, of the Public Lands, in limited quantities.
Revenue Tariff sufficient to defray the expenses of Government, and pay annual instalments, together with the interest on the National debt.

FREE SOIL MASS MEETINGS.

The public are informed that arrangements are made to hold Free Soil Meetings at the following times and places:—

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, October 27, 1848.

Be Prepared.

The election is now close at hand, and it is important that the friends of Free Soil are prepared for the contest. Tickets should be got out and placed in such position as to be ready on the morning of the election. They can be obtained of Douglass and Elder, printers of the Banner, at \$2 per thousand. Orders from adjoining counties, accompanied with the money, will meet with prompt attention. We call on our friends to supply themselves, don't let any man who wishes to vote with us want a ticket.

To our friends, at home and abroad, we say look to it that your tickets are all right. The correct ticket will be found at the head of our columns. Let every one read his whole ticket, and see that the names are right, as we have no doubt that there will be spurious tickets afloat. Look out!

There are thousands of Free Soil men in our State, who have determined to vote for one of the old party candidates, believing that Mr. Van Buren stands no chance of election. One word to such men. Ponder well the relationship our party bears the old ones. Think seriously, calmly, over the positions which Cass and Taylor have voluntarily assumed in regard to the mighty principles we defend. If those principles are sacred, conscience, and conscience alone should dictate to each lover, the man for his suffrage. If any arguments, any circumstances, induce you to throw aside the avowed exponent of those principles, vote, not as a Whig, nor as a Democrat, but as a Free Soil man, independent of both.

To the Whigs of Indiana.

The great question to be decided in the present canvass is the extension of slavery, or its limitation to the bounds it at present occupies, by legislative enactment.

That it is a question of deep importance, and concerns nearly the welfare and honor of our country, is so universally admitted that the proposition requires no argument. The old world is now throbbing to her hearts core, and struggling to break the bands of oppression that have so long bound her. Every true freeman rejoices at the fact, and sympathizes with her efforts. But with what show of consistency, if at the same time that we raise the voice of sympathy, we are by our action extending the area of human bondage.

The suffering millions of Europe, who have been trodden under foot by tyranny, turn imploringly their eyes on the great "Model Republic," whose boast it is that she first proclaimed the inalienable rights and equality of man. But how uncheering the prospect when it is recorded that that Republic is at this time discussing the propriety of extending the system of human bondage over territory that now enjoys the blessing of freedom.

Whigs of Indiana, which side of the contest do you intend to espouse? are you for freedom or slavery for our territories? We do not intend to ask you an idle question. We have been observing the course of your public prints; are they a fair exponent of your position? If they are, we say you are not the Whigs of '44, doing battle against the further extension of slavery. If your press represents your feelings, you are not where true Whigs ought to be found. Were you not in '44 the opponents of the annexation of Texas, because you said it would be receiving more slave territory into our Union? Certainly your presses were loud in their advocacy of the claims of Freedom. Where are they now? are they the champions of liberty? Where is their bold defence, their eloquent articles against the extension of slavery? Read them, and see if you can gather from them that it is of any importance whether slavery is to be extended or not. You will find them silent or hurling abuse at men who would stay the evil, calling them sectionalists, disunionists, and deprecating, in every manner, the movement of Freemen.

This is true as you can see for yourselves. Their influence, then, as far as it goes is in favor of the extension of slavery. What then, we ask, is your position? If your organs were half as assiduous in battling for the right as they are in abusing us and our candidate, we would not have to ask where is the Whig party on this question? If the Journal and other Taylor presses speak your views, we say you are not where we were wont to find you. Where would we look for the old Whig party? If we were not mistaken, we would expect that party to be the foremost wherever the interests of Freedom were in jeopardy. Did you not ever stand foremost in the battles against the spirit of oppression? That was our impression when we acted in a party organization with you. What then shall we think of you when your leading organ in this State, in speaking of the Ohio election, says, that if Mr. Ford, (whom every one knows to be a firm opponent to the extension of slavery,) did write that he would vote for Martin Van Buren, (the only candidate pledged to resist the extension of slavery,) that he was in hopes that he was beaten. Is that the way in which you speak of the cause of Freedom in our territories, or does the Journal misrepresent you?

Remember that our old motto was "principles not men." In your present position would it not be a perfect burlesque to see floating on your banners that motto? "Be sure you are right then go ahead," is a maxim that has led thousands correctly through life. If you, as many Whigs in other portions of the country do act on this motto, you will find no fault with Van Buren men, but will rather act with us, for we know that on this most important question he is with us. Can you say as much for Gen. Taylor? are you sure he is with you, if you are actually opposed to extending slavery over territory now free? Have you no doubts on the subject? Ponder the matter for yourselves, and remember the words of the Patriot Clay, "I would rather be right than be President." Would you not rather have your country right in the eyes of the world and posterity, than secure a mere triumph of party?

Would any of our readers suppose, after perusing the Nicholson letters, that Gen. Cass had ever voted for the Wilmot Proviso? A rabid slavery extensionist now, would the same reader dream that the illustrious hero, while Senator, had ever presented abolition petitions from the Michigan Legislature? Yet such is the fact.

The people require to be dealt with in fairness and honesty. Never can Gen. Taylor—never can a party who adopt him as their candidate on his present ground, succeed by a course of policy which every unprejudiced man must admit is at least equivocal. That our words are correct, we appeal to Ohio.

Who knows best?

