

THE FREEMAN.

"Pliant as reeds where Freedom's waters glide—
Firm as the hills to stem Oppression's tide!"

MONTPELIER, VERMONT, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1844.

LIBERTY TICKET.

Nominated by the National Convention, May, 1843

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES G. BIRNEY,
of Michigan.

"Our own slave states, and especially the more southern of them, in which the number of slaves is greater, and in which, of course, the sentiment of injustice is stronger than the more northern ones, are to be placed on the list of decaying communities."

"The question now for the North finally to decide is—shall the slave states draw us down with them, and both perish, or shall we, by a decided conjoint exertion of virtuous energy, save ourselves and them from destruction?"—*James G. Birney.*

"I allow not to human laws, but they primary or secondary, no matter by what numbers, or with what solemnity ordained, the least semblance of right to establish Slavery, to make property of my fellow, created equal with myself, in the image of God. Individually, or as political communities, men have no more right to enact Slavery, than they have to enact murder, or blasphemy, or incest, or adultery. To establish slavery is to destroy right, to trample on justice, the only true foundation of Government. Governments exist, not for the destruction of liberty, but for its defence—not for the annihilation of men's rights, but their preservation."—*Birney on Annexation.*

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THOMAS MORRIS,
of Ohio.

"I rejoice, that the abolition of slavery throughout the civilized world is no longer problematical; it seems to be almost universally conceded that this stupendous fraud upon a portion of the human race is fast drawing to a close, and the great question with us is truly, what measures are best suited to accomplish this desirable end in the United States."

"Political action is necessary to produce moral reformation in a nation; and that action with us can only be effectually exercised through the ballot box. And rarely the ballot box can never be used for a more noble purpose, than to restore and secure to every man his inalienable rights."—*Thomas Morris.*

Whig Candidate for President,

HENRY CLAY.

"I know there is a visionary dogma which holds that negro slaves cannot be the subjects of property. I shall not dwell long upon this speculative abstraction. That is property which the law declares to be property. Two hundred years of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property."

"If I had been a citizen of Pennsylvania when Franklin's plan (of gradual emancipation) was adopted, I should have voted for it; because, by no possibility could the black race ever gain the ascendancy in that State. But if I had been then, or were now a citizen of any of the planting States—the southern or south-western States—I should have opposed, and would continue to oppose, any scheme whatever of emancipation, gradual or immediate."

"It is NOT TRUE, and I REJOICE that it is not true, that EITHER of the two great parties in this country has any DESIGN or AIM at ABOLITION. I should DEEPLY LAMENT if it were true."—*[Clay's Speech in the Senate, Feb. 7, 1839.]*

Democratic Candidate for President,

JAMES K. POLK.

A slaveholder of Tennessee.
As Speaker in Congress, he gave great license to rovelry and insubordination.

His construction of the gag rules was arbitrary, deciding that a rule against the reception of abolition petitions prohibited all allusion to slavery in debate.

His greatest claim is, that he is in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas, at all hazards, and is a pet of Gen. Jackson.

"The convention which nominated Mr. Polk resolved*** that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take INCREMENTAL STEPS in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

LIBERTY STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM R. SHAFER,
OF TOWNSEND.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

AARON ANGLIER,
OF MIDDLEBURY.

FOR TREASURER,

HARRY HALE,
OF CHELSEA.

For Representatives to Congress:

FIRST DISTRICT,

OSCAR L. SHAFER,
of Wilmington.

THIRD DISTRICT,

WILLIAM H. FRENCH,
of Williston.

FOURTH DISTRICT,

GEORGE PUTNAM,
of Albany.

For State Senators:

BENNINGTON COUNTY:

Lemuel Bottom,
Cyrus Armstrong.

ORLEANS COUNTY:

George H. Page.

PAPERS FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

Spread the LIGHT and TRUTH!

DEEPLY impressed with the conviction, that the strenuous efforts of the two leading parties to bring the freemen of Vermont into the support of men and principles utterly at variance with our Declaration of Independence, the dearest rights of man, and the positive commands of God, should be met with corresponding efforts on the part of the friends of freedom and humanity—the publisher of this paper proposes to furnish the FREEMAN for twenty weeks, commencing the first week in July, and ending the second

week in November, (being one number after the Presidential election) at the following low rates:

Five copies, sent to one address, \$2 50
Ten do do do do 4 00
Twenty do do do do 6 00

Smaller or larger numbers at the same rate.

No papers will be sent on these terms unless the money is forwarded in advance; and in no case shall we incur expense in transportation.

