

Are you for or against Texas' Annexation.

READ AND CIRCULATE!



STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

PERPETUITY OF SLAVERY; THE DESIGN OF THE LOCO FOCO PARTY!!!

Let every friend of humanity, of liberty, of equal rights, read the following address of the 'Democratic Association of Washington,' entitled 'The South in Danger.'

This address intended only for circulation at the South fell into the hands of the indefatigable Whig Committee at Washington, and by them immediately published, so that Northern freemen might know what arguments are addressed to the South, by the loco foco leaders. As soon as it was discovered that the address was in Whig hands, the Democratic Committee who issued it, stamped their own offspring as illegitimate; and with the bare faced impudence of desperation, issued a card pronouncing the address a Whig forgery and a lie.

We publish
I. THE CARD OF THE LOCO FOCO COMMITTEE.

II. THE STATEMENT OF HON. W. GREEN, CHAIRMAN OF THE WHIG COMMITTEE AT WASHINGTON, AS TO THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE ADDRESS.

III. THE ADDRESS ITSELF.

We leave every voter to judge for himself and decide this important question. "How shall I vote in order to lend my influence in favor of human rights, and against the extension and perpetuity of the 'foul blot' of slavery?"

"BASE WHIG FORGERY.—NOTICE TO THE DEMOCRACY."

We understand that the Whig franking and publishing committee are now having printed at the office of the National Intelligencer forty thousand copies of a document headed 'THE SOUTH IN DANGER,' purporting to be issued by the Democratic Association of this city. This is a base forgery. We have authorized no such use of the title of our association to any document issued under the auspices of the Whig Congressional franking committee. If, therefore, the Democracy of the free States should find any document of the character such as the title of this might indicate in circulation amongst them, they will denounce it as a Whig forgery, and treat the trick as it deserves. This admonition is addressed only to the Democracy of the free States, and leaves the whole Southern Democracy to be gulled by receiving as genuine this document, though it even comes under the frank of a Whig. This proves the fraudulent purpose of the Democratic Association of Washington, and of Mr. Walker, to exclude this precise document from the free States. The copies sent forth by the Whig Committee are the identical document, word for word, letter for letter, and comma for comma, with which Mr. Walker is now inundating the South, and which he is at the same time attempting to discredit as a forgery in the North. And yet his card, for I must so consider it, signed by JAMES TOWLES, Chairman, and C. P. SENGSTACK, Secretary, reads a homily about morals! I stand ready to prove any and all the facts herein stated if Mr. Walker denies them.

WILLIS GREEN,
Chairman of the Whig Congress Committee.

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C. P. SENGSTACK, Sec'y Ex. Com. Dem. Association.

To the above, Hon. W. Green, made the following reply in the National Intelligencer: "Now these are the facts in relation to this matter. A document of four pages, headed 'The South in Danger,' 'Read before you Vote,' 'Address of the Democratic Association of Washington, D. C.,' and signed JAMES TOWLES, Chairman, and C. P. SENGSTACK, Secretary, was published at the 'Spectator,' in this city. I have reason to believe that this paper was prepared by the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER; certainly he carried large numbers of it in person to the folding-room of the United States Senate, and superintended the enveloping of them with a watchful eye to prevent the escape of a single copy, and, after the folding was completed, had the whole, by his direction, sent to his boarding-house. Having received several copies of this document, and understanding that Mr. Walker intended to circulate it only in the South, and to prevent, if possible, its appearance in the North, I thought this surreptitious and partial circulation of it would be a fraud upon the American People. I, therefore, sent to the office of the 'Spectator' (where it was printed) to purchase a thousand copies, which I intended to send to the free States. The person applying was first told that he should have them, but on the second application, upon the faith of this promise, he was informed that he should not have them; and the copy which he took with him, to show what he wanted, was withheld from him against his consent, and he was further informed that the document was not intended to be circulated here. I then carried one of

the copies which had been published at the 'Spectator' office to the office of the National Intelligencer, and had an exact reprint struck off, which I am now circulating, and intend to circulate, throughout this wide Republic. It is this reprint of a genuine Democratic document, put forth under the direction of Mr. Senator Walker himself—who has, according to his own letter to a Committee of the Democracy of Tennessee, duties assigned him at Washington by the Democratic party which forbid his absence, (see Globe of August 26th, 1844,) and which reprint is faithful in every particular, that this card pronounces to be a "Base Whig Forgery."

I challenge Mr. Senator Walker, or any person, to prove or to say that the reprint which I have caused to be made is not an exact and faithful copy of their own document. Forgery forsooth! Any newspaper in the country would have had the right to republish this paper without note or comment, and would that have been a forgery? All that custom or morals require is, that the reprint shall be correct. The documents of the Whig Committee give the truth; they are not intended to be read only by a portion of the people, or by one section of the Union to the exclusion of another section, and thereby produce a false impression. They are addressed to the whole People of the United States, without regard to sections or parties. I will, and so will the whole Whig party, not only concede the right, but will be much obliged to the "Democratic Association of Washington" or Mr. Senator Walker (the specially assigned sentinel at Washington of the whole, or at least the Southern division of the Democratic party) to reprint them, and thank them to do so, and place a copy of each in the hands of every voter in the United States. Is it not a curious fact that this Association should assail the Whig Congressional Committee, and charge it with "base forgery," for aiding it to circulate its documents in a genuine exact form?

