

It is well known that the Whigs issue a series of Tracts from the Tribune office, which are bought by Clay Clubs and politicians in immense quantities, and which are written expressly for circulation in all the States. The writer and his productions have been recommended to public favor by the certificate of several Whig members of Congress of different sections, and hence his Tracts may be regarded as of higher authority than those of any other individual in the party. The Tract No. 9, for June, treats expressly on Annexation, and sums up the several points of Mr. Clay's letter in the following fair and impartial manner.

"9. Mr. Clay's position on the annexation question, leaves it precisely where it was. It opens and shuts no door on this question, nor does he put his little finger to one. He frankly ventures on some suggestions, which, perchance, may prove prophetic. But Mr. Clay, so far as we can see, is not committed nor pledged to any course of policy on this question, other than—To maintain the faith of treaties. 2. Not to violate our rule of non-intervention, where our position is neutral. 3. To do what we can, fairly and honorably, to secure the independence of Texas. 4. To see that our own republic receives no damage by European interference in the affairs of Texas. 5. To oppose, if necessary, by force of arms, all such machinations. 6. To leave the question of Annexation open and unembarrassed, for the future decision of the parties concerned, after they shall have had a fair and sufficient opportunity to consider it. And 7. To help the country through the critical posture, into which ambitious men, reckless of consequences, have brought it. This is the position of Mr. Clay on the annexation question, as we understand it. He would not pick a quarrel, where we could only reap dishonor, and where we would have to have the world against us. And we have reason to believe, there is no part of the Union so interested, no feeling or prejudice so well settled, as which Mr. Clay does not regard with impartial and patriotic concern."

This corresponds with the view that we have taken of it. In this letter, Mr. Clay does not shut his door on this question, nor does he put his finger to one. Also he is pleased to leave the question of ANNEXATION OPEN AND UNEMBARRASSED, for the future decision of the parties concerned."

Again, in the same Tract, the writer, speaking of the Union as it now is, says:

"We do not say that it cannot, or ought not to be, at a proper time, enlarged by the Annexation of Texas. Personally, we have been, and still are, disposed to think favorably of such an addition, if it can be made honorably, and without prejudice to the social, commercial or political interests of the Union."

We are pleased to see these correct views of Mr. Clay's position so well portrayed by a writer whose productions are so extensively read, and so highly regarded. They will do very much to counteract the dishonest arts of many Whigs, who in private conversation with Liberty men, are unblushing in the affirmation that Mr. Clay and the whole party are fully pledged against Annexation.

§ 5. Second Letter of Mr. Clay on Annexation.

Another letter on Annexation has just appeared from Mr. Clay, written to S. P. Miller, of Tuscaloosa, in which he comes out still more plainly on the Texan side. After referring to the opposition of the Legislatures of Vermont, Ohio, and Massachusetts, he continues:

"I consider the Union a great political partnership; and that new members ought not to be admitted into the concern at the eminent hazard of its dissolution. PERSONALLY, I COULD HAVE NO OBJECTION TO THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS; but I certainly would be unwilling to see the existing Union dissolved, or seriously jeopardized for the sake of acquiring Texas. If any one desires to know the leading and paramount object of my public life, the preservation of the Union will furnish him the key."

Here, then, is most satisfactory evidence, that if all obstacles from other sources were removed, Mr. Clay, on his part, as an individual, would have "no objection." Personally, he would not object that it was unconstitutional—that it tended to enlarge too much our national territory; or that it would build up Slavery—on these grounds, being matters of personal opinion, he would have no objection. The letter amounts simply to this: "Texas may come in, if there be not too many objections against it; as for me, as an individual, I have no objection to its admission."

§ 6. Testimony of Southern Whigs.

We shall now adduce the opinions of Southern Whigs, to show that they are very far from supposing that Mr. Clay has forever closed the door on Annexation.

The Richmond Whig is the leading Clay paper south of the Potomac, and gives tone to most of the other. The strong feeling in Virginia for Annexation compelled the Whigs to come out and define the position of its party in favor of Annexation, as follows:

"The people of Virginia, so far as we have been able to learn, (and we presume none others in the State possess better sources of information,) ARE IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION, at the proper time, and under the proper circumstances."

