

# THE FREE SOIL BAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY W. B. GREER & L. WALLACE. HE IS THE FREEMAN, WHOM TRUTH MAKES FREE; AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

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## SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

From the Cleveland True Democrat.

### Poor Lewy Cass.

Am—"Uncle Ned."

There is an old Hunker, and his name is Lewy Cass,  
To the White House he longed to go;  
But they say such a thing shall never come to pass,  
While the trees in the wild wood grow!  
This old Hunker lives in the State of Michigan,  
And he has a long head as we know,  
But he has not the heart of a true honest man,  
In the place where the heart ought to grow!

Then down with the faces of dough!  
Strike for Freedom, oh!  
No more office for poor Lewy Cass,  
For he's going where the old Hunker's go!

They sent him to France as a minister wise,  
With Uncle Sam's cash for his wages;  
To the Holy Land on a grand enterprise,  
He went for His Majesty's babies!  
With pious devotion he knelt on the shore,  
And filled his bottles to bring,  
From Jordan's stream, consecrated of yore,  
To sprinkle the child of a king!

Then down with the faces of dough, &c.  
He mourned in his heart that he could not vote,  
For the Wilmot Proviso, he said,  
Ere six months had vanished he altered his note,  
For a change had come over his head.

A mighty change was he thought going on,  
In the people's minds and his own;  
The Constitution would be trampled upon,  
And the tares of disunion besown!

Then down with the faces of dough, &c.  
His Southern lords called for more slave soil,  
But the freemen of the North said "Not  
No more of the curse of ungodly toil,  
But come out for the Proviso."

Between these fires he roared and sweat,  
Till he hit on a plausible plan;  
"You can take on your slaves at your ease,"  
Quoth he, "I'll receive these Free Soilers yet."

But I'm much deceived if he can,  
Then down with the faces of dough, &c.

This wonderful plan was to say to the North,  
"Let the Territories do as they please,"  
And then, with a sly wink, suggest to the South,  
"You can take on your slaves at your ease!"

But he'll find the old eagle will never peck at chaff,  
But will spread his broad pinions for flight,  
And our freemen at such a contrivance will laugh,  
While they put in their votes for the right!

Then down with the faces of dough, &c.

### The Presidential Contest—Its Philosophy and Probabilities—A Set-off to the Boasts of Hunkerism.

The Taylor press frequently quote from the editorial columns of the N. Y. Herald. It may be well, now and then, to appeal from the editors, to those of his political correspondents, who are more temperate and independent in tone. Such is the Albany correspondent of that Journal, who, in a late communication, mingles some errors and crudities with many valuable and far-sighted suggestions. Read it attentively, and inwardly digest the horoscope, cast by the writer in the closing paragraphs, of political organization in 1852.

But to the letter.—*Cin. Globe*

ALBANY, October 13, 1848.

Calculations of the Strength and Projects of the Free Soil Party—Curious Exposition of the Views of the Triumvirate of the Democracy—Benton, Van Buren, and Calhoun—The Van Buren Views of the Struggle.

The results of the recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio prove that the Free Soil party will wield a powerful influence in the approaching Presidential election. I am aware that any statements which will enable the public to form some idea of the expectations and designs of the leaders of this party will be highly interesting at this particular crisis. Hence, I am about to give you the substance of some confidential conversations which have recently taken place between Martin Van Buren and others, in relation to the strength, and the present and future policy, of the Free Soil party.

The movement, they declare, is comprehensive and natural, not local. It looks to permanency, and while arriving at immediate success, pitches its view beyond '48 to the plain and visible mark of '52. It embraces in the State, not only such sagacious politicians as Martin Van Buren, Flagg, Young, &c., but a host of ardent and enthusiastic minds among the younger class of politicians headed by that brilliant young man, John Van Buren. We cannot believe that a cause can be a forlorn one, or anything but an auspicious one, when such a man as Judge Gardner throws himself into it, or when Dix stakes upon it a reputation fast rising to be the first in the nation. It is to the vast and eventually controlling army of young men that these leaders look for security and advancement, for the bold and apparently self sacrificing attitude which they have assumed. It is owing to the presence of this body of young men, and the confidence they inspire in regard to the future, that this comparatively hopeless party exhibits a zeal, a confidence, and enthusiasm, that neither the military nor civil characters, and services of Cass or Taylor have yet elicited in the old organizations. The Free Soil party, however, professes an entire willingness to submit their enthusiastic views to the cold and chilling certainty of an arithmetical

calculation. They claim to be able to carry the pending Presidential controversy into the House of Representatives, and there they insist, that their chances are as good as any of the candidates, if not better. They put down as certain for them New York, Vermont and Wisconsin, and a plurality in the popular vote, if not a clear majority in Massachusetts. In this State they contend the Cass party will not poll any considerable vote out of the city of New York—probably not more than 30,000 and certainly not more than 50,000. This deficiency the Free Soil men will make up out of the seceding whigs, the abolitionists, and the anti-rent and national reform parties. The whig vote will be diminished largely by the absence of dissatisfied voters from the polls. Here is an estimate made by Martin Van Buren and his intimate friends.

The vote of Silas Wright, in 1844, was 240,000 against 231,057 for Fillmore. The barnburners expect to poll two-thirds, at least, of the democratic vote of '44, and if they do it, their account will stand thus:

Direct free soil vote,	160,000
Seceding whig vote,	25,000
Abolition vote,	16,000
Whig anti-rent and national reform,	6,000
Total Van Buren vote,	207,000
Fillmore vote of 1844,	230,000
Deduct seceding whigs, 25,000	
Antirent and national reformers, 6,000	
Diminution of whig vote,	20,000
Total,	179,000
Van Buren vote,	207,000
Leaving Van Buren's majority,	28,000

The diminution of the whig vote and the force of the seceding whigs are probably both understated; and the barnburner votes, it is claimed, will rise 10,000 to 20,000 higher. The whigs acknowledge that their aggregate may be diminished by 50,000. Van Buren's majority in the State, it is calculated, will not be less than 40,000.—(This estimate is, of course, in our judgment, too high.) The eighth district, heretofore 12,000 strong for the Whigs, will go for Van Buren, if it does not actually reverse its majority. With New York for Van Buren, neither Cass nor Taylor can receive the popular election—but must go to the House. No candidate ever succeeded without New York, and the free soilers exult in the omen.

But they count upon more than one State. The ass men in Vermont have two alternatives presented to them—to run and show their strength, or to vote with Van Buren party. In an active confidential correspondence with the present politicians in N. York, it is ascertained that they will take the latter course. The whigs, in the recent election in that State, expressly stipulated that the victory was not to ensure the benefit of Taylor, and it is believed a large number will vote for Van Buren. If the popular vote does not give the State to Van Buren, the choice will be thrown on the Legislature, where there is a decided anti-Taylor majority. The small number of Cassians who hold the balance of power there, will stultify themselves if they do not throw the vote for Van Buren, thus if it be necessary for Cass to throw the ultimate choice into the House of Representatives. Wisconsin will certainly vote for Van Buren. To Massachusetts, in the words of Webster, "there she stands." Her people are, in sentiment, with the Van Buren men; nothing but an old and unfortunate prejudice alienates Massachusetts from New York. The assurance of the free soil leaders is, that the living man will give a majority for Van Buren; the resurrected dead may stand, man knows; but even they cannot give a majority to Taylor.

Ohio is doubtful; she may go for (ss); she cannot go for Taylor; if the piers of the free soilers avail, she will go for Van Buren.

Pennsylvania will be thrown into the hands of Taylor. The free soil vote, which, it is calculated, will equal the vote of Cass in New York, will be drawn mainly from the democratic strength. An immense free soil vote will be cast in Illinois, Indiana, &c., and heavy vote also in Iowa, Michigan, Connecticut, and New Jersey, which may not directly swell the free soil strength now, but which will operate powerfully and erratically on the chances of the two leading candidates. The division may give Illinois to Taylor; but it, in return, may give Indiana to Cass, reversing former results, and "confounding wisest councils."

Avowing that these eccentric results will balance each other, the map of the

national canvass will exhibit parties in the following attitude:

Cass.	Van Buren.	Taylor.
Maine 9	New York 36	R. Island 4
N. Hampshire 6	Massachusetts 12	New Jersey 2
Connecticut 5	Vermont 6	Pennsylvania 26
Virginia 17	Wisconsin 3	Delaware 3
S. Carolina 9	Total 58	N. Carolina 11
Alabama 9	Mississippi 6	Georgia 10
Mississippi 6	Louisiana 6	Florida 3
Louisiana 6	Illinois 9	Tennessee 13
Illinois 9	Michigan 5	Kentucky 12
Michigan 5	Arkansas 3	Indiana 12
Arkansas 3	Missouri 7	Total 109
Missouri 7	Texas 4	
Texas 4	Iowa 4	
Iowa 4	Total 100	

Whole number of electoral votes, 230—Necessary to choose, 146.