But this transaction is characteristic. It is but one instance in a thousand of the system of fraud, misrepresentation, suppression and partial circulation of facts and documents, so as to produce different impressions in different sections, upon which the Loco-foco leaders are conducting the present canvass. This card itself is but another instance. It says: "If, therefore, the Democracy of the free States should find any document of the character such as the title of this might indicate in circulation amongst them, they will denounce it as a Whig forgery, and treat the trick as it deserves." This admonition is addressed only to the Democracy of the free States, and leaves the whole Southern Democracy to be gulled by receiving as genuine this document, though it even comes under the frank of a Whig. This proves the fraudulent purpose of the Democratic Association of Washington, and of Mr. Walker, to exclude this precise document from the free States. The copies sent forth by the Whig Committee are the identical document, word for word, letter for letter, and comma for comma, with which Mr. Walker is now inundating the South, and which he is at the same time attempting to discredit as a forgery in the North. And yet his card, for I must so consider it, signed by JAMES TOWLES, Chairman, and C. P. SENGSTACK, Secretary, reads a homily about morals! I stand ready to prove any and all the facts herein stated if Mr. Walker denies them.

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to disgrace and degrade you and your children forever. That such a party exists in the North, is conceded. They denounce you in their presses, petitions, and speeches, as man-stealers, as robbers, and flesh-jobbers, as slave breeders, as convict criminals, as vile and infamous, as unworthy of Christian or social communion, and, finally, as existing only by sufferance as a part of the Union. Now if, as we shall demonstrate, the party which thus denounces the South, is courted by the Whig party of the North, if they are assured, as we shall show, by the Whigs of the North, that their views are identical with those of the Abolitionists, that they are only using different means to accomplish the same object, and that the abolition of slavery will be more certainly effected by the election of Clay than that of Binney, surely you cannot continue united as a party with the Whigs of the North, who thus join with your enemies to disgrace and degrade you. If the leading Whig statesmen of the North denounce you as culprits and criminals, and immediately succeeding this denunciation, these, your avowed enemies, are nominated and elected as Governors, as members of Congress, and of the State Legislatures, by the Whig party of the North, can you continue united with such a party; and if you do, are not your own votes joined with those of your enemies in subjecting you to disgrace and degradation? But let us to the proof; and we extract from the National Intelligencer, republished in the Liberty Legion, the following address on the subject of Texas, by twenty-one members of Congress, ALL friends of Mr. Clay, ALL of whom, since their condemnation of you, have been sustained by the united vote of the Whigs of the North.

"We hesitate not to say, that annexation, effected by any act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its departments, would be identical with dissolution. It would be a violation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a character so deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt to substitute an institution and a power of a nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the free States, as, in our opinion, not only inevitable to result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it; and we not only assert that the people of the free States ought not to submit to it, but we say, with confidence, they would not submit to it. We know their present temper and spirit on this subject too well to believe for a moment that they would become *particeps criminis* in any such subtle contrivance for the irremediable perpetuation of an institution which the wisest and best man who formed our Federal Constitution, as well from the slave as the free States, regarded as an evil and a curse, soon to become extinct under the operation of laws to be passed prohibiting the slave trade, and the progressive influence of the principles of the Revolution."

"John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts; Seth M. Gates, of New York; William Slade of Vermont; William B. Calhoun, of Massachusetts; Thomas C. Chittenden, of New York; John Mattocks, of Vermont; Christopher Morgan, of New York; Joshua E. Howard, of Michigan; Victory Birdseve, of New York; Thomas A. Tomlinson, of New York; Stanley N. Clarke, of New York; Charles Hudson, of Massachusetts; Archibald L. Linn of New York; Thomas W. Williams, of Connecticut; Truman Smith, of Connecticut; Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio; Sherlock J. Andrews, of Ohio; Nathaniel Borden, of Mass. David Bronson, of Maine; George N. Briggs, of Massachusetts; and Hiland Hall, of Vermont."

"WASHINGTON, March 3, 1843."

Of the Whig members of Congress, who signed this address, (for it was scorned and denounced by the Democrats) each one was elected by the Whig party, each of them is still a Whig, an ardent friend to Henry Clay, and each of them has been sustained since this denunciation of the South by his Whig constituents of the North, thus endorsing these libels upon us and our institutions.—These Whig members of Congress denounced slavery as "an evil and a curse," as an institution "unjust, injurious to the interests and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the free States;" and, finally, they declared that the attempt to sustain it by the annexation of Texas would "fully justify a dissolution of the Union." If these charges are true, they disgrace and degrade the South. Yet they were made by twenty-one leading Whig Friends of Mr. Clay in Congress, and endorsed subsequently by their Whig constituents. Nearly all of these twenty-one members were sustained for re-election by their Whig constituents, or those who did not return again to Congress they elevated to higher stations. Thus, Mattocks, in Sept. 1843, and Slade in Sept.

