

The Northern Galaxy

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE GALAXY, MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1844

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Presidential Electors,
JEDEDIAH H. HARRIS, } At large.
JOHN PECK. }
CALVIN TOWNSEND, 1st Dis.
CARLOS COOLIDGE, 2d Dis.
BENJAMIN SWIFT, 3d Dis.
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, 4th Dis

ELECTION, November, 12th.

POLK WOULD ROB VERMONT OF \$100,000, A YEAR!

"In another view, the proposed distribution is a Tariff measure. If it prevails, Massachusetts, VERMONT, and other States, containing within their borders no portion of the public lands, will be immediately vested with a local PECUNIARY INTEREST IN THEM."—*Polk's Address to the People of Tennessee, March 25, 1841.*

Aye, Mr. Polk—when Mr. Clay and a Whig Congress came into power, they will honestly redeem the pledged faith of the nation; they will do JUST to the States of the Union, and distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands—Then Mr. Polk, as you suggest, VERMONT will have a PECUNIARY INTEREST in this matter; and we propose to show how much interest she will probably have, and how much you would rob her of. This we shall do by the following table, which gives the actual net proceeds of the public lands, from the time Mr. Clay's land bill would have gone into effect, down to the last report, and the amount (fractions included) which Vermont would have received:

Years.	Net proceeds.	Share of Vt.
1834	\$4,97,254 84	\$99,445 60
1835	6,999,961 04	121,999 62
1836	15,999,804 11	319,996 08
1837	25,167,533 06	503,356 66
1838	7,007,523 04	140,150 46
1839	4,305,554 54	86,111 09
1840	6,464,550 78	129,164 55
1841	2,789,637 53	55,646 87
1842	1,463,354 06	29,141 62
1843	1,385,797 52	27,715 55
1844	2,000,000 00	33,461 53

Total share of Vt. for 11 years, \$1,541,850 81
Average of Vt's share pr. yr., 140,158 25
Vermont would have received, under Mr. Clay's bill, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR; but of this she has been robbed by locofocoism, J. K. Polk being aider and abettor in the robbery. But we do not claim that this sum which Vermont probably will receive under Mr. Clay's administration because the above includes the extraordinary sales occasioned by the speculating mania of 1835 and '36. As a fair approximation to the sum which Vermont probably will receive, we will take the average from the commencement of the present system:

Net proceeds from 1821 to 1841 both inclusive,	\$106,263,444 97
Share of Vermont,	2,843 527 78
Average proceeds per year, 2,060,164 04	
Share of Vermont per year	97,310 84

The official reports prove, therefore, that under the rule of distribution adopted by Mr. Clay's bill, the average share of Vermont from 1821 to 1841 would have been nearly \$100,000 a year. Her share, however, would have been actually much more because for part of the period here embraced the population of Vermont was greater in proportion to the other States than it was in 1830, which was the basis of distribution. Remembering that adequate protection, by stimulating every branch of business, directly leads to the occupation and improvement of the public lands, we may with fairness and certainty assume that the Whig policy, of PROTECTION and DISTRIBUTION, will not only encourage and protect the people of Vermont, but give annually to her treasury the sum of \$100,000 which is legally and rightfully hers.

Be it remembered, then, that POLK and the locofoco party will rob the treasury of the people of Vermont of this sum, if the power is committed to their hands. POLK AVOWS this as his policy—the locofocos even here avow it.

TO EVERY WHIG.

We want the Whigs of Vermont that a desperate attempt will be made to defeat the Whig Electoral Ticket. There are not wanting reckless men in the ranks of our op-

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ponents who dream of a coalition between the locos and third party men!—But never mind; let the whigs at once go to work to secure the attendance of EVERY WHIG who rolls, and Vermont will stand proof against every trick of the enemy.

The Poor Man's Friend.

TUNE—"Yankee Doodle."
That Polk will be the poor man's friend,
Or sell a pound of corn, or
No living soul can doubt, sir,
He'll bring protection to you,
And suit all works out, sir,
He'll stop the Massachusetts mill,
The Lowell shops he'll shut, sir,
Free trade will cure the public life,
To farming all he'll get, sir.

And when you want to buy a shirt,
Or sell a pound of corn, or
We'll go to England in a flit,
For British mills will get, sir,
Domestic labor is a bore,
All Democrats admit;
Mechanics you need work no more,
You can get nothing but.

