

"Let the Birney portrait be seen in all our neighbourhoods, and show that we offer our countrymen not a coin or a poke, but a MAN."—(Leavitt's Chronicle.)

Just so—a man who has SOLD THIRTY OF HIS FELLOW BEINGS, men, women and children, into bondage, to pay his own debts with the price of their blood; and who, moreover, by his own confession SOLD his man Charles in July, 1844—only ten years ago—notwithstanding this man's name, James G. Birney, himself says, (mark his own language) "During this winter (1833-4) and the ensuing spring, my mind was deeply interested in the whole subject of Slavery. I read almost every work I could lay my hands on; I talked much of it in public and in private. In the month of May, 1834, I became so fully convinced of the Right of my slaves to their freedom, and of my duty as a Christian to give them, &c.—Oh no, Mr Birney isn't 'a con or a poke, but a man' who says he believed all this in May, and the next July sold his man Charles for \$500. We say too, let the Birney portrait be seen in all our neighbourhoods." (Essex Register.)

JAMES G. BIRNEY'S TESTIMONY OF HENRY CLAY.

In the Philanthropist of March 25th, 1835, Mr. Birney says:—

Mr. CLAY. It is with a keen sensation of pleasure—almost with delight—that we see this gentleman defending the right of his countrymen, to petition Congress, for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and asserting the constitutional power of that body to accede to their requests.

"The God of oppressed now presents Mr. Clay's acceptance, honors that we hope to see take root in time, and bear their glorious fruit throughout eternity."

ABOLITIONISTS GOING FOR CLAY.—We are informed by a gentleman from Madison county that the Abolitionist of that county will, for the greater part, vote for Clay and Freelinghusen next fall. This, it will be recollected, is the county in which Charles Burchard resides, whose letter, giving his reasons why Abolitionists should support Henry Clay, we published last week. Verily our prospects are cheering.—*Elmira Republican.*

Mr. Kendall was grievously shocked at a report that Mr. Clay had, in New Orleans last winter, dined, on Sunday, with a party of his friends. If that distressed the pious Angur, the following notice in the New Orleans Courier of the 29th ultimo, will throw him into fits.—*Richmond Whig.*

LAST WORD BEFORE THE ELECTION.

The Democrats of the City of New Orleans are requested to meet on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock at the St. Louis Ball-room, Mr. P. Soule and several other orators of our party will explain the modification of the present constitution which they deem necessary.

This meeting being on the eve of the election on Monday, it is hoped every democrat will attend.

THE PROSPECT IN THE SOUTH.

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday says:—

"Of all the States of the Union, with the exception perhaps of South Carolina, Alabama is the last which we should expect to cast her vote for the Whig candidate at the ensuing Presidential election. But even from that State we have evidence of the best spirit and aspiring in the Whig camp. The Mobile Daily Advertiser of the 23 inst. speaks roundly and unreservedly on the subject. 'We have cheering accounts,' says that paper of the progress of the Whig cause in the interior, and are satisfied that we have but to make a vigorous and concerted effort throughout the State to effect a complete overthrow of Localism in Alabama. The Texas excitement is dying away and is destined eventually to strengthen the Whig cause. The people are beginning to understand the nature of the humbug, and the reaction in the public mind will soon begin to develop itself. We have received numerous letters from our friends within a few days past—all breathing the same spirit. Such is the character of the accounts we received from all parts of the State. The Whig cause is cheered even in Alabama!"

SIGNS IN TENNESSEE.

Tennessee will give a large majority to Mr. Clay against Mr. Polk. This we hold to be certain so far as anything future can be. All our information is to this point. A letter from Mr. Foster, one of the United States Senators whose opportunities for correct observation are equal at least to those of any individual there, gives this emphatic testimony:—

"Since my return I have addressed many assemblies of the people, each numbering thousands, and I can declare in great sincerity that I never witnessed such firmness, fervor and enthusiasm among the Whigs of Tennessee. The order of 1840 is far outstripped, and unless the most bright and promising signs deceive and betray us, we shall carry the State by a triumphant majority. The news from Louisiana, doubly grateful to our hearts because we dare not hope it, has filled our hearts with unspeakable joy."