"The circumstances which would render it acceptable, are these:—1. Let the boundary embrace no more than old Texas; that is, Texas as it once belonged to us. 2. Let Mexico acknowledge the Independence of Texas, or let Texas show that she has the power to maintain her Independence. 3. Let it be understood that we take no foreign war on our shoulders by adopting Texas into the Union. When all these points are settled, we believe a majority of old Virginia will be found in FAVOR OF ANNEXING OLD TEXAS."

In perfect consonance with this, Mr. JAMES LYONS, one of the Whig candidates for Elector in Virginia, comes out in the same paper, in an article in favor of Annexation, which concludes thus:

"If the majority of the people are in favor of Annexation, they will have it; and in Mr. Clay's ability, experience, and patriotism, they will have the surest guarantee that SHE WILL BE ANNEXED in the most secure and honorable manner."

The National Intelligencer says of Annexation, as quoted in the Western Citizen:

"We don't so much object to the thing itself, as to the man and the party by which it is accomplished."

The Spirit of Liberty, a Pittsburgh paper, says that Whig Ward babies are in use in Louisville, Ky. with the following among other inscriptions:—"ANNEXATION, on honorable terms, and when called for by the People."

Hon. W. C. Rives, of Va. is a man zealous for Mr. Clay. A speech of his in the Senate on the Texas treaty, is thus referred to by the correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger:

"The best speech in the Senate on the Texas question, was made by the Hon. W. C. Rives, who is FOR THE ANNEXATION, and at the same time, against the immediate execution of the measure, without the consent of Mexico."

take place in the fulness of time, when it could be accomplished without violation of the faith of treaties, without disparagement of American honor in any way, without jeopardy to the peace and safety of our present glorious Union, and with the deliberate judgment and free assent of a majority of the American people."

Mr. Sumners is a Clay man, and a prominent Whig member of the House of Representatives from Virginia. In a speech in the House just before his adjournment, he declared:

"The time might, and probably would come, when Texas would and ought to be annexed to the United States."

"What was the moving consideration pressed upon the people of the Southern States? They were begged, desired to come forward in favor of immediate annexation, in order that, by acquiring this country, their slave institution in the South should be more secure both from machinations to its overthrow, and from a consummation so devoutly to be wished for would meet with no further welcome in this Hall than from him."

He objected to the treaty because it did not provide sufficient security for the maintenance of Slavery; and recommended as follows:

"Provide that this territory beyond the Sabine, if it should come into the Confederacy, should have the right of slavery if its inhabitants desired it; in other words fix it on the principles of the Missouri question, and remove all these difficulties about this question that impressed themselves on his mind as a Southern man. He was reared in the South, and his feelings were Southern feelings; yet he had a love for this Union which was unextinguishable except with the extinction of life. Annex Texas by treaty or joint resolution; leave this question open, and come here five years hence and tell me—"

Here Mr. S. has expired. At the Whig convention held in Millville, Georgia, for the purpose of nominating electors of president and vice president, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That we are in favor of the annexation of Texas to the United States at the earliest period consistent with the honor and good faith of the nation."

In 1842, the Legislature of Tennessee, which had a Whig majority, passed a preamble and resolution for the admission of Texas. The resolution reads thus:

"Resolved, by the general assembly of the State of Tennessee, that our representatives in Congress be requested to use every exertion in their power to procure the admission of Texas into the Union, with equal rights and on equal footing with the sovereign States of this Union."

The Baltimore American, a leading Clay paper has the following editorial remarks:

"If those who really desire the annexation of Texas would consider the subject fairly they would probably find that the chances in favor of a safe and secure annexation are greater with Mr. Clay in the Presidential chair than any other man."

Mr. Clay's letter did not express a final and conclusive opinion against annexation. It was opposed to the ill-considered and most inconsiderate measure which Mr. Tyler thrust before the Senate. But it is well known that Mr. Clay, when Secretary of State, was anxious to secure that portion of territory known originally as Texas. If he were at the head of the Government, and a fair opportunity should offer for Texas, he would avail himself of it—and the more especially if it should be in accordance with the wish of the country. If Texas cannot be had honorably and fairly, it should not be had at all; if it can be had honorably and fairly, Mr. Clay's administration will probably witness the consummation of the measure of annexation."

We speak on this subject merely from the inferences growing out of Mr. Clay's known opinions and former course with regard to Texas; and from these inferences we are persuaded that the chances of ultimate annexation will be greater in the event of his election than in view of any other man. A Whig Senate will stand as an insuperable barrier against any rash movements similar to that of the Tyler treaty. In fact Mr. Clay's position on this subject, instead of closing the door against the admission of Texas into our Union, points out the only way in which such admission can eventually take place."

