

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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TO THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY, Ann Arbor, Mich.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MICHIGAN.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Permit us briefly to lay before you a few of the many reasons why the LIBERTY PARTY has vastly higher claims than either of the other political parties, upon your support at the BALLOT BOX, at the important approaching Presidential election. The SLAVE POWER in our nation is the one great political centre around which every other minor political interest revolves, as do the dependent planets around the sun in our solar system. The other political parties, being but mere appendages of this one great controlling interest, instead of aiming as parties to injure or abolish any part of this great power on whom they are dependent for their strength and their very existence, will, in one form or another, be made to subserve its further enlargement and more permanent establishment.

This ever has been so through the servile action of one or the other of the parties that delight to honor slaveholders as their head, and that fiercely rival each other, at almost any sacrifice of the rights and liberties of the people, to woo, and if possible to win, the favor and support of this power, which they both fear, and which they both love, so far as it can be made subservient to their success. It is now almost universally conceded, that the greatest as well as the most wicked political monopoly of our time, witnessed, the employment of about 3,000,000 of suffering people in our country, estimated by their tyrants or assumed owners at TWELVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, like a monstrous NATIONAL BANK, (thirty times as large as the one whose power once alarmed the people,) and giving 60 votes to the holders of every 100 shares of stock, has long governed this nation as with a rod of iron, through the leading rival aspirants of one or the other of the old parties, for the exclusive benefit of 250,000 slaveholders, who have got up the haughty claim that though they comprise but one sixtieth part of the people, they are "BORN TO COMMAND," and the great mass of the people to obey.— While the 13 northern States of the confederacy have more than two freemen to the South's one, support seven-eighths of the Government in peace or war, furnish seven-eighths of the soldiers, and sailors, pay \$600,000 annually to pay southern postage bills on account of slavery, expend hundreds of millions in frequent negro hunts for slaveholders, &c. &c. This same MIGHTY NATIONAL SLAVE-BANK, cemented with the tears and the blood of the innocent, has filled the Presidential chair with slaveholders 44 out of the last 56 years, & is, as usual aiming to force upon the pitiful slave's choice between two masters. The Vice Presidential chair has been filled with a slaveholder, or a strong proslavery man, the same ratio of time. It has also made the Vice-President protest 61 out of 77 elections—the Speaker in Congress 28 out of the last 32 years; out of the last 36 appointments of foreign ministers, charges, and consuls, it has made 27 of them; out of the last 52 principal appointments for the army and navy, it has made 47, &c. &c.

This mighty political monopoly, which is as wicked as it is overwhelming and unjust to the slave and the mass of the mock white freemen of the north, has also long controlled all our commercial affairs, our foreign exchanges, our foreign market, and our foreign diplomacy, exclusively to build up this haughty tyrant power upon the legal robbery and ruins of the great mass of the hard laboring people of this nation.

On the 24th page of the laws of Congress, stands the worse than pirate Amer-

ican "LICENSE LAW" that for \$400 any man in the world may sell at private or public sale any number of American born men, women and children he chooses, if by their ancestry on their mother's side were but of the unfortunate class called 70,000 slaves were thus sold in 1832-3. It is also the law in the District of Columbia, that the Marshal or Constables of the District may apprehend any colored persons on the presumption that they are fugitive slaves, imprison them in one of the six huge prisons there, built with the people's money—advertise them for a number of weeks, and if no owner appears, sell them into slavery for their jail fees. While these things exist at the very seat of our Government, which make humanity shudder, and disgrace and degrade us as a nation in the eyes of even barbarous nations, so far from either of the old parties making the least move to abolish it, they are as usual deaf to the cries of humanity for "this once," till they can foist one of the slaveholding Presidential candidates into the Presidential chair, either of whom, according to their avowed principles, are virtually as much pledged to veto any bill which might be passed by Congress for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade at the seat of Government as was Mr. Van Buren after he gave his formal pledge in so many words. Mr. Polk is well known to be opposed to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In Henry Clay's 4th letter, in which he has broadly denied the right of Cassius M. Clay intimating that he was in any sense in favor of emancipation, he has also taken the pains to secure the support of slaveholders to reaffirm for the ninety-ninth time that "Congress can not interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia without a violation of good faith to Virginia and Maryland." This false doctrine of Henry Clay and James K. Polk is truly humiliating. It makes the sovereign people of these U. States entirely dependent for their acts of legislation at their seat of Government on the two slavebreeding States, Virginia and Maryland!!! Daniel Webster ably opposed this dangerous doctrine while opposing the passage in the Senate of the United States of the series of resolutions so strenuously advocated by Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun, TOTALLY DENYING THAT CONGRESS HAD ANY POWER OR AUTHORITY OVER SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ANY MORE THAN IT HAD IN THE STATES." When we look at these bold and false avowals of the two slaveholding Presidential candidates to eternalize slavery in this country, what are we obliged to think of the loud professions of abhorrence to prospective slavery in Texas from those who at the same time are idolizing and enthusiastically supporting such candidates? How much can we think they will care about slavery after election, should they succeed in electing their favorite candidate! We have seen, fellow citizens, with pain and alarm, that such has been the most blinding and infatuated party spirit, and the eager strife and desperation for party victory, at all hazards or by almost any means of resort, for many years past, that the dearest interests of the people and the country, by one or the other of the old rival parties, have constantly been sacrificed on their common and bloody altar of slavery.— For the mere gratification of this most infatuated, blinding and destructive party strife and everlasting warfare for party supremacy, every thing dear to the heart of the Patriot, the Philanthropist or the Christian has long been made to yield, each set of craven party leaders, claiming alternately that the salvation of the country depended solely on the success of their own party. Vote for our favorite candidate "trust this once more" as the "least of two evils" to save the country, has always been the loud cry from the leaders and tacticians of both the old parties, while all the while there stood the IMMOVABLE SLAVE POWER, like Mt. Atlas—with a strong hook of steel in all their noses, and a seven stranded cable leading them higher and thither—whichever they would! Like a poor wretched slave at the feet of his master—the northern party leaders among these competitors for favors, who have bowed the lowest and fawned with the basest subserviency to slaveholders, have invariably received the most gracious smiles or the most political crumbs that fall from their master's table. This political Moloch holds at its own disposal the purse, the sword and the offices of the nation! The national leaders of the two rival parties well understand this and shape their political course accordingly, while the people are uniformly more and more the sufferers by such base subserviency.

