

# 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. CRAVEN, of Jefferson Co.  
3d " JAMES H. CRAVEN, 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 Tipppecanoe Co.  
9th " JOSEPH L. JERNIGAN, of St. Joseph Co.  
10th " JOSEPH MORROW, of Grant Co.

CONTINGENT DISTRICT ELECTORS.

2d District—John Braxton,  
3d " John P. Milliken,  
5th " J. H. Jordan,  
6th " E. J. Sumner,  
7th " Abiathur Crane,  
9th " John U. Pettit,  
10th " Daniel Worth,

## State Central Committee.

1st Dist.—O. SHELTON,  
2d " R. E. STRATTON,  
3d " JOHN P. MILLIKEN,  
4th " R. VAULT,  
5th " CALVIN FLETCHER, A. A. ACKLEY, B.  
S. NOBLE, J. H. JORDAN, JAMES STEL  
GOVE, PHILIP SENOABLE,  
W. JONES,  
L. JESSE,  
J. B. McFARLAND,  
R. FADER,  
D. W. JONES.

Free Soil Platform.

No 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.

Emancipation by the Government of all such slaves as are held in slavery, and 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:

APPOINTMENTS FOR OCTOBER.

On the 9th at New Albany.  
On the 10th at Jeffersonville.  
On the 11th at Madison.  
On the 12th at Columbus.  
On the 13th at Indianapolis.  
On the 14th at Greenfield.  
On the 15th at Crawfordsville.  
On the 16th at Frankfort.  
On the 17th at Lebanon.  
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 6, 1848.

The Taylor men are rejoicing that Henry Clay refuses to be the candidate of the disaffected whigs. Truly a little thing tickles them. Henry Clay, heretofore so ardent a supporter of the Whig party, merely disclaims, in his letter, any purpose of accepting a nomination against Taylor. Having submitted his claims to the Philadelphia Convention, he feels bound, by his pledge, to abide its decision. Here Mr. Clay stops. He refuses even to say to his friends, Taylor would make a good President, is a Whig, or ought to be supported. Verily, the embodiment of Whiggery is not quite so much the embodiment of Taylorism.

From the returns of the Vermont election, it seems that the Cass party have fizzled out by wholesale. We have noticed for some time that they were doing a good retail business in that line, but did not really expect them so soon to get to jobbing. It is confidently expected that in November, their trade in the fizzling line will largely increase, and that they'll do a smashing business. Crow, Chapman, crow!

## The Free Democracy—Its Future.

The Old Hunkers are busy in disseminating the opinion, that the Free Democracy, as a separate organization, will be dissolved after the Presidential election—and that at most on the settlement of the question of slavery extension, as applied to our present domain, that the movement will have accomplished its mission. Never were dreamers hugging to their bosoms a greater delusion. We tell them that our party organization is a permanency, and that from its very nature, it will exist so long as these are the two great principles of progress and conservatism found in antagonistic positions. Measures may change, as circumstances alter the position of our government, but the cardinal principles of our political faith will ever remain, and be advocated by a powerful, and at length a triumphant party in our Union. Ours is a progressive party. The principles we put forth and the measures we now advocate have never before been advocated by a distinct party, although they have had their advocates in both the hitherto great parties of our country. Men who have heretofore acted with old Hunkerism, who have been the ablest supporters of their respective parties, have been divorced from those parties and are now the champions of political reform, and progress in governmental science. The signs of the times clearly indicate that a revolution, and an entire changing of parties is now at hand, that like former parties of our country, the Whig and Democratic parties are dissolving to give way for new issues and new organizations. The spirit of progression is every day pointing from the moral and intellectual to the political, and demanding that henceforth legislation should look to a broader field, and by ample provisions, secure the welfare and interest of the masses—must seek to elevate the degraded—to dignify labor, and in a word, to place man in position politically, such as is due to him as an intelligent being, capable of self government in the fullest extent of the word. Until that is accomplished the Free Democracy will never cease to exist as a party organized for the conflict. Our opponents will be composed of such men as are always unwilling to move from old positions, and who are struck with holy horror at any innovations on established customs, or changes in governmental policy, as if society was not, with all the relations growing out of it when in its proper condition, progressive. Already these fixed men are cautioning us not to go too far on the question of the non-extension of slavery. They tell us that the South have had a share of the territories heretofore, let us compromise the matter and make a division. The refusal by hosts of the people to ratify the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions, have shown to the world that they think and act for themselves—that conscience and reason can triumph over the trammels of party, and that there is in the minds of the masses, a desire to go to the death for political reform. Servile, cringing politicians have been taught a salutary lesson, in the fact that their demagoguism has been repudiated. But let us look a moment at our positions. The leading question now is freedom for our territories. This issue is the most important in this campaign, because it has to be met now, while others can, without so great danger, be postponed if they cannot be perfected at the present crisis.