We might multiply these quotations indefinitely; but enough have been presented to show that a very large proportion of the slaveholding Whigs are looking for Annexation through the elevation of Mr. Clay.

§ 7. The Whig Party not pledged against Annexation.

But it is also said that the Whigs, as a party, are fully pledged to prevent Annexation. The falsity of this is easily shown.

The principles of a party may be ascertained from the expressed opinions of its highest candidates on party questions; from the declarations of its general Conventions; and from the positions of its prominent and leading publications. If we bring the Whig party to this test, we shall find it far from being committed against Annexation.

As to its candidates, Mr. Frelinghuysen maintains a profound silence. Why is this? Should he be silent on one of the cardinal principles of his party? Mr. Clay's position we have already seen. "Personally he could have no objection to Annexation." All the requisite he asks in the consent of the great majority of the people. The candidates, of the party, are not against free Annexation.

As to the Baltimore National Whig Convention, they took no action whatever against Annexation, although Tyler's treaty had been completed, and Mr. Clay's letter had already appeared. The National Convention of the Whig party were not against Annexation.

As to the principal publications of the party, we have already seen that the Richmond Whig and Baltimore American are for it, the National Intelligencer leans the same way; the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer is, or was a short time since, a strong advocate of the measure; while the Tract of Junius commits the party rather for it than against it.

freemen in the successful attempt to introduce Missouri as a slave state; that he is opposed to the immediate Abolition of Slavery in the Federal District; that he is opposed to all emancipation, and in favor of Slavery as it is; that he is opposed to the anti-slavery discussion, in the free States, to the anti-slavery enterprise in the general, and to every portion of it; and that these views have been acted out for many years, have been often and publicly defended, and recently re-avowed before the whole nation.

We have also shown that Mr. Clay was one of the earliest advocates of the Recognition of Texas as a nation, which was a preparatory step to Annexation; that his first letter on Annexation contained no pledge or commitment of any kind against future Annexation; and his second expressly declared that personally he could have no objection to it; that the Junius Tract affirms that Mr. Clay left the question just where it was; and that a large portion of the Southern Whigs are now confidently expecting Annexation through the election of Mr. Clay, and are zealously supporting him in undoubting faith he will triumphantly consummate the scheme.

Now, in view of these undeniable facts, we ask how any anti-slavery man, with his eyes open, can think of voting for Mr. Clay because he is against Annexation, or favorably disposed to the Emancipation of his countrymen in chains? Those who make a Bank, Distribution, &c. their paramount political objects, may, perhaps, consistently and wisely support Mr. Clay on these grounds; but they who may be induced to throw their votes for him on anti-slavery and anti-Annexation grounds, in our judgment, will act against all the lessons of the past, and all rational views of the future, and will ultimately fail of obtaining the object they had in view.

On the other hand, the genuine friends of freedom in both the Whig and Democratic parties can consistently vote for BIRNEY. In so doing they will not contravene any party principle of their own, while each vote will count one in favor of Human Freedom, and one against the nefarious project of Annexation. Whichever party may succeed in the present struggle, the restraining influence of the Liberty party, augmented in numbers and influence, as it will be, by large annual accessions, will be felt in the administration of the government during the next four years; it will be felt in behalf of every beneficial measure, and against every scheme of wickedness and oppression. We would say, then, to every patriot, of every name, VOTE FOR BIRNEY, and if he is not elected in 1844, you will thereby place him, and the noble principles of which he is the representative, on the highest vantage ground for FORTY-SEVEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT!

COLONIZATION.

This old humbug is nearly antiquated. But it still finds some dopes. The Baltimore Sun says that the receipts of the American Colonization Society, in the whole Union from the 20th of April to the 20th of June, just two months, amounted to \$4,096 53. This amount was all contributed in small sums from different sections of the country. From the State of Maine, \$121 50; from Massachusetts \$175; Rhode Island \$10; N. York \$112; District of Columbia \$500; Virginia \$1,907 87; North Carolina \$29; South Carolina \$108 41; Mississippi \$25; Missouri \$650; Kentucky \$255; Ohio \$10; and for the Repository \$110 75.