The mere external policy of these two sets of rival party leaders, it is true, has been heaven-wide apart, while aiming to accomplish precisely the same result, par-

ty supremacy! While the policy of one set of these rivals on the subject of petitions against the overwhelming control of this national Bank of human beings has been to reject them, the policy of the northern portion of the other has been to receive them, but not until they had most shamelessly declared to the south and the world for the hundredth time or more, that they were utterly hostile to granting the very object of the petitioners—the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. But even after the northern members of the Whig party in Congress advised the Southern members of their party to vote to receive petitions in order to put the "wicked question to rest," that is, kill it with seeming kindness, they would not vote to receive them. If the whig party at the north, while it promised in 1840 to take off the gag, and while it had a large majority in Congress as a national party, and while the northern members assured the south they were opposed to granting the prayer of the petitioners, could not effect so harmless a ceremony, how can the northern portion of this party ever prevent the annexation of Texas which the South care infinitely more about than to prevent the mere formal reception of A. S. petitions? They never can, and never will, while they remain bound up in political fellowship with Southern slaveholders, who are destined to govern the nation through one party or the other (it matters not to slaveholders which) so long as the northern portions of these parties adhere to them in the manner they now do.

The LIBERTY PARTY is organized entirely different from either of the proslavery parties. It is not a northern party, but a NATIONAL LIBERTY PARTY. It utterly discards all political fellowship with SLAVEHOLDERS WHILE THEY ADHERE TO SLAVERY, on the ground that they believe slavery a most crying sin against God and man, and that therefore it would be as wrong & as wicked in itself as it would be impolitic in practice to effect the end they seek, the abolition of slavery, to elevate to the highest places of honor and power in the nation, the chief perpetrators of the very crime and wickedness they are contending against. They would regard such a course both as wrong and as impolitic as to vote for horse thieves to abolish horse thieving—or to vote for an adulterer to effect the passage of laws to prevent the sin of adultery. We are as a party most solemnly pledged to use all our moral and political power in all constitutional ways to abolish slavery in the United States as soon as practicable.— But we can never consent, as a means to this end, most to elevate and most to honor the very men who are the most guilty of the great wrong of which we complain and for which we seek a remedy. We choose not to select "Satan to cast out Satan."

We hold that our rapidly increasing numbers and influence will by no means be lost while in the minority. They have told, and will continue to tell, with a most salutary and redeeming influence. We never have, nor do we ever intend to throw away our votes, but to give them where they will tell most for liberty, and most against slavery, that is, for the noble JAMES G. BIRNEY and THOMAS MORRIS. A comparatively small quantity of a pure and purifying material will cleanse and purify a hoghead of water. Just so it is with the right action of minorities.

Our "ONE GREAT IDEA" as a political party, is to go to the extent of our constitutional power to abolish the slavery and the slave power of this nation, as well as to prevent additional slave territory, and thus in this only way, redeem the great mass of the people of these United States, whose rights and liberties have long been subverted by it, and who are now acting but as mere party tributary vassals to it. This slavery minority power, admittedly "divides and conquers" the majority power. We have long known that the slaveholders of this nation have but about one-half supported their extravagance from the unpaid toil of their colored slaves, and that from the same principle of injustice and legal robbery, they have, in a great variety of ways, drawn the other half from their political and party white slaves, who hardly earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. The Liberty party proposes to wrest the government of this nation, so unjustly seized as it is, by the rude & tyrant hands of 250,000 slaveholders, and bring it back to the people, where it was, originally placed, and where it rightfully belongs. This they are confident, even without touching slavery in the District of Columbia, the interstate slave trade—or altering the constitution to abolish the slave property representation, would soon abolish slavery indirectly, as the slaveholders would be obliged to emancipate from dire necessity, just as

soon as their intruding hands are forbidden to enter the pocket of free laborers. All this, too, will be accomplished without depriving slaveholders of any of their constitutional rights, which they hold in common with us all. The Whigs have often accused us of aiming to injure them, to aid the democrats. This is totally untrue and by some of the leaders of such accusers, it is done just to appeal to whig prejudices for mere party effect and party capital.

Some of the less intelligent and more confiding members of this party, may possibly in some instances, be induced to believe what others may tell them to keep up their most unreasonable party prejudices. The reason is very obvious why the Liberty party is called upon to say more in sheer self-defence about the whig party than the democratic party.

The open policy of the leaders of the democratic party, both north and south has long been to repudiate abolition and openly assert that they had no claim whatever upon our support, neither did they ask or expect it of us.

This party supports slaveholders—go for slavery and Texas, and openly glory in it, for the sake of the harmony of their party.

After a few slaveholders of the south, at the late Baltimore National Democratic Convention, issued their word of command, to their northern allies to behead their own favorite candidate, fling his labored and, then loudly applauded Texas letter, with the northern democracy to the winds, and at once bow their long party and slavery-riden necks to the Southern Texas FOX, they meekly submitted, like a caught slave or a whipped spaniel, and shouted, great is the Goddess Diana, [slavery], from her comely every good and perfect gift, upon the seven principles of five leaves and two fishes.

At once the Washington Spectator, the most able and leading organ of this party, comes out as usual, with the following pompous southern boast:

"Never was there a more remarkable proof of the power of the South when united, than in controlling the nomination of the Baltimore Democratic Convention. The man in whose favor the whole south & southwest had declared, came out against a policy essential to her peace and safety. She made one brave stand, and swept all opposition before her.— And so it WILL EVER BE!!!"

The northern democratic leaders read it, shrug their shoulders a few times, and brave it all lustily for the love they bear the "DEAR SPOILS" in prospect, if the "democracy" can by any means whatever be kept together and come off victorious over the naughty whigs.

Mr. Polk is a large slaveholder, and a strong Texas man. It is said also that he hires them out upon other plantations, that he may enjoy the more leisure to govern his northern "white slaves."— With the open slavery and Texas proceedings and bold avowals of this party therefore, there has been no instance of professed abolitionists or liberty men giving their suffrages to it.

Vastly different, however, has been the "MODUS OPERANDI" of the mere external policy or northern electioneering pretensions of the Whig party. When Capt. Tyler forced the Texan question upon Clay and Van Buren, each refused in contemptuous silence as long as they dared, to take the course to reply to all to the repeated calls among the people of the north and west to express an opinion on the Texas question. But when they could put it off no longer, each fearing the position the other would take upon the question, as if by concert, they wrote at the same time their labored and ingenious letters which, were doubtless mutually expected would pass pretty well in all latitudes. Mr. Van Buren, being a nonslaveholder, and a northern man, the south dropped him without further ceremony. But Mr. Clay being a southern man, a large slaveholder, and long one of their principal champions for their peculiar institutions, as well as the advocate in the Senate of the U. S. for the hasty recognition of the independence of Texas, with a view, as it was then well understood by all the friends of this most nefarious plot, to extend slavery indefinitely—the slaveholders in the Whig Baltimore Convention, all declared for their old and long tried slavery champion, by acclamation, notwithstanding his first Texas letter, which had just appeared, and which the northern friends of Mr. Clay so eagerly seized, and have every where at the north carried upon ever since to seduce abolitionists, and all anti-annexation men into his support, on the ground as has been roundly asserted, that he was totally opposed to, and would certainly prevent the annexation of Texas, if the abolitionists would all turn in and help elect him.