Now, friends, what say you—shall Vermont send up her voice to strengthen the foundations of that giant Iniquity, which drinks its daily cup of human blood, and sends poverty and moral death throughout the whole land? Or will you, by a little effort in your towns and school-districts, procure a bundle of these papers, and also a supply of tracts, and thus scatter the living coals of truth upon the heart of every voter, until, on the approaching Sabbath of the freeman,

"Loud as a summer thunderbolt shall waken
A PEOPLE'S VOICE!

Oh, let that voice go forth! The bondman, sighing,
By Santee's wave, in Mississippi's cane,
Shall feel the hope, within his bosom dying,
Revive again.

Let it go forth! The millions who are gazing
Sadly upon us from afar, ah! smile,
And, unto God devout thanksgiving raising,
Bless us the while!"

J. POLAND.

June 21, 1844.

"It is earnestly hoped that county, town, and school district committees will see to it immediately that their regions are well supplied with the extras, for which we issue proposals to-day. A valuable female abolitionist (whose zeal and intelligence on this subject ought to put thousands of voters to the blush) remarked the other day, that her husband had been active in circulating the Freeman in his neighborhood, and she had noticed that almost every one who had the reading of the paper had become an out-spoken Liberty man. This, we doubt not, will be found the case throughout the State, unless it be in a few instances of office-holders and seekers, or blind partisans who would not believe though one should rise from the dead. And we say this not by way of boasting of the ability with which the Freeman is conducted, but in honor of the immutable and eternal truths which lie at the foundation of the Liberty cause."

"The editor of the Watchman seems to be sadly troubled because the 'Loco-focos' as he calls them are joining the Liberty party so fast. At least, we suppose this is what he must mean by a union of these parties, for we know nothing of any such union. He cannot be such an intolerable fool, as to suppose that Liberty men will go for Polk and Dallas. Don't be troubled, neighbor Watchman, about the conversion of the 'Locos' to the truth, for you will find work enough in the line of overseerism, to keep the conscientious part of your own troops in the traces.

Multitudes of candid men, begin to feel unwilling to sanction the crimes of a murderous duellist by supporting him for office.

"Don't forget to read the piece on the first page headed Solemn Appeal to voting Abolitionists; and invite all your antislavery neighbors who think of voting for slavery 'this once' to read it."

"Enquirer's" article in reply to Brother Miller, though candidly written, would we think provoke a controversy that would be hardly suitable for the columns of the Freeman.

"What has the North to do with Slavery?"

Every man in Vermont who lives by the sweat of his brow, and wishes to enjoy the fruit of his honest industry, ought to read the development, on our first page of the manner in which the slaveholders of the south have long drawn money, by an act of Congress, from the U. S. Treasury, for the purpose of hiring the Florida Indians to "be vigilant and faithful" in preventing fugitive slaves from coming among them, and in arresting and returning such as come within their reach. And further—mark the bold avowal of a southern member, that the violation of this condition was the main cause of the Florida war! Think of this, freemen! that more than FORTY MILLION dollars of the hard earnings of the north have been poured out like water to hunt the poor savages of Florida, who were too humane—too christian-like, to turn bloodhounds and bay upon the track of fugitives from worse than Egyptian bondage! Think of the part you have acted—the guilt you have incurred, unwittingly, probably, in carrying on this heaven-daring and sanguinary war; look over and search out the dark foundations of this iniquitous system of slavery; see how it is entirely supported by the industry and wealth, and protected by the bayonets of the north—and then answer the oft-repeated question, "What has the north to do with slavery?"

Again—when the south are thus violating the constitution by rifling the pockets of honest industry at the north, to support this impoverishing system of bloody and cruel oppression, as they are continually doing, why do not our representatives from the north, from Vermont—those who claim to belong to the "more favorable party" to anti-slavery—speak out and let their constituents know the true state of the case—how that the impoverishing system of slavery is continually overstepping the bounds of the constitution, and by its encroachments upon the rights of the free States, is imposing on them a tax ten thousand times more oppressive and burdensome than that of the mother country in the days prior to the Revolution? Here is the reason: the southern overseers

have decreed that Henry Clay must be placed at the head of the government—a man who declares that even John C. Calhoun shall not outdo him in efforts to protect and defend the peculiar institutions of the south; that he would sooner suffer the tortures of the inquisition than countenance any attempt to interfere with the subject of slavery, even in the district; and that more than two hundred years of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property! Of course, any developments of the encroachments of the peculiar institution, is detrimental to the interests of the great Whig party, and cannot be tolerated. Just as it was on the Texas question. A Washington correspondent of a whig paper in New York, boldly avows that the Whigs in the Senate dare not tolerate a full discussion of the merits of annexation question; for, said he, if they do, public sentiment at the north will compel northern senators to speak out against the institution of slavery, and that will destroy our prospect at the South! There you have the solution of the whole subject in a nut shell.