1844 were elected by the Whigs as Governors of Vermont, and Briggs, in Nov. 1843, as Governor of Massachusetts. Such are the allies with whom the Whigs of the South are asked to co-operate in the election of Henry Clay. Such is the party in the North, whom the Whigs of the South are asked to place in power—thus sustaining the enemies who denounce, instead of their friends, the Democracy of the North, who sustain and defend the South and their institutions.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, one of the twenty-one Whig members of Congress, on the 1st of May, 1844, against the annexation of Texas, says

"A long life of public service, in which he (Mr. Clay) has shown himself honest and independent, gives the country the best possible assurance that he will insist on those rights to which I have alluded, and will wipe out the foul disgrace already brought upon our national character, by attempting to make slavery and the slave trade a subject of national support." Mr. Binney, if elected, and were in possession of Mr. Clay's talents and experience could do no more. W. H. Seward, the last Whig Governor of New York, and an ardent supporter of Mr. Clay, thus speaks and writes in the name and with the sanction of the entire Whig party of New York. The New York Tribune, a leading Whig and Clay organ, of August 5, 1844, contains the letter of Gov. Seward of July 8, 1844, to the Whig mass meeting of Waterville, published and endorsed by them as a part of their proceedings, in which he says: "Our adversaries (the Democrats) are broken up in their central councils and in their caucus cohesion. They have committed themselves, beyond retreat, to the extension and fortification of human slavery"—that is, to the acquisition of Texas; and he concludes by saying: "Once compel our countrymen to admit that the WHIG PARTY are, as they truly are, the PARTY OF EMANCIPATION and of progress, and we shall no longer have to complain of any portion of our fellow-citizens, but they strike down the man which upholds the public welfare."

In his speech of 13th July, 1844, to the great Whig Syracuse Convention of New York, and received by them with unbounded applause, Governor Seward says to that portion present who were Abolitionists: "I have always believed and trusted that the Whigs of America would come up to the ground you have so nobly assumed; not that I supposed or believed they would all at once, or from the same impulses, reach that ground; but that the progress of events would surely bring them there, and they would assume it cheerfully. That consummation has come. All that is dear to the Whigs of the United States, in regard to policy, to principle, and to administration, is now involved with your own favorite cause, in the present issue, upon the admission of Texas into the Union. You have now this great, generous, and triumphant party on the very ground to which you have invited them, and for assuming which prematurely you have so often denounced them; and he adds: "The security, the duration, the extension of slavery, all depend on the annexation of Texas. How, then, can any friend of emancipation vote for (Polk) the Texas candidate, or withhold his vote from (Clay) the Whig candidate, without exhibiting the mere caprice of faction." Such are the open appeals of the Whigs of the North, through their meetings, presses, and leaders, to the Abolitionists, to vote for Mr. Clay, and overthrow slavery. The Sentinel says:—"What gives Gov. Seward some show of right to endorse for the opinions of Henry Clay is, that in all probability, in case of Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency, Mr. Seward has been designated to fill the responsible office of Secretary of State." Gov. Seward's letter, giving the pledge for Mr. Clay, dated Auburn, June 12, 1844, and addressed to the central Whig committee of the State of Vermont, is as follows: "Renominate John Mattocks, (for Governor) or if, for his convenience, or the public interest, it is convenient to change, then nominate some such true liberty-loving Whig, and renew your declaration that the extension of human slavery is at war with the principles of the WHIG PARTY, and that NEGRO EMANCIPATION is among the great works to which THAT PARTY is devoted, and you may rest assured that the echo from the Green Mountains will be the most cheering sound that ever reached (Mr. Clay) THE SAGE OF ASHLAND." Well, the Whigs of Vermont did nominate for Governor W. Slade, a most bitter Abolitionist, and did renew their Abolition resolutions. Mr. Slade was, when Mr. Clay was Secretary of State, one of his confidential clerks, and in his letter of July, 1844, accepting the nomination of the Whigs for Governor of Vermont, Mr. Slade says: "I rejoice to say that I believe Henry Clay has and will do more to ABOLISH SLAVERY than

any other man." In his letter to the Whig mass convention of Sheldon, of the 13th of July, 1844, published and endorsed by them, Mr. Slade says: "The Whig party occupy, at this moment, a position of unparalleled interest. Besides their advocacy of the measures to which they have long been committed, they constitute, to all present practical purposes, the true 'Liberty Party'—because, with their great leader, they are coming to the rescue of the Union, by resisting the consummation of a scheme, whose avowed object is to augment the power of slavery, and fasten its rule irrevocably on the country."