Cass cannot possibly get the popular vote; and according to this view, Ohio cannot give it to Taylor, nor even Massachusetts added to the list of States in his favor.

The election must thus go to the House of Representatives. Once there a new element enters into the struggle. There is but one contingency by which Cass or Taylor can get sixteen States, and with less than that number they are no better off than Van Buren with three States, or with only one. The question must resolve itself—as the elements which compose it are attracted and repelled—into one of North and South. On that line of division, the States are evenly balanced; and yet, to two of the Southern States, (Texas and Missouri) Van Buren is more acceptable than might be the candidate of the South—and this apart from all views of the succession. But if this be not so—and here, I take it, rests the real trust of the Van Buren party—the question can only be decided by a coalition and compromise (bargain and corruption), as the people would term it) between the two opposing candidates. Let that event come, say the free soilers, and "woe to the victors!" The administration thus formed is blasted in its strength from its birth, and the party of opposition—the free soilers in the van—become omnipotent in determining the destinies of the country. The battle of '52 is won beyond a doubt. In that battle of '52 to which the Van Buren party look forward as the era of deliverance and triumph, an element is to enter which is not understood by the multitude, but the operation of which, the sagacious leaders of the barnburners, looking into "the seeds of time," have anticipated.

By the certain and inevitable law of population—the calculation that leads to the result is predicated on the successive census of the last thirty years. The enumeration of 1850, and the distribution of representatives and presidential electors, founded upon it, will give to the free northern democratic States, including Ohio, a vote exceeding that of all the southern States, and all the old fashioned whig States combined! Here is the secret of the confidence, the enthusiasm, and the apparent desperation of the free soilers.—Here, also, is the secret speculation that moves the profound mind of John C. Calhoun and his devoted followers, to demand that the New Mexico-American States should be attached to the Southern league by a community of institutions. This is the enigma of the opposition to the Oregon bill last winter; and to go back, of the surrender from 54 deg. 40 min. to 49 deg. It is this that moves the Missionary in his ponderous struggles. Benton, Calhoun, and Van Buren are studying the laws of population and its mystic but powerful secrets, (like Malthus,) while the whigs are wasting their energies and throwing away the future in a suicidal and puerile contest for "Old Zack and Old Whitley."

Viewed in this aspect, the Presidential contest is the struggle of great powers—a contest of dynasty against dynasty—in which Cass and Taylor are the mere stool-pigeons of a small hawk party—the puppets of a present occasion—and permanent domination and the future empire of States, the secret stakes of the real parties to the game.

I cannot view these men playing this deep game—if game it can be called—without a feeling of profound pity for the Whigs and their shortsighted leaders, nor without a feeling of admiration for the sagacious men at the head of the Democratic party, in whose foresight I think I discern the solution of the protracted ascendancy of that interest in the nation. Calhoun in the South, Benton in the West, Van Buren in the North have been a potent triumvirate; and the contest of '44, which was only carried by secret and fraudulent promises to all three, since violated, because incompatible and impossible of fulfillment, has not deprived them of their power. The Whig party includes no such profound men.—The brilliant mind of Clay discarded such distant speculations; and the massive intellect of Webster eminently capable of discerning their character and estimating their power, has turned from them in despair, and seeks con-

tent in the momentary triumphs of the present.

The foregoing is strictly the Van Buren view of the present posture of affairs. I give them, and you may take them for what they are worth.

From the Albany Atlas.

### Gen. Taylor and the Proviso.

No Whig pretends that Gen. Taylor has given any assurance that he will stand by the rights of the Free States, unless it is contained in his Allison letter. An attempt is made to pervert the fair and obvious import of that letter, and to construe it into such an assurance. Ask a Taylor Whig why the Philadelphia Convention kicked out the Proviso with hisses and scorn, and he will reply: "there is the Allison letter." Ask him why the Convention failed to lay down any platform, and you meet with the same response.—Ask him why, being a Free Soil man, he can support Taylor, and the stereotyped reply is, "There's the Allison letter." It becomes important, then, to examine this letter in connection with the circumstances under which it was written, for the purpose of seeing what was the real intention and design of its author. It is proper in the outset, to state that the Convention at Philadelphia, after having booted down every honored principle and usage of the party, undertook to adopt a resolution approving of the Allison letter, and that the resolution met the same fate as its predecessors, but not for the same reason.

The resolutions avowing allegiance to the whig party, approving of the nomination of Taylor if he would accept it as a whig, and declaring the principle of the Proviso to be an inseparable element of the whig creed, were rejected because they did not suit the South—that approving the Allison letter because it did not suit the North. But to the letter.

Who is this Capt. Allison? If we are correctly informed, he is a brother-in-law of Gen. Taylor; a slaveholder, and lives but a few miles from him.—Can it be supposed, then, that he is writing to such a person assuring him that he is going for the North on this vital question? Why write to him at all, who must be supposed to know his political sentiments, if he has any?—What is the assurance in the letter? The substance is this:

1st. The will of the people, as expressed by their representatives, ought to be carried out.

2d. The veto power ought not to be exercised except in cases of clearly unconstitutional legislation, or manifest haste or want of consideration.

3d. Upon questions of domestic policy, the constitutionality of a law will be determined by the exposition which the constitution has received in the legislation of the country, and the decision of the judiciary.

Now what is the meaning of this test? If that distinguished whig, Judge Berrien, of Georgia, or Balie Peyton, of Louisiana, had used the same language, no one could doubt what was intended. Either of them would say a law prohibiting slavery in the territories was unconstitutional, for the reason that it would be contrary to the previous legislation of the country on the question of slavery.

Such is the sentiments of the entire South, irrespective of party, on that subject. President Polk so said in his recent veto message given to Congress with his approval of the Oregon Bill. Is it to be supposed that Gen. Taylor proves an exception to southern men and slaveholders upon this question? He is not so treated at the South.—They say he is "of them, and for them."

Take another view of the letter and it is equally as conclusive in favor of the South. It is this: the doctrine of the Proviso or the Ordinance of 1787, has never been applied to an inch of territory south of the line of the Missouri Compromise. That line has, since 1820, been recognized as the dividing line between the slave and free territory. The South claim it as being as sacred as the compromise which permitted slavery in the "old thirteen."—Is it not clear then that the qualification given by the General in this letter was intended to meet the case of an attempt to extend the ordinance of Freedom south of that line? Would he not say that such a law is unconstitutional because it would be contrary to the exposition which the Constitution has received in the legislation of the country?

When we consider that Gen. Taylor has said the "South should never agree to the provisions of the Wilmot Proviso," that he "considered the Missouri Compromise line a fair and liberal line for settling the Slave question, and he was willing to see it adopted," and that he has expressed his fears that this Free Soil movement would engross all other questions in this campaign, it would seem to leave no room to doubt the meaning of the Allison letter.

Then the farther fact, that the Allison letter was dressed as it was, to a brother-in-law, Mr. McCinnati, Ohio, addressed letter, making the direct answer, if elected, he would veto should it pass Congress refused to answer or to self not to do so. That gives strong additional what his intentions are, and dissipates all hope of deriving from the vague generalities of son letter in favor of Free Soil.

It is said, upon good authority, that Mr. Hilliard, of was in the Philadelphia Convention on the stump for Taylor, son letter as evidence that he to the South. Certain it is creates no distrust of Taylor. The result in South Carolina is significant of Southern confidence.

Another consideration is remembered in this connection effort of the South will be the line of the Missouri Compromise. For that policy likely to secure the co-operation of the Southern States in the law passing Congress, the Allison letter furnishes the most positive assurance it would meet with the Executive because that would be claimed accordance with the past legislative subject.

While the application of the vast territories we have stigmatized at the South as the "divine locofocoism of the age," the or extension of the line of the Compromise is claimed as but for in the constitutional track, and hailed by southern men as a new to the bonds of our glorious union.

### Horace Greeley.

Whatever may be said of Mr. consistency in now supporting for, there is in him a manly spirit which prevents him from Mr. Van Buren, in imitation of those never yet know the difference between principle and party. We take from yesterday's Tribune, an extract honorable to the heart of the writer, and a withering rebuke to the slanderers of the great and good men, who bear the standard of Freedom:

From the N. Y. Tribune.