Now, how long is this deception and base subserviency to the south to continue? When is the dark veil to be raised, and the enormities and encroachments of slavery to be brought to the light of day, and held up to the view of an insulted and injured people? Let this be done, and

"From our Green Mountains to the sea,
One voice shall thunder, WE ARE FREE!"

J. P.

Profession and Practice.

It is generally understood that the Democrats (so called) of Vermont, claim to be in favor of using all Constitutional means for the abolition of slavery, and to believe that it is the constitutional right of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District, territories, and the trade between the several States; indeed, they have for several years united with the Whigs in the Legislature, in passing resolutions calling upon Congress to perform these acts. And these acts are pointed at as evidence that they have done all they can for the abolition of Slavery.

Well, at their late national convention, in which the democrats of Vermont were represented, in their declaration of principles, the resolutions of their convention in 1840 were unanimously re-passed, one of which declares "that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with the question of slavery, or to take INCREMENTAL STEPS RELATIVE THERETO, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions!"

The Democrats of Vermont have also joined with the Whigs in the Legislature, in unanimously passing resolutions against the annexation of Texas; while now, because the South boldly demand this measure for the purpose of strengthening their peculiar institutions, and have even sacrificed Mr. Van Buren, the favorite of the northern democrats, because he dared to hesitate as to the propriety of annexation at all hazards—behold! our democratic friends are out for Polk, Dallas, and Texas! And what is worse, Judas-like, they attempt to betray the dearest interest of the north with a kiss, by harping upon the falsehood coined by Henry Clay, that Texas must make three free to two slave states!

We know of nothing that exceeds the political depravity of these mis-called democrats, unless it be the double-refined hypocrisy of the Whigs, in claiming to be the only genuine anti-slavery party, while they are endeavoring to elect Henry Clay, the colossal pillar of slavery, to the head of this government, who would sooner suffer the tortures of the inquisition than countenance any attempt to abolish slavery; in professing to do all that can be done in Congress to do away with slavery, and then retain men there, who, in direct opposition to their former professions and the repeated instructions of their constituents, dared not vote against the infamous resolution which we have previously quoted in this article, when it was introduced into Congress last winter, by a Southern nabob, because it would jeopardize the interests of the party; and who, notwithstanding their professions and the instructions of our legislature, have never yet introduced, or asked leave to introduce, a bill to abolish slavery in the District and territories, or opened their mouths to reveal the enormous encroachments of the slave power;—in enacting and sustaining laws in the States to prevent duelling, which make it a states prison offence, and render the offender forever incapable of holding the smallest civil office, or even of voting for another to fill such office, and then move heaven and earth to elect a devotee of duelling to the head of this nation!

"The more Favorable Party."

Will our readers just look at the brief congressional proceedings we give to-day, (the only thing of interest in that body we have seen lately) and see how the "more favorable party" treat the question of slavery. It appears that the petitioners, in arguing against annexation, took occasion to drop a word against slavery. Mr. Berrien, a great Whig leader, objected to its reception, because it spoke disrespectfully of slavery. Mr. White persisted, and finally Messrs. Crittenden and Morehead of Kentucky, (Mr. Clay's right hand men) advised Mr. Berrien to allow the petition to be received, and lie upon the table, inasmuch as the petitioners expressly disclaimed all connexion with the abolitionists! So, had there been any possibility of those petitioners being abolitionists, the question of receiving their paper must have been laid on the table! Abolitionists cannot have a hearing! Where were the senators from Vermont? Dumb as asses! Where were their instructions? In their pockets! Where their professions? UNDER THEIR FEET.—J. P.

Rev. John Cross has been liberated from prison. They came and took him out.

Mr. Van Buren, in reply to an invitation to attend and preside at a recent meeting in New York city, called to "ratify" the nominations of Polk and Dallas, expresses his determination to give them his hearty support. "Every thing for the cause, (of Texas and slavery?) and nothing for men," is his motto! Some of the papers express surprise that Mr. Van Buren should thus brook his scurvy treatment at Baltimore; but we can hardly see how he could do otherwise, unless he stood "solitary and alone;" for the universal democratic party, who were recently so clamorous for "justice to Mr. Van Buren," are literally splitting their throats in favor of "Polk and Dallas," Texas, slavery and all!—J. P.

Address to the South.

The following extract is from an address of the Baptists of Vermont, to their slaveholding brethren in the South.