We have conversed with many of our Whig brethren who boldly declare that if they believed that Gen. Taylor would veto a bill containing the principles of the Wilmot proviso, they would not vote for him. His neighbors say that they would not vote for him if he was in favor of such a bill. We put the question. Who knows best? Who is to be deceived? One portion of the Whig party says one thing, another portion another thing. One portion is surely to be deceived; which is it? We say the North, because we say that Gen. Taylor's bosom friends, B. Peyton, P. Benjamin, and S. S. Prentiss, published that the General will veto such a bill, and we believe they know better than we who are taking him on trust. This we think is reasonable. If we want information on matters of business connected with a certain portion of country, we naturally inquire of residents there for that information. If we wish to find out the views of men, we naturally inquire of their friends about them—their every day companions. We wish to be just as certain in politics as in business. It is one of the most remarkable features of this campaign, says the Cayuga Advocate:

"That the Northern Taylor papers in undertaking to prove that Taylor is trustworthy upon the question of slavery extension, quote only from the Cass papers, and addresses published in the slave States. The Washington Union, the Richmond Enquirer, and other Southern Cass papers, seem to be regarded as far better authority, and they are more freely quoted than any Southern Whig papers, or even the speeches and letters of Gen. Taylor's best and most confidential friends. We saw last Saturday an address of a Southern Cass committee published at length in a Taylor paper here, with the apparent purpose of proving that Taylor was all right on the question of Free Soil; the address charging that the South could not trust him. Two questions occur, first, why the Southern Taylor papers are never quoted, and second, how it is that the Whigs have suddenly acquired so much confidence in the authority of the Cass men. The answer is, they dare not quote the Southern Taylor papers, for they all declare that Taylor will veto the Wilmot Proviso; and in the second place, they do not believe the Southern Cass men, but merely use them to cheat the people of the North. Beware fellow citizens. A deception is being practised upon you.—Demand of the Taylor papers to publish what their own press in the South says about their own candidate. If they dare not, or will not do it, you will readily believe that they are trying to deceive you."

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that Florida has gone Whig. Well, well! Immediately after the Philadelphia Convention, we declared that the Whig party had sacrificed the North, and thrown themselves into the arms of the South.—To confirm our declaration, we want no better evidence than such a general ratification of their proceedings by States of the South, which have heretofore been radically democratic. Will not the North open her eyes? Does not all the world see that she stands, a blind man, on the verge of an awful precipice?

The Whig press, down South, are trying to prove Cass an abolitionist. How the great dough-face would swear, if he should pick up the Baton Rough Gazette, and read therein a cautioning paragraph like the following:

Remember that you cannot vote for William O. Butler, without voting for Cass the ABOLITIONIST.

We received a letter this week from N. York, from an intelligent and well informed Free Soil man, from which we make the following extracts:

UTICA, Oct. 15th, 1848.

DEAR SIR.—Yours of the 7th came duly to hand, and in giving my opinion of the prospects in this State, as you request me, I shall use all candor.

We confidently expect to carry this State by a handsome majority. We are daily gaining ground, and our party is full of enthusiasm. Desperate efforts have been made to whip the Whigs into rank, but it has proved a failure.

Western New York, where the Whig strength of the State has always been found, will roll up a large majority for our candidates.

We are prepared to say, and we speak from the best of information, that nearly or quite one-third of the Whig party in Northern New York, will vote our ticket at the Presidential election. In the same parts there is scarcely a remnant of Cassism left. There is no mistaking the position we will occupy on the 7th of November. The masses are ardent and enthusiastic in our favor, while the other parties can scarcely get up a meeting. Mark my word, we will carry New York by 20,000 votes. You may be prepared for announcing one of the most brilliant political victories for our party, ever gained in the Empire State. The news from Vermont and Massachusetts is cheering.

Results of the Elections.

The results of the recent elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, have disappointed all parties. The Whigs expected to elect their Governor in Ohio by a very large majority, while the Democrats confidently claimed Pennsylvania. Various reasons are given by the different parties for the unlooked for result. Ohio has elected a Whig Governor by about 200 majority. The Congressional delegation will stand eleven Democrats and ten Whigs. Of the ten Whigs, five are anti-Taylor men, and three of the five Van Buren men. In the Legislature the Senate stands a tie, while the complexion of the Lower House depends upon the Hamilton County members. Certificates of election have been given to the Democratic members, and if it is determined that they are entitled to their seats the Democrats will have a majority. If, however, in the contest which will take place, the Whigs are found to be entitled to the seats they will have four of a majority. As on this one contingency hangs the election of a United States Senator, we may look out for all kinds of intrigue and rascality in its determination.

We expected, in common with the Whigs here, that Ford's majority would have been larger than the result shows it. We believe that thousands of Whigs did not vote for him. He was nominated by the Whig Convention in Ohio, after having publicly proclaimed his opposition to Taylor's nomination, and his determination to vote against him if nominated.

The Philadelphia Convention subsequently nominated Taylor. A portion of Mr. Ford's constituents required him to recall his declaration; and others desired him to repeat it.

A portion, including many leading Van Buren men, suggested that he need make no further avowals. This advice he concluded to take.

It was after this definition of his position—after the strongest commitment to the cause of Free Soil, and after refusing to recall the only declaration he ever made of his Presidential preference—THAT OF OPPOSITION TO TAYLOR—that Ford came before the constituency of Ohio.—Though he traversed the State making speeches, he never retracted his declaration of his hostility to Taylor.

Col. Weller, the Cass candidate, was a popular man, had just returned from service in Mexico, and had all the profuse patronage of the national government spent in his behalf. He also took the stump through the campaign in person. He undertook to sustain Cass, and though his supporters claimed to have an entire sympathy with the cause of Free Soil—in the abstract—yet the weight of Cass's infamous opinions broke him down.

The result of the Governor's election in Ohio, may be set down thus: Cass man defeated. Opponent of Taylor elected.

MARYLAND.—The election was for a portion of the Senate, for Sheriffs, and some inferior officers. The Senate last year stood, 13 Whigs, 8 Democrats. This year it stands, 14 Whigs, 7 Democrats.