But during the whole of this northern op-

eration to DUPE ABOLITIONISTS and anti-annexation men—the slaveholders, who never leave a man that they vote for an inch of even seeming neutral ground to stand on, (as we would and glibly yankees do,) have been catching Mr. Clay on annexation until they have turned their secret upon him the 31st time which has finally brought him out high and dry to confess the whole, that he "should be glad to see TEXAS ANNEXED," that "SLAVERY HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH ANNEXATION, THAT IT WOULD NOT PROLONG SLAVERY; THAT IT WOULD BE UNWISE TO REFUSE THE PERMANENT ACQUISITION OF TEXAS WHICH WILL REMAIN AS LONG AS THE GLOBE STANDS,—ON ACCOUNT OF A temporary institution [slavery] which will become extinct at some distant day, [perhaps 500 or 1000 years] by the inevitable laws of population" [wholesale adulterous amalgamation.] As if this 31d letter were not enough, Mr. Clay must issue his 4th to sever the last electioneering string, by which abolitionists at the north were to be drawn into his support. His 4th letter roundly contradicted the electioneering opinions which Cassius M. Clay has for some time been disseminating at the north, that Henry Clay was in reality favorable to emancipation!!!

In the 4th letter also, he takes the occasion to re-affirm in stronger terms than ever, the most odious slavery sentiments expressed in his 1839 & in his Mendonhall speeches, among which are the following:

"It is not true, and I rejoice that it is not true, that either of the great political parties in our country has any design or aim at abolition. I should greatly lament it if it were true."

How is it possible that any impartial person, whose eyes are not greatly blinded by CLAY, can read these two speeches to which Henry Clay, has often triumphantly pointed the south for his slavery principles, and not see as before the sun at noon day, that he is the uncompromising advocate for perpetual slavery? He says that slavery cannot be touched by Congress in the District of Columbia, or the Territories any more than in the slave States.— He also states that the freedom of the white and colored races in this country are "incompatible." What must we think of men loudly professing great abhorrence to slavery, and still idolatrously supporting a man for the highest office in the nation who wants and glories in such abominable principles?

Whoever shall impartially look at Mr. Clay's oft repeated slavery principles, his unwavering, persevering course to extend and establish slavery from the boasted Missouri compromise, and triumph for slavery, and the downfall of the north—his 3d and 4th letters, for Texas, and against Cassius M. Clay's views, and the hosts of leading Clay and Texas men and presses at the south, strenuously claiming for Henry Clay, that he is the most sagacious—the shrewdest, and safest man in the nation; to bring about the annexation of Texas, in the "only practicable manner"—can they fail to see even through CLAY, that whoever shall vote for him to keep Texas out of the Union, will only make work for repentance when too late, as is the case of their election of John Tyler.

But "convince one against his will, he will be of the same opinion still." Whoever is determined to vote for Henry Clay, just to "carry the day," or beat the "once more" at all hazards, they will do it of course. Not a leading man or press of any party at the south, is known to be opposed to the final annexation of TEXAS WITH SLAVERY.

It is true, C. M. Clay is opposed to it, but he is already a vetted man by Henry Clay, who calls him an "independent" citizen of Kentucky," meaning doubtless that the property belongs to no particular party, which is virtually the fact.

But on the other hand, the following are a few of the hundreds of conclusive evidences, and abundance more like unto it, are every day coming out, that the entire phalanx of Mr. Clay's friends, the same as Mr. Polk's friends, at the south are fully determined to sustain him to the fullest extent, to bring about the annexation of Texas, just as soon as it shall be found practicable to attempt it without the defeat that Tyler met with, by reason of too much haste and overaction, and which the Texas friends of Mr. Clay contend, will be the fate of the Polk scheme as well as the Tyler scheme of annexation.

The friends of Mr. Clay and Texas at the South, much prefer the deep bland, moderation, Clay scheme to annex Texas, as being altogether the safest and surest, to accomplish it without waking up the north too much. They remember Tyler's defeat. They also remember, as well they may, Henry Clay's bland and arch mode of compromising Missouri with all her slavery into this Union, which so completely effected the ascendancy and triumph of slavery and the slave power in the nation.

EXTRACTS FROM CLAY PAPERS, SPEECHES, &c.

The Baltimore American, a leading Whig paper, as late as the 17th of July says:

"If those who really desire the annexation of Texas would consider the subject, they would probably find the chances in favor of a safe and sure annexation are GREATER WITH MR. CLAY IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR, THAN ANY OTHER MAN!"

"We speak on this subject merely from the inference growing out of Mr. Clay's own 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 the view of any other event."

What this shrewd, far seeing whig, editor alludes to is Mr. Clay's former course relative to Texas, in his extraordinary efforts in the Senate, while Mexico was at war with her revolted province—to effect the recognition of its independence, with a view to its ul-

time annexation to the U. S. This same paper again says:

"INSTEAD OF CLOSING THE DOOR AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF TEXAS INTO OUR UNION, MR. CLAY'S POSITION, POINTS OUT THE ONLY WAY IN WHICH SUCH ADMISSION CAN EVENTUALLY TAKE PLACE."

At the late Whig Convention to nominate Clay electors in the State of Georgia, it unanimously adopted the following Resolution:

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

A Whig Legislature in Tennessee in 1842, passed the following Resolution:

"Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress be requested to use every exertion in their power to procure the annexation of Texas in this Union with equal rights, and on equal footing with the sovereign states of these U. S. of America."

The Richmond Whig—this true exponent of Mr. Clay's sentiments says:

"The people of Virginia are in favor of annexation at the proper time, and under the great circumstances."

The great National Intelligencer, Mr. Clay's own mouthpiece, says:

"We don't so much object to the thing itself [annexation] as to the man and the party [Tyler] by which it is to be accomplished."

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, a leading Whig paper, says:

"Many of the friends of Mr. Clay assert, that he goes far enough for them, for they confidently believe that Mexico will assent to this measure. None but those having interests attached on immediate annexation will oppose Mr. Clay's views."

Hon. S. S. Prentiss of Mississippi, a strong Clay and Texas man, has recently come out in a published letter in which he says:

"The ground taken by some in this quarter that those who support Mr. Clay are unfriendly to southern institutions, and southern interests, is as insulting as it is false, and should arouse an honest indignation in the breast of every true whig."

