support of slavery." I have often stated this as the ulterior design of our Liberty men, so far as *political effect* was concerned. If I have mistaken their views, I hope the error will be corrected, and that the public may be definitely informed of the extent of their political objects. I am aware that they design to call up public attention to the wrong, to the *crime* of slavery; and to array the moral feelings of mankind against it. That is right and proper, and I have ever felt it my duty, whether in public or in private life, to lend my moral influence against slavery every where. My political efforts are controlled by our constitutional compact. As the federal Government possesses no power over it, we can exert no political power against it. Our political efforts, therefore, in regard to slavery, may extend to the repeal of all acts of Congress in favor of that institution, and to a total seperation of the federal government and the people of the free States from its support. To this point we are limited. We can go no further by our *political action.* To this extent Mr. Clay is with us. *So far* as our political power extends, he agrees with us; and shall we oppose his election, and prefer the perpetuity of slavery, for the reason that he differs from us upon the moral question, which lies beyond all political power?

If the object of our Liberty friends be to organize and continue a distinct political *party*, it will of course be perfectly consistent for them to separate from those who are striving to prevent the annexation of Texas, and the perpetuity of slavery. But this I feel assured is not the purpose of the great mass of those who have heretofore voted for Mr. Birney.—They are among the warmest friends of humanity, and I am confident will put forth their efforts in opposition to a policy which must prove fatal to the liberty of ourselves, as well as the hopes of the slaves. All admit it to be their duty to exert their political influence to support the constitution and rights of mankind. It is equally clear that it is the duty of those who desire to effect that object, to unite their energies; for without union no possible good can result from our labors. But the difficulty is for us to unite our energies in such a manner as to prevent the consummation of those designs. Party attachments will lead many of our Democratic friends to vote for "Polk and eternal slavery," rather than see their party defeated. Yet many of that party will not vote, and others will vote for Mr. Clay. So also with our liberty friends; I have no doubt that party attachments may influence some of them to adhere to their party organization, while I am confident that many of that party will permit no such partisan bias to come in conflict with their duty. Yet some of our liberty men say that Mr. Birney and their party are opposed to the annexation of Texas and the perpetuity of slavery, and if they vote for him they will discharge their duty as well by voting for Mr. Clay. I reply, that it is our duty to *unite.* They say, then let us unite on Mr. Birney! I reply, that when the great majority who seek a common object shall unite upon the means of effecting it, the minority are in duty bound to unite with them. Of the great majority of our people opposed to the annexation of Texas and the perpetuity of slavery, probably ninety-five out of every hundred have united on Mr. Clay as the agent to carry out their opposition to these measures. The other five of each hundred are opposed to him, and believe that Mr. Birney would do better than Mr. Clay. Now the the ninety-five are equally as intelligent as the five, and will any man urge that it is the duty of the ninety-five to surrender their judgments and preferences to the five; or that it is not the obvious duty of the five to surrender their opinions, and unite with their friends? I think there can be but one answer to the qeestion. I was myself no advocate for the nomination of Mr. Clay. I have at no time hesitated to declare my inability to support any man for President, who should deny the constitutional doctrines I have so long labored to bring into exercise. Solemnly sworn to support the federal Constitution, I could not support any man who denies its most obvious doctrines. Mr. Clay maintains those doctrines. The opposite party are seeking to subvert them. As a friend to the slave, as a supporter of our own liberties, as an American citizen, devoted to our Constitution, I feel constrained by every obligation resting upon me, both moral and political, to unite my efforts with those who are opposing the Annexation of Texas, the extension and perpetuity of slavery, and the subversion of federal Constitution.

With great respect, your ob't serv't,

J. R. GIDDINGS.

Messrs. G. Keen, Isaac Brayton, Samuel Foljambe, Thomas Earl, George E. Conant.

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THE MILLER EXCITEMENT.—This Miserable delusion is now fast disappearing, the time having past when the world was to have ceased to exist. But the wretchedness it has wrought one cannot imagine. The happiness of whole families have been destroyed, and poverty brought upon those who were heretofore in comfortable circumstances. One of the preachers from the East, who has been here for several days, is said to have left the City with over $1900 in his possession; and another is said to have *swindled* the deluded out of several thousand dollars.