ARKANSAS.—The official vote for Congress is as follows: Robert W. Johnson, 14,466; Thomas W. Newton, 9,234—Johnson's (Cass) majority, 5,232.

DELAWARE.—The Inspector's election in Delaware shows a Taylor majority of 198.

Pennsylvania.

It is, we believe, now ascertained that Johnson, Whig, is elected Governor by a majority of two or three hundred. The results for Congressmen are still some little in doubt. The delegation probably stands fifteen Whigs, eight Democrats, and one Native. Mr. Sevier, the Native candidate, was elected by the combined votes of Whigs and Natives. In the State Senate, the Whigs are reported as having a majority of nine, while the lower house is a tie. The Democratic Canal Commissioner is elected by nearly two thousand of a majority.

The election of Johnson we can account for in such a manner, as to us is satisfactory. The two candidates were interrogated as to whether they were in favor of or opposed to the principle of retaining free soil, free. Longstreth, the Democratic candidate, refused to answer and the people, numbers of them, refused to support him, and thus rebuked him for his silence on such a question.

Mr. Johnson, the Whig opponent, was more fortunate. In the Legislature he had voted strongly for the instructions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso; and to the interrogatories of the electors on the subject, he replied with frankness and like a freeman. His letter is a marked rebuke to Gen. Taylor, and a condemnation of what we believe to be his principles.

Though the Free Soil party refused to identify themselves with either candidate, or make a separate nomination, there is no doubt that the silence of Longstreth and the letter of Johnson, have controlled the result. There was nothing in State politics or in National affairs, which had oc-

curred since Shunk's election, to produce this difference in the popular vote.

We give Gov. Johnson's letter in another column.

VERMONT.—The new Legislature of this State met at Montpelier on Thursday the 14th inst. The House proceeded to ballot for Speaker, with the following results:

1st Ballot. 2d. 3d. 4th.
Wm. C. Kittredge (W.) 105 107 108 109
Horatio Needham (V. B.) 66 70 75 76
Homer W. Heaton (Cass) 46 41 35 35
Scattering - - - 1 1 0 1
Necessary to a choice 110 110 110 112
No choice yet. Adjourned to 9 next day, by 108 to 96.

The House balloted fifteen times more on Friday, but failed to make choice of a Speaker. The last vote stood—
For William C. Kittredge (Taylor) 108
For Horatio Needham (Van Buren) 71
For Homer W. Heaton (Cass) 38
No choice.

Tremendous Excitement at the Journal Office!

A Star that was not a fixed one, fallen!

The new fangled Botanic Doctor, J. H. Jordan, is out for Old Zack in a letter. Friends of Freedom, don't be scared!—The Dr., like one of Marryatt's characters, is in the habit of having "Stitches" in his back, which require for their cure a double summer set, first forward, and then backward. For instance, last winter he was a great whig. Last spring a great Liberty party Hale man. Last summer a great Van Buren man, and appointed, at his solicitation, contingent elector on the Free Soil ticket for this District. He is now a great Taylor man, and after the 7th of November, will be known as the great used up. Query, Where will he light next time? He asks Van Buren men to follow him. That's decidedly cool.

GEN. CASS AND THE DIFFUSION OF SLAVERY.—There are many Cass men who assert that they are for free soil. They might be believed if they were not going to vote for a man who favors the diffusion of slavery over a broader surface to mitigate its evils. Read as follows what Cass says in his Nicholson Letter:

"There is another important consideration which ought not to be lost sight of in the investigation of this subject. The question which presents itself is a question not of the increase, but of the DIFFUSION OF SLAVERY. The same number will be spread OVER GREATER TERRITORY; and so far as compression, with less abundance of the necessities of life, is an evil, so far will that evil be mitigated by transporting slaves to a new country, AND GIVING THEM A LARGER SPACE TO OCCUPY."

This looks like free soil with a vengeance.

"The Free Soil movement is more formidable than at first supposed. In Vermont it has obtained more votes than the Cass ticket, and in Maine, a strong Loco-foco State, it has swept every thing. In Indiana, there are already three able free soil papers."

The above is from the New Orleans Mercury. One would think the worthy editor had just opened his eyes to the existence of our party. He has certainly been drunk since the ninth of last August.

Life of Lewis Cass.

The Washington Battery contains the following summary of Cass's Peculations, which we commend to our readers:

I. Whilst Governor of Michigan, Lewis Cass received

\$69,000 for extra services without special appropriation by law, and without rendering any specific accounts. The fact rests on the authority of the public documents which are before the country.

II. The same public documents show that Lewis Cass, from 1821 to 1823, drew

\$1,500 a year from the public treasury, which was allowed him by Mr. Calhoun, in consideration (among other things) of his services in superintending the Indian agencies at Fort Wayne, Piqua and Chicago. In 1823, by CONCEALING THE FACT from Mr. Porter and Mr. Wirt, that Mr. Calhoun had made his allowance, Lewis Cass RECEIVED ANOTHER

\$1,500 a year for the whole term, for superintending the Indian agencies at Fort Wayne, Piqua, and Chicago, on the pretence that he was receiving NO compensation therefor.

III. Whilst he was Secretary of War, Lewis Cass presented another account for the year 1831 being for this SECOND

\$1,500 a year for services at Fort Wayne, Piqua, and Chicago, &c., and endorsed on it that it was quite unexceptionable it was grossly and abominable peculative. This amount he was afterwards paid.

IV. In 1821, he received from Mr. Calhoun commutation money at the rate of

10 RATIONS A DAY for this whole gubernatorial term up to that time, being, as Mr. McClelland says in his speech, "for supporting Indians." There is not a particle of proof that Mr. Cass expended a single dollar for "supporting Indians," or feeding Indians; and if he had made any such expenditures, were they not all "covered" in the large

sums received annually by Mr. Cass, for his Indian contingencies?