Tennessee may therefore be put down among the certain Whig States. She has twice refused to vote for Mr. Polk, and her second refusal will be enforced this time by a greatly increased majority.

The enthusiasm of our friends in the West even surpasses that of the northern Whigs. A letter in the National Intelligencer from a gentleman just returned from a tour down the Ohio gives the cheering signs of the times:—

"Along the Ohio river Whig poles are erected, and the names of Clay and Freelinghusen given to the log-cabin; shouts go up for them from almost every dwelling along the stream; and taverns and many places of merchandise have stripes of canvas nailed up on which are printed the names of our candidates. In Missouri eleven Whig poles are erected, and not one Polk pole or stalk can be found. In fact, when we get into Ken-

tucky it appeared as if the people possessed but one heart, and that this was filled to overflowing with devotion and zeal for the Whig cause.—Coming from Cincinnati to Wheeling on our return, we took a vote upon the boat, Clipper, which resulted in 80 in favor of Clay, and 19 for Polk. On board the Swiftsure, which came up the next day, the vote stood 149 for Clay and 30 for Polk."

THE GALAXY.

MIDDLEBURY:
Wednesday Aug. 14, 1844.



VERMONT.

For Governor,
WILLIAM SLADE.
For Lieut. Governor,
HORACE EATON.
For Treasurer,
JOHN SPALDING.
For Representative in Congress,
GEORGE P. MARSH.

For Presidential Electors,
JEDEDIAH H. HARRIS, } At large.
JOHN PECK.

CALVIN TOWNSLEY, 1st Dis.
CARLOS COOLIDGE, 2d Dis.
BENJAMIN SWIFT, 3d Dis.
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, 4th Dis.

Senators for Addison County,
ENOCH D. WOODBRIDGE,
DAVIS RICH.

"DISSOLVE THE UNION."

This is now the War Cry of the Third Party Abolitionists. We know our readers will start at this and every mind not under the influence of passion and strong partisan feeling, will shrink from harboring an idea, that leads to such a disastrous result, as openly advocated by the leaders of the Third Party. The honest portion of that party, are earnest and honest in their endeavoring to do away the great evil of Slavery. But they look to the accomplishment of this, and we say our desirable object, (the emancipation of the oppressed) in a peaceable manner. They and we also will go to the farthest verge of the Constitution to procure the abolition of Slavery. In this course a right humanity, and stern justice will applaud. But the leaders of the Third Party one after another are coming out for the dissolution of the Union. Nay further this spirit is not confined to these leaders as politically such, but a Christian denomination, a sect, are preparing to take the same ground. In this, we speak what we know, as we shall hereafter more fully show. The power of sympathy we know is strong, and when directed in the right channel, controlled by reason and judgment, cannot fail of bringing about glorious results. But our feeling in this respect, may, if not under the guidance of an enlightened mind, produce the very reverse of what we intended should be produced; and instead of alleviating those calling for our sympathies, be the means of perpetuating their sufferings, and tightening the cords that bind them to their sorrows, wretchedness, and woe. But to return. We must acknowledge that we were not prepared to witness a disposition on the part of any but reckless desperadoes who have no character to lose to tear this glorious Union in pieces and scatter its fragments to the four winds of heaven. The Constitution, the work of our Fathers who now sleep with the noble dead that have for centuries honoured the tombs of earth, must by reckless hands be torn, mutilated, and destroyed. The spirit of civil liberty that breathes through its wholesome provision, must be counted of no worth, and as base coin. We are free to acknowledge however that there are features in it, that we hope to see obliterated. But because these features are there, we are not justifying giving countenance to any disposition that may evince itself to destroy the whole. We consider our position as a watchman upon the walls of our political Jerusalem, as imposing upon us a duty to give warning when an enemy approaches from abroad, or rises up in our midst. The Constitution is an instrument susceptible in its own provisions of amendment. It was a wise provision inserted by its founders. In several instances the people have availed themselves of the prerogative thus given them, to propose amendments, and those amendments have been grafted into the original instrument. It is not to be supposed, that any form of human government is liable to error. Our Fathers were as sensible of the truth, as we are; and upon the truth of this axiom, they based their actions. In the formation of our noble Federal Constitution, the difficulty of adjusting the perplexing question of Slavery was one of the first that presented itself for consideration. Slavery had previously existed in the Colonies, and the first form of Government the old Confederation distinctly recognized the system. In the formation of the new Constitution, it was found, that the States who had the evil fastened upon them by the reckless cupidities of that now very benevolent and philanthropic nation Great Britain would not come into the Union unless left to the enjoyment of their former privileges. Nay more, they required the insertion of a clause of the Constitution

