

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

THE INVIOABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IS THE ONLY SECURITY TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1844.

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T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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TERMS.

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MICHIGAN STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The Convention was organized by appointing Dr. Geo. Hill, of Ann Arbor, President pro tem, and D. M. Bacon, of Jackson, Secretary. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Lockwood.

A Business committee of five were appointed, viz: C. H. Stewart, of Wayne; S. B. Treadwell, of Jackson; R. B. Bennett of Calhoun; G. Beckley and T. Foster, of Washington.

Dr. Bennett having been called for, addressed the meeting at considerable length, showing how a very small minority of slaveholders have contrived to govern every department of the national administration. His report of remarks was rather original, and was listened to with profound attention.

In the afternoon the following nominations were reported by the Business committee, and confirmed:

For President, LYMAN GRANDY, of Jackson Co.

Vice President, H. S. BRADLEY, of Wayne Co.

1. H. S. BRADLEY, of Wayne Co.

2. GEO. HILL, of Washington Co.

3. STANLEY ANDERSON, of Lenawee Co.

4. CHAS. COWMAN, of Livingston Co.

5. ANNA, of Oakland Co.

Secretaries, T. Foster and W. Kinsley.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Foster, of Washington. Mr. H. Binn, a fugitive slave, then briefly addressed the meeting with very great applause. As the Court House was very densely filled, and considerable numbers could not gain admittance at all, the meeting adjourned to the open square in front of the Court House. Here Mr. Binn was again called for, and related at length his history as a slave, as exemplified in K. K. K., Tennessee, New Orleans, & elsewhere, while held as property by all kinds of people, from the most rigid orthodox clergymen and deacons to the most abandoned blacklegs.

The narrative possessed much that was highly interesting and instructive, and kept almost the entire audience together until it was finished. The evening session was held in the Court House, which was completely filled. Prayer was offered by Mr. Harrison, of Jackson. Resolutions were then reported, which were discussed by Messrs. HARRISON, HALLOCK, RIPLEY, BARNETT, STEWART and BINN. The remaining resolutions were then adopted, and the meeting then adjourned sine die.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That as a political party, we would humbly and most gratefully recognize the hand of God in our great and righteous enterprise, to deliver millions of enslaved in our country from cruel and wicked bondage, and we therefore cannot consent to place our cause on a level with that of mere "dollars and cents."

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the sufferings of the Rev. Chas. T. Torrey, confined in Baltimore—of Jonathan Walker, confined in Florida, and of the three friends of Liberty confined in the Penitentiary of Missouri—all of them so confined, unconstitutionally as we believe, and because of their giving to suffering humanity such relief, as the God-bestowed sympathies of the heart dictated; and we recommend it as a sacred duty to all abolitionists to contribute towards their relief.

Resolved, That we regret that democracy should pledge its power and devote its energies to increase slavery by seeking to annex slave territory, and to elevate a slaveholder to the presidency.

Resolved, That we also regret that the National Whig party should substantially occupy the same ground by also seeking to make a slaveholder president, and that it is a strange way to oppose annexation by voting for an avowed annexationist, with the unequivocal declaration that slavery is no impediment, but that some five cubey objections only intervene to the accomplishment of a long cherished object.

Resolved, That in Mr. Clay's course on Texas in 1819—in his endeavor to

repurchase it in 1825, and again in 1827—in his introduction of a resolution of recognition to the U. S. Senate in 1836—in his recognition votes of 1837 with Walker, Calhoun and other annexationists, we have evidences of the same "goodness" for annexation which he announces to continue still unimpaired.

Resolved, That Mr. Clay's southern friends, who best know him, represent annexation as most certain, under his shrewd management; and that the difference between him and Mr. Polk is this—Mr. Polk takes the most direct road to annexation, while Mr. Clay exemplifies the old saying, that "the longest way round is the safest road home."

Resolved, That we invite attention to the remarkable intimation in Mr. Clay's 4th or "Cassius" letter of the crushing effect which whig success is to have on all anti-slavery feeling.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to our traducers to be consistent, and not to say in the same breath that we are all going for Clay—and all going for Polk.

Resolved, That although our Whig opponents have been fairly laid on the floor in their attempt to prove Mr. Clay opposed to annexation, yet these gentlemen continue the contest much like those animals who fight best on their backs.

Resolved, That we deprecate the desperate game now being played of seeking to palm upon the public the members of the Whig party as seceders from the Liberty party.

Resolved, That the few among this number who were honest Liberty party men, and by gross misrepresentation and fraud, drawn aside from their duty, but who have since announced their full determination to vote for James G. Birney and Thomas Morris are still worthy our entire confidence and regard as good and true Liberty men, and we do especially honor them for so speedily retracting that step, unwarily taken.

Resolved, That should the Liberty party be once disbanded, and all its members violate their sacred principles by voting for one or the other of the slaveholding candidates before the public—we fully believe that Texas would be sure to be annexed, but by firmly maintaining their organization, and increasing their numbers and influence as largely as possible, they strongly hope that such a calamity to the slave and their country will be averted.

Resolved, That we especially honor the hundred men of Madison county, N. Y. who recently left the Democratic party, and we most confidently expect hundreds of others from both the old parties that support slaveholders, who go for Texas—will follow their noble example before the coming election.

Resolved, That we urge upon all friends the necessity of holding continued meetings, until election time, and of making early and effective arrangements for tickets, and for attendance at the Polls—it being well known that at every election heretofore the Liberty ticket has lost immensely by neglect in these particulars—and probably to the extent of 1000 votes last November.

Whereas, Jas. G. Birney has been nominated on the democratic representative ticket of Saginaw, since his departure for the East, under circumstances not yet fully known, and misrepresentation is now busy in perverting the circumstances to the injury of the Liberty party;

Resolved, That this convention has unshaken confidence in Mr. Birney: his sacrifices to the anti-slavery cause have been too numerous—and his judgment too well proved, to permit any doubt either as to his integrity or discretion, on mere vague rumor, and in the absence of communication with him.

Resolved, That we feel sure the facts when known will but deepen our confidence in Mr. Birney, and in the meantime Liberty men should stand firm to their past confidence, and redouble their efforts in the cause of which Mr. B. has been so long the faithful representative.

Resolved, That as slavery is directly opposed to the principles of Christianity, and stands directly in the way of every effort to reach the millions of heathen in our country by excluding from them the Gospel, religious instructions and Missionary efforts, that ministers of the Gospel who remain neutral, or oppose the efforts of the Liberty party, assume a most fearful responsibility, and that Ministers are bound by every consideration of religion and humanity to speak out upon this question, the moral bearing of which is so vital to the church of Christ.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be given to the Citizens of Ann Arbor for their hospitality and kind attentions to our visitors.