The Free States contributed—\$428 50
The Slave States, \$3,578 03

FACTS vs. RUMORS.

Some weeks since we mentioned the story circulated by a Whig of Wayne County, who had visited Leslie, Ingham County, that all the Liberty men of that place, and most in the vicinity, were going for Clay. We contradicted the story at the time, as entirely false. Last week we received from Leslie Post Office a letter inclosing ten dollars, and the names of thirty-eight new subscribers. The Whigs miss it in circulating such falsehoods so early in the season. Their truth must necessarily become manifest; and thus people will be rendered incredulous and distrustful of all future reports of the kind.

A friend in Jackson County writes, Aug. 10:

"You may perceive from the tone of the Whig Press, that they anticipate a heavy vote for Liberty in November, in this county, and their anticipations will undoubtedly be realized. I have addressed a number of audiences, who appeared attentive to the subject."

The Signal is doing much for the cause and is read with interest by men of all parties."

NEW JERSEY FOR LIBERTY!

New Jersey has a Liberty party, a Liberty paper, and has in nomination Birney electors of President and Vice President. The New Jersey Freeman, a small monthly, hails from Boonton. Thus every Free State and Territory has a Liberty organization, and one or more Liberty papers, except Rhode Island and Iowa. This is the manner in which we are "dying away!" During the next four years, we must organize in every Slave State and Territory. Virginia has already commenced.

The last Voice of Freedom has a notice of eighteen meetings in Addison and Chittenden counties. The last Liberty press has forty-four appointments for Liberty meetings.

UNSUCCESSFUL.

The Whigs of Pittsburgh, Pa. have got up an address to Liberty men, trying to persuade them to vote for Mr. Clay. After every exertion, they obtained twelve persons to sign it, who called themselves "Abolitionists." Most of these never pretended to be voting Liberty men, one declared himself always opposed to the party, and one has published an article, complaining that his name was unfairly obtained. The Address itself is spoken of as perfectly harmless. The whole affair was a complete abortion.

We have received the first number of the "Detroit Weekly Post," by E. G. Roberts. It is just the size of the Signal of Liberty, and is handsomely printed. It goes to the full extent for the slavery coalition—Polk, Dallas, Oregon, Texas and Slavery.

SUGGESTION TO DEMOCRATS.

The Boston Morning Chronicle, after giving an account of the "Confidential Circular," which has excited such a sensation among the Democrats of N. York, makes the following suggestions to Democrats. We think they are worthy of candid consideration.

"Although not invited to the Councils of those honest Democrats, who are surprised at finding their leaders so ready to sell them, and their consciences, and principles, to please to slaveholders, we yet venture to commend to their consideration our article published July 13, 'BIRNEY IS THE MAN,' as pointing out a more excellent way than their projected joint letter. You cannot disconnect Polk and Texas, so as to vote honestly for one without giving your influence to the other. Vote for Birney. It is the only way to give your vote its true influence. In no other way can you effectually protest against the acts of your own party, which you disapprove, without favoring or even seeming to favor the measures of the opposite party, which you disapprove still more. In voting for Birney and Morris you compromise no principle of your distinctive political creed, because no such principle is at issue—and you assent to no principle of the opposite party because none of these are involved.

You vote against Texas, without voting in favor of the bank. Indeed, a Democratic voting for Birney will tell more strongly against Clay and bank than if he had voted for Polk, just as a Whig vote for Birney tells more against Polk and Texas than if he had voted for Clay. Away, then, with the miserable idea that Democrats should abandon the polls, and leave the country to misrule. We tell you there never was such an unobjectionable opportunity to exert the greatest amount of influence."

1. "It abuses Clay and the Whigs."—Have we ever made statements respecting Mr. Clay or the Whigs that were untrue? Or have we refused a hearing to those who would correct our errors?

2. "It keeps standing under its editorial head certain paragraphs, intending to injure Mr. Clay." We expect that if they be true, they will have their appropriate effect. Are his friends afraid that truth will injure his prospects? Have there not been some "paragraphs" there respecting Polk and Dallas?

3. "No hint is ever uttered against Polk, or Polk's favorite project of Annexation." Now this is an atrocious falsehood, as every reader of the Signal knows. Have we not been against Annexation from the first number of this paper? Have we not said that Polk was a slaveholder—that he was a zealous opponent of Liberty principles—that he was unworthy of the suffrages of freemen—and that his party, if successful, would be a great SLAVERY PARTY, beyond the hope of reformation—and that it was already fully pledged against the sacred cause of Human Freedom, and for the growth of Slavery? What more could we say?