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THE MILLERITES.—A part of these unfortunate and misguided people pitched their tents on Monday in a field belonging to Isaac Yocomb, on the Darby road, about 3 1-2 from Permanent bridge. The first tent was erected about 12 o'clock.—The converts continued increasing in the encampment all that day and night, males and females, some in omnibuses, carriages, and on foot. Some of them threw away their property as they went along in the street. The first tent became so crowded that the children were forced into the open air, without the proper care of their parents. These little ones were exposed to the pelting of the pitiless storm.—Numbers of these poor children were running about the field crying for their mothers and fathers, and some even for food.

Yesterday morning a second tent was erected; and the numbers had increased very greatly. The condition of these people is indeed anything but comfortable, and it must become worse from want of proper food and other necessaries of life besides sleeping on the damp ground in this inclement season of the year, with scarcely enough clothing to cover them. It is feared that numbers will never leave the ground, and those that do leave it, will do so with scarce a hope of recovery.—Parties have also gone into New Jersey, and there are several tents at different points within ten miles of Philadelphia. The report was current yesterday afternoon that one of the preachers from the East, who had been officiationg here in the capacity of principal treasurer, had precipitately left the city, with funds amounting to over $1900.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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ONE VOTE

Is always of importance. Majorities are the the result of single votes—to say nothing of the numerous instances on record in which important elections have been decided by only ONE VOTE.

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# "ONCE MORE TO THE BREACH!"

# *Election*, November. 12.

## *For President,*

# HENRY CLAY.

## *For Vice President,*

# Theodore Frelinghuysen.

### For Presidential Electors,

| | |
|---|---|
| **Jedediah H. Harris,** | **John Peck** |
| **Calvin Townsley,** | **Carlos Coolidge,** |
| **Benjamin Swift,** | **ErastusFairbanks.** |

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## FELLOW CITIZENS!!

IT often happens in a government like ours that the cry of a CRISIS a

**Momentous Crisis**

has been raised by politicians to incite the fears and arouse the energies of the people to secure a mere party triumph and the spoils of office.

But you are not now to debate at the ballot-boxes a mere change of masters. It is indeed not a question of good or bad policy whose results are indecisive and transitory. But it is a question which to the last degree, and for generations to come involves the immediate well-being of every man, of every woman, of every family, every lover of his country and his kind, of every friend to human rights and impartial freedom in the land. There can be no greater outrage perpetrated upon the nation than the attempt of our opponents to lull the people into the fatal belief that the government has little to do with the success of their occupations. Such are the arguments of demagogues and tyrants who would reign forever undisturbed over a prostrate, pillaged and spiritless people.

The great measure of policy maintained by the Whigs as indispensible to the independence and public and private prosperity of the people of this nation is

**Protection to Domestic Industry.**

This indeed "involves a question of bread," of the value of every acre of land, of every bushel of wheat, of every pound of wool, butter, cheese, beef and pork, of every production of the workshop and manufactory, and of every day's wages of every laboring man in the nation. It is unnecessary for us to show Vermonters the intimate connection between these results, and the existence of an efficient Tariff for Protection. We cannot dwell upon the oft repeated demonstrations made of the truth of our remarks by the ablest Statesmen of this or any other country, yea by the full blaze of experience. Two years since the business of the country was nearly prostrate, commerce crippled, agriculture thriftless and manufacturers eking out a profitless and almost breathless existence. The Whig Tariff of 1842 was passed in spite of the deadly opposition of 9 tenths of the Loco party. In a single year the whole scene is reversed. Every active man in every department of industry is now exulting in prosperity, and even in the hope of more halcyon days when a permanent Protective Tariff shall have become the settled policy of the government. And who is it that would put out the brilliant bow of promise which encircles the nation. The same party who have fought protection from that fatal moment in 1832 when Gen Jackson yielded up the Union to a regency of Slaveholders, backed up by Northern dough-faced Loco-Focos. Indeed so determined and desperate has this party grown that even the supple Martin Van Buren must be sacrificed for a more subservient tool of Free-Trade Loco-Focoism. A Northern man with Southern principles could no longer be tolerated. He must be a pure unhesitating free-trader born south of Mason's and Dixon's line to carry out the desperate designs of the Calhouns and McDuffies of the South against the protective policy. A man who would tread the wine press of the South against the Tariff till the very blood of the North was pressed out. But the Northern section of the Loco-Foco party swallow this embodyment of free trade principles without a throe of disgust, with their accustomed servility, and within a single month a comparitively obscure political adventurer of Tennessee is enthroned on the affections of the great Loco party throughout the Union. Even in Vermont where not a Loco dare wag his tongue directly against a Protective Tariff, the Democracy regard Polk with free-trade stamped upon his forehead as a candidate without a blemish, and meekly take up the cross which the South have compelled them to carry.