Hon. Ephraim H. Foster, a U. S. whig Senator from Tennessee, remarked in a speech in the Senate:

"I repeat the conviction that the territory and domain of Texas, as limited and defined by the treaty of 1819, will fall again into this expansive Union, and the 'dome star' will shine in the bright galaxy which beautifies and adorn our glorious national banner."

The Memphis [Tennessee] Eagle, a strong Clay and Texas paper, says:

"In giving publicity to Mr. Clay's very able letter on the annexation of Texas, we have time only to remark, that it is all Mr. Clay's friends wish to see, and we are fully satisfied with it."

In a late speech of Mr. Rives, U. S. Senator from Virginia, as reported in the Richmond Whigs, he says:

"I am not opposed to the ultimate annexation of Texas, I declare my full belief that Mr. Clay is for ultimate annexation. The whole course of Mr. Clay shows this, and I am willing to leave it in the hands of Mr. Clay."

Hon. James Lyons, of Virginia, a Harrison, as well as a Clay Elector said in a published letter:

"In Mr. Clay's ability, experience, and patriotism, the people will have the surest guarantee that Texas will be annexed in the most secure and honorable manner."

The following Resolution was lately passed by acclamation at a large whig meeting at Calanwb, in the State of Alabama:

"Resolved, That as whigs, good and true, we will support Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the U. S., as a means of carrying into effect our principles, and ultimately of securing the annexation of Texas."

In a late published letter from John W. Cuckey, a whig member of Congress from Tennessee, he says:

"We are for the acquisition of Texas upon proper principles and conditions, but not a single vote so far as I can learn, has been, or can be gained into the support of Polk on this issue."

In a late speech of H. Marshall Esq., of Kentucky who is spoken of as one of Mr. Clay's cabinet, should he be elected he says "as one who would really desire to see the 'dome star' of Texas added to the emblem of our own liberty, I am free to declare that I regard annexation as more virtuous, certain, sure, on just and honorable terms, under the auspices of Mr. Clay than under the guidance of his competitor."

Indeed, it is needless to quote more of the rapidly accumulating and overwhelming testimony that all the southern friends of Mr. Clay are sustaining him on the Texas question, on the ground that he is decidedly a more experienced politician and a vastly shrewder compromiser to bring it around safely than Mr. Polk. We admit that while we have attributed a full share of credit to the disposition of Mr. Polk to do the deed, we have paid no very high compliment comparatively, to his skill to effect it.

And now, fellow citizens, should the Liberty party at once disband, and all vote either for Clay or Polk, so far from its tending in the least degree to prevent the sad calamity of the slave, our country, and our posterity, of the annexation of Texas to the United States—it would in our opinion, have directly the contrary effect to accomplish the deed the more speedily, and the more securely, and to perpetuate the slavery, and the already overwhelming ascendancy of the SLAVE POWER in our country. We are utterly opposed to the annexation of Texas to the U. S. not merely on account of the entire absence of constitutional power to do it any more than to annex any other foreign nation, but mainly and sternly on the ground of slavery. We most fully agree with Daniel Webster who said in his late Springfield speech, that the "great FUNDAMENTAL EVERLASTING OBJECTION

TO ANNEXATION, is, that it is a scheme, for THE EXTENSION OF THE SLAVERY OF THE AFRICAN RACE." We cannot agree with Henry Clay, who declares in his 3d Texas letter, that SLAVERY had nothing to do with the question, and THAT ANNEXATION WOULD NOT PROLONG SLAVERY."

We present you two good and true men, fellow citizens, JAMES G. BIRNEY and THOMAS MORRIS for your support for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of this nation at the coming election. They are both well tried able and upright men, and openly pledged against annexation on the ground of slavery and the want of constitutional power to annex it. We shall give these men our undivided and most cordial support, upon principle, and fully believing also that it is the only possible hope left us to abolish the slavery in our country, and ultimately prevent the annexation of Texas by a negative, checking, and purifying influence upon the blind desperation of the whole south, who will do the deed in despite of any mere wordy declarations from men whose slaveholders well know can care very little about slavery in Texas or any where else, so long as they delight to honor with the highest offices in the nation, the greatest and most notorious slaveholders in it. Finally, Fellow citizens, we would again respectfully present for your support, men whom many of you admit to be stern on slavery and Texas. If you do not support them, our shirts are clear.

We are with all due respect, your fellow countrymen and fellow citizens,
S. B. TREADWELL,
J. M. DIMOND,
A. L. PORTER,
L. WILCOX,
N. M. THOMAS,

State Central Committee of the Liberty Party.
Oct. 1, 1844.

For the Signal of Liberty.

MASS MEETING AT ADRIAN.

Pursuant to previous notice, the friends of equal rights to all, held a mass meeting in the Court House at Adrian on the 21st inst., which was organized by appointing the following persons officers of the convention: President, Henry Tripp, Vice Presidents, Thomas Taber, Jesse Treadwell, Secretaries, Benjamin H. Lewis, and S. G. Rice. On motion of James Field the convention was opened with prayer by the President.

S. B. Treadwell, J. L. Peters, Chester Garney, James Field, and Curran Bradish were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

On motion of J. L. Peters, a committee of three was appointed to act with the Hillsdale delegation on its arrival, in nominating a Senator for this district: George L. Crane, H. Mulliken and George B. Wells, were appointed said committee.

The meeting then adjourned till 11 o'clock, P. M. Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and the committee on resolutions reported the following: [We are obliged to omit the resolutions for want of room.]

C. Garney Esq. then addressed the meeting, and for two hours held undivided attention of the large and intelligent audience present. From the nature of many the evils presented, as the evils & dangers of the system of slavery as it exists in our country were pointed out, he shewed the necessity and strongly argued the importance of political action in removing them. At the close of the address, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, after a discussion in which Messrs. Treadwell, and Perkins participated.

Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock in the evening. Met pursuant to adjournment, and resolved itself for a few moments, into a senatorial convention, to nominate a state senator for this district. The committee on nominations reported the name of LYMAN PHASE of Hillsdale, and he was declared to be unanimously nominated as our candidate for that office.

The assembly was then addressed by Messrs. Porter, Garney, and Treadwell, the meeting continued with unabated interest, till a late hour, when it adjourned sine die.

On the evening of the 20th, Mr. Treadwell addressed a large audience on the Texas question, and he showed conclusively, that however the language and sentiments of Mr. Clay were understood at the North, at the South, from his published letter, his former course on the subject, and his character as a distinguished statesman, he is regarded as the individual of all others, the most likely to bring about annexation eventually. As the result of these several meetings, besides the benefits conferred on those already enlightened in the good work, much truth has been disseminated throughout the community, which will hereafter yield an abundant harvest.