4. He says "Clay will defeat Annexation." This is a matter of opinion. In our view, nothing will be so effectual to defeat it as a large Liberty vote at the coming election.

5. "His editorial articles are calculated to promote the election of Polk and Dallas." They are not calculated to promote the success of either party. We tell the truth of both parties, without fear or favor, and if these truths are more unfavorable to the Whigs than to their opponents, it is their misfortune to have so bad a cause. We advise our readers not to vote for Clay or Polk, but to come out from both parties, and be separate. The reason why we discuss the most with the Whigs is because they are always attacking us. This very article, and its publication in a Whig paper, with its abounding falsehoods, is an instance of the warfare that meets us from them all.

However, as we mean to be candid, we give the writer credit for uttering two truths, in representing that the election of both Polk and Clay would be "EVILS." We fully believe it, and therefore we give our influence for a man whose election will be a blessing to his country.—Vote for a man who is an acknowledged "evils!" Never! We would sooner refuse to vote at all. Yet this writer not only intends to act thus foolishly, but hopes to induce others to do the same!

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

A correspondent of the Hartford Freeman recently visited Mr. Clay at his residence, in Lexington, Kentucky. The following is an extract from his letter. Notice his emphatic testimony to the good effects of the anti-slavery agitation, in the last paragraph:

"I have filled up my letter with other matters until I have hardly any room left for the most interesting incident of my sojourn here—my visit to Cassius M. Clay. He lives in a very fashionable style, in the outskirts of the city, in a tasteful cottage, with very extensive and beautiful grounds around it. I call his house a cottage, because it is but one story high—that being a very common style of building here, though the snugness which we generally associate with the idea of a cottage, is lost in the profusion of length and wings with which they always make up the want of height. His front door looks out upon a delightful lawn and majestic trees, which are not surpassed in Lexington. I spent some time with him at his house—where I was received very cordially—and afterward spent an evening with him at the public house where I am stopping. He is about 52 years of age, of middling height, compactly built, with dark hair, and black eyes. There is in his eye a look of cool determination and courage, that I have rarely seen elsewhere—and his person indicates great physical strength. I cannot give you even a summary sketch of his many interesting remarks on slavery. Suffice it to say that I was delighted to find such a coincidence in his views and feelings with those of anti-slavery men of the North. I had feared, a Southern man, he might have some jealousy of Northern interference, or at least some want of perfect sympathy with us—but it is far otherwise. He is a genuine abolitionist in the popular and odious sense of that term—an abolitionist—and he seems ready to carry out anti-slavery principles to all their consequences. To my inquiry whether the anti-slavery movement of the North had put off the day of its organization in Kentucky, (and this is what all the opposers of abolitionism are forever throwing in our faces)—he replied, 'NO—I wish it could have commenced FIFTY YEARS SOONER!'"

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Mr. Editor:—I am a subscriber to this abolition paper; and admire its opposition to human slavery. But during the past few weeks my mind has been called to the important fact that its editorial articles are calculated to promote the election of Polk and Dallas. It abuses Clay and the Whigs, keeps standing under its editorial head, certain paragraphs intending to injure Mr. Clay—while no hint ever is uttered against Polk, or Polk's favorite project of annexation. Clay and Polk are both slaveholders. But while the latter will annex Texas, if elected, the former will go against the measure. It is a good rule of philosophy and morals, which requires us to choose the least of two evils, when we must choose one or the other. Clay or Polk (one or the other) must be President. Which shall we have, Clay, who will defeat annexation, or Polk, who will secure annexation? For one, shall not hesitate in my choice. AN ABOLITIONIST.

We cut the above from the Oakland Gazette, the Whig paper of Pontiac. The writer professes to be a subscriber to the Signal. We should think he could not be a very attentive reader of its columns, or he would not have stated so many gross untruths respecting it in so short an article. Just enumerate them:

1. "It abuses Clay and the Whigs."—Have we ever made statements respecting Mr. Clay or the Whigs that were untrue? Or have we refused a hearing to those who would correct our errors?

2. "It keeps standing under its editorial head certain paragraphs, intending to injure Mr. Clay." We expect that if they be true, they will have their appropriate effect. Are his friends afraid that truth will injure his prospects? Have there not been some "paragraphs" there respecting Polk and Dallas?