Resolved, That these proceedings be

published, under control and direction of our officers.

L. F. GRANDY, Pres't.

T. FOSTER, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty.

IONIA LIBERTY CONVENTION.

IONIA, Oct. 25, 1844.

Messrs. Editors:—At a Convention of the Liberty Party for Ionia County, held pursuant to public notice. Richard Hess was appointed Chairman, and R. W. Stevens, Secretary.

Resolved, That Alanson Cornell, Lucius Babcock and A. Dabzel be a committee to draft and present to this convention resolutions. (Resolutions were presented, discussed, and laid on the table till next meeting. The resolutions for brevity, I have omitted.)

The convention then made the following nominations to fill vacancies for county offices, namely:

For Sheriff, Lucius Babcock.

For Associate Judges, Alonzo Vaughn and H. Darlow.

For County Clerk, Alanson Cornell.

For Register, J. R. Jewett.

For Treasurer, R. W. Stevens.

For Surveyor, Wm. W. Fitch.

For Corcorps, B. G. Cooley and D. Hess.

It was also Resolved, That there be a committee of three, who shall be a committee of correspondence and also a Central committee; the convention then appointed Alanson Cornell, R. W. Stevens, and Alexander Dabzel, the said committee.

It was Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the Signal of Liberty, and the Ionia Journal.

R. HESS, Chm.

R. W. STEVENS, Sec'y.

Ionia, Sept. 4, 1844.

Gov. Polk on the Gag.—The following extracts from what is called his "Nashville Iron speech," and forms part of a review of the doings of the extra session of the 27th Congress. The governor is mistaken in saying that the Whig Congress repealed the gag. It was duly preserved.

"Their second measure was to repeal that salutary rule of proceeding which shut out from the hall of representatives the agitation of the abolitionists, an agitation which has for its object an unconstitutional interference with the vital interests of a large portion of the Union; an agitation which can by no possibility result in good, but if persisted in must produce incalculable mischief. The door was opened and they were let in. The body of the abolitionists who had aided in the election of 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too' and who had increased the number of their representatives in Congress, had become too formidable as a political faction to be disregarded, and were to be conciliated. I have no hesitation in re-affirming what upon a former occasion I declared, that modern abolitionism, with rare and few exceptions, has become purely a political question. And I have as little hesitation in declaring my conviction, from the evidence of the fact, before the public, that the great body of abolitionists are federalists, and in the last presidential election called themselves Whigs, and united in the support of the Whig ticket. THE GREAT BODY OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH, I WILL ADD, ARE NOW AS THEY ALWAYS HAVE BEEN, THE NATURAL AND FAITHFUL ALLIES OF THE SOUTH AND OF SOUTHERN INTERESTS."

SLAVERY IN ARKANSAS.

As early as 1796, John Randolph said, that "unless the policy of the government, was altered, slavery must cease." Southern slaveholders saw that new markets were necessary to enhance the value of slaves. In 1819, the first opportunity was afforded for extending the market; a bill was pending for organizing a government for the territory of Arkansas.

The following notice of the proceedings is from Niles's Register, vol. 16, pages 34 5: Thursday Feb. 16.—Mr. Taylor moved to amend by inserting the following:

"That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall be convicted."

And that all children born within said State, after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years."

The question on the motion was divided, and the first clause, ending with the word "convicted," was negative—Ayes 70, Noes 71.

The question was then taken on the second clause, and decided affirmatively—Ayes 73, Noes 73.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, moved a reconsideration, which was negative—Ayes 77, Noes 79.

February 19.—Mr. Robertson, of Ky., moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the clause providing that children born after the admission of Arkansas into the Union should be free after the age of 25 years. And the question being taken, the vote was Ayes 83, Noes 83.

The casting vote was thus in the hands of the Speaker, Henry Clay, and he voted Aye, thus reversing the decision of the preceding day, and perpetuating SLAVERY IN ARKANSAS.—*Liberator.*

Mammoth Apple.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says that an apple has been raised by James Woodward in Bridgewater, Bucks County which may rank among the wonders of the day. It weighs twenty six ounces, and is 4/16 and a quarter inches in circumference.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1844.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ARTHUR L. PORTER, CHANDLER CARTER, JOHN W. KING, ERASTUS HUSSEY, CHESTER GURNEY.

For Representatives to Congress.

FIRST DISTRICT, CHARLES H. STEWART.

SECOND DISTRICT, EDWIN A. ATLEE.

THIRD DISTRICT, WILLIAM CANFIELD.

SENATE, MUNNIS KENNY, FRANCIS M. LANSING.

FOR SENATORS—SECOND DISTRICT, SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL.

FOR SENATORS—FIFTH DISTRICT, JOHN P. MARSH, JAMES L. BISHOP.

FOR SENATORS—SIXTH DISTRICT, JOHN C. GALLUP.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, JAMES WILKINSON, GEORGE SUGDEN, MELVIN DRAKE, JOHN THOMAS, HENRY WALTON, SEBASTIAN VOORHEIS.

MACOMB COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, PLINY CORBIN, CHAUNCEY CHURCH.

JACKSON COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, THOMAS MCGEE, ROSWELL B. REXFORD, LONSON WILCOX.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, DELAMORE DUNCAN, HENRY MONTAGUE.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, JOHN HARRIS, GEORGE INGERSOLL.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, ELIAS COMSTOCK.

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, ROBERT HOWELL, GEORGE MILLER, IRA SPAULDING, DARIUS S. WOOD, ALVAH PRATT, JOHN DIMOND.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, LEVI TREADWELL, WILLIAM SAVAGE.

GENESEE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, JOHN PRATT.

WAYNE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, HORACE HALLOCK, JOSEPH D. BALDWIN, WILLIAM S. GREGORY, BENJAMIN STEVENS, WELLS HARTSOUGH, GLODE D. CHUBB.

LENAAWEE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, STEPHEN NEW, HENRY WILLEY, REUBEN L. HALL, D. PETERSON.

BERRIEN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, A. W. KING.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, ISAAC SMITH, LEONARD NOBLE.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, HARRISON KELLEY, WILLIAM WOODRUFF.

LAPEER COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, NATHAN GREEN.

DALLAS ON ABOLITION.

"It should be recollected that the northern and central Democrats have maintained THE FIGHT AGAINST ABOLITION for years. 'For my own part,' I am ready for unflinching and uncompromising WAR against a principle. (Abolition) whose mere conviction in this country sounds in my ears LIKE A FOCUSS TO REBELLION, AND A REASON TO THE CONSTITUTION."—Letter to J. Willis, Aug. 29, 1840.

Clay, Slavery, and Annexation!