H. TRIPP, Chm.
BENJAMIN LEWIS, Secretary.
S. G. RICE,

Thomas Morris.—Our opponents, incessantly engaged in inventing and circulating falsehoods, have circulated a story in Ohio, that Thomas Morris is engaged in a distillery. The Cincinnati Herald asserts, on the authority of Mr. M., that

"For the last twenty years, he has not drunk, sold, bought or distilled a single drop of intoxicating liquor. Those who are acquainted with the habits of Mr. Morris, require no information of this kind. While noticing this matter, we might as well state, that we know of no man on our county ticket who is not a teetotaler. A Liberty man, who drinks rum, is a rare circumstance.—Boston Chronicle.

Appropriate.—The Clay electoral ticket of Kentucky is headed by William J. Graves, the man who shot Cilley.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

Two respectable citizens of Massachusetts are now lying in Southern jails, loaded with irons, on a charge of aiding suffering fellow men in attempts to escape from cruel bondage. JONATHAN WALKER belongs to Harwick, Cape Cod, and has been engaged in the coasting trade. He is a man of unblemished character, a member of the Baptist Church, and an honest and industrious, though poor man. He has a wife and large family of children. The annexed letter tells his story. He now lies in prison at Pensacola, waiting his trial, without funds to employ counsel, and his family are destitute. CHARLES T. TORREY is a Congregational minister, and in good and regular standing. He was successor to the Rev. Dr. Cheever, of this city, in the pastoral charge of a Church in Salem, Mass., and has since been an antislavery lecturer and editor. His grandfather was the Hon. Charles Turner, formerly member of Congress, and he married a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Ide. He has a wife and three children dependent upon him for a support. He now lies in the Baltimore jail. An appeal to the public has been made in the Boston contributed counsel have been retained. A still larger amount is necessary for his defence, and the committee making this appeal will act in concurrence with the committee in Boston.

Friends of Religion, Humanity, Freedom and the Constitution! Shall two of your fellow-citizens, respectable and worthy men, who visited the South on lawful business, be seized, at the instigation of slave traders, be put in irons, be thrust into loathsome jails, be liable to conviction on the testimony of perjured witnesses, and be exposed to drag out their days in State Prisons for the sake of LIBERTY? In the case of Capt. Walker, the alleged offence was committed, if at all, in a territory of the United States where Slavery does not constitutionally exist; and in the case of Mr. Torrey, he is under indictment in the State of Maryland and Virginia, at the same time, and therefore denied the privilege of bail under the laws of one or both of those States, contrary, as is thought by eminent Northern lawyers to the Constitution of the United States. You are earnestly appealed to for contributions on behalf of Jonathan Walker and Charles T. Torrey, and their afflicted families that able counsel may be employed to argue the great constitutional questions involved in these cases that suitable agents may be sent to Pensacola and Baltimore to befriend and aid our incarcerated fellow-citizens, and that every judicious and lawful measure may be taken to prevent their conviction—a twenty years imprisonment—and the continued anguish and suffering of their wives and little ones. In view of the natural rights of man, of the honor of our country, of the Declaration of Independence, of the Constitution, and of our Holy Religion, we appeal to you to contribute liberally for the purpose named, and the blessing of him that was ready to perish will come upon you.

Money may be left with either of the following gentlemen. The same will be duly acknowledged, and a statement of expenditures will hereafter be given in the public prints: Maine—Portland, Hon. Samuel Fessenden. Hallowell, Ebenezer Dole, Esq. New Hampshire—Portsmouth, James Nowell. Concord, N. P. Rogers, Esq. Vermont—Middlebury, Dr. J. A. Allen. Brandon, J. Holcomb. Montpelier, Rev. J. C. Aspinwall. Massachusetts—Boston, J. W. Allen. Rhode Island—Providence, William C. Chaplin. Connecticut—Hartford, Wm. H. Burleigh. New Haven, Dea. Amos Townsend, Jr. New Jersey—Newark, Thomas V. Johnson, Esq. New York—New York, Lewis Tappan. Albany, James C. Jackson. Rochester, George A. Avery. Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Samuel D. Hastings. Pittsburgh, William Pettit. Ohio—Cincinnati, John M. Sterling, Esq. Cincinnati, Dr. G. Bailey, Jr. Michigan—Detroit, Horace Hallock. Illinois—Chicago, Z. Eastman.

The gentlemen designated are requested to give a wide circulation to the appeal, and editors of newspapers throughout the free States are solicited to give it one or more insertions. By order of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. LEWIS TAPPAN, Treasurer.

JONATHAN WALKER'S LETTER. PENSACOLA JULY 29, 1844.

Dear Wife and Children,—I have the privilege by the mercy of our God and Father, of writing to you again, but my situation is far from being what I would choose. About the time I wrote my last letter, which was I think the 18th of June, I had made some arrangements to take some passengers to Nassau, New Providence, a little to the eastward of Cape Florida. On the 23d, I started with seven colored persons in my boat—I was quite unwell two days before we left here, and the sixth day out I did not expect to survive twenty-four hours; but the next day I was a little better; and two or three days afterward I had another severe ill turn, which I did but just survive. My sickness was intermittent fever and inward canker, brought on by extreme exposure. I never saw such hot weather in my life. We proceeded on our voyage down the coast, until the 12th of July, when the sloop Elizabeth Catharine, Key West, (a wrecker) fell in with us near Cape Florida, and took us by force to Key West. There I was taken before a justice of the peace, as they are called, and from thence to jail, where I remained four days, and then was put down a steamboat hold, among fith, where it was extremely warm, and put in irons, hands and feet, where I remained nearly the whole time for six days, during which time she came to Pensacola, and here I was taken to the court house, and from thence to jail, where I remain secured to a large ring bolt by a chain made of half-inch iron, and a shackle round my ankle, which weighs about five pounds, so

that I have to lie or sit down all the time.—If I could walk the room, it would afford me great relief. I have for four or five days recovered my health quite fast, but from the 25th of June until the 22d of July, I was not able to sit up three hours in a day, and nearly all the time very much exposed. I cannot say when I shall have my trial, nor what the result will be. The regular term of court does not come on until November, but the judge does not know but that he shall appoint a special term before that time.

In about one day more, if we had not fallen in with an enemy, we should have been out of the way altogether. Jane! what is to become of thee and the children? I have lost nearly what little I had in the fracas, and I am confident that you are nearly at this time. You had better send and get the proceeds of that iron and shackle which I sent to Fall River, and do as well as you can. Write me as soon as you get this, that I may know how it is.

The Lord Jesus has been abundantly good to me through all my afflictions thus far, and I trust that his Spirit will accompany me thro'—For I cannot let him go. Should I be taken away to-day, I feel that all will be well beyond the grave. My confidence is strong in Him, for he has purchased redemption by his blood for such vile sinners as me.