"But there is a new and fearful important question, which has been suddenly thrown before the party, to be decided in the present contest. I mean the question of annexing a foreign nation to our Confederacy—a question involving, as it seems to me, nothing less than the very existence of this Union. The consummation of this project, which awaits the triumph of our opponents in this year's contest, will be tantamount to an act declaring the Union dissolved," and Mr. Slade adds: "I need not say that the success of our opponent in this election would be the success of this measure. Their candidate has been selected for the express purpose of carrying it. He is committed to it irrevocably. And where is Henry Clay? Opposed to it, and opposed for reasons of perpetual force." The leading Whig organ of New York, the Tribune, characterizes this letter as "a commanding expression of lofty sentiments and important truths." The same paper of the 6th July contains the letter of June, 1844, of John Reed, the Whig Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, in which, after denouncing Polk and Dallas as "ultra immediate re-annexation Texas men," denouncing the Texas letter of Mr. Walker, Senator from Mississippi, as a bold and ingenious appeal to ignorance and prejudice," and "under upon the free negroes," and describing Mr. Walker as the resident maker, the master spirit who dictated and controlled the measures and result of the Baltimore Convention, Governor Reed says: "Massachusetts is anxious to prevent the annexation of Texas, because such annexation would be a palpable violation of the Constitution; because it would increase, and perpetuate the slave territory and slave power. They will endeavor, and I have no doubt will be successful in giving their electoral vote for Messrs. Clay and Frelinghuysen, for President and Vice President." "They would reject the proposition to annex Texas to the United States, because it is unconstitutional and unjust, and above all things would avoid the secret, cunning, insidious, base machinations of the Texas policy of this day of dishonor and disgrace." Will you, who denominate yourselves of the Liberty party, examine and consider the points and suggestions I have ventured to make. I beg you to come to the rescue. Participate in the great revolution, and reform which I trust in God is about to take place. You cannot choose Mr. Binney. We are, as far as I know, agreed in our political views, as to the policy of the Government generally, and most assuredly are agreed as to the awful consequences which would inevitably result in the event of the annexation of Texas. If Mr. Polk is elected, Texas will be annexed. I repeat it, unite with us and share the glory of defeating the Texas plot, and saving the country.

"In reviewing these things, I had often expressed the opinion, that at least a portion of the Liberty party would unite with us in the choice of President and Vice President. I take satisfaction in cherishing the hope. Very respectfully,
JOHN REED."

The New York Tribune of August contains the letter of John Quincy Adams, dated July 22, 1844, in which, speaking of what he calls 'the slave mongering Texas treaty,' and the determination of England to abolish slavery in Texas and throughout the world, he says: "We are yet to learn with what ears the sound of the trumpet of slavery was listened to by the British Queen and her ministers. We are yet to learn whether the successor of Elizabeth on the throne of England, and her Burleighs and Walsinghams, upon hearing that their avowed purposes to promote universal emancipation and the extinction of slavery upon the earth is to be met by the man robbers of our own country with exterminating war, will, like craven cowards, turn their backs and flee, or eat their own words, or disclaim the purpose which they have avowed." At the great Whig mass meeting at Springfield, Mass., on the 10th August, 1844, Mr. Choate, the Whig United States Senator, said: "Does not every stock jobber landjobber, and flesh jobber, who clamors for annexation, understand perfectly that he aids his objects by choosing Mr. Polk? The election of Mr. Polk will or may annex Texas as a Territory. The election of Mr. Clay defeats or postpones it immediately. Read his letter on this subject; observe the broad and

permanent grounds of exclusion he there sketches; avert to the well-weighed declaration, that so long as any considerable opposition to the measure shall be manifested he will resist it, and you cannot fail to see, that unless you yourselves—unless Massachusetts and Vermont, and Ohio, should withdraw their opposition, for his term at least you are safe, and all are safe. That letter, in my judgment, makes him a title to every anti-Texas vote in America." Such is the view taken by Mr. Choate, the Whig United States Senator from Massachusetts, in favor of Mr. Clay, and against Texas, and against the people of the South, whom in the language of the Abolition journals, he compliments with the title of "FLESH JOBBERS."