**But Fellow Citizens,**

there is another baleful project which must be discussed at the ballot-boxes which gives the approaching election a thrilling interest. It is the settled and reckless determination of the Loco-Foco party to annex Texas. For years have we witnessed the withering influence of southern domination over the policy of the country. For years has the North been humbled at the feet of the slaveocratic power which has usurped all the important offices of the government, and been guilty of oft repeated assaults upon northern rights. The purchase of Louisiana and Florida has tended to perpetuate that power. But are you in favor of annexing another foreign territory whose soil is polluted with Slavery recognized and protected by law? Can any man doubt that the States there formed will be slave States, when the undisguised objects avowed by the South who advocate annexation is the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, and its power in the government of the country?

**Why, Fellow Citizens,**

have you not heard the cry coming up from the South, Texas or Disunion, or what is the same in substance,

**reign or ruin.**

We pity the man who has so little regard or is so profoundly ignorant of the true interests of the country, as not to feel a tide of patriotic indignation bursting through his heart in view of the blighting consequences of the success of this abominable project of annexation. And yet it is truly alarming to see with how little trembling the mass of our population appreciate this awful subject as if it were one of those measures of bad policy which a revolution in the political wheel might cure. NO, FELLOW CITIZENS. The evil can never be cured. It must stand be it for good or evil. The slave power is to rule the country with a rod of Iron, or the Union is to be broken into fragments. Here again we see the nominee of the Baltimore Convention doing the will of his masters.—

## JAMES K. POLK

is here again the confident of the abettors of the execrable scheme. He has boldly advocated the Tyler treaty. He is pledged to immediate annexation. In a letter dated April 23d, 1844, at Columbia Tennessee. He says, "*I have no hesitation in declaring that I am for immediate re-annexation. I have no doubt of the power and expediency of the measure.*" Here then stands the Loco-Foco party and its Representative. With one foot he crushes the Tariff, while he waves the black banner of slavery over the old prostrate Union, with an ambidexterous power. In the name of this Union, in the name of patriotism, in the name of humanity, religion and impartial freedom may we not urge you our fellow citizens to come forward, and with an united effort cleave down a party whose success would be as fatal to the peace prosperity, and happiness of the country, and every man in it as the BOHAN UPAS to animal existence. And you WHIG ABOLITIONISTS, we call upon you to come up to the help of the Whigs against a party who have identified themselves with Slavery. Every vote you cast for Birney, even were he ever so worthy of your suffrages increases the chances of success to Polk and his party, and brings ruin upon the country. But is Birney faithful and true to the noble cause which he represents. Is there not a strong effort making by the Liberty party leaders with Birney at their head to have your support transferred to Mr. Polk? We earnestly entreat you to be on your guard against any such desperate scheme let it come from what quarter it may. And should it come from some of your own men, reject it with scorn and indignation. If you vote for the so called democracy you vote for Slavery.—They are identified.

