

FREE SOIL BANNER.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
CHARLES F. ADAMS,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Senatorial Electors.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, of Tipppecanoe Co.
JOHN H. BRADLEY, of Bartholomew Co.

CONTINGENT SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
E. DEMING, of Tipppecanoe Co.
S. S. HARDING, of Ripley Co.

District Electors.

1st Dist.—NATHAN LITTLE,
2d " 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 SHOER, of Lawrence Co.
7th " ALBERT G. COFFIN, of Parke Co.
8th " SAMUEL A. HUFF, of Tipppecanoe Co.
9th " JOSEPH L. JERNEGAN, of St. Joseph, Co.
10th " Daniel Worth.

CONTINGENT DISTRICT ELECTORS.

2d District—John Brazzelton.
3d " John P. Milliken.
4th " J. H. Jordan.
5th " E. J. Sumner.
6th " Abington Crane.
7th " John U. Pettit.
8th " Joseph Morrow, of Grant Co.

State Central Committee.

1st Dist.—O. SHIELMAN.
2d " R. E. STRATTON.
3d " JOHN P. MILLIKEN.
4th " R. VAILE.
5th " CALVIN FLETCHER, A. A. ACKLEY,
S. NOBLE, J. H. JORDAN, JAMES SUL-
GARVE, PHILIP SPONZER.

6th " W. J. JESSUP.
7th " J. B. McFARLAND.
8th " R. FABER.
9th " D. W. JONES.

Free Soil Platform.

No more Slave Territory—no longer
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 installments, together with the interest on the National debt.

FREE SOIL MASS MEETINGS.

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

APPOINTMENTS FOR OCTOBER.

On the 21st at Noblesville.
On the 23d at Greenfield.
On the 24th at Knightstown.
On the 25th at Rushville.
On the 26th at Shelbyville.
On the 27th at Edinburgh.
On the 28th at Franklin.
On the 30th at Martinsville.
On the 31st at Danville.
On the 1st of November at Indianapolis.

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

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

CALVIN FLETCHER,
Chairman of Central Committee.

Friday, October 20, 1848.

Whig Rally.

The great Whig rally of the campaign, for central Indiana, came off in this city on last Friday.

Several of the best speakers of the Whig party in the State, and with them, Gov. Letcher, Gov. Metcalf, Mr. Hardin, and Capt. Cutler, of Kentucky, as per an-nouncement in the large hand-bills, that for a number of days had been circulated through the country.

Some 3 or 400 hundred persons were in attendance to hear the big guns. Several thousands were expected.

We thought from appearances, that the Free Hoosiers cared but little about hearing this slaveholding delegation.

We advise the State Central Committee to send for Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, the next time they wish to hear the claims of Old Zach made manifest.

Invite him to come up. Gov. Metcalf made the principal speech of the day. It will be remembered that he voted against the Wilmot Proviso during last session, and in his speech declared that if called on again, he would vote with Kentucky and the South. All right, our Taylor men here, and anti-Wilmot Proviso men elsewhere,

are cheek by jowl, we suppose, from the same cause that brought the exclamation from Byron, when reading an ode on a jackass, written by a contemporary. "A fellow feeling makes them wondrous kind."

Huzza for Slavery, Zach Taylor, and Gov. Metcalf.

Whig Testimony for Old Zach.

Believing that many of our Taylor friends are not fully "posted up" in regard to the many qualifications of old Zach, we furnish further testimony, which we think will be conclusive, in the matter; also a few opinions of distinguished Whig leaders.

Testimony of Daniel Webster:

"Gen. Taylor is a military man, and a military man merely."

"He has performed no functions of a civil nature under the constitution of his country."

"Gen. Taylor has had no training in civil affairs."

"The Whigs of Massachusetts, and I among them, are of the opinion the nomination of Gen. Taylor was not wise nor discreet. It was against my conviction of what was due to the best interests of the country."

"I consider that such a nomination was not fit for the Whigs to make."

"It is the first instance in our history, in which any man of mere military character has been proposed for that high office."

"It is without precedent or justification from anything in our previous history."

Testimony of John M. Botts:

"His whole course of conduct is insulting to the whig party."

"He is not a whig candidate, and under such a leader, the whig party is doomed to certain, inevitable and disgraceful defeat."

"We know not Gen. Taylor's views on a single question of public utility."

Editor of Jonesboro, Tenn. Whig:

"Gen. Taylor is a perfectly ridiculous candidate."

Editor Indiana State Journal:

"The nomination of Gen. Taylor would be a virtual dissolution of the Whig party."