V. Mr. Cass went to Washington in 1821, to settle his own accounts. So abominable entangled were they, and so unreasonable and extortionate was he in his demands, that it took him TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DAYS to settle these same accounts. For this visit to Washington he charged the United States \$1,448. He took away with him from Washington on this excursion about

\$22,000 in a lump for EXTRAS. Under these circumstances we think it was hard that Uncle Sam should have been called upon to pay for heating the poker.

VI. During this last mentioned visit of 280 days to Washington, Lewis Cass not only charged his time and expense to the United States, but he drew ONE SALARY of \$2,000 as Governor of Michigan, and TWO SALARIES of \$1,500 each as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. All this time he was, of course, unable to discharge the duties of any one of these three offices. But this was not the worst of it. Poor UNCLE SAM was called upon in 1834, to pay Wm. Woodbridge, who acted as Governor in Lewis Cass's absence, a salary at the rate of

\$1,500 a year for discharging Cass's duties during these 80 days. This was due to Mr. Woodbridge, no doubt, but it ought to have been paid by Mr. Cass. It was paid however, by the United States, while Mr. Cass was Secretary of War.

VII. So in 1828 and 1829, Lewis Cass attended 110 days at Washington, preparing a code of regulation of Indian affairs, at \$8 a day, and mileage from Detroit and back, \$640, amounting to

\$1,520 all this time his pay was going on as Governor, Superintendent of Indian affairs in Michigan, and Superintendent of Indian affairs out of Michigan, and all this time Wm. Woodbridge was doing Lewis Cass's duties at Detroit, and was paid for doing them out of the Treasury of the United States several years afterwards, and while Lewis Cass was Secretary of War.

VIII. In the year of 1826 Lewis Cass as Governor of Michigan, received \$2,000 for his salary as Governor, and

\$7,260 for EXTRA ALLOWANCES. His extras were nearly four times as much as his regular salary. Three thousand dollars of this sum were for his superintendence of Indian affairs—the balance for negotiating Indian Treaties.

IX. In the year 1847 Gen. Cass was nominally Minister at Paris and on that pretence received nine thousand dollars a year from the United States, while really he was sailing about in the Mediterranean in our public armed ship, and indulging in an extensive tour in the East.

We do not know what other people may think of these things. Men have different notions on these points of minor morals. It seems to us that when they are properly put to the American people, they will leave Louis Cass—no where.

KEEP BEFORE THE PEOPLE this lesson of political wisdom:

"Now, gentlemen, there would be a stop to all republican government—a dead halt made by those who desire to see the prosperity of free institutions, if we were to give up this first great principle; that electors are inquisitive enough to desire to know the opinions and sentiments of those whom they may elect to rule over them—intelligence enough to be enabled thoroughly to analyze those opinions and those sentiments—and then talent and candor enough to make the proper application of the knowledge thus acquired. If this great principle be given up, then the substratum of popular government falls to the ground.—Daniel Webster's speech at Valley Forge 1844.

Clay Men Attention!

To the Richmond Republican, April 20, 1848. I do not design to withdraw my name if Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention, and, in this connexion, I beg permission to remark, that the statements which have been so positively made in some of the northern prints, to the effect "that should Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention," I had said "I would not suffer my name to be used," are not correct, and have no foundation in any oral or written remark of mine. It has not been my intention, at any moment, to change my position, or to withdraw my name from the canvass, who ever may be the nominee of the national convention, either of the whig or democratic party. Z. TAYLOR.

As regards Ohio, we believe the defeat of Ford, if he is defeated, is caused by his silence in regard to the Presidency. If he had come out plumply for "Old Zack," he would have been elected. The people like a bold OPEN MOUTHED candidate.—Boston Atlas.

That is it exactly: and "the people" of Massachusetts will require "Old Zack" to OPEN HIS MOUTH on certain questions before they vote for him.—Mass. Spy.

A RUMOR.—There is a rumor afloat that Mr. Horace Greely has sold out his interest in the N. Y. Tribune, and is about settling on a large tract of land in Wisconsin. We do not believe the rumor but it may be true.—Racine Adv.

Mr. Giddings at Cleveland, Ohio.

Immense Meeting of the Free Democracy—Highly interesting Discussion—Taylorism used up.

There was an immense meeting of free soilers at Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday night, 26th ult., at which Mr. Giddings spoke. The most prominent Taylor men of the city, were present at the meeting, and upon the invitation of Mr. G. propounded a few of their supposed unanswerable queries to him. We give an account of the proceedings from the Plaindealer, a Cass concern, and of course not over friendly to Mr. G., however much delighted at the rebuff of Taylorism. The old Senator completely unhorsed the Taylor champions.

The star actor and lion of the play was Giddings himself. The secondary lights—the jesters, prompters and interrogators—were Senator Backus, F. J. Prentiss, D. J. Garrett, and S. Prentiss. The morning paper, the "True Democrat," announced that Mr. Giddings had arrived, and would hold forth at the Court House in the evening. The evening paper, the Herald, gave notice that the Taylor meeting which was to be held that evening, would be postponed. Thus were signals exchanged between those contending organs, and everything betokened a desperate fray. No one was disappointed.

The Court House was crowded. The Taylor men were there, armed to the teeth with interrogatories sharper than stilettos, and intended to be more fatal. Giddings was on hand with every preparation that an invader individual could make. He was armed at all points, and, like the porcupine, whenever attacked, left his mark upon his adversary. He commenced the humble, anxious inquirer after truth; said he loved everybody; was open to reproof, correction, and conviction. If he in his innocence, stated anything wrong, he hoped to be corrected, and desired his auditors to ask him any questions they pleased. He would make statements and then call upon his audience to know if he was not right. If none answered, of course silence was presumed to give consent, and in this way he went on for a while.