But because we urge this question while it may be met more strenuously than others, lay not, Hunker friends, the flatteringunction to your souls, that when we have triumphed on that issue, that there will be no more Free Democracy. There are other questions of scarcely less importance, embraced in the spirit of our combination. The disposition of our public domain, so as to make a portion of it free for the use of every freeman, is a measure fraught with deep interest, and accords with the philanthropic feelings of the age. It will place within the reach of every man a home, and the means of enjoying life without being bound to look for a subsistence to employers, who assume the right to point out the road in which his ideas shall flow. It will destroy the system of land speculation, which has been so ruinous to our newly settled States. It will tend to destroy entirely the pauperism of our land—it will give gladness to thousands of those pining in penury in our own country, and produce joy in the breasts of the tyrannized over of other lands, seeking for means to acquire homes in this land of freedom. The election of postmasters, and such other governmental officers as practicable, by the people direct, is another of our positions. We hold that the theory of our political union is correct, and that the people are capable of self government and of choosing their own officers. That by the present system the rights of the people are often outraged, by appointments made of postmasters and others, without any regard to the feelings of the majority of the people of their vicinities, and merely for party purposes. Three millions of voters are denied their just rights by the present system. We think

so vast a power as appointing thousands of officers should not be lodged in the hands of one man, but should be exercised by the people.

Retrenchment in the expenditures of the government, is another issue presented. Others are now before the people, and new ones will be constantly arising, in which the progressive party will be found antagonistic to the party of fixedness. This will be the case not only in National affairs, but also in State policy. It is already developing itself. Wisconsin has led the way and showed to her older sisters the workings of the progressive system and liberal legislation, in securing unalienable homesteads for her citizens. This is so intimately connected with free grant of the public domain, that it may be considered as a portion of the same great plan. It is a plan suggested by liberal views and tends to elevate and protect free labor. It gives to every one sufficient, with care and industry, to support and educate his children—to give them such an amount of intelligence, as will fit them for the duties of freemen. As we said before, issues will be constantly arising, upon which action must be taken, and whether we succeed or not in the present campaign, our party, our principles, are sure of ultimate triumph. Victories have already been won, which are to be followed by greater ones. We say then to the Free Democracy, on, on to the contest. We enter it full of enthusiasm and hope.

## Organize! Organize!!

No party can accomplish anything without thorough organization. It is an indispensable condition to the success of any party.

Friends of Freedom throughout the State of Indiana, remember this, and in every county throughout the State, let there be an organization for the purpose of doing battle in the good cause. Much can be accomplished in every county in the State, between this and November, by energetic action. There is scarcely a neighborhood in the State where there are not men as yet undecided as to their vote for the Presidency. These men should hear and read the doctrines we avow. In order that they may do this, it is necessary, absolutely necessary, that each county should have committees appointed to see that their respective counties are canvassed, and that such documents and papers are disseminated as will place us right in the minds of the hesitating. Remember that we are just entering a contest that is to be protracted until triumph crowns our efforts, and that a systematic beginning conduces to shorten the period of time elapsing before the termination of the struggle. Remember that we have higher purposes to accomplish than the elevation of party; that we strive for the prevalence of human rights; that we struggle for the elevation of the masses, and the universal doctrines of progress and reformation. We say, then, to accomplish our end, we must be active, we must be vigilant, and again we repeat it, the great means of success is thorough organization.

Gen. Taylor was nominated by the people, and long before the Philadelphia Convention was thought of, not by the people of the North or the South, or the East or the West—not by Whigs or Democrats alone, but by the whole American people.

"This is the date of Gen. Taylor's nomination, and here is the authority by which his name was placed before the American people for the highest office in their gift. It is true Gen. Taylor was nominated by the Whig Convention at Philadelphia, but it is equally true that they did so for no other reason than that they could not help themselves, because his great popularity with the people rendered it certain that he would be run as the people's candidate, independent and regardless of the Whig Convention, and to the certain defeat of whomsoever the Convention might nominate.

He was stronger than the Whig Convention, and they knew it, and they accordingly did the only thing that remained for them to do, or that they dared do; they nominated him their candidate for the Presidency, and without requiring of him any pledges, or prescribing rules of political faith, or exacting any conditions whatever; and we believe we hazard but little in expressing the opinion that if Gen. Taylor had been rejected by the Philadelphia Convention, as it was expected, particularly by our Representatives in Congress, that he would be, nine out of ten of the party in Charleston now advocating Gen. Cass's election, would have gone for him as a third and independent candidate, occupying precisely the ground that he then did, and now does, and this fact of itself speaks volumes."