But how stands the Whig party and Henry Clay upon the two great measures of protection and annexation? The Whig party at least in and out of Congress presents an almost unbroken front upon these subjects. Nor is there any probable combination of circumstances in which Mr. Clay would consent to the annexation of Texas. The last explanation of his views upon this momentous subject is contained in a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer dated Sept. 23d, 1844, in which he reiterates his individual views on the subject:

"I wish now distinctly to say that there is not a feeling, a sentiment, or an opinion expressed in my Raleigh letter to which I no not adhere. I AM DECIDEDLY OPPOSED TO THE IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE U. STATES. I think it would be dishonorable, might involve them in war, would be dangerous to the integrity and harmony of the Union, and, if all these objections were removed, could not be effected, according to any information I possess, upon just and admissible conditions."

"It was not my intention, in either of the two letters which I addressed to Alabama, to express any contrary opinion."

But we will not re-exhibit the proof of the attachment of the Whig party and its leaders to Protection and opposition to annexation which for six months past we have daily presented.

## WHIGS,

will you be active, vigilant, and spare no honorable means to defeat the enemies of your country's prosperity? A few days only remain to show your patriotism by your zeal and activity in urging upon your friends and neighbors the immense importance of the election, and the solemn obligation to vote for the man in whose hands the honor, the prosperity, the peace and perpetuation of the Union is safe, the noble champion of American Industry, the friend of the Union as it is, the unrivalled Statesman, the spotless Politician and the only barrier you can erect against the immediate annexation of Texas. You have already achieved one glorious victory. The work however is not complete. Another battle is to be fought; and now

**Whig Bretheren,**

once more to the breach. Once more to the rescue of your country from the grasp of a mercenary party, who can revel upon the spoils of office though the country were oppressed and ruined.

## WHIGS COME OUT.

Although there can be no reasonable doubt of the repetition of the victory of September, yet the magnitude of the stake creates some degree of solicitude. The possibility of defeat and above all the glory and advantage of an overwhelming victory should decide every true Whig to be at the polls next Tuesday. Indeed apathy may work wonders even in Vermont. Aided by supiness on our part, and a tremendous effort on their own connected with a coalition with the Third party which from the course of Birney may be possible, and believed by many to be in contemplation, Locofocoism has a chance of success. We are persuaded there will be no remissness on the part of Locofocoism. Their journals crow, most obstraperously. "The tide (says the Age) is in our favor. The election of Polk is as certain as that he lives, and if we will we can wheel Vermont into the Democratic line. At the worst we can come so near it as to make our triumph in 1845 a matter of certainty." Do you hear that Whigs? And will you suffer such gasconading to pass unrebuked by casting any thing less than the overwhelming majority which you are capable of giving. Will you hazard even the possibility of defeat, or loose the glory and future advantage of a triumphant majority by staying a single one of you at home, or ceasing to use every effort in your power between this and the 12th, to convince the waivering, to multiply converts, and array the whole Whig army at the ballot boxes.

## Now or Never

is the time to crown your country and yourselves with blessings and benefits, and avert the withering sirocco of Locofoco rule? You should labour as you never laboured before? You must canvass every town and school district, and address every voter? You must head the scoundrels who are endeavoring to swindle the People into the belief that Polk is in favor of a Protective Tariff, and opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas with her debts her wars and her slavery, and that Henry Clay is not, or is indifferent upon these subjects? You must remember that "DOWN WITH THE TARIFF!" is the watchword of Locofocoism along the whole line wherever their leaders dare raise it.

Let every Whig in Vermont do his whole duty. Henry Clay wants every vote, and the strength of the party and the glory of the cause demand that Locofocoism should be exterminated and should speak in thunder tones throughout the Union.

## To your Posts then, WHIGS To your Posts,

and when in future years the glory which crowned his administration shall be celebrated you can say

## "I VOTED FOR HENRY CLAY In the Great Struggle of 1844.

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### THE COALITION, THE PROOF.