Giddings in this manner, was proceeding, carrying everything before him, demolishing Taylorism, rearing monuments to its memory, &c., when one of the members of the Taylor Club pitched at him like a yearling bull at a brush fence. This was what the old fox wanted. The young and fierce assailant F. J. Prentiss, Esq., a scion of the green mountains (our native state) and as ardent as the eternal snows of those bleak hills could make him. Giddings had asked if any Taylor man present could tell what Gen. Taylor's views were in reference to the Wilmot Proviso; Prentiss answered that he could. He had lately had a private talk with one Leslie Combs, (a Kentucky slaveholder,) and this Combs (of liberty pole memory) had lately had a private talk with General Taylor, in which private talk, General Taylor had avowed his opposition to the extension of slavery, and was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. That was the proof, Giddings smiled a triumphant grin. He had his victim entirely in his power.

"Leslie Combs," said he, "and who is Leslie Combs? What right has he to Gen. Taylor's private sentiments on this subject more than the humblest citizen of this Republic? Does not this momentous question concern us all? Have we not all a right to know the sentiments of a Presidential candidate on a question which absorbs all others? Why did not Gen. Taylor publish these opinions to the world? He has been repeatedly asked to do so and he pertinaciously refuses. The great mass of voters are to be led to the polls blindfolded, and compelled to vote in the dark upon a question which not only affects them and their children, but their children's children! 'Now,' said Mr. Giddings, "what kind of proof is this, upon which Gen. Taylor is convicted of entertaining even private opinions in favor of the Wilmot Proviso? 'Why,' said he, "it is evidence that would be ruled out of court before a country magistrate in a case of sheep stealing." [Here the cheers of the Van Buren men were tremendous.]

After considerable parleying with Mr. Prentiss, Mr. G. proceeded and stated that he with several other members of Congress, had addressed letters to Gen. Taylor on the subject of the Proviso, to which no answers were ever received. Some one asked if they had paid the postage. "No!" says Giddings, "we franked them!" [A shout.] But, said he, when Gen. Taylor was addressed by a Southern editor, to know if he meant in his Signal letter to be understood as a Provisoist, he promptly replied that he did not wish to be so understood. To prove that Taylor was opposed in toto to the Proviso, Giddings cited the case of the legislative committee of Mississippi, and the report of one of its members to Mr. Thompson, a member of Congress. Here Senator Backus arose, shook the dew from his mane, and asked Mr. Giddings what proof he had that any such correspondence was ever had? Giddings quickly replied, that he had seen the original letter of Boone, the committee man, to Mr. Thompson, a copy of which he there had, and would read. Dander and blixen, what a shout here rose from the Van Bu-

ren men. Backus slunk into his chair, and looked but the pigny of his former self. After a long roar of laughter by the whole crowd, they wound up by three loud cheers. It was feared that this would be the last appearance of the Taylor men. But not so. Their chief "never-surrenders," and old Zack would have been proud of his young "bloodhounds," could he have seen them in this unequal fight, like volunteers at Buena Vista, sticking by him to the last. But old Zack would never have been ambushed as were these bully boys last night. They showed more courage than discretion in trying to make out this old slave dealer a Proviso man, and that too in the presence of Giddings. Storming Monterey with a pop-gun would have been about as sensible and successful an act.

Giddings had the boys all the time on this subject, and played with them as a kitten plays with its first mouse, first poking them about and then swallowing them.

So far from Taylor daring to desert the South on this subject, (said Mr. G.) he had a still more powerful interest not to desert himself—that by allowing slavery to be extended over New Mexico and California, Taylor's property, in slaves, would be enhanced \$30,000. It is folly, said he, to suppose that the man who refused to pay ten cents postage on a letter, is insensible to such an interest. Here Backus having "come to," arose, looking daggers at the speaker, and pounced upon him in this wise: "Sir, would you consider it honorable in a constituent of yours, to suppose that you could be influenced in your Representative duties by a consideration like this?" "Yes," most emphatically, said Mr. G., "if I refuse to give my sentiments publicly, when asked! I suspect me of anything, when I thus tamper with my constituents." Cheers, stamping, and roaring followed this reply. Backus was down felled, and fizzled out.

The True Democrat says that this meeting made at least, 100 converts to Free Soil in that city.

'44 and '48—Letter from Ansel Bascom.

SENeca FALLS, Oct. 4 1848.

HORACE GREELY, ESQ.—Dear Sir: In your article in Monday's Tribune, entitled "'44 and '48.'" I think you allude to me as "A friend who had fought the Birney party to the best of his ability." You say "this friend is now very ardent in his advocacy of the Buffalo movement. We are sure he means right. We do not expect him to judge with equal charity the motives of those who take a course different from his." I thank you for the compliment to my sincerity, and, so far as you are concerned, reciprocate it.

Perhaps I shall be justified in defending my consistency.

The Free Soil movement of '48 and the Birney movement of '44 are unlike in their origin, unlike in their objects, as they are unlike in the strength exhibited one month preceding the election. The Liberty party was organized mainly to arouse the public attention to the enormities and wrongs of existing slavery; its weakness resulted from its inability to satisfy the public mind that the National power could be constitutionally exerted to its eradication.

The Free Soil movement results from the proposition for Slave Territories and more Slave States; to defeat this the action of the General Government is legitimate.

Long after the organization of the Liberty party, a new question was presented—the Annexation of Texas with its Slavery. That party—unpatriotically, as I thought—preferred the preservation of its party organization to merging with the anti-Annexationists to keep out Texas, just as the whig party, unpatriotically, as I now think, prefers preserving its party organization to merging with the anti-Extensionists it is the Taylor party that is now in the way of the anti-Slavery principles for which the great whig party battled in '44.