Mr. Webster, the Whig leader in the North addressed the same meeting, and thus appealed directly to the Abolitionists in favor of Mr. Clay: "If the third party, as it is called, the (Abolitionists!) will but unite with the Whigs in defeating a measure which both alike condemn, then, indeed, the voice of Massachusetts will be heard throughout the Union." "If there be one person belonging to that third party here, of him I would ask, what he intends to do in this crisis? If there be none, let me request each one of you who may know such a man, to put the question to him when you return home. No one can deny, that to vote for Mr. Polk is to vote for the annexation of Texas; or if he should deny, it is no less true. I tell you that if Polk is elected, annexation follows inevitably! And Mr. Webster adds: 'The great fundamental everlasting objection to the annexation of Texas is, that it is a scheme for the extension of the slavery of the African race.'—But in a still later speech to the great Whig mass meeting at Boston Common, on the 19th September, 1844, Mr. Webster said: 'There is no disguising it. It is either Polk and Texas, or neither Polk nor Texas. On the other side is Henry Clay. His opinions have been expressed on this subject of Texas.' 'Well, then, gentlemen, I, for one, say that, under the present circumstances of the case, I give my vote heartily for Mr. Clay; and I say I give it, among other reasons, because he is pledged against Texas. With his opinions on mere incidental points I do not now mean to hold any controversy. I hold, unquestionably, that the annexation of Texas does tend and will tend to the existence and perpetuation of African slavery; and the tyranny of race over race on this continent, and therefore I will not go for it.' 'Henry Clay has said that he is against annexation unless it is called for by the common consent of the country, and that he is against Texas being made a province, against the wishes of any considerable number of these States. Till then he holds himself bound to oppose annexation. Here is his pledge, and upon it I take my stand. He is a man of honor and truth, and will redeem his pledge. Yes, gentlemen, we take him at his word, and he dare not forfeit that word.'

This speech of Mr. Webster is since Mr. Clay's last Texas letter, and in no one of which does he withdraw his pledge against the annexation of Texas, 'if opposed by any considerable number of States'; and, as the Whig States of the North will forever oppose it, Mr. Webster says, 'here is his pledge, and upon it I take my stand.'

Mr. Webster might have added, as other Whig orators of the North have done, that unless Mexico consents, Mr. Clay is also pledged to oppose the annexation of Texas. Now, Mexico, with her debt of eighty-four millions of dollars, due in England, is as completely under British influence as if she were a British province; and to ask the consent of Mexico is to ask the consent of England, which we all know will never be granted. Among the items of news brought by a late steam packet from England, and published in the National Intelligencer, is the following official announcement: "The Queen (Victoria) has conferred the Grand Cross of Charles III on Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico." Such are the honors conferred by England on Santa Anna, for threatening war upon this country if we persisted in the annexation of Texas. And we are to ask the consent of Santa Anna, now a British nobleman. Well, then, might Mr. Webster say, that the pledge of Henry Clay against the annexation of Texas would never be forfeited, for a considerable number of the States would forever oppose the annexation; and Mexico governed by the counsels of England, would never consent to it; and were not this pledge of Mr. Clay certain and reliable, he would never receive the support of the Whigs of the North. Among the reasons urged by Mr. Clay against the annexation of Texas, are the legislative resolutions of Massachusetts and Vermont. Now, on what grounds do these States oppose the annexation? Upon Abolition and antislavery grounds. Thus the Legislature of Massachusetts opposed the annexation of Texas upon the ground as set forth in their first set of resolutions, that it would "strengthen and extend the evils of a system (slavery) which is unjust in itself, in striking contrast with the theory of our institutions, and condemned by the moral sentiment of mankind." Vermont, in her legislative resolutions, "solemnly protests against the annexation of Texas in any form, and against the admission into this Union of any State whose Constitution tolerates domestic slavery, and instructs her Senators to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States."

The Legislatures of the Whig States of Massachusetts and Vermont pass resolutions against the annexation of Texas upon the

very strongest anti-slavery and Abolition grounds, and Mr. Clay approves, endorses, adopts, and sustains them, by referring to these resolutions as a sufficient reason of itself against the annexation of Texas. The doctrines of the Whig Legislatures of the North is, that slavery is a crime and a disgrace and that the slaveholding States are not fit associates for the free states of the North; and Mr. Clay adopts equivocally these resolutions by giving them as an insuperable objection to the annexation. And now how stands the case? By the last census, the North has 135 Representatives in Congress, and the South but 88, being a majority of 47 in favor of the North, which is still increasing at every census. The Senate is still equally divided, but Wisconsin and Iowa are both to be admitted as free States, and if Florida were admitted at the same time, it would make a majority against us in the Senate. The only hope of the South, then, is in the annexation of Texas, which would give the South a majority in the Senate, whilst the North maintained its preponderance in the House, and thus give effectual security to the South, and greatly tend to preserve and perpetuate the Union, which, with the growing spirit of abolition in the North, would be greatly endangered by giving to the North the unrestrained majority in both Houses of Congress. Even if Mr. Clay were not opposed to annexation, the whole Whig party of the North are, and their success would be the defeat of annexation, whatever the views of Mr. Clay might be. But is his course free from censure on this subject? Without referring again to his adoption of the Vermont and Massachusetts anti-slavery resolutions as the ground of his action in opposing annexation, let us examine further his course on this subject. In the life of Mr. Clay, by his confidential friend and chosen biographer, Mr. Prentice, of Louisville, he says: "He (Mr. Clay) has been the slave's friend through life. In all stations he has pleaded the cause of African freedom, without fear from high or low. To him, more than to any other individual, is owing that great revolution which has taken place on this subject—a revolution whose wheels must continue to move onward until they reach the goal of universal freedom." He also endeavored to dismember Kentucky from the South, by proposing to insert in her Constitution a clause for the prospective eradication of slavery from the State, by means of a gradual emancipation of those held in bondage. See his life by his friend Epes Sargent, pp. 5, 46.