The Green Mountain Freeman affrighted at the untoward aspect which the avowed acceptance of Birney of the Loco nomination in Saginaw county has given to his integrity as a Abolitionist no longer endeavors to deny the fact, but to paliate the course of this shouling Presidential nominee. That Mr. Birney's talents and influence are greatly desired in the Legislature of Michigan is the substance of his apology. But the following deposition shows clearly in what direction his influence was exerted. If elected he pledges himself to carry out Democratic principles, and in the mean time to refrain from agitating the question of abolition in the House. Is it credible that the Democrats of Saginaw would have made a nomination without a full assurance from the wireworkers of the party that Birney would subserve the interests of Locofocoism. His own letters, speeches and conversation, in which he expresses his preference to free trade and Mr. Polk over M. Clay, show that after casting aside his Abolition purposes he could enlist into the ranks of Locofocoism without the least violation of his long cherished predelictions in national politics. Birney is indeed a Southern man, was brought up in the school of free trade, and is now doing the work which his early prejudices enjoin upon him. In an address to the Liberty party in Boston on the 15th of October he brazens out his base apostacy in the following language:—"*I shall stand in the position I have taken, equally prepared to resist the shock of open enemies or the panic of real friends.*" This fierce determination of Birney is not the offspring of the moment. For more than two years past the leaders have been preparing to bring the Liberty party into the field in 1844 as the ally of Van Buren-democracy. To effect that such men as Adams, Giddings and Slade have been thrown overboard, and Garrison, Quincy, Child and others have been cast aside to make room for such men as Leavitt, Stanton, Birney and others. And is this the course which should have been pursued by the leader and his partizans who have ever insisted that it was indispensable to the course of Abolition that its advocates should stand aloof from the other political parties, and vote exclusively for Liberty candidates. Thousands of Whig electors in the State of Vermont have voted for Birney, although utterly desparing of success under the great paramount duty of evincing their hostility to Slavery. But what is their duty now when this very Birney has abandoned the dist inctive grounds of Abolition, and even declared himself far more favorable to Polk, the accredited representative of the abominations which the liberty party was organized to destroy, than to Henry Clay who with the vast majority of his party countenance the objects they pursue. It is in vain for James G. Birney to urge that he is a no-party man or even an Abolitionist. How could he expect to be believed when at the same moment he openly avows his opposition to Whig men and Whig measures, and is ready to accept office from a party who for twelve years past have fought abolition with relentless fury and now fearing defeat are endeavoring to prop up their sinking institution by the annexation of Texas?

And now we call upon all Abolitionists who have followed Birney thus far to

## PAUSE & REFLECT.

Having deserted the standard of Abolition should you not desert him? Will you follow him in his proclivity to Locofecoism? What claims has he to your support when he casts aside the habilments of Abolition, abandons the distinctive organization of the Liberty party, and fraternizes with a hearty good will with one of the political parties which has ever evinced a sworn allegiance to the slaveocracy and the free trade principles at the South, and is now ready to fasten slavery forever upon the country by the annexation of Texas?

## NONE? NONE?

A man who from such high pretensions as the advocate of human rights as to be selected as the candidate of the Liberty party can decend so low as to become a candidate of the Locofoco party for the office of a member of the Legislature, should be spurned by every high-minded Abolitionist in the land, whether Whig or Loco.

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### THE LEGISLATURE.

It will be seen that the Legislature adjourned last Thursday. Except the excitement occasioned by the election of Senator the Session has been faithfully and uniformly devoted to business of the State. No time has been spent in demagogical speeches, while several important bills in relation to the municipal policy of the State have been enacted. The chief of them are that which transfers the granting of licenses from the County Court to 3 Commissioners elected annually in January by the people, to whom power is given not even limited by the town authorities—An act appropriating two thousand dollars per annum for a Geological Survey.—An act punishing murder with death after one year solitary imprisonment from the day of sentence, and executions to be in the prison yard before the officers, guards, friends &c. of the convict.—Another act disbanding the present organization of the militia, except the field officers, substituting an enrollment by the selectmen. No regret in relation to this Legislature would be left us, had they passed the highly important bill in relation to common schools as sketched out by Gov. Slade. In this we fear the interests of the State were sacrificed to personal prejudices.

Another act was passed raising by Tax on Addison County, four thousand Dollars to build a County Jail on condition the people of Middlebury furnish the site. Thanks to the persevering and patroic efforts of the Mr. Warner in piloting this bill through the Legislature. This is certainly a very glorious achievement. Let him be crowned with laurels by the people of Middlebury and our thanks tendered to all who aided him.