'THE GREAT ISSUE.'—Let what may be the result of the pending election, history will honor the independent Free Soil movement as one of the noblest which our age has witnessed. It is not destined to succeed, in the vulgar acceptance of success; it cannot elect a President, and may not even a Governor nor Electoral Ticket by its own unaided strength; but it is destined surely to accomplish the chief end of its being, by baring forever the New Territories of the union against the irruption of slavery. Not by electing its own candidates, but by constraining those of both the great parties to arrange themselves, however reluctantly, on the side of Free Soil, will its triumph be achieved. Had it taken the field one year earlier, Gen. Cass would never have written the Nicholson letter, nor D. S. Dickinson clung to the standard of slavery extension, until driven from it by the defection of Messrs. Benton and Houston, Senators from slave States. Had it sprung to life years earlier, it would have saved the nation the thousands of lives and millions of treasure wasted in Mexico. It is essentially a noble movement, whatever the faults of its directions. They may have committed many errors, but we would as soon approach the Apostle Paul for the stoning of Stephen, as Mr. Van Buren for any of his by-gone faults in reference to slavery.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—If the election of President goes into the House of Representatives, Cass will surely be chosen, say the Taylor papers. He certainly cannot be chosen without Whig votes. Sixteen States must vote for a candidate in order to ensure his election, of which, on a party division, Cass can muster only fifteen. Three are equally divided, and Cass cannot get either one of them, unless Gen. Wilson or Amos Tuck of New Hampshire, Mr. Cranston of Rhode Island, or one of the Whig members from Georgia, votes for the Michigander.—We should like to have the Taylor press single out the man who is to do this thing.

But it is said that neither Taylor nor Cass can get a majority of States, and neither party will vote for Van Buren, so that Gen. Butler will be the President through default of a choice by the House. All we have to say is, that if Northern men of either party are so obstinate in their prejudice against Mr. Van Buren, that they prefer to see Gen. Butler President, the responsibility is theirs—not ours. We leave that to the decision of their own consciences.—*Free Soil Ad.*

Eight Free Soil Postmasters, were removed from office in one day, during the last week, in the State of N. York alone! These men are proscribed for daring to hold opinions of their own on the subject of slavery extension!

consider matter seriously, and then vote according to the dictates of your conscience.—*Cin. Co. Dem.*

### The Three Parties.

Of the three parties before the people, the Free Democracy is alone a homogenous party, with avowed principles, of actual and immediate consequence, and having in its candidate the embodiment of these principles.

The Cass party rallies on the exploded issues of 1840, and seeks to perpetuate power by vindicating principles long since settled in our national policy. Its component elements are the conservative money power of the North, and the slaveholding dynasty of the South. Its candidate has deserted the free laboring masses of the North, and has defied the Democratic instructions of his own State, to win the support of the Southern aristocracy. He is PLEDGED against Free Labor and Free Soil.

The Taylor party is a coalition of Nativists, Independents, Nullifiers, Whigs and Slavery propagandists, without any common principles, and without any bond of union, except hope of official emolument. Its candidate was selected against the sentiment of his party, and in despite of his own acknowledgment of unfitness. His PLEDGES against Free Soil and Free Labor, the South find in his 300 negro slaves.

The Free Democracy stands united upon a platform of well defined principles. Its post is to defend Free Labor from the aggressions of the Southern aristocracy—to protect Free Soil from the dangers of a baneful Monopoly. All its components are pure and homogenous. Its candidate is one of pre-eminent fitness for his place. His PLEDGES in favor of Free Labor and Free Soil, are given in his own public declarations, backed by an honorable career, and in the resolutions of the Conventions which nominated him, sustained by a powerful and advancing party.—*Albany Atlas.*

FREE SOIL AND THE FRIENDS.—A member of the Society of Friends, Queen's county, New York, writing to the editor of the New York Evening Post, says:

"The Society of Friends has always been engaged in promoting the cause of emancipation. The platform presented by the Buffalo Convention entirely meets my views, and I think there will be a more general attendance of Friends at the polls this fall than has ever been the case heretofore, and that unitedly for Van Buren, and at the sacrifice of some old prejudices; but we believe he is right now."

A SIGN IN WISCONSIN.—A tavern keeper in Racine County, twelve miles from Southport, says the S. Telegraph, put up three boxes in the morning, for Van Buren, Taylor, and Cass, and on counting the votes at night, he found 1 for Clay, 2 for Cass, 12 for Taylor, 72 for Van Buren, and 7 refused to vote.



## TO THE ELECTORS OF INDIANA.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The election which is to determine the future destiny of Free Territory, large enough to form twenty States, is to be decided by your votes on next Tuesday. The great question involved, in fact the ONLY question involved in the canvass is, shall this territory be consecrated to the interests of Freedom—be made the home of free men, whose free labor shall give contentment and plenty: or shall it be converted from its present position, and made the home of the slave. On your votes will the issue depend. The present is the only time, to speak by your ballots for or against this great question, for the first time made directly an issue before the AMERICAN PEOPLE. Unlike other questions of policy, its determination is to be final; if a wrong decision is made, the error is fatal, and cannot be hereafter amended. The decision made is for the FUTURE as well as the PRESENT. If this be true, and all will admit it, the canvass presents a question of the highest magnitude. The Washington Union, the National Intelligencer, the leading organs in all places, of all parties, together with the leading statesmen of the country, declare the extension or restriction of slavery to be the issue in the present canvass.

What then is the duty of every good citizen? 1st. We say with the Buffalo platform, to resist the extension of slavery by all constitutional means.

Because, its influence is to impoverish any country in which it may be planted. It cripples the energies, degrades the morals, and prevents the spread of information among the masses. To the proof. The price of lands equal in quality and natural advantages, differ in the slave and free States, in favor of the latter one hundred per cent. In the old slave States, large tracts of land are worn out and entirely unproductive, while such a thing is unknown in the free States, where exists the energy of Free Labor.

The slave States are comparatively without commerce, manufactures, or common school systems, while the masses of the poorer classes, are grossly deficient in learning and morals. These are admitted facts, and we ask you if an institution which thus renders barren the soil, and enervates mental, moral, and physical energy whenever its influences are felt, should not be restricted from exerting its baneful effects over a portion of our common country now free from its curses.

2d. How CAN IT BE DONE? WE ANSWER, ONLY BY the application of the principles of the Ordinance of 1787, embraced in the Wilmot Proviso.

The doctrine held by many that the question should be left to the settlers in the territories, is neither just nor in accordance with the true spirit of our institutions. Every Freeman in Indiana has a direct interest in every foot of unsold domain in our newly acquired territory, and it is his right to have a voice in shaping the destiny of that which is his own, in common with others, and the few settlers have no right to set at defiance the will of a majority of the whole people, and by cursing the public domain with the institution of slavery, thus destroy or diminish the value of lands which are the common property of ALL. Again, this "let alone policy" of John C. Calhoun, John M. Clayton, Lewis Cass and other slavery propagandists, is not sufficient to prevent the extension of slavery, but is the surest means of fastening it upon the territories. There exists a difference of opinion between the North and the South, in regard to the law governing the institution of slavery. The South hold that they have a right to remove to their territories with their slaves, and to hold them there without any law save the constitution, and that under that sacred instrument, the flag of our country wherever it waves, carries with it slavery as a part of our country's institutions. The latest decisions of their courts sustain them in their position, and all they ask is to leave the question for the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, a majority of whom are slaveholders, and hold the same views of the law as are entertained by the whole South. We say then, that to render the matter safe, and to settle the controversy, we must have a positive enactment of Congress on the subject. That Congress has power to pass an act forbidding the extension of slavery, we of the North hold to be settled, Lewis Cass and the South to the contrary notwithstanding. Because the constitution declares that "The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."—Con. Art. 4, § 3.

In 1789, Congress, by authority of this provision, enacted an ordinance excluding slavery from all territories of the United States, and it received the approval of WASHINGTON; and similar provisions have received the sanctions of every President except J. Q. Adams and Harrison, who ever presided over our country. It has been held valid by the United States Supreme Court—was originated with Jefferson, and has given Freedom and prosperity to Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

With these facts before you who will you vote for? Every vote cast for Cass is a vote given for extending the area of slavery.