Where the south would have been with Kentucky against them on the question of abolition, let the present posture of affairs and the events of the few last years answer. Nor has Mr. Clay changed his opinion on this subject, for he would not only take Kentucky, but Virginia also, from the South, and leave them a feeble and defenceless minority. In his speech of the 20th January, 1827, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Mr. Clay said: "If I could be instrumental in eradicating (slavery) this DEEPEST STAIN upon the character of our country, and removing all cause of reproach on account of it by foreign nations; if I could only be instrumental in ridding of this POUL BLOT that revered State (Virginia) that gave me birth, or that not less beloved State which kindly adopted me as her son, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conqueror."—Page 326.

In his speech in the Senate, on the 9th March, 1836, recorded in Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, vol. 12, part 1, page 756, Mr. Clay said: "He contended, that, as neither Virginia nor Maryland, nor both combined, could abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, the power, without limitation or restriction, existed only in Congress." And in the debate in the Senate, January 11, 1838, Mr. Clay thought the Senator from South Carolina would not declare that it would be unconstitutional for Congress to abolish slavery in the District or Territories? But the Senator from South Carolina did deny the power, as does Mr. Polk and every Southern Senator. It is said, however, that Mr. Clay deems it expedient to exercise the power; but as he opposes the exercise of the veto power on questions of expediency, what safeguard would the South have in his views on this subject, when he distinctly informs the Abolitionists that Congress does possess the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States? On the 9th of March, 1835, Mr. Clay voted in the Senate of the United States in favor of the reception of Abolition petitions.—Senate Journal, p. 210. On the 2d of June, 1836, he voted against the engrossments of the bill preventing the transmission of incendiary abolition documents through the mail; and on the 5th June, 1836, he voted against the passage of that bill so important to the safety of the South.—See Senate Journal of that year, pp. 400 and 416. In his speech at Lexington, Ky., in September, 1836, printed under his own eye, in one of his friendly presses, the Lexington Intelligencer, and also printed in Nile's Register of the 17th September, 1836, Mr. Clay says: "I consider slavery as a curse to the master; a wrong, a grievous wrong to the slave. In the abstract it is all wrong, and no possible contingency can make it right." Here Mr. Clay deliberately denounces slavery as "a curse," "a wrong," a grievous wrong, to the slave," and to cap the climax, he adds, no possible contingency can make it right."

What stronger encouragement can Abolition ask than this? Men of the South, do you consider that you, as charged by Mr. Clay

are offering "a grievous wrong to the slave?" If so, write the irrevocable sentence of your own acknowledged guilt and self-degradation, by electing to the highest office in your gift the very man who has thus condemned, rebuked, and denounced you. And when you have done the deed, and the rejoicing shouts of Vermont, Massachusetts, and the other Whig States of the North, triumphant, by your aid, over your friends the prostrate Democracy of the North, shall proclaim to you in the language of your President, ABOLISH SLAVERY, which you yourselves will thus have declared "A GRIEVOUS WRONG TO THE SLAVE," "AND NO POSSIBLE CONTINGENCY CAN MAKE IT RIGHT," what will be your answer, and how will you escape the sentence of your own self-condemnation? Reflect, then, Whigs of the South, our brethren and fellow-citizens, pause and consider well all the dreadful consequences, before you sink us all together into one common abyss of ruin and degradation.

JAMES TOWLES, Chairman.
C. P. SENGSTACK, Secretary.
Washington City, September 25, 1844.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT MOVEMENT. COALITION BETWEEN THE LOCO FOCO PARTY AND THE LIBERTY PARTY.