securing them their privileges. This requirement, was of course by many of the Members of the Convention who wished to deal a deadly blow to Slavery, openly and strongly denounced. But in progress of events attending the deliberation of that body, it was found that no Union could be formed, without not only the recognition of the legal right to hold human beings in bondage, but an express provision made, to secure those interested in the enjoyment of those rights. And while the Constitution in its preamble asserts the object of its formation to be a "more perfect Union, establish justice ensure domestic tranquility provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," it does in many sections provide for the interests of Slavery, and the perpetuity of the accursed system. This we acknowledge is an error grievous—a fault unpardonable, which we wish for the sake of humanity, to say nothing of consistency, had not been committed. But the instrument was formed and it was done only upon the ground of Compromise. The blessings that have from the adoption of that instrument, flowed to us a nation, are incalculable. From a state of Colonial dependence, we have arisen to a state of National Independence. From Colonial vassalage we enjoy freedom. But men were found equal to the contest, Great Britain suffered the loss of her Colonies, and from them sprang a nation, destined if not destroyed by internal broils and commotion, to occupy the first in the rank of nations, in glory, power and freedom. For we believe the day will come when Slavery will be known among the people only as a system that did exist. But we have been drawn from the question at issue somewhat. "Dissolve the Union," we said was the war cry of the leaders of the Third Party. This was indirectly broached at the National Anti-Slavery Convention at Buffalo a few months since. It was openly declared at a State Anti-Slavery Convention in Massachusetts, a short time since, by the passage of a resolution declaring in the broadest terms to be their object. A religious periodical the "True Wesleyan" the organ of the "Wesleyans" a sect of seceders from the Methodist Episcopal Church boldly avows this their object and desire. Let our readers may doubt this last statement, and pronounce us uncharitable, in our opinions, we give from the Organ their own Language:—

DIVISION OF THE M. E. CHURCH: ITS EFFECT ON THE UNION OF THE STATES.

That the M. E. Church will be divided within twelve months, there is no room for doubt. This to our mind is as certain as anything future. Indeed, we have had little doubt for more than a year, that such would be the result of the deliberations of the General Conference. Well, there is no enlightened Christian or philanthropist but will rejoice in such an event. Large ecclesiastical organizations are dangerous—especially when they give their influence to the worst forms of oppression. A division of the M. E. Church will hasten the abolition of slavery in our country; it cannot be otherwise. Withdraw all Northern support from the abominable system of man-stealing, and the traffic in human souls will soon wind up. The division of the M. E. Church will have a tremendous influence on the Union of the States. It will not necessarily produce a disruption, but it will greatly weaken the cords of union. And we say this without the least alarm. We have long been of the opinion, that the glory of God and the happiness of man requires a severance of the "Union," both in church and state. Start not, gentle reader! we do not go for dissolution because we are opposed to human governments or ecclesiastical organizations—for we are in favor of both—but because we believe division would be beneficial every way to the cause of suffering man. The questions of liberty or slavery must, ere long, be the great political party questions—questions which will entirely throw into the shade all minor considerations. And when this shall be the case, the days of our "stripes and stars" will be numbered. Let it not be said, the South will not consent to a dissolution of the Union. They will; they are up to almost anything, however suicidal.