"I HAVE, HOWEVER, NO HESITATION IN SAYING THAT, FAR FROM HAVING ANY PERSONAL OBJECTION TO THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, I SHOULD BE GLAD TO SEE IT, WITHOUT DISHONOR, WITHOUT WAR, WITH THE COMMON CONSENT OF THE UNION, AND UPON JUST AND FAIR TERMS. I DO NOT THINK THAT THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY OUGHT TO AFFECT THE QUESTION ONE WAY OR THE OTHER. WHETHER TEXAS BE INDEPENDENT OR INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED STATES, I DO NOT BELIEVE IT WILL PROLONG OR SHORTEN THE DURATION OF THAT INSTITUTION. It is destined to become extinct, at some distant day, in my opinion, by the operation of the inevitable laws of population. IT WOULD BE UNWISE TO REFUSE A PERMANENT ACQUISITION, which will exist as long as the globe remains, ON ACCOUNT OF A TEMPORARY INSTITUTION.—H. Clay's Letter, July 27.

ELECTION AT HAND.

As this is the last paper that will be certain to reach all our subscribers before the election, we shall put together some considerations respecting the duty of anti-slavery men, which we think may be appropriate to the occasion.

1. Our object is the triumph of Liberty principles, through the ballot-box, produced by the sober convictions of a majority of the people. That triumph will not be fully attained at the coming election. The Liberty party commenced in 1839 with fifteen persons; four years since the vote was about one in every three hundred and fifty; at the present election it will not probably exceed one in thirty. But the action of the fifteen original advocates of the party was necessary to the attainment of the seven thousand votes of 1840, and these were indispensable to one hundred thousand votes in 1844. In like manner, these last, at the same ratio of increase, will amount to one million three hundred thousand in 1848—enough to elect a Liberty President. Remember, then, that your vote will not be lost if given for Birney. It object may be delayed, but not defeated. To achieve your purpose, you must vote for Birney twice instead of once.

2. Our whole strength should be polled.—Our adversaries count our strength by its exhibition at the polls; and there it should be displayed. A large Liberty vote in Michigan will every where encourage our friends, and command respect from our enemies. The vote of this State will be known throughout the Union; it will be coned over in the parlor of the slaveholder, and rehearsed in the cabin of the slave. This Liberty movement, instead of being confined to a corner, will henceforth be published on the house tops. Let Michigan contribute her full share. One additional vote in each town will make several hundred difference in the State.

3. Plenty of tickets must be seasonably provided, distributed, and kept at the polls.—Liberty men have been more remiss in this than in any other point. In every town, let two or more make it their business to attend the polls the whole time, with lists of Liberty voters, and mark each one as soon as he votes. Convenience must be provided for those who do not come in season. Liberty men must learn the necessity of attention to these minor particulars. If voting have no efficacy, it should be abandoned; if it be at all effectual, a full vote must be worth more than a lean one; and you cannot have a full one, without using the appropriate means to obtain it.

4. Let some Liberty men be present when the votes are canvassed, to detect and prevent frauds; and let the result be forwarded to the Signal for publication, together with the Liberty vote of previous years.

5. It would be well for Liberty men generally to attend the polls, and defend their principles. On the days of election, the whole people in the State will be convened in debating clubs, in which the principles of the Liberty party should be exhibited in contrast with those of their pro-slavery opponents. There is no necessity for raucous feelings or angry words; but the great truths in which we believe, in very many places may be profitably reiterated on that occasion.

6. Lastly, we would say, beware of all men pur of stories and rumors. Old ones will be revived, and new ones invented. The one recently circulated in reference to the nomination of Mr. Birney by the Democrats, will undoubtedly be spread widely, with numerous additions, and persisted in with obstinacy.—The Jackson Gazette has already made a labored appeal to the Liberty men of that county with an argument like this:

Birney has turned a Loco-foco traitor to the Liberty party.

Therefore, you ought to become a Whig traitor to that party!

Birney supports one slaveholder.

Therefore, you ought to vote for the other!

You will hear that the Signal has turned Whig or Loco—that the candidates for President are Democrats or Whigs—that the New York Abolitionists are going for Clay—that the Liberty vote in Ohio and Pennsylvania has fallen off half—that Clay has maintained his slaves, &c. &c. Every kind of lies which might shake your fidelity to Liberty principles will be resorted to with perseverance and unblushing impudence. To all these temptations you may properly reply, that in connection with others, you have commenced a great and noble enterprise—that your business is to do your part towards its success, however hypocritical or treacherous others may be—that you deem the Liberty principles worthy of support by your influence and your vote, and you are ready if need be, to avow and advocate them, on all proper occasions, solitary and alone! But the result in Michigan will be very different. We know of no county in which there is any prospect of a diminution of the Liberty vote, and in quite a number of new counties, it will be doubled, if not trebled. Be not, then, a traitor to your fellow laborer, nor to your professed principles; but be 'a hero in the strife'!

Bennet of the New York Herald a-bounds of late in notices of the Abolition party. Week after week finds him calling the attention of his numerous readers to their rapid growth—their objects, their influence on the other parties, and the danger their organization threatens to the whole Union. We scarcely know how to account for his frequent eulogies upon us, while he so roundly condemns our principles. That paper is said to be occasionally subsidized by individuals, or parties, who have the means; but Abolitionists are so poor they could not make up much of a purse if they should try, and they would prefer to hire the praises of some press whose moral principles were less directly antagonistic to their own, than are those of the Herald. However, we commend the following extract from this unscrupulous political caterer to those Abolitionists who are fearful they shall exert no influence, or lose their vote, by supporting the Liberty party.—Shrewd politicians see things in a very different light.

From the New York Herald.

THE ABOLITION PARTY—ITS ORGANIZATION—ITS POWER IN THE COMING ELECTION.

It is now admitted on all hands by the Whigs, as well as the Loco-focos, that the organization of the abolitionists into a party which has been brought about by the agitation of the slave question in Congress during the last few years, principally by Whig members, will exercise a most powerful influence on the Presidential election, and hence the most gloomy forebodings begin to oppress the minds of the friends of Mr. Clay, with respect to the particular direction which this influence may take. The abolitionists as a party are organized in all the free States, particularly in Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts, and partially in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. At the recent elections they took about 60,000 votes in all these States; but during the last year their movements and general agitation have been conducted on a more comprehensive scale than on any former occasion, and we should not be at all surprised, if during the ensuing election they were to number 100,000 votes in all the free States, and perhaps over that number.

The principal point, however, to which we intend to direct the attention of our readers at present, is the position and power of the abolitionists as presented by themselves, and admitted by all parties in the State of New York at this particular moment.