The policy, when Polk shall rule,
Will be to all—value dodgers,
Vote every Tariff man a fool,
And buy hardware of Rodgers.
To stop our towns and spinning wheels,
To put our factories down, sir,
To buy our goods of England's reels,
Pay tribute to her crown, sir.

Pray, where will we our wheat, then sell,
And when our corn and pork, sir?
New England now buys very well,
With her factory hands at work, sir,
But she can never stand the game
Of free trade and no wages.
Her vote, we think, will give "that same"
To these new-fangled ages.

Come up then, Hoosiers, toe the mark,
Let's lead in this good battle;
We'll kick their Locos into a tank,
And make their 'dry bones' rattle.
We'll hold old Clay into the chair,
To rule this mighty nation;
And when we get him safely there
'Twill end all this vexation.

MUTE CANDIDATE.

Mr. Polk having refused to answer the questions put to him by the Cumberland Co., Pa., Committee, whether he is in favor of preserving the present Tariff or not, and choosing to stand mute, some one has looked up an extract from a speech made by Gen. Jackson, in 1840, in reference to General Harrison, who was accused—falsely—by the Locofoco party at that time, of refusing to answer questions put to him. General Jackson's remarks are peculiarly applicable, at this time, to Mr. Polk. Here they are:

"I say again, fellow-citizens, remember the fate of ancient Rome, and vote for no candidate who will not tell you with the frankness of an independent freeman, the principles upon which, if elected, he will administer your government."

"That man desires to be a slave who would vote for a MUM candidate whose liberty is at stake. Can a freeman who values his rights, vote for such a man, who, when asked for his principles, insults you with the reply 'I will answer no questions coming either from friend or foe'! I answer for you, that none worthy to be free can do so!"

But Polk has again refused to answer questions at home? a meeting was convened (says the Whig Courier published at Palaski, Tenn.) at the court-house in that town to hear the report of a committee appointed under the following circumstances:

Several gentlemen were accordingly appointed as such committee; and at the meeting on the 4th instant, to which we have alluded, they submitted an extended report of their proceedings. They first selected Dr. John M. Brown to deliver in person to Mr. Polk their communication, in which they stated the circumstances under which it was made, and enclosed a copy of the preamble, resolutions and enquiries, to which we have referred. On the 22d of September Mr. Brown, in company with S. D. Frierson, Esq., and Hon. Terry H. Cahal, citizens of Columbia, Tenn., called on Mr. Polk, and the following letter to the committee states what occurred at that interview:

PALASKI, Sept. 27th, 1844.
Gentlemen—In accordance to your request, I waited upon Governor Polk on Monday, the 23d instant, in company with the Hon. T. H. Cahal and Samuel D. Frierson, Esq., of Columbia, with a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted here on the 20th instant. When I handed them to Gov. Polk I asked him at what time I might expect an answer; he replied: "I would answer them at a proper time. I then remarked to him that I should remain a few days at Franklin's Tavern, to receive his answer, and should be glad to know when he would give it; he replied that he had not read the communications, and could not say when he would answer. He said that my remaining would not make any difference.

This may not be literally, but is the substance, what occurred. I waited some time in Columbia at Mr. Franklin's tavern for a communication from Gov. Polk, but was not favored with any, neither have I received any from that time. Respectfully,
JOHN N. BROWN.
To Messrs. Gooden, Topp & others.
The Committee waited some days, in expectation of receiving a reply from Gov. Polk; but being disappointed, on the 29th of September they addressed another letter to Mr. Polk respectfully desiring him to inform them whether a reply was to be expected, and if so at what time. They particularly requested an early answer of this communication; the letter was delivered to Mr. Polk on the 30th by the Hon. Terry H. Cahal, but Mr. Polk did not tell them whether an answer might be expected or not. After waiting until the 3d of October, (the time to which they were limited), the committee made their report submitting these facts to the consideration of the citizens by whom they were appointed. The committee consisted of John W. Gooden, Esq., Dr. W. W. Topp, Maj. Samuel Mosely, Dr. Benj. Carter, James McCallum, Esq., and Hon. L. M. Bramliff, all gentlemen of the highest character and representing a great body of the best citizens of Tennessee.

WHIG GAIN IN 1844.