Other churches will most likely follow the example of the M. E. Church. They must do this. And the nation cannot long brave the moral sentiment of the country. And blessed be that day when the ungodly national compact shall be broken up! Slavery never would, never could have flourished in this land in the nineteenth century, controlling church and state, but for the connivance and support of the North. Cut off Northern support, in every sense, and you take out its life blood.

If the Union were divided, fifteen hundred miles of slavholding territory would be thrown open to the free States, making five border States. This would afford great facilities for the escape of the slaves from their oppressors. The border States, therefore, would be forced to emancipate; this would make other border States, and so on. We do not believe slavery will ever be abolished in this country till it is done by the force of circumstances—not by physical force—but the force of *circumstances*. And such a crisis must come, and come soon.

It is too late in the day to talk about a war between the North and South. Such a war could not be maintained on the part of the South a single month; and those eyes which only see through cotton bags and human souls, must see this—however reckless they may be in other matters. Beside, the anti-war spirit and feeling is diffusing itself through creation. It is, therefore, we repeat, too late in the day to talk of civil war in such a land as this.—*The True Wesleyan.*

Our readers will notice in the above quotations the exulting spirit, manifested at the prospect of the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the consequent weakening of the ligament that binds the Union together. Nay, further, mark the assertion that the "glory of God and the happiness of man requires a severance of the Union

both in Church and State." Mark further, the expression, "And blessed be that day when the ungodly national compact shall be broken up." We believe this is the first instance where any christian denomination in our Country has, though its organ indulged in language like the above. We believe the frowns of an indignant community will be bestowed upon these religious disunionists. We cannot help contracting the spirit of these Ultra politico religious Third Party disorganizers, with that ever manifested by the Society of friends the Quakers, who with all their earnest opposition to Slavery, abhor the idea of a dissolution of this Union. We wish our readers to remember that the Rev. Alanson St. Clair who has of late favored this County with his tides of abuse against all who do not follow in his train, is in full concert and concert with the Editors of the "True Wesleyan" above alluded to. Had we room, we might go in to show the disastrous results that would inevitably flow from a dissolution of this Union, both in respect to the cause of true religion, and humanity, the tightening of the bands of Slavery and riveting more firmly the shackles that now bind the poor victims of oppression. "Dissolve the Union!" Do the men who sound this War Cry calculate the results? We venture to say they do not. For the honor of Americans, lovers of their country, lovers of the human race, we are glad this spirit is at present confined to a few disorganizers, and farewell to liberty when ever this cry shall prompt the mass of the American People to consent to sever the tie, that now binds them together as a nation. We hope the seal of disapprobation will be stamped upon all attempts to sunder this republic. We call upon every lover of his Country to lift his warning voice against this suicidal scheme. **RALLY AROUND THE CONSTITUTION.** If it has faults take measures to amend the instrument and clear it of its faults. But for the sake of humanity, religion, the interests of the poor slave, and posterity that calls from the future for the pervicacy of our republican institutions, *from hence indignantly upon every attempt, secret or open, by politicians or religious sects at the North or South, the East or West, to create division, discussion, disunion, destruction. Let the cry go up from every hill and valley, from the Green hills of the Switzerland of America, (Vermont) to the outstretched prairies of the West, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to Louisiana, in the soul stirring language of a Webster, "Liberty and Union now and forever one and inseparable."* We may resume this subject in future.

Rail Road Convention.

A Convention of the friends of a Rail Road from Bellows Falls to Burlington, was held at Rutland, on the 8th of August, 1844, agreeably to a previous call for that purpose.

The Convention was called to order by Gen. A. L. Brown, and Maj. George T. Hodges, was appointed President pro tem. and F. W. Hopkins, Secretary.

Gen. Brown offered the following resolution:—

1. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to nominate a list of officers for the Convention, which was passed, and the following were appointed:

Gen. Wm. Nash, of New-Haven.
R. R. Thirall, of Rutland.
Henry F. Green, of Bellows Falls.
John A. Conant, of Brandon.
Hon. Wm. Marsh, of Shrewsbury.

The Convention was addressed for a few moments by Mr. Brown, of Rutland, and Mr. Cook, of Keene.