About a week or ten days ago, a convention of the abolitionists met at Utica. At this convention, we learn from their own organs, that at least four thousand persons were present. The convention continued in session for some days, and it appears that they discussed, deliberated, and adopted a general plan of agitation from this till November, throughout the whole State of New York. About nine years ago the first Convention of these men in this State was held in the same place, Utica. But so unpopular was the movement at that time, that they had to disperse themselves before the impending excitement of the people of Utica, who considered themselves disgraced and outraged by such an assemblage. On the present occasion from their position—from holding the balance of power between the two great political parties—from their organization—from their enthusiasm—and their stern purpose of going ahead—they have commanded the attention of both parties, and it is an absolute fact that both parties are beginning to crouch to these abolitionists, who will probably number from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand in the State of New York.

This Convention at Utica have issued a report on their present position, declaration of their views, and feelings, and purposes, in regard to the other two parties, which is of such a curious character, and has such an important bearing on the coming election, that we annex the material portion of it at length:—

Here the Herald publishes most of the annual report and then goes on to say: It will be perceived from this extraordinary document that the abolitionists do not make the annexation of Texas a prominent question in their particular movement. They actually consider the admission of Texas into the Union as a measure that would assist them in their grand ultimate project of emancipating the whole black population of the south.—From this view which they take of the Texas question, it is very evident that they will repel with great severity all the ap-

proaches at compromise presented to them by the Whig party, or by any other party. Their purpose is to form a political organization—to create a great party at the north and in the free States, which will compel the other two parties to succumb to their views, so as to carry their agitation and schemes into Congress and general legislation. This is the most dangerous position for the peace and happiness of the country that the abolitionists can take; and with such purposes guiding them in their present movements, we do not see the least possibility of a compromise being effected with them by the Whigs.

As matters now stand, it is very evident that the abolition party in the State of New York, throughout New England, and in the other free States, will control the movements and operations of the two parties hereafter, and may, in process of time, produce a complete dissolution of the whig party, so as to endanger the peace and safety of this Union, creating a corresponding impulse and movement at the South, that may bring down the whole fabric of the constitution in ruins upon us all. The defeat of Mr. Polk, or his success—the defeat of Mr. Clay or his success, dwindle into insignificance when contrasted with the dangers that threaten the confederacy if the iron purposes of the abolition party be carried out from year to year, assisted by the effects of agitation in Congress and throughout the country, and eventually embracing within themselves one of the two great political parties. Nor is this an imaginary danger. These abolitionists appear to be guided by some master hand. They seem to understand well the power of their position and the opportunities afforded to them by the peculiar circumstances of the other two parties, of extending their influence and increasing their strength.—From the present moment their movements will be scanned with the deepest anxiety by the politicians of both parties. In fact it is high time for both democrats and whigs, who desire the stability and perpetuity of this glorious Union, to look well to the danger which threatens the confederacy from this source. Is it not, indeed, time for all to cease the fierce personal contests—the violent feuds—the low scurrillity, the vulgar slander—which now disgrace the men of both parties, and unite in opposing the further progress of a party, so compact, well organized, and determined, which is marching up resolutely to the overthrow of the principles on which the safety, security, and very existence of the republic repose.

MR. CLAY'S GAMBLING.

Some weeks since, we published a letter of Gen. McCalla, of Kentucky, affirming that Henry Clay gambled on the 4th of July, 1843, and won between one and two hundred dollars, and offering to prove it, if denied. We have not seen any denial of this specific charge; but we find in the papers, a letter, dated Sep. 3d., from Robert Wickliffe, a prominent gentleman of Kentucky, respecting the matter. Having been informed of a meeting of the people on his farm near Lexington, he attended. His letter continues thus: "On my arrival, I saw a number of cards, tables set out, and a party were engaged at play on most of them; and among the parties engaged at play, I observed one in which Mr. CLAY was engaged playing at cards, and I saw specie staked up, as I supposed by the party, of which Mr. Clay constituted one, as long as I remained, which was about four hours. I think Mr. Clay continued to play, except when he arose to drink or dine; at least, as I started for home, I passed near where he had been playing when I first saw him engaged at play, and he was still playing at the same table."

THE BANNER OF MICHIGAN.

A correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser gives an account of a great Whig meeting in Boston, Sept. 19. He says: I had taken my station with the 1st Presidential Whig voters of Boston, not believing that there would be any delegation from Michigan. Imagine my surprise, when I espied a banner advancing

MR. BIRNEY AND HIS SLANDERS.

Last week we stated the falsehoods which the Whig presses are so industriously circulating, that Mr. Birney had left the Liberty party, gone over to the Locofocos, accepted a nomination from them, and pledged himself to support Democratic men and measures. As the Whig leaders at Detroit are apparently relying on the circulation of this slander to distract and break up the Liberty party, and are getting up affidavits to induce the simple to believe it, we shall present a statement of all the circumstances respecting the matter which have come to our knowledge. The falsehood itself is undeserving a lengthy notice; but the use attempted to be made of it seems to render its refutation necessary.

Mr. Birney resides in Saginaw county, one of the least settled of any of the organized counties of the State. The population is very sparse, as appears by the vote of last year, when the Whig candidate for Governor received 70 votes, and the Democratic, 101. No Liberty votes were polled. In all the new counties, there is much less party feeling than in those which have been longer settled. So in Saginaw. Notwithstanding there was a Democratic majority of 31 in the county. H. L. Miller, a Whig, on account of his personal popularity, was chosen Representative to the Legislature.

The laws of Michigan require the Board of Supervisors of each county to publish annually a report of all the claims against the County allowed by them. This Board of Saginaw County have not done. A portion of the people were dissatisfied with their doings, some of which they conceived were not sanctioned by law; and also because three individuals had been allowed one hundred dollars each for settling a claim with the State, which it was alleged, was not necessarily the work of an hour. The proceedings of the Board, and the refusal or neglect to publish these proceedings, as required by law, excited considerable interest, and after the adjournment of the County Court, a public meeting of citizens was held, which was addressed at length by Mr. Birney, and resolutions expressing the feelings of the meeting were adopted, and ordered to be published in the "North Star," the Democratic paper, and the only paper in the County. The Editor when called on by Mr. Birney refused to publish them; and to relieve his apprehensions, Mr. Birney offered to give him his bond to indemnify him against all legal damages. But as he still refused, Mr. Birney requested him to publish the proceedings in handbills, and he would pay the usual price. He declined the proposition. As this looked very much like a determination to keep all knowledge of the proceedings of the Board from the people, Mr. Birney drew up a statement of the whole affair, to which he put his signature, procured it to be published elsewhere, and circulated it throughout the County.

Having thus taken a prominent part in the affairs of his fellow citizens, many of them were desirous that he should be their Representative in the Legislature and previous to his departure for the East it appears from a circular put forth by the Democratic Corresponding Committee of that County, that he was inquired of by several individuals, if he would accept a nomination for that office. The circular says:

"To James Fraser, Esq. Mr. Birney proposed the following interrogatory:—*'Would it not be best to break up both political parties?'* having reference to the Democratic and Whig parties!"