Dear wife and children, trust to Jesus for help. If you do in earnest, he will prove your best friend here and hereafter. Get your information from the New Testament, and do not trust in flesh.

Oh my dear old parents, don't worry about me, for I am in good spirits, and shall weather the storm. (Signed) JONA. WALKER.

From the Boston Morning Chronicle. BIRNEY.

BY A SLAVEHOLDER WHO KNOWS HIM.

The letter below is from the Hon. John J. Marshall, of Louisville, Kentucky, a gentleman of the highest legal and personal standing, in reply to an inquiry addressed to him by Mr. James Loughhead, of Cherokee, Logan Co., Ohio. Judge Marshall is a slaveholder, and is known to the profession as the author of "Marshall's Reports."

We have no expectation that the advocates of Mr. Clay, in Massachusetts, will retract their slanders, on this or any evidence. Their "policy" is too well settled to allow of any such magnanimity. But the extent of our circulation, and that of other Liberty papers, enables us to do much more than we formerly could to repel their falsehoods. It will be seen that Mr. Marshall's knowledge of Mr. Birney's first emancipation, and its attendant circumstances, is not perfectly accurate. Mr. Birney did not emancipate his slaves in Alabama. His statement, however, respecting the emancipation of his father's slaves, in 1833, and his expressions of the highest respect and the warmest affection for Mr. B. coming from such a man, cannot but deeply impress the public mind in regard to the worth of THE MAN, and is of itself sufficient to cover his malignities with confusion.

ROSDALE, Sept. 1st, 1844. "MR. JAMES LOUGHHEAD:

SIR—Your letter of the 10 of August, reached me a few days since, and my apology for not having answered it sooner, is absence and sickness in my family. No man differs from Mr. Birney in relation to his abolition views more widely and absolutely than I, yet I am convinced of his entire sincerity and perfect purity. He has made greater private sacrifices for his opinion, that would have been required by the most tyrannical bigot. Mr. Birney has not only abandoned his patrimony, but he has deserted his native State, and a wide circle of fond friends and relations, in pursuit of the phantom of opinion. In Alabama, where he resided before he returned to Kentucky, where he was born, he liberated all his slaves, and made it optional with them to remain or come with him. Some said: his family servants followed him. He paid their hire. He lived on a farm, in a slave State, where white laborers were not readily to be had. He purchased a negro man at an executor's sale, on credit; before the time of payment arrived he found it inconvenient to keep him, and having offered him the opportunity to purchase his freedom, which was not done, he restored him to the family out of which he had been bought, and cancelled his note. This is his understanding of the case.

After the death of James G. Birney's father, (my father-in-law), J. G. Birney came to my house. I was not at home. On my return, I found he had been urging on his sister, that the assignment of the negroes (twenty-three in number) which descended to us jointly, should be entirely made out to him, in order to enable him to emancipate them.

After much discussion the arrangement was finally made. Mr. Birney took the slaves and did liberate them, and they are now free, and most of them are in Louisville. I should not have agreed to this settlement, had it not been for my involved situation; and I apprehended the slaves would be sold if I took any of them. They were very valuable. Any doubt as to Mr. Birney's devotion and sincerity to the cause he has espoused, is fully—preposterous. He would have been unfortunate indeed to have refused home, friends, relations and fortune, for an opinion, and to have achieved a doubtful recognition from the advocates of that opinion. Mr. Birney is well known to me. A man of more pure morality, more honest principles, and of warmer heart, does not exist. My wife is an only sister; he has no brother. His abolition doctrine has severed us. I have not seen or had a letter from him for more than three years, yet there is in my bosom the warmest and kindest personal friendship and regard for him. Had it not been for his notions, upon abolition, we should now and ever have breathed the same atmosphere. I have told you all I know. Yours, JNO. J. MARSHALL.

Degrading of the Brute.—Some wickedly ingenious wretch at the South has learnt his dog to smoke a cigar.

From the Cincinnati Herald.

THE LIBERTY MAN'S CREED.

I believe all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

I believe that every laborer is entitled to fair wages for honest work. I believe that slavery is so odious that nothing can uphold it except positive law, and that all such law violates inalienable rights, and ought to be immediately abrogated.

I believe that the settled policy of the American Government, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, was to limit and localize, not to extend and nationalize slavery.

I believe that the Constitution of the United States confers on Congress no power to establish or uphold slavery anywhere; but, on the contrary, expressly prohibits the General Government from depriving any person of liberty except by due process of law.

I believe that whenever the United States acquire, by cessions of particular States or foreign nations, any territory whatever in which slavery may exist, that the jurisdiction of the ceding State or nation ceases at the moment of cession, and that slavery, being thenceforth destitute of the support of positive law, ceases also, and cannot be re-established or continued by Congress without a manifest violation of the Constitution.

I believe that slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territory of Florida, and in all the States created out of any Territory of the United States, is unconstitutional.

I believe that the clause in the Constitution which allows to the slaveholders of the original States a representation in Congress for three fifths of their slaves, is altogether anti-republican, extremely dangerous to the liberties of the people, and ought to be abrogated by an express amendment of the Constitution.

I believe that slaveholders have substantially controlled the Government almost from the beginning, and ought to control it no longer, and that their political power has increased, is increasing, and ought to be destroyed.

I believe that slaveholders have filled and now fill the greatest part of the offices of the Government, and that nearly all the rest are filled by dough-faces; and that the power of the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary have all been prostituted to the support and perpetuation of slavery.

I believe that the offices of Government ought to be filled by non-slaveholders as true friends of Equal and Impartial Justice to all men, and that the Policy of this Government should be directed to the establishment of Liberty, the procuring and extension of markets for free labor, and to the discountenancing of every form of oppression.

I believe that whenever Liberty men can obtain the control of any State Legislature by electing a majority of its members, all unjust and oppressive enactments will be repealed; men, who cannot be seduced or driven from the advocacy of Freedom and Free Labor will be placed in the United States Senate; and this State itself will become more prosperous and more respected.

I believe that whenever Liberty men shall obtain the control of Congress, all laws for the maintenance of slavery in the District and in Florida, and for the special encouragement of slave labor, will be repealed; that the coastwise and interstate slave trade will be prohibited, and that resolutions, declaring slavery unconstitutional in all new States created out of territories, and recommending to the Legislators of the original States the abolition of slavery within their respective limits, will be adopted.

I believe that whenever the Judiciary of the United States shall cease to be the creature of the Slave Power, and the Judges shall receive their appointments from a Liberty President and Senate, slavery will be declared to be unconstitutional in the District, in Florida and in all States created out of Territories.

I believe that slavery in the United States will not survive the accession of the Liberty party to power a single year.