The Committee of nominations reported Maj. George T. Hodges, of Rutland President.

Dr. Josiah W. Hale, of Brandon,
Asa Chapman, Esq. of Middlebury, } Vice
Chester Granger, Esq. of Pittsford, } Presidents.
Col. A. Wentworth, Esq. of Falls, }
Stephen Gleason, Esq. of Shrewsbury, }
Gen. F. W. Hopkins, of Rutland, } Secretaries.
Philip Battell, Esq. of Middlebury, }.

On motion of Mr. E. L. Ormsbee, of Rutland, amended by Mr. F. Hall, of Bellows Falls, it was

2. Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the chair, to nominate a Committee of nine to procure a survey of the route from Burlington to Connecticut River, and also to obtain full statistics of the business transacted on said route; to be embodied in a pamphlet, together with a report of the Engineer; and also to take such measures as they may deem expedient to secure the necessary funds.

In accordance therewith the following were appointed the committee of five—

F. Hall, Esq. of Bellows Falls,
Hon. R. Pierpoint, of Rutland,
John A. Conant, Esq. of Brandon,
Nahum Parker, Esq. of Middlebury,
Wm. B. Brown, Esq. of Shrewsbury.

On motion of Gen. Brown, gentlemen from New Hampshire were invited to take seats in the Convention and to participate in its deliberations.

Whereupon, Mr. Cook a member of the Legislature of that State, was called upon and gave a statement of the principles and policy of that body in relation to Rail Roads, declaring that the feelings of the people of that State were decidedly in favor of this road.

The following resolution was introduced and laid upon the table.

3. Resolved, That the time has arrived when the route of the Champlain and Connecticut River Rail Road should be surveyed and measures taken to secure its construction.

On motion adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON.

On motion, the gentlemen present from places on the West River route were invited to take part in the proceedings of this Convention.

The Resolution No. 3, was called up and ably discussed by Judge Brown of Rutland, Hon. Mr. Cook, Hon. S. Hale, Mr. Parker and Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, of the New Hampshire Legislature, and Mr. Wilder of Brattleboro, and was unanimously passed.

The Committee under the second resolution reported the following persons as the Committee of survey, who were appointed.

Ambrose L. Brown, of Rutland,
Timothy Follett, of Burlington,
Samuel Barker of Vergennes,
Austin Johnson, of Middlebury,
John A. Conant, of Brandon,
Abraham Adams, of Ludlow,
Thomas T. Barritt, of Chester,
Henry F. Green, of Bellows Falls,
George W. Strong, of Rutland.

On motion of Mr. Conant, Gen. Wm. Nash of New Haven, and on motion of Mr. Hall, Hon. Samuel W. Porter, of Springfield were added to that Committee.

Mr. Pierpoint, introduced the following resolution, which after amendment by Mr. Wilder, was adopted:

4. Resolved, That the Committee this day appointed to procure a survey of the route from Burlington to the Connecticut River, be instructed to cause the route from Burlington through Rutland to Bellows Falls to be surveyed; also to connect at or near Calvin Crossman's with the north end of Higginson's survey.

The following resolutions introduced by Mr. Ormsbee and warmly discussed by Mr. Ormsbee, Mr. Wilder, Mr. Cook, Mr. Dorr Bradley of Brattleboro, and Mr. Hall, were passed.

5. Resolved, That as the sense of this meeting, the direct route from Burlington to Fitchburgh by Rutland, Bellows Falls and Keene, is decidedly the most eligible in distance and probable amount of business, if a suitable charter can be obtained from the Legislature of New Hampshire.

6. Resolved, That if such charter cannot be obtained, a feasible route for a road can be obtained to Brattleboro, either by Bellows Falls or by the West River.

On motion of Mr. Pierpoint it was resolved that the Committee of survey be authorized to call a Convention at such time and place as they may see fit.

The Convention then adjourned without day.

GEORGE T. HODGES, President
Josiah W. Hale,
Asa Chapman,
Chester Granger,
Asa Wentworth,
Stephen Gleason,
F. W. Hopkins,
Philip Battell, } Secretaries.