In his Nicholson letter, he avers that he is opposed to the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, because he does not "see in the Constitution any delegation of the requisite power to Congress." As an honest man, believing it to be unconstitutional, he is bound to veto it. The papers advocating his election, from the Union down to the Indiana State Sentinel, say that he will do so. He will thus prevent legislation on the subject, and aid the slaveholders in their favorite "let alone policy," to extend the area of their "peculiar institution."

Again, Every vote given for Gen. Taylor is a vote given for extending the area of slavery. Gen. Taylor and the leading Whig statesmen and presses, are unfavorable to the ordinance of Freedom.

To the proof. Almost the entire Taylor party used every exertion to secure the passage of "Clayton's Compromise Bill," which yielded the whole question, and provided, as stated by Mr. Clayton himself, for the introduction of slave labor where found profitable. Every Southern Taylor Senator, with Phelps, of Vermont, voted directly to allow the extension of slavery.

The slavery propagandists of South Carolina, abandon Cass and adopt Taylor as safer for their interests. In their address they say:

"WE KNOW THAT IN THIS GREAT, PARAMOUNT AND LEADING QUESTION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH, HE IS FOR US, HE IS WITH US, HE IS FOR US."

With this declaration before him, Gen. Taylor excepts their nomination "with emotions of profound gratitude."

Mr. Benjamin, one of the Taylor Electors in Louisiana, in a speech recently delivered by him at Gen. Taylor's place of residence, said:

"I can assure my fellow-citizens here that Gen. Taylor will promptly veto anything like the Wilmot Proviso. The interests of the South are safe in his hands."

Add to this the fact that Gen. Taylor himself said to Col. Boone of the Mississippi Senate, "THE SOUTH OUGHT NEVER TO AGREE TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE WILMOT PROVISIO,"—that he has subsequently declared himself in favor of adopting the Missouri compromise line—and we think no sane man can doubt the truth of the proposition that the supporters of Taylor do act directly in aid of the extension of slavery.

Again, Every vote cast for Van Buren is a vote direct against the extension of slavery.

The great argument against voting for the Buffalo candidate is, that he cannot be elected, and therefore every vote cast for him is thrown away. The conclusion does not necessarily follow the fact.

EVERY VOTE WILL HAVE A POWERFUL AND SALUTARY EFFECT UPON THE ACTION OF CONGRESS. Willis Hall, late Whig Attorney General, in his letter to Clay Whigs of New York, thus places the matter in its true light. He says: "It is material to the ultimate success of the principle of Free Soil, that its friends should make the strongest possible demonstration, at this time. If it is feeble and limited, it will be despised by the South, and ridiculed alike by the friends of

Cass and Taylor. If, on the other hand, it shows an imposing front—if its lion roar is heard through the forest, the South will not dare to demand that the new territories be admitted without restriction, and if it does, neither the Cass nor the Taylor party will dare to accede to their demand. Every vote strengthens the cause of Free Soil, whether Mr. Van Buren is elected or not. Nineteenth of the voters of the North are opposed to the further extension of slavery; let but half that number speak out like men, and their voice will be as potential as the creative fiat."

Again, Every vote cast for Martin Van Buren is a rebuke to sectional feeling. The great question of Freedom is a question involving the interests of the WHOLE UNION, without regard to geographical lines and sectional interest. It is the cause of the WHOLE PEOPLE against the sectional exactions of Southern slavery, demanding the extension of its evils for sectional interest, when it is against the interests of our common country.

That this sectional spirit should be rebuked, we appeal to the writings of the Father of our country, and the great and good of all parties. The spirit of every elector should be, *let me do what is for the best interests of our whole people.*

Fellow Citizens: From the above considerations we come to the conclusion that neither Cass nor Taylor are worthy of the support of the friends of a FREE COUNTRY. They and their supporters ask to enforce doctrines unknown to our true governmental policy, and held unwise and unpatriotic by WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON.

The banner upheld by our revolutionary Fathers, bore proudly enscribed on its folds, UNION FOR LIBERTY, and never sectional division for slavery extension.

However you and I may have heretofore acted in reference to this matter, our duty now is to uphold that same glorious old banner. How will it be done? We answer by voting for the candidates pledged to sustain the BUFFALO PLATFORM.

### The Wilmot Proviso a Humbug.

This is the cry that now constantly greets our ears, as coming from the old hunker parties. It is unnecessary, there is no danger, slavery can never be extended unless by positive enactment, are the stereotyped phrases in the mouth of every small fry politician in the old Hunker ranks.

We will look for a moment at facts presenting themselves to us as found in the history of the past, and see what has been done heretofore, and then take the lamp of experience for our guide. In the year 1620, slaves were first introduced into Virginia, against the consent of the colonists, and without any legal authority. No legislative act was passed declaring slavery to exist, for more than 120 years, yet during all that time men were held in bondage, precisely as if the law had fixed the manner of holding them. Slavery had existed, in fact, in both Georgia and South Carolina, for 70 years before it was legalized. But coming down to later times, slavery was abolished throughout all Mexico in 1829. Texas was a part of the Republic, and until the adoption of the Texan constitution, the same laws existed in that country as now exists in New Mexico and California. But did the fact that there was no law legalizing slavery in Texas, prevent slaveholders from migrating to that country, and holding slaves without law and against law? Certainly not. Would not reason teach us that the same thing will be repeated in our new territories if there is not means taken to prevent it? Each candid, honest man, can answer this question for himself.

They may quote decisions which are not admitted to be law by the civilians of the South, to sustain their position, and they may make arguments which in theory appear plausible, but facts show conclusively that practice is not consistent with the theory.

The South contend that evidence of the existence in fact of slavery, is evidence of its legal existence. This was decided before the Supreme Court of Missouri, last year, in the case of Charlotte vs. Chouteau, which we published two weeks since.

The Wilmot Proviso, or a similar enactment is the only thing that can keep our territories free, and render these large domains the homes of happy free men.—Is this a desirable result? if so, how can it be accomplished?

With either Cass or Taylor as President, if the territories are organized, Governors, Judges and officers to carry into effect the laws, would be either slaveholders, or their willing tools, who would respect the rights of slave owners to their "peculiar property," and no effort of the friends of Freedom would be of any avail when frowned down by the minions of the slave power.

We say to northern freemen, if you wish to keep the national government in the hands of slavery propagandists, with executive influence in favor of extending the area of Calhoun's "blessed" institution, then vote for Cass or Taylor, it can make but little difference which. If, however, you wish the opposite, go for Matty, Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men. This alone can maintain our territories free, and prevent the establishment of slavery in New Mexico and California.

The "Old Keystone" gave her vote for Jackson and Harrison, and she will not withhold it from Taylor. There cannot exist a reasonable doubt about the truth of the prediction.—Indiana State Journal.

Has John been among the prophets of late? He was wont to be found there, and put on record some curious predictions. He once predicted that Gen Tay-

lor could not, under any contingency, be the nominee of the Whig Convention, and assigned the following as reasons on which to found it. 1st. "A regard for Whig principles forbids his nomination." 2nd. "His (Gen. Taylor's) nomination would result in a virtual dissolution of the Whig party."

### Predictions.

We publish this week the views of a correspondent of the New York Herald, relative to the results of the election.—They appear to be formed after considerable reflection, and with a pretty accurate knowledge of what he was about.

In looking over the Journal, we also find a statement, which gives Taylor 163 votes, and Cass 127.

We venture also to make a statement of our views, from the best light we have, and if we err much, we will only have to admit soon, that we were mistaken.

Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
Massachusetts 12	Maine 9	Vermont 6
Connecticut 6	N. Hampshire 4	Wisconsin 4
R. Island 4	Virginia 17	N. York 26
Delaware 3	Alabama 9	Texas 26
Maryland 8	exas 4	Total 246
N. Carolina 11	Mississippi 6	
Florida 3	Indiana 6	Double!
Tennessee 13	Ohio 23	Pennsylvania 26
Kentucky 12	Illiana 12	
Georgia 10	Illinois 9	
N. Jersey 7	Iowa 4	
	Missouri 7	
	Arkansas 3	
	Michigan 5	
	S. Carolina 9	
Total 89		

The Pittsfield Sun contains a full account of the late show of the Berkshire Agricultural Society at that town. The address was by Professor Norton. The premiums on swine were awarded in verse, of which this is a sample:

"Though for loco and coon he will cheerfully toil,  
Take the ring from his nose and he'll go for free soil,  
Yet sometimes you'll hear his lowing, and mutter,  
While, in true toper style, he lie flat in the gutter,  
But today, on your grounds, evering we have seen,  
Had his moustaches combed, at his face washed  
clean,  
Unless we are bound to except a few creatures,  
Two-footed in kind—four-footed in features,  
In some things the hog is like the free-soiler.  
Nine times he will please you, the tenth he will vex,  
Though bachelors grumble, and snarl we will rib,  
Most surely in either may be found good rib."