I believe that the extinction of slavery by the constitutional action of Congress and the State Legislatures is absolutely necessary to the preservation of the Union, to the security of popular rights, and to the restoration of harmony and prosperity to the country, and whenever effected will be incomparably more beneficial to the whole people than any conceivable modification of the Tariff or Banking system.

I believe that it is the duty of every elector to vote for the nominees of the Liberty party, provided they be honest and capable, and to vote for no other than Liberty men, so long as the Liberty party shall be distinguished by unswerving fidelity to Right and Justice, and inflexible hostility to oppression and wrong.

I believe that it is never expedient to do wrong, and that in voting it is a good rule to vote right: this once and the next time too.

I believe that if Liberty men will do their duty, being instant in season and out of season, and always faithful to their nominations, the anti-slavery strength of the country will be concentrated at the ballot box in less than four years, that a Liberty President and Congress will be elected in 1848, and that the census of 1850 will not include a single slave.

I believe that the work has to be done, and that it might as well be done in four years as in forty.

I believe that I will do my share of it.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 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 Representative to Congress, FIRST DISTRICT.

CHARLES H. STEWART.

SECOND DISTRICT.

EDWIN A. ATLEE.

THIRD DISTRICT.

WILLIAM CANFIELD.

SENATE.

FOR SENATORS—SECOND DISTRICT. MUNNIS KENNY.

FRANCIS M. LANSING.

FOR SENATOR—FOURTH DISTRICT. SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL.

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

FOR SENATOR—SIXTH DISTRICT. JOHN C. GALLUP.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES. JAMES WILKINSON, GEORGE SUGDEN, MELVIN DRAKE, JOHN THOMAS, HENRY WALDRON, SEBRING 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 POWELL, 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 GREGORY, BENJAMIN STEVENS, WELLS HARTSLOUGH, GLODE D. CHUBB.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES. STEPHEN ALLEN, HENRICH 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.

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 UNREMITTING AND UNCOMPROMISING WAR against a principle, (ABOLITION) whose mere mention in this country sounds in my ears LIKE A TOSIN TO REBELLION, AND TREASON 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.

'Astounding Developments!'

'GREAT NEWS FROM SAGINAW! MR. BIRNEY TURNED LOCOFOC! THE LIBERTY PARTY SCATTERED TO THE FOUR WINDS, AND CLAY AS GOOD AS ELECTED!'

Such seemed to be the feelings, if not the expressions, of many zealous Whigs in our place, about the time our last paper went to press. They appeared to have become almost Bollaimites in their joy. Well, what was the occasion of it?

The Whig papers say that Mr. Birney was nominated for Representative to the Legislature by the Democratic Convention of Saginaw County: that he was consulted before that nomination: that he expressed himself highly pleased with the arrangement: that he solicited that nomination: that he told one of the Convention to whom he applied for it, that he was a Democrat in principle, and would, if elected, support Democratic men and measures: that he consorted with the Loco-focos: that Mr. B. stated to a gentleman of Saginaw, that he had previously been consulted about this nomination, and acquiesced: that he has labored hard to secure the electoral vote of Michigan for Polk: that his present visit to the East was taken at the instance of leading Loco-focos of New York: that he would use Whig Abolitionists as cats paws for the benefit of the Loco-foco party: that he has basely betrayed and deserted the Liberty party: that he has concluded to cut loose and look out for himself: that he will support Cass for U. S. Senator: that he is working into the hands of the Loco-focos: that he "is small potatoes, and few in a hill at that," and that he "is a Pig or Pup to suit the climate."

Here, reader, you have the alleged grounds for the great Whig rejoicings of last week, summed up in a catalogue, in the language used by themselves. Contrary to political usage, we have stated them all, and stated them fairly, that they may be understood, and be fairly proved or refuted.

But, says the reader, what do you say to all these things? We say this:

We admit that Mr. Birney, in his absence, was nominated by the Democratic Convention of Saginaw county for Representative: that he ever accepted that nomination,—that he ever applied for it,—that he expressed himself highly pleased with it,—that he pledged himself to support the Democratic party, or its candidates,—or that he took preliminary measures for attaching himself to that party, or that he has any connection whatever with it, WE UTTERLY DENY, and call for the proof.

Saginaw is a very new county, with few inhabitants. The pecuniary concerns of the County have been badly managed, in the opinion of a portion of the people. There is, or has been, an unsettled pecuniary affair with the State, of some moment to the citizens.—Mr. Birney has interested himself considerably in these matters. That he may have been consulted as to a nomination irrespective of party, for the purpose of settling these demands with the State,—that he may have expressed himself favorably in reference to such a nomination, may or may not be true: we are not advised as to the fact. But we believe all the charges in the Whig papers about his application for or assent to this Democratic nomination to be entirely false. We are interested, as well as the Whigs, in coming at the truth; and we challenge the investigation.

Should it be fairly proved that Mr. Birney has united himself to the Democratic party, or in any way corruptly tampered with them, we shall of course immediately renounce all connection with him, and in common with the whole Liberty party, give our suffrages—for whom? FOR CLAY THE SLAVEHOLDER? FOR POLK THE SLAVEHOLDER? No; but for some Liberty man who will not be a traitor. In this view of the subject, supposing Mr. Birney to be a scoundrel, the Whigs will gain but little by it. Why should they be so very deeply interested in our affairs?

But we know Mr. BIRNEY too well, from an intimate acquaintance of many years, to be able to suppose any such thing. All we need to say to our friends is, you will shortly hear from him. Do not PREJUDICE, nor CONDEMN UNHEARD, on the ex parte assertions of enemies, a candidate whom we have believed, and yet believe to be sound in judgment, honorable in purpose, noble in feeling, and excellent in heart.

JACKSON COUNTY.

We would again call attention to the series of Liberty meetings announced for this county. We could say to the friends there, don't depend on Whigs or Democrats to circulate the notices, but take unwearied efforts to get out all your neighbors, & the result will be most gratifying. Such another general series of meetings may not again soon be held in the county.

Among the speakers will be HENRY BIBB, the fugitive from Kentucky, whose narrative was listened to with the deepest interest at the State meeting by a vast multitude. Go and hear him. He is a good speaker, and can tell you facts of "Slavery as it is" which should be known to every freeman.

THE TWENTY-NINE SECEDEES.

We have before referred to those individuals, who professing to be Liberty men, have announced their determination to vote for Mr. Clay. The nature of this movement is so well understood in this county, that it would be needless to refer to it again, were not for its influence abroad.