OPINION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The discussions of the late Convention embraced a variety of information of interest in the contemplated undertaking. A highly respectable delegation was present from New Hampshire, whose representations in regard to the state of opinion in that state were frankly given and were substantially encouraging and satisfactory to the friends of the project. These statements were offered to meet the anxiety of their Vermont friends, and the substance of them is presented in the notes below.

Mr. Cook, a member of the Senate and of the dominant party in the Legislature, said—That the interest of his neighbors in the contemplated project might be seen in the number of the delegation present, four of whom were members of the legislature. A good number of their constituents were here, and all could testify to the feeling of the people, which was decidedly in favor of the road. He felt assured that no difficulty would be experienced in respect to the provisions of the charter. All necessary powers would be given, in such terms as would answer the purposes required. Under the present provisions a plan was being pursued, which he believed to be more economical, and, in other respects, equally to the interest of all parties with any which was elsewhere adopted. It was to obtain from proprietors a written conveyance of the land needed, the price to be submitted, where question should arise, to referees mutually chosen, or to the County Road Commissioners. So far this plan had been found practicable, and such a course would be pursued, he was assured, from his knowledge of the feeling of the people, and of the legislature, as would ensure the object. The views of policy of his community looked first to the protection of individuals. He believed this was just. But, he would assure the meeting, that while these views were entertained, such powers would be granted as would be sufficient to meet their wishes.

Mr. HALE said that the difficulty on this subject which had existed in New Hampshire, he believed to be diminished. He thinks opinion has changed considerably, and that a majority of the people and of the legislature would be disposed to give the necessary powers. He was glad to bear the preference expressed by all for the New Hampshire route.

Mr. PARKER said—New Hampshire had heretofore freely granted rail road charters, and had passed even a general law giving to rail-road companies a right of way. An eastern company, however, passing through a part of the state, and being embarrassed in its finances and pressed by competition, had outraged the feeling of that portion of the state by entering upon land without paying for it or making provision for its compensation. This justly excited great indignation, and occasioned remonstrances and petitions to the legislature. The difficulty was settled, but the charter for the Concord route, which had expired, having been revived by the legislature, it was proposed to repeal the act reviving it.

In relation to the road proposed by us, petitions for it, were presented to the legislature with others, and it was proposed to refer it to an Extra Session. A charter was passed through, however, for this route, which passed without granting the right of way, yet with assurances that if the charter were insufficient, a better should be given.

The Weston Route. Mr. WILDER had

accompanied Mr. Higginson in his late survey of this route, and, being inquired of, stated that the grade from the summit for seven miles was sixty feet to the mile, and might be diminished. The tunnel proposed was three quarters of a mile in length, at four hundred feet below the summit of the mountain. The distances from Brattleboro to Weston 41 ms. to the Tunnel inclusive 63-4. to Crossman's 8, to the Junction 7 1-2, to Rutland 6-68-1-4.

Cost of Survey. Mr. TRACY, a professional engineer in the employ of government, stated, in answer to inquiries—that the progress of the survey, varied by the character of the ground, might be from two to four miles per day, and the whole cost average from fifteen to twenty dollars a mile. By the opinions of other scientific gentlemen, the first sum is doubtless a low estimate.

NORTH CAROLINA, GLORIOUS!

For a few weeks past returns have been coming in. Forty out of 74 Counties have been heard from. The counties heard from are the most lococoish in the State & show a whig gain of 101, over the vote of 1842 when the Whigs carried the State by a majority of 4592. The Globe concedes that the State must go whig, as the counties now to be heard from are strong whig counties.

The 40 counties give Hoke (Loco) 22,220 Graham, (Whig) 22,726

Loco majority, 2,501

The Journal of Commerce, including those counties about which there is no reasonable doubt, divides the senators elected 22 Whigs and 23 Locos, and the House 55 Whigs and 46 Locos; leaving 5 Senators and 19 Representatives to be heard from. It adds "should the rest of the State come in as before, here would be a tie in the Senate; and a Whig majority of eight in the House."