"A regard for Whig principles forbids his nomination."

These are only a few items of testimony from among thousands of a similar kind. If our Taylor friends want any more, send us an intimation, and we will publish a few every week.

The Journal makes, as we think, a very plain case as follows, in Wednesday's paper. It says, speaking of Gen. Taylor's nomination by the Native Americans, that he declares "that he would not be brought forward as the candidate of their party, or the exponent of their party doctrines. It is idle, therefore, nay, more, it is palpably unjust to contend that either Gen. Taylor or the mass of those who support him is in any way connected with the Native American party." The argument is a good one, the same that many true Whigs have all along used to show that neither Gen. Taylor nor the mass of those acting with him is in any way connected with the true Whig party. He refuses to become the exponent of the doctrines of the Whig party, ergo, to use the argument of the Journal, he is not a Whig. Very plain, very.

The Journal of this week quotes a long extract from an address to the electors of Louisiana, got up by the Cass and Butler men of New Orleans, to prove what all the Louisiana Whigs say is a lie, that Gen. Taylor is a Wilmot Proviso man. The Journal must be short of proof when it has to resort to such sources to sustain its candidate. The question with many Whigs will be whether it is not all a Democratic Roorback. The Journal should put right alongside of the extract, others from Whig sources in the same vicinity, declaring the whole a miserable libel on the old hero, and branding Cass with being a Northern Abolitionist. That would look a little more like honesty. Do you want to gull your readers? Oh Johnny! Oh Whiggery!

Cass's Michigan Law.

While Cass was Governor of Michigan, he sanctioned a law providing for the sale of white men convicted of disorderly conduct, &c., &c. In Niles Register, Vol. XXI, page 212, we find how that law worked.

The following is the extract as published in Niles Register, at that time:

A WHITE MAN SOLD TO A NEGRO.

'The Tables Turned.'—Under this head we notice a case that recently occurred at Detroit. There is law in this territory that provides for the selling of idle and dissolute persons at public auction. At one of these sales, a NEGRO bought a WHITE MAN, and ordered him to follow his master, and the order was obeyed. But the poor black took his servant to the steamboat, and paid his passage, and restored him to his freedom—satisfied with sending him out of the territory."

Lewis Cass has "changed." He is now only in favor of selling the white people of the North to the negro drivers.

The Hunkers insist upon it that no positive law is necessary in order to exclude slavery from the free territories, and have published various legal opinions of men learned in the law, to that effect.

We have held that there existed a difference of opinion on that matter, and to show that the Southern or slaveholding state courts hold the contrary opinion, we publish from the Metropolitan, the following principles laid down by the Supreme Court of Missouri, at the October term,

1847, which we believe is the most recent decision made on the point:

Charlotte, a woman of color, rs. Choian:

"1. Slavery may exist without any positive law authorizing it.

"2. The existence of slavery in fact is presumptive evidence of its legality.

"3. It is not necessary to show any general custom in a country of holding negroes in slavery to prove its legality. If it be found to exist in fact, even to a limited extent, and no positive law prohibiting it be shown, it will be deemed legal.

"4. It is not the policy of the Slave States to favor the liberation of negroes."

Coming Still.

ANOTHER ACCESSION.—The Northern Intelligencer, Claremont, N. H., edited by Mr. Weber, a prominent and zealous Whig, has raised the Free Soil flag, and goes for Van Buren and Adams. This makes the fifth paper in New Hampshire devoted to the cause of Free Soil.

The Potter County (Penn.) Journal, the only Democratic paper in Potter County, has put away Cass, and embraced Van Buren. So says the New Hampshire Independent Democrat.

The Weekly American Miscellany, an independent paper at Norridgewock, Me., has come out for the Free Soil Presidential candidates.

The American Christian, an extensively circulated and influential religious paper at Leesville, in Schoharie county, N. Y., has come out for the Buffalo ticket.

Dr. Mann's Family Physician, published at Norridgewock, Me., has come out for Van Buren and Free Soil.

Pennsylvania Election.

The election in Pennsylvania, like that in Ohio, appears to have gone so close that the result on Governor is uncertain, after nearly all the State is received. The Whigs have generally gained in the counties heard from. Johnson, the Whig candidate for Governor, appears to have received support from the Taylor men, Free Soilers, National Reformers, and all other classes except the out and out Cass and Butler men, and probably is elected by a small majority.

From the best source of information we have, the whigs have gained two Senators, which will make that body stand, Whig 21. Dem. 12.