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### TO DOUBTERS.

We are told to say that the letter of Mr. Birney as certified in this paper is a genuine document. Those who urge that it is a forgery will be convicted of falsehood.

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## VOTES VOTES.

TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE. DONT FAIL TO PROVIDE YOURSELVES!

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### To our Readers.

We well know many of our readers of both sexes are murmuring at the exclusive devotion of our Paper to politics for a few weeks past. Be patient! After next week we will indulge you with a greater variety.

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*For the Northern Galaxy.*

MR. EDITOR—

My attention has been called to an article from the hand of Merrill Bingham published in your last paper relating to his flock of sheep and challenging the different breeders of Merino sheep in Addison County, to exhibit with him in competition for a premium of from one to three hundred dollars.

I am not disposed to let the challenge go unnoticed, and therefore hereby propose to meet Mr. Bingham at the Vermont Hotel in Middlebury on the 6th of Nov. at 7 o'clock P. M. to conclude the arrangements for the exhibition and to place in the hands of a treasurer designated by us an equal amount of premium money which we shall agree to contribute said funds to remain in his hands until the viewing committee, a majority of three, shall designate which party are entitled to the premium and the party which is signed to be meritorious shall be entitled to the money agreeably to the specifications of Mr. Bingham.

Mr. Bingham offers to come on to "Fair and reasonable grounds." Therefore I will exhibit my *entire flock* of sheep on my own premises and give said Bingham the privilege of exhibiting his entire flock on his own ground The viewing committee, two of them to be chosen by said Bingham, and two by myself, these four to select the fifth on saturday the 9 of of Nov. at 10 o'clock A. M. at Harmon Samsons in Cornwall shall immediately preed to examine our respective flocks.

It shall be the understanding that neither of the viewing committees shall be selected in the towns of Cornwall or Weybridge, unless agreed to by both parties, nor among our family connections.

The word "*merino*" in Mr. Binghams specification shall mean the "*Spanish*" and not the "*Saxon*" Merino.

S. W. JEWETT.

Weybridge Oct. 28 1844,

N. B. Mr. Bingham has been regularly notified of the acceptance of his chalenge Mr. Riches and my own.

S. W. JEWETT.

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The following proposition to Mr. Bingham in relation to his chellange was sent us by Mr. Rich. The preamble is too long for insertion in the paper of the present week our main reliance before election.

I will meet Mr. Bingham at the Vermont Hotel in Middlebury on Wednesday 6 o'clock, to make such arrangements as may be proper for the occasion and place. Two hundred dollars in the hands of a Treasurer that we may there designate and appoint, to remain in his hands until after the decision of a Committee of five. Said Committee two of them to be chosen by Mr. Bingham and the same by myself, and those four to select the fifth when on the ground.

I would prefer that neither of the awarding Committee reside in Cornwall or Shoreham or among the family connections of either party. I will select Friday the 8th of Nov. as the day to attend to the exhibition, to commence at Mr. Binghams.

Mr. Bingham's flock of sheep to be shown to the awarding Committee on his farm in Cornwall, and my flock of sheep on mine in Shoreham.

JOHN T. RICH.

Shoreham, Oct. 28, 1444.

We add the following from Mr Bingham.

Cornwall, Nov. 4, 1844.

I wish to assure the public that I still continue prepared and ready to meet any man according to the letter of my challange in relation to sheep heretofore published.

MERRILL BINGHAM.

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### Postcript.

☞ The Great Western has arrived at New York. Louis Phillippe, with a numerous suite, arrived, on the 8th inst., at Portsmouth, and proceeded directly to Windsor Castle, 30 miles up the Thames from London. The other news is not very interesting.

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The Richmond Euquirer, in an Editorial article, hopes much, but *fears* more—that the democracy will be "cheated" out of the votes of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, "by an unhallowed coalition"! Good. The friends of the Tariff and Clay are coalescing. But the same paper has a letter from New-York, promising that State, and the city for for Polk by 3000 majority! Mark, the city goes for Clay.