The remaining counties in 1842 gave a whig majority of 7341.

The last Albany Daily says the whigs have made further gains in the legislature in Robinson, Richmond, Washington, Stokes and Surry. The last accounts from Raleigh, state that it was ascertained that the Whigs had gained 24 members of the Legislature which gives them a majority in joint ballot.

Good, hurrah for North Carolina!

ALANSON ST. CLAIR.

Has been about this region some time engaged in promoting the cause of third partyism, alias, Lococoism. From information which reached our ears of his egregious perversions of the truth, in relation the sentiments and policy of the Whig party, and the gracious and witty manner in which he attempted to entrap public sentiment in other respects, we felt that duty as a whig editor demanded our notice of a man whose name otherwise we should not have deigned to place in our columns. This excited the ire of this Reverend individual, and on commencement day, we found a handbill posted throughout the town, charging us with "quibbling, misrepresentation and falsehood." The same abusive course he has since pursued by publications in the Voice of Freedom, and the Green Mountain Freeman, bearing us most soundly for styling him a brazen-faced deceiver et cetera, and challenging us, and in our default, the Hon. S. S. Phelps, and the Hon. William Slade, to public discussions with him through the county; and an inducement, proposes to transport us about, and support us free of expense! and why should he not have added, dividing the avails of the itinerancy equally with each member. All we have said in our paper, in relation to this man we believe to be true. That he is attempting to hoodwink the people in relation to Mr. Clay's sentiments upon the subjects of Tariff and Annexation, that he is a religious, politico third party, itinerant lecturer. That he preaches political abolition on the Sabbath, and retails lococo slanders on week days; and that a fitter tool of lococoism cannot be found, we again must re-assert as our belief.

Among other things which we asserted about St. Clair at the time we said "that since he had come to town he had declared that in Vermont he was a lococo, and in New Hampshire a whig." This, St. Clair pronounces "entirely untrue and without the least foundation," "and the most like intentional untruth for the sake of his desired result, of any thing I have recently been called upon to correct." Happily, in relation to this charge, we have the most positive and direct proof at hand. What St. Clair himself regards the most untruthful and groundless charge of all others being proved, we shall withhold evidence upon another point, until a more convenient occasion shall present itself. After perusing the card from Mr. Cobb we would ask who is guilty of falsehood!

A CARD.

Mr. Bell Sir—In justice to myself I claim a small space in your columns in vindication of the statement made to you by me, with regard to a conversation between myself and an Rev. A. St. Clair, who has of late been endeavoring to enlighten the good people of Middlebury, on the subject of 3d party politics. The article in question as published in your paper commenced thus:—

"How he works it!—To show what reliance is to be placed on St. Clair, since he has come to town, he has declared that in Vermont he is a Loco, and in New Hampshire he is a Whig."

Now the above is true to a letter, and I must confess I was astonished when I learned that he denied ever having made the statement. But I must own that notwithstanding the zig-zag course of argument that this Mr. St. Clair used in his conversation with me—and the unanimous opinion of all who had ever been acquainted with him that his word was a kind of doubtful commodity especially in these days of secession and Come-outism, I say notwithstanding all this I did not suppose that he would deny what he had said but a few days before unless he had taken up the old adage that "all things are fair in Politics."

I could hardly believe my own eyes when I read his denial of the above statement, published in the Green Mountain Freeman, and also the Voice of Freedom.

Mr. St. Clair says that "the conversation lasted some time so that there was little room for misapprehension." Very well; I agree with him on this point, for when after I had charged him with favoring the Lococo party, he replied that he was a Loco in Vermont, but in New Hampshire he was a Whig. I enquired why this change in different states, he answered that "he always went with the minority." Now, Mr. Editor fir be it from me to entertain the least desire to be drawn into a newspaper controversy with Mr. St. Clair, or any other person, but a duty to myself and the public demands when a public teacher, a minister of the gospel declares that he is practising this Chameleon-like course to accomplish party ends, that the public should be put in possession of the fact.

