



THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This anniversary was well attended. The opening address by the President, Rev. J. P. Cleveland, was original and instructive. He urged the necessity of enlightening the mass of the people, and exciting to vigorous individual effort. The mass of a community, when well informed, never undertook an enterprise which they did not carry through.

He regarded the Temperance reform as decidedly favorable to literature, as well as to religion. A literary reform was needed—one that should not be the mere creature of impulse, but such a reform as would take possession of all the affections of the soul, through the medium of a clear-seeing intellect.

It is stated that out of some thousands who have escaped from slavery into the free States during the past year, it is not known that more than seven have been returned into bondage. The law by which the free States are required to re-enslave those who have fled from the Southern prison-house, is contrary to Humanity, to Natural Justice, and to the Revealed Will of God.

But what was the character of the productions created under such circumstances? In answer to this inquiry, he affirmed that their effect was decidedly injurious to the moral principles of the readers; the sentiments, however refined by talent, appealed to the lowest sensibilities of human beings and tended, instead of elevating and refining, to sink them intellectually as well as morally.

The evening was occupied with singing and the discussion of resolutions by several gentlemen. The remarks of the speakers gave much pleasure to the audience in attendance, as they took care to make known by the most obtrusive applause. It is doubted however, by many, whether remarks whose object is to keep an audience convulsed with laughter, have an abiding and salutary influence upon them.

THE ANNIVERSARY. We have only room to say that our eighth Anniversary has been the best attended and the most interesting of the whole. The Court House was well filled during the day and crowded in the evenings.

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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the return of another Anniversary, your Committee are gratified to be able to report to the Society, that the harmony of feeling and action which has hitherto prevailed among the friends of Liberty in this State, still continues. So far as the knowledge of the Committee extends, there has been no perfect agreement in reference to the principles of action, and the means by which they are to be carried out.

One important agent in accomplishing the work of emancipation, is found in the doctrines of Christianity. The Founder of the Christian Religion left his doctrines on record as a guide to his disciples; to be carried out by them in their associated capacity.

Your Committee are well aware, that it does not belong to Anti-Slavery Societies to legislate for Christian Churches, or to prescribe their terms of membership. But it is their province to attack slaveholding wherever it encroaches itself; and if those who rob their fellow men obtain membership in our churches, and thus make Christianity the emblem of their inhuman system of outrage and wrong, their true characters made to appear in all their naked deformity.

While a portion of the churches in this State have excluded members from their membership, a much larger part still countenance the inquiry. Your committee would recommend that anti-slavery members of churches of every denomination should bring the atrocity of this system of wickedness before their several judicatories, and intreat them to exclude those who will persist in the inquiry from the fellowship and countenance of their respective bodies.

Another agency which has been effectually used for the advancement of Liberty principles, is the power which can be wielded through the elective franchise. Every freeman may properly avail himself of this, in correcting any of the evils of community to which its efficacy can be made to extend.

It will be remembered the first Liberty vote of this State, a little more than two years since, was 328. At the late election for Representatives, more than twenty one hundred supported the Liberty candidates. The vote was less than it would otherwise have been, because legislative and county candidates only were elected, and less interest was therefore felt in the election, and because in several counties, nominations were not made by abolitionists, and consequently no Liberty votes were polled.

The present position of political parties induces the belief that the political power of Abolitionists can be rendered far more effective than it has hitherto been. The great question of human liberty must yet become the paramount one at the polls. The subserviency of both the great political parties to the absolute dictation of slaveholders, is developed more and more by passing events, and its manifestation excites the loathing, contempt and abhorrence of honest minds.

Another means of advancing the anti-slavery cause has been by petitioning our National and State Legislatures. But few petitions have been forwarded from this State to Congress during the present session. One reason probably is, that many of our citizens are indisposed longer to memorialize a body from whom they have received only contumely and scorn, and they can make their sense of the treatment they have received felt at the ballot box.

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GOVERNOR SEWARD.

The following noble and liberal sentiments were expressed by Gov. Seward in reply to a committee of the colored people of Albany.— They are in honor to his heart. GENTLEMEN—The emotions excited by this grateful and affectionate address, if they should be allowed their way, would render me unable to respond. It prejudices interest, and passion, and sometimes counsel me to reply what seemed to be the late acts of the Africa race might be overlooked without compromise of principle, and even without personal advantage.

But let us look at the Declaration of Independence, or of justice, than the form which our religion adopts. If, as the former asserts, all men are born equal, institutions which deny their equal political rights and advantages are unjust; and if I would do unto others as I would desire them to do unto me, I should not deny them any right on account of the hue they wear, or of the land in which they or their ancestors were born.

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the origin of property. It is founded upon the command of Heaven, and is totally unconnected with the law of our slave States. This marked distinction between persons and property has been observed by jurists, statesmen, and writers, from the earliest antiquity to the present day. In 1776 the Congress of these colonies declared that all men are created equal. The members of the Convention that framed the Constitution were profoundly versed in natural and municipal law, and well understood this fundamental distinction. Mr. Madison, who is styled "the father of the Constitution," has left on record his opinions expressed in the convention. He declared it wrong to admit slaves to be proprietors.

It would really seem as though these facts could leave no room for cavil as to the light in which the constitution of the United States regards them. If the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States could make this question more clear, I might cite the decision of Groves vs. Slaughter, reported in 15th Peters, in which this point came before the Court, and it was said by Justice McLean that although slaves may by the laws of particular States be declared property, yet the Federal Constitution regards them only as persons.

When we once commence legislation in regard to slavery, I hope and trust we shall speak of "natural rights," of "human liberty," and of the crime of holding our fellow men in bondage. When we talk of slavery, I trust it will be to exorcise it, to abolish it, and not to discuss the propriety of encouraging its continuance at the expense of this Government and of the free States, or in any other manner.

Gov. Morton, in his message to the Legislature, puts forth some noble sentiments. His theory is right, we shall see whether his practice will correspond. We extract the following: "Never before was the industry of man, throughout the world, rewarded with such universal plentifulness. Yet we have reason to fear that privation and distress never were greater or more widely spread.

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