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### To The Public.

The Whg 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 Locofoco party, is at length confirmed. On the 28th 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 Locofoco party 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 the fact, there is not the least possible doubt. Great efforts havesince been made and are now 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 be no longer 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 unsulled honor and veracity.

J. M. HOWARD,
F. A. HARDIMG,
S. BARSTOW,
D. SMART,
JOHN OWEN,

Detroit, October 14, 1844.

*State of Michigan, Wayne County, ss.*

William S. Driggs of Detroit, in said State, being duly sworn, says on Wednesday, the 9th day of October instant, he left the city of Detroit for the purpose of going to Saginaw in this State, and ascertain [illegible] the [illegible] and circumstances relative to [illegible] nomination of James G. Birney Esq. to the Legislature [illegible] this State by the "Democratic party, in the county of Saginaw; that on the [illegible] day of October instant, he called [illegible] the dwelling house of J. B. Garland, Esq. about [illegible] miles from Saginaw City and [illegible] considerable length with him; [illegible] Garland informed deponent that he, said Garland, was a member of the [illegible] party; that he was a member of [illegible] Democratic Convention of said county, [illegible] Saginaw city on the 28th [illegible] of September last, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices [illegible] representatives in the legislature [illegible] said Garland attended said convention (held at the house of E. Jewett [illegible] G. Birney, Esq. [illegible] Saginaw, in said Saginaw C[illegible] then and there nominated [illegible] as the candidate of the democratic [illegible] such representative [illegible] that he, said Garland, [illegible] conversations with said Birney [illegible] previous to the meeting [illegible] in reference to said Birney [illegible] candidate, in which [illegible] him, his, said Birney's willingness to accept such nomination, remarking [illegible] be quite willing to accept it, [illegible] him and would if elected, [illegible] to the best of his abilities, [illegible] agitating the question [illegible] House; that he [illegible] Birney was a Jefferson[illegible] ian Democrat and [illegible] said Garland also stated to this deponent [illegible] in the said Convention he was [illegible] by other members respecting Mr. [illegible] political sentiments and opinions, [illegible] answer he stated to the Convention [illegible] then stated to his deponent. [illegible] asked him what *other* authority [illegible] 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 [illegible] Birney should deny having authorized him to make such statement in which case he would produce it. Said Garland is a [illegible] 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 [illegible] party and that those of the democrats who had declared against him constituted [illegible] mere faction. He also stated [illegible] was well acquainted with Mr. Birney [illegible] 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 been informed that Mr. Birney's nomination was producing some excitement abroad, and perhaps injuring the democratic party, and he was unwilling to do any thing 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 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 residents of the village, where the Convention was held, and that in Conversation with numerous persons there, of all political parties, he heard no one deny the fact.

Deponent further says that a written statement of said Garland's declaration [illegible] Convention, was some days after it was [illegible] and after Mr. Birney [illegible] East, drawn up by another delegate [illegible] same Convention, and [illegible] Garland, and corrected and approved by him, which the following [illegible]

"Mr. Birney has [illegible] his willingness to receive the n[illegible] representative [illegible] the [illegible] ic party." But the gentleman [illegible] up and now has it in possession, refuses to permit the same to be published.

One of the delegates to the Convention (a gentleman of truth [illegible] 28th of September last [illegible] Mr. Birney professed to him to be a Democrat [illegible] stated that he [Birney] would carry out Democratic principles.

And further this deponent saith not.

W. S. DRIGGS.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 14th day of October, A. D. 1844.

THEO. WILLIAMS.

Justice of the Peace, Wayne Co. Mich.

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☞ From indications at home and abroad, we are led to believe that but very few real whigs, attached hitherto to the Liberty party, will throw away their votes on Mr. Birney, and in so doing throw them in favor of Polk and Texas. The inconsistency of so doing is so apparent, that in New Jersey but 100 votes were given, and we doubt the number coming up to 1000 in the great State of New York, though 18,000 may be given on the *Governor* vote.