We have had a deal of boasting from the Locofocos during the year and proclamations day after day of numerous changes from the Whigs to the Democratic party. Let us test these boasts by the reality—let us contrast assertion with fact. Since the year '41 set in the Whigs have carried,

- 1 Georgia,
 - 2 Maryland,
 - 3 Connecticut,
 - 4 Virginia,
 - 5 Louisiana,
 - 6 North Carolina,
 - 7 Kentucky,
 - 8 Indiana,
 - 9 Vermont,
 - 10 NEW JERSEY.
- Seven of these ten States were last year under the rule of Locofoco Legislatures. Now all of them are redeemed. That is the great and important fact which we beg to bring seriously to the consideration of the Locofocos. The Whigs have wrested from their seven States within six months—seven States last year actually under the dominion of Locofocoism.

The very first day of the year was designated by a triumph in Georgia, by some 5,000 majority. That was speedily followed by the election of six Whigs from Maryland, Connecticut and Virginia both substituted Whigs for Locofoco Legislatures. Then came a gain of one member of Congress from Louisiana, next the election of a Whig Legislature, next succeeded North Carolina, where a Locofoco majority of 24 in the Legislature was substituted by a Whig majority of 25. Then came Indiana, where a Locofoco majority of 10 is succeeded by a Whig majority of 10. Besides these gains of entire States, the Whigs have gained immensely in several Congressional elections to fill vacancies which have taken place during the year in Maine, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, to say nothing of the recent startling developments in Missouri.

The great rejoicing of the Polkeites over their present victory in Maine is because Maine is the first State they have carried this year, which did not go with them in 1840, and they needed this comfort so much the more, because in the same time they have lost VIRGINIA, the most of all their 1840 capital.

The Presidential vote of Maine, even if they carry it, is just about half as large as that of Virginia.—*Port. Ad.*

In March, 1842, the firm of James Reed & Co., of Boston, failed, owing debts to the amount of \$850,000. The sales and collections made by the assignee have produced in cash nearly \$800,000, leaving an amount of indebtedness a little exceeding \$50,000 unpaid for. Both partners in the broken firm were sometime since honorably discharged, but we learn from the Boston Courier, that recently Mr. James Reed has added to what has been realized from the assets of the concern, a sum exceeding fifty thousand dollars, being the earnings of a prosperous commission business during the past two and a half years, by means whereof every creditor of said firm will receive a hundred cents on a dollar of the amount of his debt, as proved by him against said estate, and allowed by the court.

A FACT FOR THE FARMERS.

An extensive wool-dealer of this State went on to the East a few days since to dispose of the stock collected here during the past year. He has just returned, without having effected his object. The Eastern manufacturers objected to purchasing until the result of the Presidential election was decided. "If POLK is ELECTED," was the invariable remark, "WE CAN BUY ALL THE WOOL WE WANT AT FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN CENTS LESS PER POUND THAN IT BRINGS NOW."

Let the Farmers of our State make their own comments upon the FACT WITH JAMES K. POLK, for President, the Tariff overthrown and wool "duty free," what would become of the AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL and MANUFACTURING interests of New York? FARMERS, MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS of the Empire State! It is for you to determine whether HENRY CLAY or JAMES K. POLK shall be the next President, and whether the Whig Tariff shall STAND OR FALL! Albany Evening Journal.

Democracy.

Andrew Jackson was in favor of a Protective Tariff. So is Henry Clay. Mr. Polk is opposed to it.
Andrew Jackson was in favor of distributing the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands to the States. So is Henry Clay. Mr. Polk is opposed to it.
Andrew Jackson said that he would cheerfully have furnished a project for a National Bank had he been called upon by Congress.—Thomas Jefferson signed a Bill chartering a branch of the United States Bank, a Democratic President signed the charter for the old Bank. Mr. Polk is opposed to a Bank.
Thomas Jefferson said that he had transgressed his constitutional powers in purchasing Louisiana!
James K. Polk is pledged to transgress the constitution again by annexing Texas.
The Federalists were in favor of the Veto power as it is in the constitution! So are the LOCOFOCOS!!!
Democratic Whigs are in favor of human equality and liberty. The LOCOFOCOS vote this fall to perpetuate human slavery!
The Democratic Whigs are not in favor of assuming the States Debts.
The Locofoco Federalists are in favor of a life lease of the Presidential mansion!
The Whigs are in favor of an economical administration of the government.

The Locofocos spent about 29 Millions of dollars per year!