Mr. Birney further stated to Mr. Fraser, "As to the Abolition question, I am a leading question with me, I WILL NOT TRAMMEL MYSELF ON THAT SUBJECT."

The foregoing facts Mr. Fraser stated at the School House, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, on the 8th Oct. inst."

Mr. Octavius Thompson states in writing, as appears by this circular, that in conversation with Mr. Birney, after mentioning the intended nomination to him, Mr. Birney replied, "that should he be so nominated and elected to the Legislature, HE SHOULD GO THERE UNPLEDGED TO ANY PARTY, and furthermore asked me that if he should be so nominated, would it not be better for the Whigs not to nominate a candidate?"

Owing to these circumstances, another nomination became necessary, and the Democratic committee issued a notice for a Mass Meeting, to be held Oct. 17. In their circular, they repudiate Birney in the strongest terms. They say:

"Fellow citizens, are you prepared to elect a man, whose avowed determination is TO ANNIHILATE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—to support a man who openly avows his intention TO BREAK UP THE PARTY—principles for which we have long contended, and which are dear to every sound Democrat? We answer no, and fondly trust you will cheerfully respond to the call."

Mr. Birney left for the East before he was nominated, and we have seen no communication from him on the subject, except the following extract from a note in the N. Y. Tribune of Oct. 8:

"If I have been nominated for the Legislature of Michigan by the Democrats of the County in which I reside, it has been since I left home. My relation to the Liberty party, and my uncompromising opposition to both the other parties, is as well understood there as elsewhere. If, then, I have been nominated by any portion of my countrymen, it has been not as a Democrat, nor as a Whig. But as I have received no official or authoritative notification of such nomination, it would be premature in me now to take any further notice of it."

Such is the history of this transaction; and from this it appears,

1. That Mr. Birney has not applied to the Democrats for any nomination whatever.
2. That he has not accepted any nomination from them or others.
3. That he has not agreed to accept any.

What, then, is Mr. Birney's offence?

As to the thing itself, if any portion of Mr. Birney's fellow citizens are disposed to avail themselves of his experience, legal knowledge, and eminent abilities to accomplish any measures for their benefit, we have yet to learn that such an inclination is a heinous crime in them, or that a compliance with it on the part of Mr. Birney would necessarily render him obnoxious to the charge of hypocrisy and treachery. In Massachusetts, and in other States, in many instances, the Whigs have renominated and voted for the nominees of the Liberty party, and yet nobody dreamed of a "corrupt coalition" between the two parties. It only proved that, under the circumstances, the Whigs preferred the Liberty candidates to the opposing Democratic ones. Why, then—the reader will naturally ask—if there be nothing in these transactions for which Mr. Birney is justly censurable,—why should there be so great a hue and cry respecting his treachery and underhanded villainy? The answer is, that all this commotion has been raised by certain leading Whigs, and these falsehoods are manufactured and kept in circulation in the Whig papers for the purpose of destroying all confidence in Mr. Birney, and thus inducing as many Liberty men as possible to vote for Mr. Clay. The only hope of the Whigs in this State is in the destruction of the Liberty party. For this purpose they labor without ceasing.

In order to get up some show of proof for all their groundless assertions, the Whigs of Detroit sent a Mr. Driggs all the way from Detroit to Saginaw to gather up as much news as he might be able. He fulfilled his mission, made a report to his employers, and to obviate its meagreness, the State Whig Committee published it under their sanction. The amount of the testimony is, that Driggs went to Saginaw to get affidavits to prove that Birney had accepted a Locofoco nomination for the Legislature: he asked sundry persons to swear to this, but every one refused; and he wrote down what certain persons told him in his travels, and after he came back to Detroit, made oath that certain persons told him thus and so! On the strength of this evidence the State Whig Committee gravely and officially assure the public, through the Advertiser, that this "evidence is of a character to convince every candid mind!" The hearsay stories of the bar-room, gathered up on the eve of an election, by a political partizan, who personally knows nothing of the matter, and unsupported by a single line of written evidence from those who do know, will scarcely suffice to satisfy intelligent men.

But as Mr. Driggs knows nothing of the matter, what did he hear? Why that Mr. Birney had told somebody that he was a "Jeffersonian Democrat," and if a nomination were tendered him, he would be willing to accept it, and if elected would carry out "Democratic principles." All the Whig papers say that he said he would support "Democratic men and measures," but Mr. Driggs was so unlucky that he could not find any body in Saginaw who would tell such a story. Mr. Driggs also heard of a letter written by Mr. Birney stating these things, but was not able to see it.

FELLOW LIBERTY MEN! In the absence of Mr. Birney, all these slanders are put forth, and many more will follow. Be not deceived by them. Our enemies are desperate: believe not their falsehoods. They would beguile you into the support of a WHIG SLAVEHOLDER! The Liberty party will do ample justice to Mr. Birney; but they will not condemn him unheard. If he be a traitor, he will receive a traitor's reward; if he has committed an error of judgment, he will receive a candid rebuke.

ceive whatever censure it may deserve: if he has done right, he is entitled to your full confidence and support. In the meantime, till the facts can be known, you are bound to believe his own statement, as expressed in the New York Tribune: "If, then, I have been nominated by any portion of my countrymen, it has been NOT AS A DEMOCRAT, NOR AS A WHIG."

THE STATE CONVENTION.

From one thousand to fifteen hundred persons were present at the Liberty meeting on the 9th. They would hold out, if actually counted, one by one. Had it been a Whig or Democratic meeting, it would doubtless have been announced as "Five Thousand Free men in Council!" But we do not go into these extravagant "fixings," but prefer to adhere to the rigid truth. It was not any the less encouraging to us, that a considerable number of ladies were present, and not a few political opponents. We believe they all agree that the meeting fully met the public expectations.

The Argus (Dem.) notices the Convention thus:

"The Abolitionists had a very respectable turnout at their mass meeting at this place on Wednesday last. The principal speaker was a man, said to be a son of the late Chancellor Bibb, of Kentucky, and when we say that he made a better speech than Cassius M. Clay did from the same place a few weeks previous, we do not repeat the general opinion of all candidates who heard both. In respect to native talent, wit and eloquence, Lawrence, Fuller, or Becker, can't begin to compare with him. He commenced his speech in the Court House, but as the assembly could not get in the building, the meeting adjourned to the square."

Our other engagements precluded us from taking any notes of the remarks of the speakers, and in the evening we could not obtain a seat in the House. While looking around on the multitude of enthusiastic listeners, we thought of the remark of Rev. J. P. CLAY, made on a similar occasion, in the same house, two years since, that "if abolitionism was dying, it was evident that a good number had turned out to the funeral!"