The editor of the Journal of Commerce has visited the Fair of the American Institute at Castle Garden. The following are his cogitations on it quilts:

We do not find quite so much concentration of young ladies' thoughts is usually exhibited in the way of bequills.—Carlyle, we think it was, once cled London an "embodied thought," became every brick, and stone, and nail, was thyproduct of men's thinking. It has alwa been a fancy of ours, to look at these b quilts, and imagine the waste of intellect slowed on their innumerable stitches. thinking bachelor might find food for day's reflection in one pattern. A find of our protests against sleeping un one of these affairs with circular figs, lest he be tormented by Ezekiel's von of wheels within wheels.

### Prince John.

"John is a broth of a boy," sa the Tribune. He certainly hits all tries opposed to freedom in our Territories, some hard digs.

We give an extract from his spee at Cincinnati and commend it the peru of our Cass friends who go the regular nominations.

"When the war came on with Mexico, it was probable that New Mexico and California were to be annexed. Mr. Wist of Pennsylvania, made a proposition to exclude slavery forever from the new Territory, by appending the Proviso of 1780 to the Three Million Bill. Mr. King, of York, renewed it. No opposition was shown to the measure by Northern or Western members of Congress. But the South insisted upon having the Wilmot Proviso, which was introduced by THOMAS JEFFERSON rejected as unconstitutional. Nay, more—Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, declared they would support

no man for the Presidency, who did not agree with them upon the unconstitutionality. In New York, we resolved that we would stand by the compromises of the Constitution—that we would not, in the least, infringe upon them; but we also resolved that we would never consent to the further extension of slavery. Lewis Cass had declared himself in favor of the Wilmot Proviso—declared his willingness to vote for it—regretted that he had not an opportunity to do so. But mark! When this stand was taken by the South, he became impressed with the conviction that a "CHANGE," (applause,) had been going on in she public mind—he was sure a change had been wrought in his own mind. He declared that the Wilmot Proviso was unconstitutional. He voted against it. The Baltimore Convention assembled—N. York was refused a seat there. South Carolina was admitted, though the State had sent no representatives there.

It was idle to say that the Convention could not determine which were the regular delegates. Had the New York delegates been irregular, hostile as they were known to be to the extension of slavery, they would not have been allowed to come near the building—they would not have been suffered even to land at Baltimore. (Laughter.) Why, if the Convention could not decide upon this question, they ought to have adjourned instantly and without day! (applause.) It is the first duty of a body of that character, to decide who is entitled to seats.

The whole Convention was irregular! They were a mob, and the riot act should have been read, and the mob dispersed. (Laughter and cheers.) Now they say this nomination was regular. What is regular? Had they nominated Daniel Webster, would it have been regular? A regular nomination should represent the whole. Every State in the Union should have been represented there—every man in the Democratic party should be eligible to a seat and a vote. But in this mob-convention, one man from South Carolina, not sent by the Democracy, votes for a whole State—a COMMANDER without men (much merriment,) was given a seat and all privileges, while seventy two freemen and Democrats from New York, were excluded. The delegates from Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, were instructed not to go for any man known to be favorable to the Wilmot Proviso; and Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Wilmot Proviso! That illustrious patriot could not have had a seat in the Baltimore Convention. The Southern Democrats would not have allowed him to vote! Is that Democratic? Is that regular? If so, we ought to organize anew, and be irregular. It is high time that the Democracy should cease to be regular, and begin to be right.

The South required that the Candidate should be a believer in the right of the Slaveholders to go into the new territories, and take with them their Slaves; but now let me read to you the manner in which the Baltimore candidate conformed to the test imposed. He says in his letter written to Mr. Nicholson of Tennessee:

"But there is another important consideration which ought not to be lost sight of in the investigation of this subject. The question that presents itself is not a question of the increase but of the diffusion of slavery. Whether its sphere be stationary or progressive, its amount will be the same. The rejection of this restriction will not add one to the class of servitude, nor will its adoption give freedom to a single being who is now placed therein. The same numbers 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."

Arguing thus in favor of the extension of slavery to free territory, and yielding the full subjection desired by the South. Now, having gone against the Wilmot Proviso, and in favor of slavery extension, how can a Free Soil Democrat say, "I shall vote for Lewis Cass!" (Cries of "they can't! they can't! nobody can!") How could they go to the polls, and vote for a candidate for Congress professedly in favor of Free Soil, and yet support a Presidential candidate who says, "the South have the right to take their property in slaves, to the new territory," and thus lay the sure foundation for more slave States? Could he go father for the South, unless he should run a Steamboat into New Mexico and California, and transported the slaves there himself? (Merriment and applause.)

### Cass's Popularity.

The N. Y. True Sun is accustomed to brag of Cass's popularity. It is designated to do this, and has the hardihood for the brazen task. But it sometimes forgets its part, and becomes conscious of the ridiculousness of its candidate's position. In the same number of the paper in which we find a boast that Cass's popularity, at all points of the compass, will be seen at the polls, we find the following solution of this popularity:

The Rochester American tells a "good one" of Winchell. On Wednesday night, as the packet boat Cataract was coming into that city from the West, after the passengers were all in their berths, conversation continued quite lively, the temperature being considerable above the sleeping point. Some one threw out the remark that there was not a Cass man on board. Immediately a voice exclaimed, "I am for Cass." Another from a distant berth chimed in, "I too." Still another muttered, "And here's a Cass man," until twelve were counted. The thing was all explained in the morning. The outrageous Ventriloquist, Winchell, was aboard!

CLEAR THE TRACK FOR THE FREE SOIL CAR.—The western Counties are just beginning to wake up on the subject of Free Soil, and when we get fairly started on that track, we will give the Old Hunkers "Hail Columbia," and no mistake. Such a three-cornered fight as you will see in Michigan will be a caution, about the first days of November, Anno Domini 1848.—[True Dem,

### Free Soil Platform.

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

Friday, November 3, 1848.

### To Our Patrons.

The present number of our paper will be the last issued, until the full returns of the election are received. In settling up with the printers, we will want funds, and we ask those indebted to us, to call immediately and close accounts. The labor of the campaign will be ended on next Tuesday, and on that day we ask our friends to be active and vigilant. Our engagement ends with the campaign, but we are pleased to learn that our party are about making an effort to have an organ permanently established in this city. It will be important to our future success, and we hope that every free soil man will use his influence in its favor, and give liberally for its support. Our subscribers will receive the last number, as soon as the returns are complete.

The Journal speaking of Ford's election, says:

Had he come out openly and above board for TAYLOR, as he ought to have done, his majority would have been at least five thousand votes, instead of three hundred and thirty-six, shown to be his majority by the official returns.

There is a moral sublimity about a man's coming out openly and aboveboard. This has been our theory, and in this case the Journal agrees with us. When we ask the Journal's candidate to come out openly and aboveboard, he simply remarks that he has laid it down as a principle not to give his opinions. It is, perhaps, a poor rule that won't work both ways in the estimation of Brother John. The people of Ohio don't go the doctrine, and Gen. Taylor will be beaten in that State at least 10,000 votes, because he will not come out "openly and aboveboard."

We admire consistency. Listen to the logic of the Journal. It was wrong to conceal opinions in Mr. Ford, it is right to do the same thing provided it is done by Gen. Taylor.

Keep pushing ahead John; if you don't succeed in showing that your candidate is an Ass, you certainly will convince people *ulcens volens*, that one of his supporters is.

EDITORS RISING.—Horace Greeley of the Tribune, and James Brooks, of the Express, have both been nominated for Congress, in New York—the former to fill a vacancy in the present Congress, and the latter for the next Congress.



For the Banner.

## The Taylor Party and Free Soil.

The Taylor party claim free soil as one of their principles, and ask its friends to confide in it. But the folly of such a course can soon be made evident. The Taylor party has its Northern and Southern divisions. The Southern whigs are as much opposed to free soil, as Northern whigs are in favor of it. The primary object of both sections of the party, is to continue united. To preserve this union of the party, the politicians of both sections are willing to make sacrifices, not of their personal interest indeed, but of any general interest or principle however important or sacred it may be. The "Union of the Whigs" is the party watchword, and to this Union everything must yield. How absurd it is then, to ask the friends of free soil to rely upon the whig party, or any party organization which embraces both the interests of free-labor and slave-labor. The Southern whigs as well as Southern democrats, have always united upon the slavery question. They always have, and they will continue to uphold the interests of slavery. Northern whigs, thus far, have generally voted to sustain the interests of free soil. If, then, we suppose them to continue firm in the stand they have taken, the free soil principles cannot succeed unless Northern democrats unite with them. But a prudent free soil man will inquire whether, under circumstances different from any in which they have been placed, there is no danger of Northern whigs succumbing to the South, as Northern democrats have heretofore done. The whigs have opposed a democratic administration. Northern whigs, to obtain power, have denounced the subservience of Northern democrats to slavery. From the necessity of the case, they have sustained Northern interests.