The whigs believe in creating no national debt. The LOCOFOCOS left the Government in March 1841 about twenty five millions of dollars in Debt! The Whigs believe in a strict accountability of their public servants. The Locofocos stole upwards of two millions and sixty five thousand dollars from the public purse, during the last four years of their administration. The Whigs are in favor of suffrage without regard to religious qualification. The Locofocos in New Hampshire disfranchise the ROMAN CATHOLICS!
Who are the Democrats?

ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 'LIBERTY PARTY.'

The undersigned, members of the Liberty Party in the city of Albany, believing it to be their imperative duty, have resolved to address their brethren, and explain the reasons which induced them to support HENRY CLAY at the coming election. We still claim the appellation of Liberty men, as our principles remain unchanged; to be "out and out," Liberty men, such as our countrymen would designate "fanatics." We still have the same hatred of the institution of American Slavery as any other that reduces man to the level of a brute and makes him a chattel, and we intend to cherish it. We respect, love and delight to honor James G. Birney for his noble, self-sacrificing and fearless advocacy of the glorious principles which adorn the Declaration of Independence, and we are fully persuaded that Congress has the constitutional power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the internal slave trade; therefore we are resolved, upon all occasions when opportunity presents, to use our political influence to advance so desirable a consummation. We have watched with intense interest the recent movements of the two great political parties, and believing that a fearful crisis has arrived, which is to decide whether slavery is to be perpetuated and extended by the annexation of Texas, and augmenting the slave power in the United States, by which it will be enabled by a constitutional majority, to maintain slavery in the National Capitol, and the internal slave trade, the very fountain of life of the iniquitous system, even if the Liberty party succeed in carrying the Free States, thereby destroying the future usefulness of the Liberty Party—not only this, but it is to decide whether this happy and prosperous nation shall be plunged into the untold horrors of a war, and very probably into the future existence of our Republic institutions.

These are no idle fancies, but stern realities; we all witnessed, at the last session of Congress, a vigorous effort made by John Tyler and his coadjutors, encouraged by Gen. Jackson and James K. Polk, and sustained by James Buchanan and fourteen other Senators, to involve the United States in a war with Mexico; and it was only through the integrity and patriotism of a Whig Senator, acting in concert with Henry Clay. These are the subjects of moment, and demand the consideration and prompt action of every freeman, without distinction of party, independent of personal regard for the character of men, whom we respect or disrespect; and we, the People are to decide them. If we, as Liberty men, hold the balance of power, (as it is thought by some we do,) upon us rests the responsibility of the decision. All are familiar with the arguments used to evade the issue. Their sophistry savors much of the mode adopted by "Virginia Abolitionists," and are incompetent to the understanding of plain, practicable men. The Liberty men have for years predicted that it was for the interest of the South to increase and extend Slavery by the Annexation of Texas, and their papers have warned us, that when this was accomplished it would destroy our freedom, and thunder their anathemas, both long and loud, against the scheme. Now, when these predictions are being fulfilled, and a great measure, ceased their opposition, and appear to view the matter quite complacently, apparently little concerned about the struggle or result, but busily engaged in increasing the vote for Mr. Birney a few thousands, as if it were of most importance.

But it is contended that there is no difference in the doctrines of the two great political parties upon the subject of Annexation; and some go so far as to say that neither party is in favor of that measure. If either of these views were true, it would give a different aspect as to what would be our duty. It seems to us, that the position of the parties is indistinctly defined. Mr. Van Buren was defeated at the Baltimore Convention, because he was opposed to Annexation, and James K. Polk was nominated, because he was in favor of Immediate Annexation; and that Convention passed a resolution to that effect, which has recently been endorsed by the Locofoco State Convention at Syracuse. General Jackson, the idol of his party, advocates it. Indeed, it is the watchword of the party from Maine to Louisiana. To use the words of the Liberty paper in this city, "Polk goes for Annexation, war or no war, Slavery or no Slavery, honor or dishonor." Mr. Clay's position is this: "personally he has no objection to annexation, if it can be obtained without dishonor and without war." But opposes it for the following reasons:

1st. Because "it comprises our national honor."
2d. Because "it involves us in an unjust war, in which the sympathies of Christendom would be against us."
3d. Because "it would be done without common consent."
4th. Because "he conceives no motive to be more dangerous to the peace and permanency of the Union, than the acquisition of Texas for the purpose of extending our territory and strengthening the Southern portion of our confederacy."
5th. Which would burden the United States with a large and unascertained debt. Either of these are good and sufficient reasons to satisfy us, if Mr. Clay is elected, he will not recommend "annexation." The entire Whig party is unanimous in their hostility to the scheme, and the Whig press is more denunciatory of the measure than the Liberty press. We have noticed with regret that the Liberty press is almost silent upon the subject, and in some instances have advocated the doctrine of Free Trade, and manifest an overbearing arrogance towards members of their own party, who have the moral courage and take the liberty to think and act for themselves, and even go so far as to ridicule and traduce the character and name of the venerable John Adams, Win. H. Seward and Cassius M. Clay—men who have at least done as much to check the encroachment of the slave power, and for the advancement of universal freedom, as Messrs. Birney and Smith, and a thousand fold more than the men who are now vilifying their philanthropic motives.—Others may take such responsibilities and endorse such proceedings but we will not.

"Principles, not men," is our motto, nor will the fear of having our character or motives exposed, deter us from putting them into execution; and we believe the intelligent, honest and reflecting portion of our brethren in the Liberty ranks, will agree and act with us. We have read Mr. Binney's letter of August 5, 1844, Mr. Everett, of Pittsburgh, acknowledging that he is opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public domain, and a Tariff for Protection. This is 'Locofoco' doctrine, as we understand it. The one is 'unjust,' and the other 'Anti-American,' and both destructive to the interests of the People; nor are we satisfied with the friendship apparently existing between the leaders of the Locofoco and Liberty parties, inasmuch as the Locofoco have nominated James G. Birney for a member of the Legislature of Michigan from the county in which he resides. Since we have read the last letter of Henry Clay, published in the National Intelligencer at Washington, which has an extensive circulation, both North and South, in which he reiterates the sentiments we have ascribed to him, in more emphatic language, it is possible, not to be understood. We hold the pleasure of listening to that noble Champion of Freedom, C. M. Clay; he who has proven his devotion to Liberty by his acts. His burning eloquence and truthful statements have made us hate Slavery more, and convinced us more firmly if possible, that the position we have taken is the only safe and judicious one for the accomplishment of the object we so ardently desire.

J. S. GOULD, A. B. LYON,
W. WHITNEY, E. E. WALLER,
J. C. RAMSEY, D. B. BASSETT,
H. W. WHITNEY, W. M. NEGUS,
P. TOWNSEND, JNO. ALDEN,
DAVID BASSETT, WM. THORN,
G. SCHOONMAKER, M. S. REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM FRAZER, A. LYON, M. D.

POLK'S TWO FACES.

The Tennessee Democrat, published at Columbia, Mr. Polk's residence, a paper devoted to his support and undoubtedly speaking his sentiments, thus denounces the Whig Tariff and the policy of protection:

"The present Tariff was established for the purpose of enriching the NORTH-ERN MANUFACTURERS, at the expense of the mass of the people—to give capitalists a profit of from 30 to 40 per cent on their money invested in factories—while agriculture does not produce an income of 3 per cent—to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.—And these are accomplishing."

When will the laboring people see the extent of the burthens which Whig policy is imposing upon them? When will those honest Whigs who support Henry Clay open their eyes and see that, by doing so, they are aiding in riveting upon the Country a System of Policy which deprives them of the benefit of one half their labor, and gives it to the rich of the North, that they may increase in wealth—enjoy their wine and fine dinners, and rejoice in the simplicity of the common people, in thus remaining their willing slaves?"

This is for the South. Now look at the course of the Polk men in Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Monday says—

We saw and copied a handbill, posted on a house standing at the northeast corner Coates and Seventh street, and used as the Locofoco head quarters on the day of the election, which reads as follows—

"OREGON AND TEXAS—POLK, DALLAS, AND SHUNK—DEMOCRATIC TARIFF OF 1842—and no Bank of the United States."

This is for the North! And while he is thus represented by his friends at the South as against the Tariff and by his friends at the North in favor of the Tariff, Mr. Polk himself STANDS MUTE and refuses to inform the people on which side of the question he really is! Electors! Will you vote for a candidate who conceals his opinions on the all important question of a Protective Tariff.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE HON J. R. GIDDINGS.