I am contending now, as in '44, against the strengthening of Slavery—against more Slave States—against the increase of Slave Representation. I am acting with the only party that now makes opposition to Slavery Extension one of its distinct principles, either by the resolutions it adopts or the candidates it nominates, and the only party that in my judgement can be trusted to prevent Slavery Extension; the only party that when in power can arrest it without being at once dissolved. You talk of electing Gen. Taylor and a whig Congress, that some old whig measures may be saved. How long, my dear Sir, do you think this Taylor whig party will hold together after its Northern Representatives in Congress shall have defeated Slavery Extension? Not an hour.—Southern whigs will not support your Tariff, or Internal Improvements, or Distribution measures, after you shall have inhibited Slavery in the new Territories; and the great danger is that Northern whigs will not be ready to disband, dissolve or destroy their party, by a stern, unyielding opposition to Slavery Extension, when they come to see that such must be the result. I fear compromises, that shall give a little and take a little; for just as soon as any compromise is effected that shall give conquered territory to Slavery,

you have sharpened the Southern appetite for more wars, more conquest.

But let us see again with what justice you compare the Free Soil party of '48 with Birneyites of 1844:

Polk was openly for annexation. Clay was openly opposed. Now, to make your parallel good, should you not show that Cass is for Slavery Extension, (no difficult matter, by-the-by.) Taylor openly opposed.

This you are too honest to attempt: that work is underlet to those less scrupulous.

Again, the whig party—the National whig party of '44—was opposed to Annexation, the Southern as well as the Northern section; its representatives in congress had twice defeated annexation schemes; the Southern members had stood shoulder to shoulder with their Northern brethren in those contests; the non-ultra whig who occupied the Presidential chair, had been repudiated by the whole party, South as well as North; the Whig National Convention has adopted anti-Annexation resolutions, and nominated anti-Annexation candidates unanimously.

How is it now upon the subject of Slavery Extension? Every Southern whig in the Senate, save one, even votes against the bill giving government and protection to Oregon because it contains the inhibition of Slavery.—The whig convention assembles; does it adopt anti-extension resolutions, or nominate an anti-extension candidate for President?

Even at the North the whig party is not sound. What means the resolution of your great canal-street meeting. "That we deprecate sectional issues and that we will countenance no factions in the whig party and no coalition with any factions out of it which shall threaten to array one section of our common country in angry hostility against any other?"

What means the silence of the address adopted by the Whig State Convention upon this subject, which more engages the concern of the electors of this State just now than all others?

Why are the resolutions of the meeting at which you gave in your adhesion to Taylor silent upon this question, while both eloquence and wit are employed against the conquest of Cuba and Yucatan?

Can this thing you call the whig party be trusted upon this question as we trusted the whig party of '44 upon the question of Annexation, with its opposition blazoned upon every banner, published by every nominating convention, and reiterated by all its candidates?

I claim to be at least as wise as in '44, and I tell you that, much as I loved Clay, much as I loved the whig party, for its constancy and fidelity to its principles, I would have voted for Birney had Clay withheld his opinions upon the subject of Annexation, as Taylor undertakes to withhold his upon the subject of Extension now.

You are right in saying that I am ardent in advocating the Buffalo movement. How could I be otherwise, if sincere in the reasons I urged against the Annexation of Texas in '44? The only difference with my action then and now, is, that then I found a great party acting in opposition to that scheme; in '48 it had become necessary to organize a new party to give an anti-extension banner to the breeze.—Congratulating you upon the glorious prospects of support to your principles and my candidates that every day makes brighter, I am your friend, &c.,

ANSEL BASCOM.

EXTENT OF OREGON TERRITORY.

Our readers are probably but little aware of the immensity of our possession on the west of the Rocky Mountains. To say nothing of the east territories of California and New Mexico, of which we have recently come into possession, Oregon itself is large enough for a separate republic. On the east it skirts 300 miles along the Rocky Mountains, on the south 300 miles along the Snowy Mountains, on the west 700 miles along the Pacific Ocean, on the north 250 miles along the North American possessions of Russia and England. This arena of immense valley contains 360,000 square miles—capable of forming seven States as large as New York, or forty States of the dimensions of Massachusetts.—Some of the islands on the coast are very large—sufficient to form a State by themselves. These are situated north of the parallel of 48. Vancouver's Island, 260 miles in breadth, contains 12,000 square miles—an area larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut. Queen Charlotte's or rather Washington Island, 150 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, contains 4000 square miles.

On both of these immense islands, that lie between the high parallels of 40 and 50, the soil is said to be well adapted to agriculture. The straits and circumjacent waters abound in fish of the finest quality. Coal of good quality, and other veins of minerals have been found.—Massachusetts Spy.

CLAY AND WEBSTER.—The Boston Post has this: Who says that military qualifications is not sufficient title to the Presidency? Henry Clay.—Who says Taylor has no other qualification? Daniel Webster.

A FREE SOIL TOWN.—A letter to the Framingham Banner says that of 500 voters in Marlboro, not more than 50 can be reckoned for both Cass and Taylor.

BUFFALO PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, We have assembled in convention as a union of freemen, for the sake of freedom, forgetting all past political differences in a common resolve to maintain the rights of free labor, against the aggressions of the slave power, and to secure free soil for a free people;

AND WHEREAS, The political convention recently assembled at Baltimore and Philadelphia, the one stifling the voice of a great constituency, and the other heard in its deliberations, and the other abandoning its distinctive principles for mere availability, have dissolved the national party organizations heretofore existing, by nominating for the Chief Magistracy of the United States, under slave-holding dictation, candidates neither of whom can be supported by the opponents of slavery extension, without a sacrifice of consistency, duty, and self-respect.