There is also a strong probability, that the whigs have a majority in the House, which will enable them to elect a U. S. Senator in the place of Gen. Cameron.

Ohio Election.

The reports from Ohio lead us to believe that Weller, (Dem.), is elected Governor by a very small majority.

The Senate stands a tie. The Whigs will probably have a majority of four or six in the House. This estimate is made according to the old party lines. A new element in the shape of Van Buren men, will however, be found in the next Legislature. Mr. Randall, of Ashtabula, Mr. Blake, of Medina, and Mr. Beaver, of Trumbull, Senators elect, are out and out Van Buren men, elected as such, and it is believed they will assume an independent position in the Legislature.

The same is true of Mr. Chaffee, of Ashtabula, Mr. Riddle of Geauga, Mr. Lee, of Trumbull, Mr. Johnson, of Cuyahoga, and Mr. Townsend, of Lorain, members elect to the lower house. Others may be in the same position occupied by these eight; we are not informed. One thing however, is certain, the Legislature will be under the control of the independent Free Soil men. The Standard, speaking of the result in Ohio, says:

"This result—so far at least as relates to the Governor—was unexpected to us, as we presume, it is to the Free Soil men generally, no less than to the Whigs, and many of the Democrats themselves. Our information had led us to believe that the Whig candidate for Governor would be elected by a large majority. Such must have been the confident expectation of the leading Whig papers, if there is any significance in the remarks of such of them as the State Journal, and the Cincinnati Gazette and Atlas, on the very eve of the Missouri Compromise. His Southern supporters urge the same project.

The position of Cass and Taylor is therefore nearly identical.

Cass is pledged to veto the Wilmot Proviso.

Taylor, from his own statement that the "South should not consent to the Wilmot Proviso," and for the fact that he refuses to give his opinion upon the constitutionality of such an act, may reasonably be expected to do the same, i. e. veto the Proviso.

Cass, by his friends, both North and South, is committed to the Missouri Compromise. Taylor, by his own declaration, since his nomination took the same position and voted for such, a compromise in the Senate. Gen. Taylor, by his own declaration at Pascagoula, is also in favor of the Missouri Compromise. His Southern supporters urge the same project.

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But the question is still urged, what good can you do by voting for a third man?

Is there nothing satisfactory in the discharge of duty?

We are compelled, if we would be true to our principles, if we would not violate our consciences, and be recreant to our duty to our country, and our God, to vote against both of the candidates referred to.

But the question is still urged, what good can you do by voting for a third man?

Is there nothing satisfactory in the discharge of duty?

If, as the objector says, either Cass or Taylor must be elected, we say, those who create the necessity must be responsible for it: it remains for us to enter our solemn protest against the election of either, and thus acquit ourselves of blame.

As Free Soil men, we have nothing to hope, but everything to fear from the election of either.

Our only hope is in the strength of the

cal matters as the members of the State Committee in question, should not have foreseen and avoided this. But it is evident that the old proverb so often and aptly quoted in such cases, was no destined to receive discredit at their hands. It remains to be seen what effect the disastrous defeat of the Taylorites will have upon their course of proceedings in this State—whether they will persevere in urging Taylor upon the unwilling masses, and thus ensure the vote of the State to Cass—or whether they will resort to the only honorable expedient left them—an immediate and hearty transfer of their influence in favor of the Face Soil movement.—Their organ, last evening, the first issue after the result of the State election was ascertained, contains a programme of their future operations. This was evidently planned before the election, in anticipation of an overwhelming victory. We can hardly credit the belief, that the gentlemen whose names are announced as actors in the farce of still, urging Taylor upon the people of Ohio, will play their part in the game, after the result of the State election is fully developed.

At all events, the exodus of the State election has lifted a great burden and embarrassment from the shoulders of the Free Soil men, and the Free Soil movement. The entanglement of the new party with old organizations and issues, has been a source of real difficulty and perplexity, which it was not easy to surmount with credit to all concerned. The novelty of the circumstances in which we have been placed—the strength of old party attachments of long standing—the real or imagined importance of party or local questions in issue in State politics—the impracticability, by reason of the shortness of time since the commencement of the new movement, of effecting a thorough local organization for this election—these and other sources of embarrassment, are all removed; and we have now before us, nothing but a straight forward course, in the pursuit and prosecution of the good cause, with the assurance that whatever obstacles may be thrown in our way by unscrupulous partisans, and unprincipled parties, our course is clear—our course above reproach—and our ultimate triumph certain.

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