But what do we now behold? The extension of slavery by universal consent, is the great question of the day. The greatness of the crisis required a man such as John McLean, Gen. Scott, or Henry Clay, pledged against the extension of slavery. Southern whigs demanded a Southern candidate, and our Northern whigs yielded to their demand. They have thus sacrificed the principles they have professed for years, to obtain power, have commenced the same course of subservience to the slave power, for which they denounced Northern democrats. If a free soil whig is asked to vote for Taylor, let him think of the Philadelphia Convention, and commit, if he can, the interests of free soil to such politicians. If Northern whigs could be their backs to the lash of the slave-driver, and then thank him for the slightest favor as at Philadelphia, what might not such whigs do in Washington, with a slaveholding administration and the immense patronage of the government, dispersed by those who condescend to be called brethren indeed, but who in this case, as always, exercised Lordship over them.

Let us rebuke our betrayers at Philadelphia. It is their fault that they have deceived us once; it will be ours if they do it again. Let Northern whigs rebel against Southern dictation now, or forever after hold their peace.

Let no friend of free soil deceive himself, in the belief that the whig party, or the democratic party, as such, will carry out their favorite principle. The only hope of our country in this time of imminent peril, is the intelligent and independent action of every citizen.

PENN.

For the Banner.

## To Democrats.

The principles of Democracy rightly understood and applied, are destined to regenerate the political world. That government is an institution of Heaven, to be modified and sustained by the governed for their own good, is the truth which will prevail.

Democracy should protect the rights and interests of every human being who is under its influence. In its own nature, it is incompatible with every form or system of oppression, nor can slavery of any kind exist where Democracy is carried into actual operation. The idea of a slaveholding Democrat is absurd. By the force of circumstances over which he imagines he has no control, he may hold a legal title to slaves; but if he is a Democrat, he will acknowledge that his slaves are his brethren and entitled by their Creator to the same rights which he claims and exercises. No true Democrat can cherish slavery or use any means to extend it. Men who advocate, who connive at, or in any manner consent to the extension of slavery, are enemies to Democracy by practice, whatever they may be by profession. Jefferson was the founder of the Democratic party; the great Apostle of Democracy. He was also a slaveholder. But he declared slavery an evil, a curse both to the master and the slave. As a consistent Democrat he endeavored to check the evil, to prevent the extension of slavery. He was the author and the great advocate of the Ordinance of 1787. Jefferson was a true Democrat. What a spectacle do we

now present to the civilized world. The Democratic party of this model Republic, forsaking the precepts and practice of Jefferson, denouncing his policy as opposed to Democracy, as unconstitutional, now supporting a candidate for the Presidency who is pledged to sustain the South in the extension of slavery. Gen. Cass pronounces the Ordinance of 1787 as unconstitutional, which was proposed and advocated by Jefferson, sanctioned by Washington, and recognized by every President down to the present time. Even Mr. Polk recognized the power of Congress by signing the Oregon bill. Gen. Cass is unworthy of the support of any freeman, especially of any Democrat. What true Democrat prefers the opinion of Cass to that of Jefferson and Washington? How can a Democrat vote for a man pledged to veto the Wilmot Proviso?

Let every Democrat ask himself what Democracy means, and whether he can answer it to his conscience, to his country, and to his God, in voting for Cass and the extension of slavery.

The Free Soil party is the only, the true Democracy. Van Buren is the representative of the principles of Jefferson. Let the Free Democracy rally around him.

A FREE DEMOCRAT.

For the Banner.

## David Wilmot.

The election of this gentleman to Congress, from Pennsylvania, is an event alike honorable to himself and his constituents, and auspicious to the cause to which he is devoted. The freemen of Pennsylvania are entitled to the admiration and gratitude, of every friend of freedom, for electing David Wilmot to Congress, and giving him a majority so great and overwhelming. Notwithstanding the factious opposition of a few pretended democrats, the true democracy of his district, aided by many independent whigs, have nobly sustained him.

The result proves that the heart of the people is right, upon the issue involved in the contest.

Let no Northern democrat in Congress, therefore, fear to trust himself with his constituents, while he places himself by the side of Jefferson and Wilmot. Let doughfaces look forward and see the scorn and contempt, which will assuredly be visited upon them, if they betray their constituents, and sacrifice the honors and interests of their country, in the present contest with the slave dealer.

P.

## Read This.

The following observations, taken from the Cayuga Free Soil Advocate, published at Auburn, N. Y., we commend to the careful perusal of all our readers. They are applicable to all parts of the Union. Read them over carefully—reflect upon them seriously—let their truths make a proper impression upon every mind, and when you go to the polls,

"REMEMBER, that this election will decide whether we are or are not to have FIFTEEN NEW SLAVE STATES, and be cursed with THIRTY MORE SLAVEHOLDING U. S. SENATORS, SLAVEHOLDING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, and some TWENTY THOUSAND MORE SLAVEHOLDING OFFICERS, to be supported by the free North. Shall we have them?"

REMEMBER, that if the North loses in this struggle, her political preponderance is gone, and the SOUTH WILL RULE US FOREVER.

Shall we suffer ourselves to be more enslaved than we now are? Have we not yielded enough already?

Remember, that if you suffer slavery to go into California and New Mexico, those countries can never be settled by free emigrants. What Irishman, or German, or Scotchman, wants to go there and work by the side of Negro Slaves, and be despised and abused as a WHITE NIGGER, as the laboring whites are in the South?

Remember, that the free democracy propose to cut up the public lands in those territories into suitable divisions, and to GIVE A FARM FREE TO EVERY ACTUAL SETTLER. Who is willing to yield all that glorious country to spendthrift planters and their negroes? Who is willing to give those vast and rich gold mines, recently discovered, to the insatiable avarice of the slave-drivers?

Remember that CASS IS PLEDGED TO VETO THE WILMOT PROVISIO, and that the candidate of the opposite party has not told you what he would do, but his Southern friends who know him best, declare that Gen. Taylor will UNDOUBTEDLY VETO THE PROVISIO. The slaveholders have begun to move into New Mexico with their slaves. Judge Beard of Texas has gone to take possession of the country, claiming it for Texas. The moment of final decision has come. NOTHING BUT THE PROVISIO CAN SAVE THE COUNTRY. WILL YOU VOTE THE PROVISIO?

Remember that the only opposition to Van Buren and Adams is the result of the old party prejudices. Is there one of you who will risk the rights of the North and the honor of the country to gratify an old prejudice? Be nobler men. It is better to join with an enemy to do right than with a friend to do wrong.

Remember that every vote is important. It has a vast moral power. The South will be sure to watch the election returns, and she will count the votes. Let us roll up such a majority as will astonish, confound and overwhelm the minions of slavery. We can do it. Shall we do it?

FARMER in the field, MECHANIC at the bench, STUDENT among the records of the past, PRIEST at the holy altar, we call upon you by all the glorious recollections of bygone years, by all the blessings and comforts of our present freedom, by every hope that streams in light across the darkness of the future, by your love of liberty and man, by your fear of God who commands you to establish justice in the land, and by your hope in Him who died for the freedom of the world, we call upon you to choose the better side. We call upon you to strike for liberty and the rights of man.

What are you doing? Is your town organized? Have you an active, faithful committee, in every School District? Has every voter been conversed with? Have you supplied every one with the necessary documents? Have the Assembly District Central Committees, whose duty it is, taken the poll lists every where, so that they know just how many votes we shall have? Are you holding neighborhood meetings? Are you doing all that earnest men can do?

If you leave the work to others—if you grudge a few dollars expense or a few days time—if you neglect your duty and the work is not done, and we are defeated, how bitterly you will reproach yourselves hereafter. Reflect, the NEGLECT OF TEN MEN may lose us the State, and with that loss bring down the curse of perpetual slavery upon the country. WHO WILL BE ONE OF TEN TO SELL HIS COUNTRY? We must have every vote. EVERY MAN MUST WORK. NOT AN HOUR MUST BE LOST. On then to the Battle. On to the Victory! The country "expects every man to do his duty."