"Enough has been already shown to satisfy any unbiased mind, that with Gen. Taylor the South has every thing to gain, while with Gen. Cass they have everything to lose. But what will most recommend the present movement in behalf of Gen. Taylor is that it contemplates action, and independent action, directed exclusively to the South."

This is the language of a Southern Democrat, who professes to know from private letters, the position of Gen. Taylor. He for the sake of the South, leaves his party nomination, and goes for a man safer than the regular nominee, for the sake of slavery.

Let him speak for himself, they cry out as they quote the following:

"We are no slaveholder. We never have been, WE NEVER SHALL BE.—We deprecate its existence, in principle; and pray for its abolition everywhere; where this can be effected justly and peacefully."

Poor miserable attempt to deceive. Do they think the people will be gulled by such barefaced attempts at imposition, when they know that long since the writing of that letter, he tells them in his Nicholson letter that on that subject a great change has been going on in his mind, and that he thinks now that it will mitigate many of the evils of slavery to have it extended over our new territories?

Oh, the dodgers, how they would like to get out of the fix that Cass has fixed them in; but you can't do it, gentlemen, you may as well be quiet, and if it does hurt, grin and bear it. Call in your philosophy, and don't attempt to make a Lion of an Ass.

WISCONSIN JUDGES.—On the 28th ult., the newly elected Judges of Wisconsin drew for their respective terms of office. The result was as follows:

1st Dist., E. V. Whiton, - - - 5 years.  
2d Dist., Levi Hubble, - - - 3 years.  
3d Dist., C. A. Larabee, - - - 6 years.  
4th Dist., A. W. Stowe, - - - 2 years.  
5th Dist., M. M. Jackson, - - - 4 years.

It is rather a curious incident, says the Southport Telegraph, that the youngest of the five Judges drew the longest term, and the oldest of the five the shortest.

A. W. Stowe, of the 4th District, was chosen by ballot of the others, Chief Justice. Mr. Brigham was chosen Clerk.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of D. S. Ward. Look at it, and then go and look at his goods, and we premise that you will not come away with empty hands. We are somewhat of a philosopher, and yet could hardly resist the many temptations.

To the advocacy of these doctrines is,

we learn, to be added the Free Soil Dem

ocrat, to be edited by six gentlemen, Democrats, and to be issued so soon as one thousand subscribers are obtained. The publishers are Messrs. J. T. Witham & Co., Chestnut street."

Since the Buffalo nominations, the following leading Whigs of Trumbull county, Ohio, have declared for Van Buren and Adams:

"Judge Newton, formerly a State Senator; John F. Beaver, State Senator; Geo. Parsons; Heman R. Harmon; Joel F. Asper, State Attorney; James Heaton; Edward Beaver, County Commissioner; Hiram Austin, County Auditor; and Salmon Fitch, Esq."

THE WAY TO DO IT.—The Mohawk

Courier of the 14th, publishes a call for

a mass meeting of the Free Democracy at Herkimer, signed by 2,500 and upwards.

BALTIMORE.—A correspondent of the

New York Evening Post, writing from

Baltimore, on the 15th, says:

"Without any formality, I am happy to

inform you that the 'Free Soil' party is

daily growing stronger in this city. We

shall undoubtedly hold the 'balance of

power' in Maryland."

Good—Out of ninety voters in the vil-

lage of New Mills, Mass., seventy have al-

ready joined the Free Soil League in the

place, and are pledged to vote for Van Bu-

ren and Free Soil, Adams and Liberty.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.—A vote was taken

yesterday among the workmen of the

Newspaper Exchange, No. 22, School St.

The result was, Van Buren 19, Taylor 5,

Cass none.—Boston Reporter.

Daniel Webster having declared in his

speech, that the nomination of Taylor was

not fit to be made, the people of Massa-

chusetts are discussing the question wheth-

er it is fit to be supported.

The following resolution was discussed

at great length in a meeting at West Ster-

ling, and carried by a vote of 138 yeas to

11 nays:

"Whereas, Daniel Webster has pro-

claimed the nomination of Taylor not fit

to be made, the people of Massachusetts

should declare it not fit to be supported."

WISCONSIN.—The newly organized

county of Marquette, in Wisconsin, held

its election for county officers on the 4th,

and elected the entire Van Buren ticket,

over both sets of candidates of the old

parties, three to one. The correspondent

of the Wisconsin Freeman writes:

"And now for Gen. Cass and his brave

old Hunkers, where are they? I will an-