This affair will work no detriment to the interests of the Liberty party in this County. We shall have an increased vote notwithstanding every effort of the Whigs. More than half of these signers have ever been identified with the Whigs, and at least a fourth part of the whole number never voted any portion of a Liberty ticket on any occasion; and yet they have the effrontery to announce themselves as "members of the Liberty party"—thus practicing a gross fraud on the community, of which they ought to be ashamed. We have reason to believe that a number of them now hold offices to which they were elected on Whig tickets. Five or six out of the twenty-nine have been known as Liberty men for one, two or three years. The others have not left us, for they never were with us.—Of the five or six genuine Abolitionists who have been induced to sign this circular, several have avowed their determination to vote for Birney, conceiving that they were misinformed, and misled by false or partial representations. One of these, Mr. Lyton, a man of character and respectability, has forwarded the following statement to us for publication. Read it, and see what frauds are used to prop up a falling cause.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BRIDGEWATER, Oct. 1st, 1844.

As my name appeared of late, with some others, in the Whig paper at Ann Arbor, expressing a purpose to vote for Henry Clay on the ground of preventing the annexation of Texas to the United States, I now feel it my solemn duty, to myself, to the public and the cause of liberty, to say, that it was thus obtained by the most confident and unequivocal statements not only that Mr. Clay, and the whole Whig party, north and south, was fully committed against the annexation of Texas, but that the Liberty party men, in Ann Arbor, and through the county generally had concluded as the "least of two evils" to support him on this account.

It is humiliating to me to confess my ignorance at that time, and that taking no abolition paper, and there being no well informed abolitionist near me, I was thus in an unguarded moment, unwittingly led into this error. But as I have since taken special pains to inform myself on the whole subject, from later developments in Mr. Clay's 3d and 4th letter, and become fully satisfied that Mr. Clay is strongly in favor of annexation, and that his party at the south are sustaining him on the ground that he is the most experienced and surest man to accomplish the object, and believing as I do, that whenever any man becomes fully satisfied that he has come to some wrong determination, either from his own ignorance, from self interest, or from gross fraud having been practiced upon him, it is his most imperative duty, however mortifying it may be to him to own he has been in the wrong, at once to change that determination, and openly and fearlessly avow the change: I therefore hereby most cheerfully announce my full determination to give my most cordial support to JAMES G. BIRNEY and THOMAS MORRIS for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, they being the only candidates before the public whom I deem worthy of my support, acting, as I ever would the part of a consistent patriot and philanthropist.

From what I can learn, I have now the best of reasons for believing that a number whose names were obtained to that letter in the same manner in which mine was—feel as I do now, and will vote for Birney, though I do declare this my own determination entirely upon my own responsibility.

There was also another gross fraud practiced upon the public for mere party effect.—The whole number whose names were attached to the letter was represented as having been Liberty party men, whereas but comparatively few of the number ever voted the Liberty Ticket at all, and most of those few only voted it occasionally or in part, never having considered themselves Liberty party men, but whigs, merely calling themselves abolitionists as most northern men now do, notwithstanding they vote for slaveholders.—This matter has learned me a lesson which I hope & intend to profit by, to no man's representations but to keep myself well informed for myself. I am satisfied that every man who does not do this, will ever be but the mere sport and tool of interested designing men.

I have a that no true Liberty party man will hereafter fail to provide himself as I have done, with a Liberty paper, in which the gross misrepresentations of Liberty men and Liberty principles are fully and faithfully exposed. Short of this no Liberty man can either do much good to the cause he professes to hold dear, or even to keep himself "right side up with care." On the whole, I am satisfied the most unwarrantable management in obtaining these names to this letter and of palming them all off upon the public as Liberty party men when comparatively few ever pretended to be any thing but whigs; instead of working any injury to the Liberty, will speedily be overruled to further its success, as honest well meaning men will see that any cause, whether whig or democratic, which cannot be sustained without resorting to such unjustifiable and reprehensible means must be a bad one! It is now ascertained that in the town of Sharon where most of these names were obtained, not a single copy of a Liberty party paper is taken; but whig and democratic papers only were read.

Under these circumstances, it could hardly be supposed that there were many true Liberty party men in that town, and that even if there might be some who were so in principle, they would be poorly qualified to judge of their duty from hearing but one side of the question only with so much CLAY upon their eyes, or POLKS upon their necks.

CORNELIUS T. LYON.

HENRY CLAY TO CASSIUS M. CLAY.

About the last of September, it is stated that a letter was found in Canal street, New York, trampled in the mud, directed to Cassius M. Clay, and purporting to be from Henry Clay. It was offered to the Evening Post, but its publication was declined because it had not been obtained in an honorable manner.—The Morning News declined, believing it to be another Roorback affair. The Democrat published it, and states that Cassius subsequently called at the office, and after examining the letter pronounced it genuine. The Tribune thinks, that whether genuine or not, it is a perfectly honorable letter, such as Mr. Clay might properly write. If it be genuine, it shows conclusively that the object of the mission of Cassius was to bring over to the support of Henry as many Liberty men as possible, and that this object was well known to Henry Clay, and he cautions him against purporting it unjudiciously. But Henry is "thankful" to Cassius for his "friendly purpose."

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

ASHLAND, Sept. 13th, 1844. My Dear Sir,—I received your favor of the 10th inst., in which you state that you will be in Boston on the 19th, where it is impossible this letter can reach you; and I therefore send it to the Hon. Willis Green, to be forwarded to you.

I am perfectly persuaded of your friendly intentions, and feel grateful for them. But you can have no conception, unless you had been here, of the injury which your letter to the "Tribune" was doing; and that was nothing in comparison to that which it was likely to inflict upon the Whig cause in the State of Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. Our friend, John Speed Smith, as well as others, thought it even endangered the State of Kentucky. This effect resulted from your undertaking to speak of private feelings, and those of my near and particular friends, and your statement that you had been ten years operating in the abolition cause.

Under these circumstances, there was an absolute necessity for the note which I published, although I regretted it extremely. I endeavored so to shape it as not to wound your feelings, and I hope I did not.

Had you been here, you would have concurred with myself and other friends in thinking it indispensable.

You must be aware of the very great deficiency of my position. At the North, I am represented as an ultra supporter of the institution of slavery, while at the South I am described as an abolitionist; when I am neither the one nor the other. As we have the same surname, and are, moreover, related, great use is made at the south against me, of whatever falls from you. There you are even misrepresented as my son; hence the necessity of the greatest circumspection, and especially that you should avoid committing me.

You are watched wherever you go, and every word you publicly express will be tortured and perverted as my own are.

After all, I am afraid you are too sanguine in supposing that any considerable number of the Liberty men can be induced to support me. How can that be expected after they had voted against Mr. Slade?

With assurances of my thankfulness for your friendly purposes, and with the best respects of Mrs. Clay, I am truly and faithfully Yours friend, I. CLAY.

C. M. CLAY, Esq.

TO THE HON. JAMES G. BIRNEY.

DEAR SIR—Believing it to be the privilege of every voter to know the sentiments of each candidate for office, upon all important points of national interest