From the Illinois Journal.

## Who are for Free Soil?—Read and see.

Mr. Harkell, a Taylor whig from Tennessee, was asked on the floor of Congress, this question, "will Gen. Taylor veto the Wilmot Proviso?" He replied, "I can tell you what I believe—I believe that Gen. Taylor is opposed to the doctrine of the Proviso."—[App. C. Globe, p. 747.]

This is Taylor 'Free Soil' in Tennessee.

Again, Mr. Hilliard, a Taylor whig from Alabama, was asked whether he believed a majority of the Philadelphia convention were opposed to the Wilmot Proviso? In reply, he said, "I desire to say that, when that convention, in the open light of day, thousands looking on, voted to put down the Proviso, it gave me the strongest assurance I could ask that they would stand by the South against it."—[App. C. Globe, p. 777.]

This is Taylor 'Free Soil' in Alabama! Again, Senator Phelps, a Taylor whig from Vermont, was one of the concoctors of the infamous compromise bill, upheld it, and urged it through the Senate, thus giving over to the blighting curse of slavery a vast extent of 'territory now free.' Yet he is sustained by the Taylor Free Soil party, and none of their journals have yet dared to speak of this 'Vermont Dickinson' as he deserves.

This is Taylor 'Free Soil' in Vermont!

Again, Senator Clayton, a Taylor whig from Delaware, (who stood quite a chance of being nominated for President, by the whig convention before they concluded to run an independent candidate,) was the prime mover of the 'Compromise Bill,' and without doubt did more to get it through the Senate, than any other man, yet he is upheld by the whole Taylor 'Free Soil' party.

This is Taylor 'Free Soil' in Delaware!

Again, in the 'Southern Recorder,' after the adjournment of the Philadelphia convention we find the following: 'In the democratic convention a resolution was offered, condemning the Wilmot Proviso, and it was rejected, thirty-six delegates voting for it. In the whig convention, the Wilmot Proviso itself was rejected, by almost a unanimous vote.'

This is Taylor 'Free Soil' in Georgia!

Again, in the address of the 'Central Rough and Ready Club' of New Orleans, to the people of Louisiana, signed by S. S. Prentiss and nine other leading Taylor whigs, they say, 'the election of Gen. Taylor will afford to the South and to the West, the strongest of all guarantees for security, during his administration, on both the great subjects to which we have referred, [the Proviso and Internal Improvement.] As regards the Proviso, we need not remind you that, being himself a slaveholder, a native of Virginia, a citizen of Louisiana, with every feeling and interest identified with us, we have nothing to fear.'

This is Taylor 'Free Soil' in Louisiana.

Again, in the preamble to the resolutions adopted at a Taylor meeting in Charleston, S. C., we find the following: 'His interests are our interests. We know he must feel the lawless character of any attempt to interfere with our property, directly or indirectly; we know he must feel the senseless clamor that is raised to disturb our possession of that property, as violating the law either of God or man. We know that, in this great paramount and leading question of the South, he is with us, he is of us, and he is for us.'

This is Taylor 'Free Soil' in Carolina!

Again, 'Mr. Hope H. Slatter, the notorious slave dealer at Baltimore, has closed his slave market. The fugitives recaptured on board the "Pearl" were about the last he purchased. Mr. Slatter has taken the stump for Taylor, and that is the cause of the closing of the market.'—*Detroit Press.*

This is Taylor 'Free Soil' in Maryland!

Again, when a few weeks ago, the silly story was started in New Haven, Conn., that a 'certain somebody' had received a letter from Gen. Taylor, saying, 'that he would not veto the Proviso,' it strayed out of its intended latitude, and found its way to Richmond, Va. The Richmond Times notices it as follows: 'Gen. Taylor will veto the Proviso, and, if any one has a letter pretending to be from Gen. T. saying he will not, it is a forgery.'

This is Taylor 'Free Soil' in Virginia!

But where is Gen. Taylor himself on this great question that is overriding all others and throwing to the shades, for the present, at least, as minor and unimportant, all old issues? In justice to himself and the people whose candidate he claims to be, he should have answered long ago. But, bearing in mind that he is the owner of 280 slaves, a cotton planter in the State of Louisiana, and one who has been reared among slaves, and educated a slaveholder, let us proceed honestly to the work of finding out his position. To begin, take a speech delivered at Baton Rouge, (Gen. Taylor's residence,) by Mr. Benjamin, one of the Taylor electors of the State of Louisiana. In that speech he said, 'I can affirm that the old General is all right on the slavery question. I can assure you, my fellow-citizens here, that Taylor will promptly veto anything like the Wilmot Proviso. The interests of the South are safe in his hands.'

Again, in regard to the conversation we had with Gen. Taylor, we did not talk of the tariff—we did on the war. He expressed himself in favor of the war; he said he was decidedly in favor of prosecuting it vigorously until they should yield to an honorable peace; he was in favor of indemnity, and that territorial; he was not wedded to any particular line, but thought, as a kind of compromise, perhaps, with the Wilmot Proviso men, we had better go up to the 23d degree, making the Rio Grande the western boundary up to that degree; and said the South should never agree to the principles of the Proviso.'—*Report of the committee of the Mississippi Legislature.*

Again, we find in the 'Mobile Herald,' a letter from one who had been on a visit to Gen. Taylor, from which we make this extract:—'Speaking of the 'free soil' movement in the North, he (Gen. Taylor,) expressed fears that it would be the absorbing question in the present canvass, and engross all other questions. He said that he considered the Missouri Compromise a fair and liberal line for settling the slave question, and he was willing to see it adopted. In reply to a remark made by a person whom he was conversing with, he said that most of the old party questions were obsolete.'—*Mobile Herald, Aug. 28.*

Add to this the following collateral evidence obtained from Taylor Whig prints, published, as it were, in his own neighborhood, and under his eyes, and we have a tolerable clear idea of Gen. Taylor's position on the Proviso.

'Gen. Taylor is from birth, association, and conviction identified with the South and its institutions, being one of the 'most extensive slaveholders in Louisiana, and supported by the slaveholding interests, as opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, and in favor of securing the privilege to the owners of slaves to remove with them to newly acquired territory.'—*New Orleans Bee.*

'That monstrous assertion, [that he will not veto the Proviso], so entirely at war with the character of the man, and the tenor of his whole life, could only have been made by political leaders in the last stage of desperation, when they saw that everlasting political rout and ruin was approaching them as fast as the course of time would permit.'—*Natchez, Miss. Con.*

'We must elect a man for President who lives in our own sunny South, who is willing to peril all for the Constitution, who loves the South and her cherished institutions. Such a man is Gen. Taylor. He lives in the South, and makes his twelve hundred bales of cotton on the banks of the Mississippi. HIS INTERESTS, HIS FEELINGS, ARE ALL WITH US.'—*Aberdeen Ala. Whig.*

In regard to his allowing the Proviso to pass, take the following: 'The General owns too many "niggers" for that; and he will not go for the Proviso, until somebody can make one of the blackest white, by washing him.'—*Augusta, Georgia, Chronicle.*

'Gen. Taylor—a Southern man—the destiny of himself and his children identified with the South!!—HIS IMMENSE WEALTH CONSISTING OF SLAVES and land, that have to be cultivated by slaves to render them valuable!!—he an enemy to the South!!—he in favor of prostrating Southern rights and interests!!—the very quintessence of absurdity!!! They might as well say Gen. Taylor is a free negro—they would be believed just about as soon, and exhibit full as much reason and truth in making the charge!!'—*Marion, Ala. Review.*

A SCREW LOOSE SOMEWHERE.—A few weeks since, Horace Greeley paraded at the head of his columns the names of Taylor and Fillmore, and declared his intention of doing all in his power for their success. The next week we find the Tribune has dropped their names from its mast-head, says but little, if indeed it does anything, in favor of them, but its columns are filled with Free Soil intelligence—eulogiums of John Van Buren—"Prince John." Is this the kind of zeal with which he intends to support old Zack? We wish the Taylor papers generally partook more of the same spirit.

Letter from Robert Emmet.

[From the Buffalo Republic.]