ASIO WHEREAS, These nominations so made, furnish the occasion, and demonstrate the necessity of the union of the people under the banner of free democracy, in a solemn and final declaration of their independence of the slave power and of their fixed determination to rescue the federal government from its control;

RESOLVED, Therefore, That we the people, here assembled, remembering the example of our fathers in the days of the first declaration of independence, putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, do now plant ourselves upon the national platform of freedom, in opposition to the sectional platform of slavery.

RESOLVED, That slavery, in the several States of this Union which recognize its existence, depends upon State laws alone, which cannot be repealed or modified by the federal government, and for which laws that government is not responsible. We therefore propose no interference by Congress with slavery within the limits of any State.

RESOLVED, That the proviso of Jefferson, to prohibit the existence of slavery after 1800, in all the territories of the United States, southern and northern; the votes of six States and sixteen delegates in the Congress of 1784, for the proviso, to three States and seven delegates against it; the actual exclusion of slavery from the northwestern territory, by the ordinance of 1787, unanimously adopted by the States in Congress; and the entire history of that period, clearly show that it was the settled policy of the nation, not to extend nationalization or encourage, but to limit, localize, and discourage slavery; and to this policy which should never have been departed from, the government ought to return.

RESOLVED, That our fathers ordained the Constitution of the United States, in order, among other great national objects, to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty; but expressly denied to the federal government which they created, all constitutional power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due legal process.

RESOLVED, That in the judgment of this convention, Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king;—no more power to institute or establish slavery, than to institute or establish a monarchy;—no such power can be found among those specifically conferred by the constitution, or derived by any just implication from them.

RESOLVED, That it is the duty of the federal government to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of slavery, whether that government possesses constitutional authority to legislate on that subject, and is thus responsible for its existence.

RESOLVED, That the true, and in the judgment of this convention, the only safe means of preventing the extension of slavery into territories now free, is to prohibit its existence in all such territories hereafter acquired by the new world.

RESOLVED, That we accept the issue which the slave power has forced upon us, and to their demand for more slave States, and slave territories, our calm but final answer is, no more slave States, no more slave territory. Let the soil of our extensive domains be ever kept free for the hardy pioneers of our own land, and the oppressed and banished of other lands seeking homes of comfort and freedom in the new world.

RESOLVED, That the bill lately reported by the committee of eight, in the Senate of the United States, was no compromise, but an absolute surrender of the rights of the non-slaveholders of all the States; and while we rejoice to know that a measure which, while opening the door for the introduction of slavery into territories now free, would also have opened the door to litigation and strife among the future inhabitants thereof, to the ruin of their peace and prosperity, was defeated in the House of Representatives, its passage in hot haste by a majority of the Senate, embracing several Senators who voted in open violation of the known will of their constituents, should warn the people to see to it, that their representatives be not suffered to betray them. There must be no more compromises with slavery; if made, they must be repented.

RESOLVED, That we demand freedom and established institutions for our brethren Oregon, now exposed to hardships, peril and massacre, by the reckless hostility of the slave power to the establishment of free government for free territories, and not only for them, but for our new brethren in New Mexico and California.

AND WHEREAS, It is due to the people of this Union, that we should also declare ourselves on certain other cases of national policy, therefore,

RESOLVED, That we demand cheap postage for the people; a retrenchment of the expenses and patronage of the federal government; the abolition of all unnecessary offices and salaries, and the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the government, so far as the same may be practicable.

RESOLVED, That River and Harbor improvements whenever demanded by the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and that it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide therefor.

RESOLVED, That the free grant to actual settlers, in consideration of the expenses incurred in making settlements in the new territories, which are usually fully equal to their actual cost, and of the public benefit resulting therefrom of reasonable portions of the public lands, under suitable limitations, is a wise and just measure of public policy, which will promote in various ways, the interests of all the States in this Union; and we therefore recommend it to the favorable consideration of the American people.

RESOLVED, That the obligations of honor and patriotism require the earliest practicable payment of the national debt; and we are therefore in favor of such a Tariff of duties, as will raise revenue adequate to defray the necessary expenses of the federal government, and to pay annual instalments of our debt and the interest thereon.

RESOLVED, That we inscribe on our banner, "FREE SOIL, FREE SEAS, FREE LABOR, AND FREE TRADE," and under it will fight on, and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

Platform Adopted by the Whig National Convention.

Resolved, Resolved, Resolved, Resolved, Resolved, Resolved, Resolved, That we do now adjourn.

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. 6 J. K. SHARPE.

CITY SHOE STORE.

OGLESBY AND BAKER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS.

SIGN OF THE RED BOOT, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. WE 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 at the lowest prices at the lowest rates. 6

PROSPECTUS OF THE

FREE SOIL BANNER.

EDITORS
William B. Greer and Lewis Wallace.

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

The Banner will be furnished to clubs of four, or more, from this time until after the Presidential Election at 25 cents per copy.

The object of the paper is to disseminate and advocate the doctrine 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.
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CASS, TAYLOR, AND VAN BUREN.