FRAUD!

In the life of Clay by Junius, [Tract No. 4.] Mr. Clay's published sentiments on Duelling are thus stated:

"But Mr. Clay is now an anti-duellist, if we understand him. 'I owe it to the community to say,' he publicly observed in later years, 'that no man in it holds in deeper abhorrence than I do, that pernicious practice. Its true corrective will be found, when all shall unite, as all ought to unite, in its unqualified proscription.'"

In Prentice's life of Clay, p. 297, and in the New World edition of the life of Clay, and in all other places where we have seen the quotation, it reads thus:

"I owe it to the community to say, that [whatever heretofore I may have done, OR BY INEVITABLE CIRCUMSTANCES] I WILL BE FORCED TO DO, no man in it holds in deeper abhorrence than I do, that pernicious practice," &c.

Now what are we to think of the integrity of a writer, who will thus, for party purposes, deliberately mutilate the statements of his own candidate? The words in brackets were evidently expunged on purpose to keep the true position of Mr. Clay from the eyes of his readers. Such an omission is tantamount to preconcerted falsehood; for it is scarcely possible to imagine that such an alteration of Mr. Clay's writings could be accidental. In its moral aspects, how much better is this than the Rooback forgery?

PERFECT AGREEMENT.

The Nashville Whig says: "The circumstance of owning slaves is so common to Mr. Polk."

The Nashville Union (Democratic) says: "We say, that under the circumstances of his ownership, IT IS AN HONOR TO HIM."

The above is copied into the Washington Globe with approval, and the slavery by which Gov. Polk holds in abject degradation his fellow beings, is pronounced by that paper to be "PATRIARCHAL!"—Such are Whiggery and Democracy!

It is worthy of remark, that you can rarely find a man who voted for Birney in 1840, that has since regretted it. On the contrary, a large portion of the Liberty voters of that year look upon that act of theirs with gratulation and pride: they have pleasure in the remembrance of it. So it will be in 1848. Those who voted for Birney in 1844, in a small minority, will be proud to mention it in after times, when the benign purposes of the Liberty party shall all have been accomplished. What then will be the reflections of those antislavery men who bestowed their suffrages for Slaveholders?

The Boston Chronicler says that Cassius M. Clay has declined that proffered discussion with Gerrit Smith. This shows his good sense. That discussion would have showed his antagonism to the Liberty cause in too glaring colors, and would have entirely destroyed his capacity for beguiling Liberty men into the service of his slaveholding relative, for whom he labors.

Judge King, the Liberty candidate for Governor of Ohio, has completed his tour through the State, having made seventy-five speeches, averaging three hours each. The Herald says that his meetings, with few exceptions, have been well attended, and many of them have been large and enthusiastic.

THROWING AWAY VOTES.

The Democratic party, at the present election, will scarcely have the assurance to ask the votes of Liberty men for their candidates; and their pro-slavery and servile position to the Slaveholders is so well understood by every body, that it would avail them nothing if they should. They therefore will let us alone.

Not so with the Whigs. They claim to be "the true Liberty party," and are untrusting in their exertions to win over as many as possible to the support of their idolized slaveholder. As one of the most frequent arguments used by them is, that every vote for Birney will be "thrown away," let us consider, for a moment, the meaning and force of this assertion. In what sense will a vote for Birney be thrown away? What do those who use expression, mean by it? They must mean one of two things: either that the purposes for which the vote is given will not be accomplished; or, that the candidate for whom it is bestowed will not be elected. We know of no other sense in which the expression can properly be used.

The Liberty man who votes for Birney expects that his vote will count one against the annexation of Texas on any condition whatever: one towards the entire Abolition of Slavery from our nation; and one for the extension of Equal Rights to our whole population. Now we ask if every man, North and South, does not so regard every vote given for Birney? So far as any votes are given, they count for this purpose, and their influence is not lost. We are building up at the North a Liberty Power which shall overthrow Slavery as soon as we obtain the preponderance. We believe, with General Washington, that there is only one proper and effectual method to abolish slavery, and that is by LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY. This is our method. Will not opponents oppose any other? They will not. As soon as we obtain the requisite numbers, our work will be done. A vote for the Liberty party is just as necessary now, as it will be in 1848, or the last year when slavery shall exist. It is one of the indispensable means of success. It is therefore not thrown away. The Whigs tried to succeed a dozen years previous to 1840, and could not. Will they acknowledge that all their previous votes were "thrown away"? If they will not, why ridicule us for acting in a minority?

But, say they, "you cannot elect Mr. Birney, and to vote for a candidate whom you know you cannot elect is all folly. Why not vote for somebody who can be elected?" We answer, that we vote for Birney to accomplish certain purposes, and that they will be accomplished by voting for him. We admit that we shall not elect him at this time; but we do not admit that he cannot be elected in 1848. We vote for him now, that he may be elected then, just as the Whigs voted for Harrison in 1836, and elected him in 1840. Was this course wise or foolish, in them?

But, says the Whig, "I am not opposed to Birney personally, nor to the objects of the Liberty party; and I will honestly own, that if I knew Birney could be elected this fall, I would vote for him. But I think it probable that Mr. Clay will be elected, and I wish to put my vote where it will count one for that purpose." Well, how much will it help Mr. Clay's election, if given for the Whig electoral ticket of Michigan? Not a particle! All sensible men know that the Democratic Presidential ticket will succeed. The State is almost as certain for Polk as New Hampshire. Most candid and intelligent Whigs acknowledge that they have no expectation of carrying the State; and in all our acquaintance, we have found but one prominent Whig who soberly avows that he expects the Whigs will succeed on the electoral ticket. We do not say that Clay will not be elected; but we say that every Whig vote given for him in Michigan will not help his election in the least, and will therefore, so far as that object is concerned, be thrown away, as much as though it were given for Birney. The Whigs of this State are in a decided and permanent minority, and the prospect is that they always will be. In four elections for Governor, they have succeeded but once, and then by a majority three or four times less than that of their opponents at the present time. Then look at the elections for the Legislature. There is not a State in the Union, not excepting New Hampshire, where they have so few members in the Legislature. The proportion may be temporarily increased a little at the present election; but there is no disguising that the Whigs are a settled and uniform minority in the State. All the difference between the Whig and Liberty parties, in this respect, is, that one is a larger minority than the other. If you vote for either party you are sure of voting for a party that will not now succeed in this State.

