



FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

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

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

CONTINGENT SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
E. DEXING, of Tippecanoe Co.
S. S. HARDING, of Ripley Co.

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

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

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

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

FREE SOIL MASS MEETINGS.

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

On the 27th at Edinburgh.
On the 28th at Franklin.
On the 30th at Martinsville.
On the 31st at Danville.
On the 1st of November at Indianapolis.

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

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

CALVIN FLETCHER,
Chairman of Free Soil Committee.

Friday, October 27, 1848.

Be Prepared.

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

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

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

To the Whigs of Indiana.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Who knows best?

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

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

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

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

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

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

UTICA, Oct. 15th, 1848.

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

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

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

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

Results of the Elections.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pennsylvania.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tremendous Excitement at the Journal Office!

A Star that was not a fixed one, fallen!

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

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

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

This looks like free soil with a vengeance.

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

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

Life of Lewis Cass.

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

I. Whilst Governor of Michigan, Lewis Cass received

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KEEP BEFORE THE PEOPLE this lesson of political wisdom:

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

Clay Men Attention!

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

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

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

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