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PROGRESS.

A few months since, some of our friends thought that the utmost that the Liberty party could do the present year, amid the whirlwind of a Presidential election, would be to preserve our number and influence unimpaired. We disagreed from this opinion, and expressed the belief that the excitement would reach the anti-slavery men as well as others, and call them out in defense of their principles. The result has met our expectations. "The country is rising," but it is for the cause of Freedom, as well as for Polk and Clay. We have carefully watched the signs of the times, and we can truly say, that at no time since the organization of the party has the union of Liberty men been more perfect, their faith and hope more fully developed, or their exertions and efforts more abundant. There is far greater interest among Liberty men now than there was a year since. In proof of this we cite the following cheering evidences of progress, which we cut from our exchange papers of a single mail.

Signs of the Times.

Two years ago, you could hardly get the political press generally, to recognize the existence of the Liberty party, or the names of its candidates. The Liberty vote was all "Scat." Now, in the votes taken on board steamboats, the name of Birney occurs as regularly as any other; and many of the Whig papers are as intent upon opposing the Liberty men, as they are the Democrats!

Again, in 1840, the Whigs were as assiduous in disclaiming abolitionism, as the Democrats were in charging it upon them. Now they are eager to convince Liberty men that they are as good abolitionists as they are, while the Democrats, so far from making this a weapon against them, are anxious rather to show the hollowness of their pretensions to anti-slavery zeal!

What do these facts signify? We commend them to the notice of our Southern friends. In four years more, if the Liberty men stand fast, both parties, if then existing, will be more in fear of the anti-slavery, than slavery sentiment.

WHIG PROSPECTS IN MICHIGAN.

The Detroit Advertiser has the following notice of the prospects of the Whigs in this State:

"The sensible Locofocos have no hopes of getting a majority in this State. Their sole reliance is, on such an abolitionist diversion as will give Mr. Polk a bare plurality over Mr. Clay. There is a clear Tariff and anti Texas majority in Michigan, but unfortunately, this majority is divided by the separate organization of the Birney men. By means of this division solely, the Locofocos, although in actual minority, hope to give the electoral vote of the State to Mr. Polk, and secure the choice of a U. S. Senator, favorable to the annexation of Texas."

But this game will not succeed, although some leading Birney men, of whom we had a right to expect better things, seem to favor it, and the Locofoco politicians are straining every nerve to accomplish. The minority will not be allowed to "divide and conquer." The Tariff and anti-Texas majority, laying aside for the moment minor differences, will so far co-operate, as to elect representatives in Congress, friendly to the present Tariff—to secure the choice of a U. S. Senator opposed to annexation—and to cast the electoral vote of Michigan against James K. Polk, the Texas candidate for the Presidency. Patriotism demands such a co-operation, and it must and will be effected. To doubt it is to question the sense and intelligence of a majority of the people."

The intelligent reader will place that estimate on the article which it deserves. It seems "the Birney men" are to be wheeled or driven into such "a co-operation" with the "Anti-Texas" men, "as to elect representatives in Congress favorable to the present Tariff—secure the choice of a U. S. Senator opposed to annexation, and to cast the electoral vote of Michigan against James K. Polk."

Now, Gentlemen, there is but one way by which any of these results can be obtained—that is, by voting for "the Birney men's" ticket throughout. No other "co-operation" can be effected, and if you dream of it, you will find your mistake. As to your numerical strength compared with your Polkite opponents, that is your own affair; and if you are in the minority, as you intimate, you will not succeed in getting Birney men to fight your party battles. You may make up your minds on this to begin with.—Liberty men have not been abused and befooled by Whig papers and the Whig party without learning something by experience. In spite of all your efforts, the Liberty party vote of last year will be largely increased, and you will come out from the battle as best you may. In the meantime, in trying your experiments upon the Birney men to secure this "co-operation," so necessary for you, we suggest that you republish the articles in your late papers, accusing Mr. Birney of "base and deliberate calumny"—of "adding cowardice to falsehood"—of "rancorous personal abuse, slyly unmanly intemperance, and harsh and brutal calumny"—and of being "clearly a wolf in sheep's clothing, or rather a Polkat in the skin of a mink." Such choice and honied phrases of endorsement and affection towards their respected candidate, will have a wonderful effect in securing the confidence of Liberty men!