Well, says the Whig, "suppose we grant all your premises, what conclusions would you draw from them?" Our conclusion is this: we would say to every anti-slavery man in the party, "You know that the question of human freedom will be THE GREAT QUESTION in 1848. You know that all things are now preparing for this issue. Your intention has been to vote for Clay this once, and then consecrate your influence directly for the objects of the Liberty party. Reconsider your determination—you cannot help in the least to elect Mr. Clay, if you would. And if you could, an anti-slavery man can gain nothing by voting once more for a slaveholder. So far as the local elections are concerned, you will be equally powerless, while acting as a Whig. Out of the 70 members of the Legislature, there is no prospect that the Whigs, by their utmost efforts, will be able to elect one fourth part of them. Why then persist in supporting a proslavery minority, where nothing can be gained? Come out now for the Liberty party instead of delaying it till next year, and you will never regret your decision."

There are thirty-one counties in this State organized according to law: in all but eight of these are regular Liberty organizations. Next year we must complete the list.

MR. BIBB'S LECTURES.

Mr. Bibb, the fugitive, who is nearly white, seems to make a very strong and good impression wherever he goes. A correspondent writes us from Saline, October 12:

"On Tuesday last, it was announced in this village, that, in the evening of that day, Mr. Henry Bibb, a slave who has quite recently made his escape from bondage, would lecture upon the subject of American Slavery, and relate his own experience, in relation to the same. Notwithstanding the writer of this article, has not hitherto acted with the political Abolitionists, and has seldom attended anti-slavery meetings, curiosity induced him to go and listen to the remarks of one whom he supposed to be an ignorant, foolish negro, possessing intelligence, but one degree above the brute creation. In this respect, he was egregiously mistaken. That Mr. Bibb possesses native talents, not inferior to any man in Michigan, will readily be admitted, by all who heard him speak. When it is considered that he has been regarded as a mere chattel or thing, and writhed under the lash of inhuman taskmasters, nearly all his life, entirely deprived of the advantages of an education, the ease and fluency with which he speaks, and the intelligence which he exhibits, are truly astonishing. Nature has made him an intellectual prodigy, and if the native talent which he possesses, be properly cultivated, he can not fail of becoming one of the most distinguished men in our country."

The prospect of the Liberty party in this town is flattering. It is thought that a larger number of voters will be cast for the Liberty ticket, than has ever been given upon any former occasion. Some of the individuals residing here, who signified their intention to vote for Clay, have changed their minds, and are now determined to support their own ticket."

ANTAGONIST FORCES.

Some one of our contemporaries has observed, that to profess antislavery principles, and support the Whig party, is the surest road to office, and high consideration in the party. Giddings was re-elected for his antislavery, after having been disgraced on account of it, and now stands high on the Whig platform. Matlocks, of Vermont, a Whig Abolitionist, was made Governor of that State; and was succeeded by Slade, another Abolitionist, who goes about preaching that the Whig is "the true Liberty party." Seward, of New York, who addresses the Clay conventions as "Emancipationists," heads the party in that State; while Millard Fillmore, who travels around with Abolition Statistics to prove the ascendancy of the Whig proslavery party for Governor! The great ad that the Whigs make about Cassius Clay, whose sole business at the North appears to be to get antislavery men to vote for a slaveholder, is notorious to all. Should his relative be elected, he will doubtless receive some more substantial reward than mere praise; for Henry has just written to him that he "feels grateful for his friendly intentions," and is "thankful for his friendly purposes" in inducing Liberty men to support him. These things show that politicians have already discerned that there is a Liberty Power at the North, as well as a Slave Power at the South.

The last advices from Europe state that the war between France and Morocco, which has existed for some months, had come to an end. The Sultan has given way, and dreading the power he has provoked, sues for terms. The telegraphic despatches transmitted by the Prince de Joinville from Tangier to the 10th ult. states that,

"The Moorish government has demanded peace. The fleet arrived at Tangier this day. The Governor of the town came on board to renew his demands. Our conditions have been signified and accepted, and treaty signed. During the day, the Consulate General has been re-established, and its flag saluted by the town. Orders to cease all hostility, and to leave the Island of Mogador, will be despatched this afternoon."

This intelligence, which has been most favorably received in France, has been also gratefully received in England, as it will prevent any possible chance of a collision between the two countries.

That Rooback story has been traced back to one William Linn, a Democratic office-holder of Ithaca. So the Chronicle says, in which paper the article was first published. We will thank Mr. Linn, when he puts afloat any more articles of this character, not to attach the signature of "An Abolitionist" to them.

The Convention of seceding Democrats of Madison County, N. Y. was held pursuant to notice, and was ably addressed by Maj. Curtis, A. C. Stone, and Judge Foote. The Court House not being large enough to contain all the people, the Convention adjourned to an adjoining grove. The meeting was enthusiastic, and augers well for the redemption of Madison County.

ANOTHER LETTER ON ANNEXATION.

Mr. Clay has written one more letter on this subject, which he says shall be the last. It is addressed to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, Sept. 23, 1844. It commences with an announcement of his determination to write no more letters for publication till after election, and proceeds as follows:

"In announcing my determination to permit no other letters to be drawn from me on public affairs, I think it right to avail myself of the occasion to correct the erroneous interpretation of one or two of those which I had previously written. In April last I addressed to you, from Raleigh, a letter in respect to the proposed treaty annexing Texas to the United States, and I have since addressed two letters to Alabama upon the same subject. Most unwarranted allegations have been made that those letters are inconsistent with each other, and to make it out, particular phrases of expressions have been torn from their context, and a meaning attributed to me which I never entertained."

I wish now distinctly to say that there is not a feeling, a sentiment, or an opinion expressed in my Raleigh letter to which I do not adhere. I am decidedly opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas to the U. States.—I think it would be dishonorable, might involve them in war, would be dangerous to the integrity and harmony of the Union, and, if all these objections were removed, could not be effected according to any information I possess, upon just and admissible conditions."

It was not my intention in either of the two letters which I addressed to Alabama, to express any contrary opinion. Representations had been made to me that I was considered inflexibly opposed to the annexation of Texas under any circumstances; and that my opposition was so extreme that I would not waive it, even if there were a general consent to the measure by all the States of the Union. I replied, in my first letter to Alabama, that personally, I had no objection to annexation. I thought that my meaning was sufficiently obvious, that I had no personal, private, or individual motives for opposing, as I have none, opposing the measure, my judgment being altogether influenced by general and political considerations, which have ever been the guide of my public conduct."

In my second letter to Alabama, assuming that the annexation of Texas might be accomplished without national dishonor, without war, with the general consent of the States of the Union, and upon fair and reasonable terms, I stated that I should be glad to see it. I did not suppose that it was possible I could be misunderstood. I imagined every body would comprehend me as intending that, whatever might be my particular views and opinions I should be happy to see what the whole nation might concur in desiring under the conditions stated. Nothing was further from my purpose than to intimate any change of opinion as long as any considerable and respectable portion of the confederacy should continue to stand out in opposition to the annexation of Texas."