"This brings me to the great principle objection that 'MR. CLAY IS A SLAVEHOLDER.' The objection is true in point of fact; I wish it were otherwise. To a certain extent, it is a legitimate objection to his moral character. The holding of slaves in a slave State, I think is wrong, and detracts from the moral worth of a man who practices it. It is of the same character with the vice of duelling. But there is nothing in the act of holding slaves in Kentucky that disqualifies a man from discharging the duties of President. There is no more connection between the duties of President and of holding slaves in Kentucky, than there is between the duties of that office and opposing slavery in Ohio. Mr. Clay may hold his slaves in that State, and perform the duties of President just as faithfully, and honestly, as Mr. Birney could with his views against holding slaves. Nor do I think Mr. Clay would be more likely to encroach upon our rights than Mr. Birney would be to encroach upon those of the Slave States. I regard them both as honest men, and so far as slavery is concerned I have no doubt they will administer the Government precisely alike. I entertain no fears that Mr. Clay's friendship for slavery would lead him to violate his oath, or the Constitution, no more than I have that Mr. Birney's hatred of slavery would lead him to the commission of moral perjury. It is, however, urged, that as he holds slaves, his pecuniary interest would be in favor of that institution. In that respect, his situation would be the same as that of a Northern man electing to the same office, and holding an interest in a manufacturing establishment, or interested in agriculture or in commerce. His interest would be in favor of whatever business employment his capital is vested. Mr. Birney's interest in Northern Agriculture would be as likely to mislead him, as Mr. Clay's interest in slaves would be to draw him from the path of duty. But in either case, the interest would be too remote for any man to suppose it would induce him to violate their oath of office. But it is urged, that holding slaves is wrong and immoral, and that no slaveholder is entitled to our confidence. And now I suppose I have reached the great and real objection which exists in the minds of anti-slavery men against Mr. Clay.

They regard holding of slaves as a crime, and they say, "if we vote for a slave holder, we voluntarily participate in his crimes." Yet they will apply such doctrine to no other transaction of life. If they wish to employ a lawyer, they will look for the man most likely to execute the trust reposed in him to their satisfaction. If he be an infidel or an immoral man, yet likely to transact their business more satisfactorily than others, they will employ him without feeling that they participate in his vices. If they wish to purchase a farm, they will employ the agent whom they think best qualified to effect the object, without particular reference to his morals. In our church associations we admit men who disagree with us on doctrines of christian faith. But in our civil relations we are compelled to associate with infidels, and those who differ with us on moral and religious subjects. The infidel has the same rights, and is equally interested in preserving our civil institutions, as the pious christian.

Under our federal compact, the slaveholder possesses the same rights that the anti-slavery man holds, and if he be devoted to the support of the constitution, he is equally entitled to hold office. Still our liberty friends urge that their consciences will not permit them to vote for a slaveholder, and that in rejecting Mr. Clay they only obey the dictates of their own feelings.

The moral sense, or the power to discriminate between right and wrong, was bestowed upon us for high and useful purposes. When the judgement is fully informed, and the conscience smitten by feeling or interest, the mind is unfluently and without effort, led to hold office. But acting without the proper information, or under this influence of feeling or of interest, it is a dangerous conductor. It led Saul to persecute the Saints; the Catholics to burn Protestants; and the Puritan fathers to hang those whom they called witches. I will relate some recent circumstances, which illustrate the danger of following an impulse.

During the campaign of last autumn, I had occasion to address the people in a distant Congressional District of this State. The Whig candidate was an early supporter of the rights of the North, and of mankind. He was among the most distinguished philanthropists of that district. Every Liberty man admitted that he would vote in regard to Slavery, if elected, precisely as they wished. The opposite party was understood to be opposed to all those measures which would separate us all from the support of slavery. The Liberty party held the balance of power. They were told that it was quite likely that the repeal of the gag-rule, and of the law that sustains slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, might depend upon a single vote; if so, the continuance of these measures, and the vote of the Liberty men of that district, would be the Whig candidate's ticket. They would vote for Mr. Clay to the office of President, and they said their consciences would not permit them to vote for sciences would not permit them to vote for any man who would sustain a slave holder. The Whig candidate was defeated. His opponent was elected, and the gag-rule was sustained by a majority of one vote only. It was thought that the Liberty men of that district were repealed, and the law that sustains slavery in repealing the law that sustains slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, might depend upon a single vote; if so, the continuance of these measures, and the vote of the Liberty men of that district, would be the Whig candidate's ticket. They would vote for Mr. Clay to the office of President, and they said their consciences would not permit them to vote for sciences would not permit them to vote for any man who would sustain a slave holder. The Whig candidate was defeated. 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