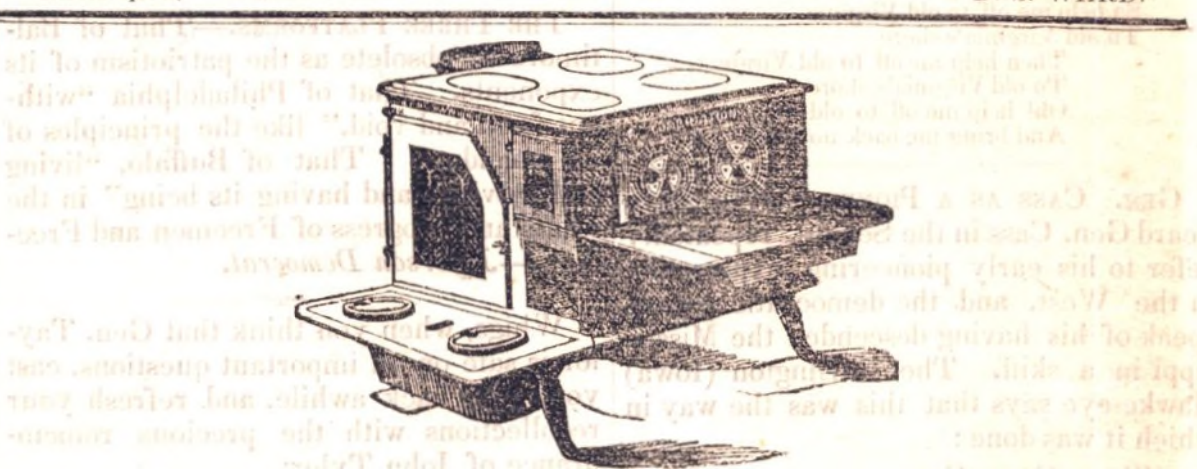
The candidates all agree on this one point, that D. S. Ward has the largest and most complete set of CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS ever brought to this market, SELECTED BY HIMSELF IN NEW YORK, since the great fall in

FASHIONABLE & WELL MADE CLOTHING.

Fine Cloth Dress, Frock, and Sack Coats, Tweed, Cassinets, and Jeans Coats, Beaver, Pilot, and Blanket Over coats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks, Cloth, Cashmere, Satinet, Jeans, and Corduroy pants; Silk, Velvet, Satin, Cassimer, and Fancy Vests, and Dress-

FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Linen Bosom Shirts; Under Shirts, of Silk, Cotton, Wool, and Merino; Drawers, LADIES' Silk and Merino Vests; Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, Shirt Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Suspender, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Fringes, CORDS and TASSELS for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CLOAKS. Indianapolis, 6 D. S. WARD.



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 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 unspeakable 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; Benj. Coates, Wm. Quarles, Esq., J. H. Baty, Rev. F. C. Holliday, T. Whitehill, Vm. Koyl, Amos Miller, Edward McFoy, Daniel Rev. A. A. Louder, Daniel Persel, Bazil Brown, Philip Mizgar, Mrs. E. Goldsberry, A. Bowen, J. F. Mayer, Lorenzo Vaneasey, Mrs. Hagerhouse, Joseph Carson, D. S. Ward, John Kise, J. S. Dunlap, Jesse Jones, Jeremiah Day, John W. Hamilton, Auditor, James Rossier. Danl. Ringier, Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 1848. 4

DEPOT HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. THE undersigned having taken the above house for a term of years, is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. The above house, which has been recently built by R. B. Duncan, of the City of Indianapolis, is situated in said City, a few rods east of the Depot of the Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road Company, upon one of the most beautiful and healthy sites in the City; it 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 that of any house in the City, and he promises that every effort on his part will be exerted to render his house as comfortable for travellers and City boarders, as any in the City, and that his prices will be reasonable. There is connected with this establishment,

LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STABLES.

Where horses will be taken care of in the best possible manner. Persons wishing to take passage in stages, will at all times be accommodated without trouble.

Travellers by Railroad, can have one-half hour's more rest in the morning at this house, than any in the city.

Bills 25 per cent. cheaper than any house in the city. BANNER LAWHEAD. Indianapolis, Sept. 4, 1848. 3

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., &c.

In addition to cash, they will take all kinds of country produce and marketing in exchange for their goods. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to give them a call, as they will sell as low as any other establishment in town.

MCKERNAN & JONES. Three doors west of Browning's Hotel.

PLATFORM SCALES.

WE are now prepared to supply our friends, both in the city and country, with a superior and warranted article of Platform scales, suitable for weighing wheat, merchandise, &c., at Cincinnati prices, expense added, at the Sign of the Big Padlock. 4 KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

WHITE PINE SASH.

WE are now receiving our Fall supply of Pine Window Sash, of all sizes, from 8 by 10 to 12 by 16, which we will sell from 5 to 6 cents a light, at the sign of the Big Padlock. 4 KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a Fall supply of Wm. Rowland's celebrated Mill and Cross Cut Saws, of all sizes, warranted to be good. Also, a few of Hoar'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. 8

COACH TRIMMINGS.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a very desirable assortment of Coach Laces, Fringes, Patent Leather, Top Leather, Gum Cloth, Curtain Stuff, Oil Carpeting, Tufts, Moss, Hubbardans, &c., &c. 3

D. C. TEAL.

COMMISSION, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE MERCHANT.

Three Doors West R. R. Depot, Indianapolis, Ind. THE above House has the best arrangements for storing and shipping flour and produce, and having a connection with a flour house in Louisville, Ky., for selling, can always command the highest prices at the latest possible expense. Liberal advances made on consignments. 3

STOVES.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, an extensive assortment of Cooking Stoves with Copper and Tin Furniture complete. Also, 7 plate Stoves, and 1 splendid Church Stove. All of these Stoves being cast of superior metal, and being much heavier in the plate than those usually brought to this city, can be confidently recommended to the public. They will be sold low. Call and see. 3

TO CARPENTERS.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a beautiful article of finishing nails, 5th and 6th sizes. Call and see. 3

NOTICE TO MECHANICS.

JUST received, a good assortment of Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, Manufactory 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 Padlock, by 4 KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, an extensive assortment of articles in the house-keeping line, such as Iron and Tongs, Andirons, Brass and Iron with brass toys, Iron Ladles, in sets or separate; Brass and Iron Candlesticks; Soufflers, Coffee Mills, Patent Waffle Irons, and Coffee Roasters; Brass Kettles, Patent Enamelled do., Castings, such as Ovens, Skillets, Sugar Kettles, Old Lids, Wooden Bowls, Barrel Churns of Cedar, Patent Lard Lamps, full assortment, Lamp Wicks, Globes, Chimney Glasses, Spitoons, Lanterns, Window Shades, transparent, &c., &c. 3