In all three of my letters upon the subject of Texas, I stated that annexation was inadmissible except upon fair and reasonable terms, if every other objection were removed. In a speech which I addressed to the Senate of the United States more than three years ago, I avowed my opposition, for the reasons there stated, to the assumption, by the General Government, of the debts of the several States. It was hardly, therefore, to be presumed that I could be in favor of assuming the uncertain debt of a foreign State, with which we have no fraternal ties, and whose bad faith or violation of its engagements can bring no reproaches upon us."

It would be hard, indeed, if Mr. Clay could not make himself understood after such repeated and laborious efforts. This letter is but a recapitulation and reiteration of the former ones. It shows,

1. That Mr. Clay is opposed to IMMEDIATE annexation for certain reasons he mentions. This is as we have always understood him.
2. It shows that in his second Alabama letter, he did "assume, that the annexation of Texas might be accomplished, [in future] without national dishonor, without war, with the general consent of the States of the Union, and upon fair and reasonable terms," and that such annexation, so accomplished, "should be glad to see." This is as we supposed, and have heretofore stated.
3. That the only absolute bar to Mr. Clay's assent to a bill for annexation would be, "the standing out in opposition to the annexation of Texas of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy." This is precisely as we have represented the matter. Mr. Giddings, C. M. Clay, and all others who have asserted that the opposition of one State would prevent annexation, can now see their mistake. We suppose it will take at least four or five States to constitute a respectable and considerable portion of the whole; and the assent of a majority of their delegations in Congress will show the assent of the States.
4. As to the debt of Texas, which Mr. Clay seems disposed to repudiate, our wisest statesmen concur in the belief that according to the law of nations, if we take Texas, we shall be justly held to pay all her debts.

We think no honest, well informed man can possibly mistake Mr. Clay's position. He is opposed to immediate Annexation, but decidedly in favor of the future admission of Texas, upon terms which he believes might be consummated.

OHIO.

The Whig Governor is elected by a majority of one to three thousand. Harrison's majority in 1840 was 25,275. The vote was never very close.

In Trumbull county, the Liberty vote was a little over 300, being a gain of 200 since last year. The Herald says that the Liberty men hope to poll 1,000 at the Presidential election. In Ashtabula, which is a part of Giddings' District, it was 577, showing a gain of 124 since 1842. The most strenuous Whig exertions have been used in these counties, but the Liberty men are immovable.

SILAS WRIGHT AND TEXAS.

Silas Wright lately made a speech at Skaneateles N. Y., from which the following is an extract:

"It might be expected, he said, that he would say something in reference to the new issue now before the country—the annexation of Texas. He voted against the Treaty negotiated by Mr. Tyler—1st, because the assent of Mexico had not been obtained, without which it would be a violation of our national obligation; 2nd, because the boundaries of Texas were not accurately defined by the Treaty, but embraced a large extent of territory belonging to Mexico, and because it was designed to extend and perpetuate Slavery. He would be true to the Constitutional obligations in respect to Slavery as it is; but to go farther was a very different thing. Still in taking the ground he had, he did not oppose Annexation at a proper time and in a proper manner; and if Great Britain should attempt to take possession of Texas he would forcibly resist her encroachments."

Here is a distinguished leader of the Democratic party taking ground in opposition to annexation, stronger than Mr. Clay takes—founding his opposition not only upon the fact that the measure would violate the faith of treaties, but that its design was to extend and perpetuate Slavery; Mr. Clay declaring that the subject of Slavery ought not to affect the case one way or the other!—Spirit of Liberty.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD.

Every Whig paper in the State that we have seen has published a false statement of Mr. Birney's speech on the steamboat "Great Western," when going East. The Detroit Advertiser, with its usual malignity, represents Mr. Birney as going East on a Locofoco mission; and that on the Lake, "he raised the Locofoco standard without disguise." Which one of these papers will do Mr. Birney the justice to present before their readers what he did say, as stated in a note of his to the N. Y. Tribune, of Oct. 8, as follows:

"To the Editor of the Tribune. Your paper of this morning contains a statement which I wish to correct. It is, that, on my passage from Detroit to Buffalo, I did not hesitate to avow my preference for Mr. Polk and for the Locofoco policy generally."

On the occasion referred to, I gave no opinion on the general policy of the Democratic party; nor did I speak of any preference that I had, as between Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk; but I spoke of them both, as I always have done, as utterly objectionable. In remarking on the danger of Annexation, I expressed the opinion that I now repeat—that I had but little fear of it, should Mr. Polk be elected; but a good deal should Mr. Clay be elected. I placed my fears on the ground, that Mr. Clay, as well as Mr. Polk, had expressed himself favorably to Annexation, and that he could and would lead his party, whilst Mr. Polk was incompetent to lead his. I considered Mr. Clay as the adroitest, as well as the boldest, party tactician we have; whilst Mr. Polk had shown no extraordinary skill and had comparatively little experience in party management."

We have received another communication respecting the withdrawal of Rev. E. Hall from the Methodist Protestant Church. Having published the statement of both sides, we cannot do no further controversial articles. But we cheerfully comply with the request to publish the following resolution adopted by a unanimous vote of the late Annual Conference, held at Prairie Round:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Conference, the time has come when every minister should take a firm and decided stand against American Slavery, the greatest of all villainies, and should exert his utmost influence in favor of the peaceful and universal Emancipation of the oppressed; and every one that does take a stand in favor of this system of oppression, or refuses to act against it, renders himself unworthy of the fellowship, patronage and support of the Christian community."

The more knowing political papers are well aware that the recent State elections are very far from being an absolute criterion of their political character at the Presidential election. In the twelve States which voted last, says the National Intelligencer, there were 190,465 votes polled less than in the Presidential election of 1840! In Indiana, the vote at the State election was 41,761 less than in 1840. In Louisiana it was 6,391 less. Yet what bitter disputes have been held in the party papers to determine whether the Whigs or Democrats had a few hundred "popular majority" in those States!

"This Once.—The expression itself is evidence of a misgiving, of a doubt whether you can rightfully do what you propose. You certainly imply that you will not do so again; why this assurance, if you are satisfied you are right? If you are not satisfied, why will you stipulate, even with yourself, to vote for a slaveholder? If it were necessary—which it is not—for you to "choose between evils," you might select from a world full of infinitely smaller ones than voting for slaveholding rulers; and it would puzzle you to find a greater.—Herkimer Freeman.

Don't forget, That he who votes for Clay, votes for a man who would be glad to see Annexation on certain conditions, and who thinks that SLAVERY, (which Daniel Webster says is 'the fundamental, everlasting objection') should make no difference one way or the other!