The nomination of James G. Birney, by the so called Democratic party, of Saginaw county, Michigan, to the Legislature of that State, has been confirmed, and there no longer remains any doubt of a union between the two parties. How will the honest portion of the Liberty party like such fellowship. Birney and his wire workers now fight under the same flag with that party which issued the above address, calling upon the South to sustain the Democratic party in order to strengthen and perpetuate the institution of slavery. Will any honest man be Democrat or Liberty man sanction such dishonesty—such gross deception—at the South calling the slave holding interest to the support of Polk and Dallas, as the friends of slavery, and denouncing Henry Clay as an Abolitionist, and his friends as fanatics;—at the North uniting with the Abolitionists—nominating the Liberty candidate for the Presidency to the Legislature; and in return the Liberty leaders lending their strength to the support of Loco foco candidates for office. At the election just passed one of the Liberty office seekers, and the candidate for Congress, from this District, instructed his party in this county to show their votes for the Loco foco candidate for Sheriff. One or more letters were written to the Liberty voters to go for the Loco foco Sheriff. That the voters obeyed instructions, appears by the returns of the election. We have proof then in our own county that there is an understanding between the leaders of the Liberty party to join the Loco foco ranks. Will the conscientious Abolitionist permit himself thus to be traded off at the will of these mercenary and interested office seekers. Why is this coalition formed? So far as the Loco foco party is concerned, the answer is plain—viz: to get votes—no matter how many faces they turn, one to the North—another to the South—Abolitionists here and friends of slavery there; the move is to get votes; it is a scheme which may last until after election, and that is all they ask. The success of Henry Clay rings their political death knell, and fighting with the recklessness of desperation, it matters not how foul the means they use, provided it brings victory to their banner. Again, why is this coalition formed? The object aimed at by the liberty leaders is not so plain; it, however, must be for one of two things; either these leaders expect a remuneration from the Polk party in the event of success, or they think by aiding in the scheme of annexation of Texas to dissolve the Union. Take either position, and how disgraceful! The first is dishonest towards their party and a violation of their professions—the other rank, foul, damning treason. Again, as proof of this coalition look at the course of the abolition paper, called 'the Philanthropist.' For years has this paper sounded the alarm that there was a project on foot to annex Texas—calling upon all who prize civil liberty, and the perpetuity of the Union, to be up and doing, and repel the threatened attack upon our happiness and political existence. But what has that sheet said for a few months past? Its tune has been suddenly changed, and it asserts that the Texas question is of no moment; that it enters not into the present campaign, and is of no consequence one way or the other. What has wrought this wonderful change in the tone of that print. Again, read the avowed principles of Birney as expressed in late letters, and see how he leans toward Loco focism. Thomas Morris, the Liberty candidate for Vice President, was but a short time since one of the main pillars of the so called Democratic party. And what says Mr. King the Liberty candidate for Governor of Ohio; he says that he prefers that Polk should be President; rather than Clay. And lastly, why the unmeasured abuse heaped upon Henry Clay by all the Liberty orators

from Birney and King down. There is but one answer, political Abolitionism is Loco focism; the parties have combined, and Birney and Morris are but another form of Polk and Dallas. What say you, Liberty men, who honestly have thought political action the remedy for the curse of slavery—do you, can you say aye to this unholy, unnaturally connection? will you aid in the scheme for the annexation of Texas? the repeal of the Tariff, and the perpetuity of slavery? As you value this glorious republic, and the happiness of posterity, ponder upon these things, and before you cast your ballot again, ask yourself, "How shall I vote in order to lend my influence in favor of human rights, and against the extension and perpetuity of the 'foul blot' of Slavery?"

That we may not even remotely be charged with 'packing' this appeal to the patriotism of that portion of our voting fellow-citizens, known as the Third Party, we herewith present all the facts, as they have come to our knowledge. Here truth speaks for itself.

LETTER FROM JAS. G. BIRNEY.
New York, Oct. 8, 1844.

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 Loco foco 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, which 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 place 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, while Mr. Polk was too incompetent to lead his. I considered Mr. Clay as the ablest, as well as the boldest, party tactician we have—while Mr. Polk had shown no extraordinary skill, and had comparatively little experience in party management.

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 neither 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.

Respectfully, &c.,
JAMES G. BIRNEY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Whig State Central Committee of Michigan beg leave to lay the following facts before a candid public:

The suspicion which has long existed, of the alliance of Mr. BIRNEY, the Abolition candidate for the Presidency, with the Loco foco party, is at length confirmed. On the 29th of September last, in pursuance of an agreement made with the party leaders in Saginaw county, in this State, he was nominated as their candidate for the State Legislature, by a regular convention of the Loco foco party at Saginaw City, having previously authorized a friend, who was a member of the Convention, to express his willingness to accept the nomination. Of this fact, there is not the least possible doubt. Great efforts have since been made, and are making, to conceal the evidence—especially of Mr. Birney's acquiescence in the nomination, and his adhesion to "democratic principles," and the Polk and Dallas party; but these facts can no longer be denied. We are enabled to submit evidence of a character to convince every candid mind. We leave the public to judge. Subjoined is the sworn statement of Wm. S. Driggs, Esq., a gentleman of intelligence and perfectly unimpeachable moral character. We vouch for his unflinching honor and veracity.

J. M. HOWARD,
F. A. HARDING,
S. BARSTOW,
D. SMART,
JOHN OWEN,
Committee.
Detroit, October 14, 1844.

State of Michigan, Wayne county, ss:
Wm. S. Driggs, of Detroit in said State being duly sworn, says, on Wednesday, the ninth day of October instant, he left the city of Detroit, for the purpose of going to Saginaw, in this State, and ascertaining the facts and circumstances relative to the nomination of JAMES G. BIRNEY, Esq., to the Legislature of this State by the "Democratic" party, in the county of Saginaw; that on the twelfth day of October instant, he called at the dwelling house of J. B. Garland, Esq., about nine miles from Saginaw City, and had a conversation of considerable length with him; that said Garland informed deponent that he, said Garland, was a member of the "Democratic" party; that he was a member of the Democratic Convention of said county, held at Saginaw City on the twenty-eighth day of September last, for the purpose of nominating candidates for County officers, and for representative in the Legislature of this State, that he, said Garland, attended