Our respected fellow-citizen, PATRICK COFFEE, received a day or two since the following letter from ROBERT EMMET, of New York, in reply to an invitation to the latter to visit this city and to address the people on the all-engrossing subject of the extension of slavery to the free territories of the Union. The engagements of Mr. EMMET, it will be seen, are and have been such as to put it out of his power to comply with the invitation, but he is warmly devoted to the cause of Free Soil and free labor, and urges his countrymen not to desert the flag of freedom. To Irishmen it is scarcely necessary to say that ROBERT EMMET is one of the most esteemed, distinguished and influential of our adopted citizens, and is second to none in point of patriotism, ability and integrity.—Like his ancestors, from whom he inherited the warmest devotion to the cause of human liberty, he is on the side of freedom and against oppression. In taking this position, he proves himself worthy of the name he bears—a name synonymous with patriotism and indelibly inscribed on many of the proudest pages of history. We trust no one will fail to read the letter. It is brief and to the point:

NEW YORK, Oct. 10th, 1848.

PATRICK COFFEE, Esq.—Dear Sir—[I have received yours of the 3d inst., inviting me to visit your city, for the purpose, I presume, of aiding at a meeting of the Free Soil voters. I should be glad to aid by any exertion in my power a cause which I sincerely believe to be worthy of every honest patriot's support, but I find it will not be in my power to comply with your request. My business has suffered so much during the last four months, from the constant occupation of my time in attending the affairs of unfortunate Ireland, that absence from home would be little short of ruin to me. I have received several similar applications from different parts of the country, and have been compelled to decline them all.

I trust, however, that our countrymen in Buffalo will not desert the flag of Free Soil. Of all people in the world, the Irish, who suffered for ages the miseries of a servitude more degrading and galling than slavery itself, should rally in defence of Free Soil and Free Labor. It is not a question whether this or the other man shall be President, or whether this party or the other shall have the offices to give away. It is whether the great principle of freedom shall prevail as the controlling policy of this country, where we have sought and found a refuge from foreign oppression; and every Irishman (barring an Orange man) is bound to give that principle his earnest and hearty support. Yours truly, R. EMMET.

GOOD FOR OLD MONTGOMERY.—The Free Soilers of Montgomery County are of the right grit, and no mistake.—We received by Tuesday's mail, an order from the Central Committee of that county, for two hundred copies of the Journal, accompanied by the cash. That's the way to go to work. It shows that there is a spirit of determination among the friends of Freedom there, which can't be quenched.—Tip. Journal.

## Taylor in Virginia.

The Richmond (Va.) Republican says:

'Now for General Taylor—what does he say? Why he says emphatically he will stand by the Constitution in the administration of affairs. Well, this Wilmot Proviso is most unquestionably unconstitutional in every sense of the term, (so thought all Southern men.) Consequently, HE IS COMPELLED TO VETO IT, because it would come under the class of measures which he would denounce unconstitutional. Furthermore: Gen. Taylor is a large slaveholder; and does any man of intelligence fear that Gen. Taylor will sanction the Proviso?'

And again it says.

'Now is the time for action. Now, fellow-citizens, while the genius of liberty wings its flight over your destinies. Now, while you see in the South a brilliant "star," in the person of Zachary Taylor—who will rule the people with moderation, regarding the Constitution as his shield and protection—who is identified with, and will be devoted to your institutions—who, by his express declaration, says he will VETO THE WILMOT PROVISIO.'

THE SECTIONAL PARTY.—Free Soil Electoral Tickets have been formed in all the Northern States, and several of the Slave States. Free Soil Meetings are being held in North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri and Tennessee. If Slaveholders, in Slaveholding States, join in the Free Soil movement, what must we think of Northern Freemen who sustain Taylor and Cass in direct opposition to this beneficent movement?

## TO CHURCHES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

THE subscribers have just received from the manufactory, several complete sets of Britannia ware for communion service, which will be sold low for cash at the sign of the Big Padlock, by KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

TO TANNERS AND CURRIERS.

THE subscribers have just received a good assortment of Knives, Stools, and various kinds of Stones, which they will sell low for cash or approved produce, at the sign of the Big Padlock. Nov. 11 KELLOGG & DAVIDSON.

S. & W. MOORE.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, TOBACCO, COP. YARNS, WINDOW GLASS, IRON, NAILS, SPRINGS.  
CASH PAID FOR WHEAT, FLAX SEED, &c.

## OYSTERS, FISH, AND WILD GAME.

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

J. LISTER.

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

S. BECK AND TULLY.

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HATS AND CAPS.

## Sign of the City Hat Factory.

OPPOSITE WASHINGTON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.  
ARE constantly manufacturing and receiving from the Eastern Cities, a splendid assortment of HATS and CAPS, which they offer at the lowest possible rates for cash, and to which they call the attention of country dealers and the public generally.

Latest New York and Paris fashions always on hand.  
Cash paid for Beaver, Otter, Racoon, Mink, Deer, and Bear skins.

## BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a full assortment of Bellows, English Anvils, Solid Box and Common Vices, Screw Plates, Sledges, and Hammers, &c.

DE. JOHN M. GASTON.

HAVING returned from the University of New York, again offers his professional services to his old friends, and all others who may favor him with a call.

OFFICE in the room over Tomlinson's Drug Store just opposite Brownings' Hotel, where he may be found day or night.  
Sept. 22, 1848.

J. VANDEGRIFT. J. GREER.

## REVOLUTION IN IRELAND.

**VANDEGRIFT & GREER,**

GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, AT THE CHEQUERED STORE, OPPOSITE THE TAILOR HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

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

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

J. W. LOCKHART.

## MERCHANT TAILOR.

MANUFACTURES, and keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of ready made Clothing, Cloths, Gassings, Vestings, etc., for sale at low prices for cash. Shop on Washington st., two doors east of Charles Myers' Grocery.

TO MERCHANTS.

**Wholesale Dry Goods House,**

**L. B. WILLIAMSON,**

WOULD respectfully inform the merchants of the vicinity, that he has established a house at Indianapolis, for the purpose of selling goods at wholesale, and at wholesale only; and pledges himself to sell as low as they can be bought west of the mountains. His stock will consist of the best quality of fancy and staple dry goods, such as he trusts will be suitable to the market.

His stock of Prints is large and well selected, embracing every variety of style and pattern.

Those wishing to purchase, are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

L. B. WILLIAMSON,  
Washington street, nearly opposite the Branch Bank, at Walpole's old stand.  
Indianapolis, Sept. 22, 1848.

## DENTISTRY.

P. G. C. HUNT offers his professional services to this community; his office is at the late residence of his brother, where the public can rely on having whole or partial sets of teeth inserted, or any operation in Dentistry satisfactorily performed.

We, the undersigned, take pleasure in recommending P. G. C. Hunt to the patronage of the community, considering him well skilled in the science of Dentistry, as we have known him to have been under the instruction of his brother, D. P. Hunt, (deceased,) for a long time, and from our personal inspection of his work, we believe he will render satisfaction to those who may employ him.

CHARLES PARRY, M. D.  
J. L. MOTHERHEAD, M. D.  
Indianapolis, Sept. 1848.

DAVID CRAIGHEAD.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
**Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Window Glass, Putty, White Lead, &c.**

N. B.—Particular attention given to filling prescriptions, and compounding medicines.

## HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

JUST received, an extensive assortment of hardware and Cutlery, expressly selected for this market. The undersigned has also the honor to be the sole agent for the sale of Medaris and Martin's celebrated patent

PLATFORM SCALES, weighing from 500 to 20,000 lbs., all of which are warranted correct. They are expected daily, and will be sold at factory prices, freight added. Persons in want of articles in our line are respectfully requested to call and examine their prices, and we will be pleased to furnish them on approved terms.—Cash or approved produce.

KELLOGG & DAVIDSON,  
Sign of the Big Padlock

W. B. GREER.

W. B. GREER & COBURN.

## Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

WILL promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them in this and the neighboring counties of the State.

Strict attention will be given to the collection and securing of debts.

Office on Meridian, two doors north of Washington Street.

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities, and is now opening at his Store, corner of Washington and Meridian Streets, Sign of the Saw, a very extensive assortment of articles in the Hardware line, which have been purchased at reduced prices, and will be disposed of at lower rates than ever before at this place. Call and examine before buying.

ALEXANDER GRAYDON.

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

P. E. L. SMITH.

**SMITH & HANNA,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS. ALSO—IRON, NAILS AND CASTINGS, AND A GENERAL STOCK OF

## Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

THEY purchase all sorts of Produce, and pay cash and Goods therefor.

They offer their goods for sale at the lowest market rates for ready pay.

Store opposite Branch Bank, Indianapolis.

DOUGLASS & ELDER.

## BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**

Office in Blake's building, on Washington street, opposite Brownings' Hotel.