Yours truly
J. COBS JR.

Middlebury, August 13, 1844.
Will the Voice of Freedom and the Green Mountain Freeman do me the favor to publish the above card.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE."

Among the arts of deception so constantly resorted to by the Loco-Foco editors none is more fatal to truth than garbling letters and speeches. In this way sentiments and opinions are attempted to be fixed upon public men utterly false in their application and the very reverse of what the whole production would warrant. By thus wresting a few paragraphs from their connection the most pious preacher might be converted into an infidel abbasmeier, and the holy scriptures be made to prove that there is no God. This desperate game has been played by no one with more consummate effrontery than the editor of the Age. For a long time the following sentence among others equally false and deceptive has been continued with a stereotyped perseverance in the columns of the Age as expressive of the true sentiment of Mr. Clay upon the subject to which it refers

"Agriculture needs no protection."

Knowing how falsely this sentence represented Mr. Clay, a friend to whom for two weeks in our absence from Middlebury we had entrusted our paper not fully appreciating how little confidence was attached to any assertions of the Age, condescended to notice, and we regret to say, in language more personally offensive than we should have done, and boldly challenges Eastman to produce the speech containing it, remarking that "until he does so he stands forth as an accumulator and a deceiver." In answer to this Eastman replies in his Age of July 12th as follows:—

"It will be readily seen that the charge here made against us by the editor of the Galaxy is of a character rather too grave and expressed in language rather too personally offensive to be allowed to pass unnoted."

We therefore take occasion to refer the editor of the Galaxy to Greely and McEraith's edition of the Life and speeches of Henry Clay, and demand of him that he publish the sentence, commencing, "Agriculture wants" &c., twenty-third line from the top of the 155th page, vol. 1, accompanied with this article, including the extract from his paper, as here quoted above.

Of so little consequence did the leprous Age or its editor appear to us at the time, that we took no notice of it. This circumstance it seems has given new courage to our valiant editor. He berates us in his most approved style of low-bred rebaldry, and accuses us of injustice and unfairness "in sneaking out of the contest" leaving our charge resting against him which he vainly pretends he has refuted by referring to a speech of Henry Clay. And now out of his own mouth will we condemn this noted gabler. We called upon him to prove that Henry Clay ever said "Agriculture needs no protection."

In reply he cites us to a single passage in a speech of Henry Clay of more than 24 pages, found in Greely's life, throughout which he nobly sustains the great cause of protection to American industry. It is as follows:—

"Agriculture wants but little or no protection against the regulations of foreign powers."

Now put the language which Eastman puts into the mouth of Mr. Clay in juxtaposition with that actually used by him, and mark the difference.

"Agriculture needs little or no protection against the regulations of foreign powers."

CLAY.

Thus to escape from the charge of deception which our friend brought against him he has been obliged to resort to the wretched expedient of cutting a sentence in two in the middle, where even a comma could not be interposed with any propriety, and with no more justification than an infidel would have to prove that there is no God, by leaving off "the fool hath said in his own heart," and retaining the rest of the sentence. Now regardless of the old maxim that the truth half told is a lie, by what authority can Eastman take out a part of a sentence and withhold the rest, and even from that part of the sentence suppress the word little, and escape from the charge of mis-quoting Mr. Clay?

Both of these suppressions materially varied the meaning of the language of Mr. Clay which Eastman retains stereotyped in his columns. "Little," means something, and agriculture might and does want much protection in some of its branches although not in all, and in a thousand and one other respects than by the regulations of foreign powers. These however, we cannot now stop to enumerate.

But suppose our editor can save himself from the odium of a downright fabrication of the language of Mr. Clay, how can he shield himself from the guilt of attempting to give coloring to Mr. Clay's remarks which in the connexion in which they stand, and the time at which they were uttered he must have known would have created a false impression of his sentiments in relation to protection. This language is used in a speech of Mr. Clay in 1820 on a bill to protect and foster the productive labor of the U. States, especially manufactures. Mr. Clay contended that a due attention had not been paid to this subject, while owing to our peculiar position and the cheapness and abun-