said Convention (which was held at the house of E. Jewett) that James G. Birney, Esq., (who resides at Lower Saginaw, in said Saginaw county,) was then and there nominated by said Convention as the candidate of the Democratic party for such representative, by a unanimous vote; that he, said Garland, had had several conversations with said Birney some days previous to the meeting of said Convention, in reference to said Birney's willingness to accept such nomination, remarking that he should be quite willing to accept it if tendered to him, and would, if elected, serve the country to the best of his abilities, and refrain from agitating the question of abolition in the House; that he, said Birney, was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and always had been, said Garland also stated to this deponent, that, when in the said Convention, he was questioned by other members respecting Mr. Birney's political sentiments and opinions, and that, in answer, he stated to the Convention what he then stated to this deponent. Deponent then asked him what other authority he had for making said statement to the Convention? to which he replied, that he had in his possession a letter from Mr. Birney himself, authorizing him to make such statement. Deponent then requested him to show him the letter; said Garland declined, remarking that he would show it to no one unless said Birney should deny having authorized him to make such statement, in which case he would produce it. Said Garland is a man of respectability and good standing, and a "Democrat" of influence in said county. He expressed his determination to vote for Mr. Birney and to do all in his power to promote his election, affirming that he (Birney) was the regularly nominated candidate of the party, and that those of the democrats who had declared against him constituted but a mere faction. He also stated that he was well acquainted with Mr. Birney and that the latter was in the habit of frequently stopping at his house. Deponent then requested said Garland to make an affidavit of the facts he had thus stated, but he refused, alleging that he had thus been informed that Mr. Birney's nomination was producing some excitement abroad, and, perhaps, injuring the democratic party, and he was unwilling to do anything which might have that effect.

Deponent further says, that on the day before, he had a conversation with Mr. E. Jewett, the keeper of the house at which said convention was held, and was informed by him that he heard said Garland state in said convention, in a public manner, that Mr. Birney had professed to him to be a democrat, and promised, if elected, to carry out "democratic principles."—Said Jewett refused to give deponent a written statement of this fact, for the same reason given by Mr. Garland for his refusal; but the fact that said Garland did make such a declaration in the convention, is to the knowledge of this deponent generally stated and believed by the residents of the village, where the convention was held, and that in conversation, with numerous persons there, of all political parties, he heard no other deny the fact.

Deponent further says that a written statement of said Garland's declaration in the convention, was some days after it was held, and after Mr. Birney had left Saginaw for the East, drawn up by another delegate of the same convention, and submitted to Mr. Garland, and corrected and approved by him, in which the following passage occurs: "Mr. Birney had declared to him (Garland) his willingness to receive the nomination for representative at the hands of the democratic party." But the gentlemen who drew it up and now has it in his possession, refuses to permit the same to be published. Deponent further says that he called on Mr. Jenney, the editor of the "North Star," a democratic newspaper printed at Saginaw City, in which the proceedings of said convention were published, and was shown by him the original manuscript containing the said proceedings, and that the following is a true copy thereof, as published in said newspaper of the 3d of October instant.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic delegates from the several townships in the county of Saginaw, met in Convention pursuant to notice, previously given, at the House of E. Jewett, in Saginaw city on Saturday, the 28th day of September. ALBERT MILLER, Esq.; was called to the Chair, and THOMAS M. WATERS, appointed Secretary.

The object of the Convention was stated to be to nominate suitable persons, to be supported at the ensuing election for county officers.

For Representative—JAMES G. BIRNEY. For Associate Judges—GARDNER D. WILLIAMS, ANDREW EWERS. For Treasurer—SILNEY S. CAMPBELL. For Sheriff—Joshua BLAKESMORE. For County Clerk—W. L. P. LITTLE. For Judge of Probate—ALBERT MILLER. For Register of Deeds—THOMAS SIMPSON. For County Surveyor—JAMES J. McCORMICK—For Coroners—E. N. DAVENPORT and F. DAVIS.

Resolved, That the above ticket be declared unanimously nominated by this Convention.

A. MILLER, Ch'n.

T. M. WATERS, Sec'y.

Said editor refused to part with the manuscript, on the ground of a breach of confidence. The fact of Mr. Birney's acquiescence in said nomination and adhesion to the party nominating him, is of general notoriety in said county, and especially in Saginaw city; and is further proved by the following declaration of G. D. Orlans, Thomas McCarty, A. F. Hayden, and N. Beach, all leading Democrats in said County, and two of them A. F. Hayden and Mr. McCarty, members of said Convention.

"One of the delegates to the Convention (a gentleman of truth and veracity,) held on the 28th of September last, stated that Mr. Birney professed to him to be a Democrat, and stated that he (Birney) would carry out Democratic principles."

And further the deponent saith and

W. S. BRIGGS,
Sworn and subscribed before me this 14th day of October, A. D. 1844. THEO. WILLIAMS,
Justice of the Peace, Wayne Co., Mich.