THE COMBAT THICKENS.

The combat thickens between the Whigs and Liberty men. The Democrats will soon be hors d' combat. On the Western Reserve, the batteries of the enemy seem to be all directed against the Liberty men. In the Western Reserve Chronicle, the whole of the first page, and nearly half of the second, bristle with great guns against the Liberty movement. First, we have an elaborate speech from Major Churchill, an Abolitionist, showing reasons why Abolitionists ought to vote for Mr. Clay; secondly, Mitchell talks Birney; thirdly, "Abolition Backsliders," fourthly, James G. Birney's opinion of Mr. Clay; fifthly, Burdard's letter to Abolitionists.

This is but a specimen of the turn the canvass is taking. In certain places, where the anti-slavery sentiment is strong, the orators mouth it about Liberty, fill some even "of the very elect" are half persuaded that the Whig party in abolition party!—*Chittenden Herald.*

Western New York is Moving.

We learn by Alvan Stewart, Esq., who attended the convention at Arcade, on the 1st of August, that there was a great and spirited gathering of the warm and best friends of Liberty at their mass convention; and an efficient plan of action adopted for the ensuing contest. Arrangements were made in one district for 500 lectures! That is the way to do up the work. A harvest cannot fail to follow such activity, nor is there any danger of their turning to Clay who are so well awake for Liberty.

The Liberty Party of Oneonta and adjoining counties held a Mass. meeting of 3,500 of the Freemen and women of this district, in Syracuse, on the 1st day of August. It was truly a magnificent gathering. Bright and sweetly opened the morning. Great and glorious the event commemorated. The emancipation of 800,000 human beings from the chains and chattelship of slavery—and their restoration to the liberty and immunities of men and women.

In the evening, agreeably with an arrangement previously made, a discussion was held between Charles B. Sedgwick, Esq., Whig of Syracuse and John Thomas and A. S. Wing, Esq., Liberty—upon the question, "Is it wrong to vote for a man to fill an office under the general government as a slaveholder?" The discussion was continued until 11 o'clock, with spirit and great interest before some 1200 persons.

Fulton and Oswego.

A boat load of some 80 or 90 good Liberty men and women came in to our convention, on Wednesday, from these places—and from

Cicero

fifteen large wagon loads. Czarnovia sent a delegation of a hundred or more. All were full of faith and wide awake.

All Hail Manlius!

This town has the honor of sending the largest delegation to the mass meeting. Our Fayetteville friends, who always do up things about right, chartered a boat, and brought out by actual count one hundred and seventy. It is supposed that as many more came in carriages. Probably there were not less than THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY from that town. Give her the banner.—*Syracuse Freeman.*

Cheering from Vermont!

By a letter just received from Hon. A. Stewart, it appears plain that the State of the mountains will double her vote this year. He says:

cause of Equal Rights, and Fair Wages for all men. He is making numerous converts from Polkism to true Democracy in Lorain.

Mr. HUSBAND, a distinguished leader of the Democratic party in Rochester, has abandoned his party on the ground of its pro-slavery policy, and is denounced by the Rochester paper as a Liberty man.

Samuel Lewis of Cincinnati, in 1840, a warm Harrison man, in 1844, goes for Birney. S. P. Chase, in 1840 an influential and active supporter of General Harrison in this place, in 1844, is a devoted Liberty man.

Mr. Hutchins, of Trumbull co., O., in 1840, an eloquent advocate of the claims of Van Buren, in 1844, is devoting his powers to the success of the Liberty cause.

Lewis L. Rice, an able Whig editor in 1840, is now editing a most excellent Liberty paper at Warren, Trumbull co.

J. W. Tait, says the Cleveland Plaindealer, editor and publisher of the Conneaut Gazette, and a strong Harrison and Tyler man in 1840, now openly opposes Clay, and is about issuing a Liberty paper at Painesville. He says hundreds of his old Harrison subscribers have requested him to do so, and they pledge themselves to sustain him.

Edward Wade, of Cleveland, an eloquent speaker and a ready debater, who as a Whig in 1840 opposed the Liberty party, is now one of its chief supporters.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says Thomas Richmond, T. C. Severance, R. H. Blackmar, H. P. Hopkins, I. F. Finster and M. H. Hickox, citizens of its acquaintance, and very active in 1840 to secure the election of General Harrison, are now equally active against Henry Clay.