"We come then to entreat you to abandon it. By your own temporal interest—by your love of personal and national freedom—by the duty you owe to the enslaved—by the tears and groans of the severed family circles—by your professed concern to give the Bible to other nations in their own mother tongue—by the regard you have for aggrieved brethren—by the peace and welfare of the church—by your reverence for the law of God—and last, though not least, by the great day of accounts, when the slave and his master, the oppressed and the oppressor, shall stand side by side, and see all the transactions of life, pass in solemn review before them, we beseech you to abandon slavery now and forever.

Do you interpose objections? Are the laws against you? The same power that made an unmake those laws. Slavery lives by law, it must die by the same hand. Set yourselves to have those odious laws at once and forever abrogated. Blow the trumpet of Liberty instead of slavery, and its powerful, soul-stirring notes, rising over hill and dale, shall meet and mingle sounds coming up from all parts of the earth, and echoing back upon the mountains and plains, shall thunder in the oppressor's ear, 'Let my people go!' The world is keying her 'bugle' for liberty, and you to renowned America, if hers is the last discordant note in the great song of jubilee."

The Holley Monument Convention, at Rochester, N. Y. was a splendid affair. Proceedings next week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Freeman.

How to be Despised.

Mr. Editor:—The two great political parties have now presented their candidates for the Presidency. They each know that their candidates cannot be elected unless a large body of the professors of our holy religion will give them support. With this knowledge, both parties have the hardihood to present oppressors, men that buy and sell their fellow men. How is this? Political partisans, that have no moral principles, have told Christians that religion should have nothing to do with politics. And they believe that the public sentiment has become so corrupt on this point, that they can safely venture to place before Christians, profane, wicked men, oppressors and duellists, as candidates for office. If they did not believe that Christians were hypocrites, who paid no regard to the maxims of the Bible, or the commands of Christ, they would not have presumed to present such men for Christians to elect. This fact shows what their real views are of those Christians, whom they presume thus to insult. Would they have presumed to present such men to our puritan fathers? Would they have calculated that those men of God, who laid the foundation of our civil and religious institutions, could be induced, by any party management, to vote for cruel oppressors, bloody murderers, and infidel Masons? No man can believe it. And they never would presume to present such men to the churches now, if they did not, in their hearts believe, that they are as corrupt as they can wish them to be. So that they have no better opinion of ministers and churches, than Garrison and his friends have. Such is the honorable reward, which our partisan leaders heap on those preachers and churches, who are invited to vote for oppressors and murderers. A Christian prays that God will give us wise and good men to rule over us. A cunning political leader hears him, and then presents him a vote for a duellist, an oppressor, a profane, wicked man. The Christian takes the vote, and casts it for a man whom God abhors. The political leader says in his heart, you hypocrite, your prayers and religion are in vain, you are as ready to do dirty work as other men, and you are all fools or knaves. Here is the honorable and enviable position, which these Christians hold among our party politicians. They cease to be the light of the world, the salt of the earth. Infidels despise them and their religion. Christ is denied, and the flood-gates of vice are thrown open upon the nation. "All these will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me." The bargain is struck; and, alas! saints and sinners hasten to consummate the horrid act. If a few refuse to follow the multitude, to do the abominable act, the desperadoes of the infatuated worshippers, point at them the finger of scorn, or by craft endeavor to draw them into their ranks; and glory in their degradation when they succeed. Shall I not visit for these things, saith the Lord, shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this? Go, who love Jesus Christ, will you strike hands with the wicked and vote for bloody oppressors, and risk the awful consequence of electing profane, wicked men, to rule over this nation? Both parties appeal to you for help.—They expect that you will deny your Lord, show yourselves hypocrites, and render your religion contemptible. And they are now waiting to see what answer you will give them; for on your answer, their hopes depend. Will you cast in your lot amongst them, or will you honor our Lord, and show the sincerity of your religion and prayers, by your works. We shall see, and infidels will see, and your final judge will see, and rest assured, that he will render unto you according to your works.

AN OLD MAN.

Mr. Giddings. No sir, he has not advised, he has only suggested his opinions as to the course which I should pursue in the discharge of my duties here. While that gentleman's opinions are confined to the government of his own conduct, (said Mr. Giddings,) I have nothing to do with them. But when he attempts to control my acts, I say to him, "hands off, talk to your slaves, but do not attempt to get the overseer here."

This is decidedly good. If the non-slaveholding members of the House would adopt the same decisive tone, it would tame somewhat, the arrogance of these men.

Mr. Benton's Annexation Project.

In Congress, on Monday, both Houses adjourned immediately after the death of Mr. Read of Pennsylvania was announced.

In the Senate, Mr. Benton submitted a bill to annex Texas to the Union, and supported it in a speech of some length. We find the following abstract of the speech and synopsis of the bill in the correspondence of the New-York Commercial Advertiser:—

He (Mr. Benton) had taken as the basis of the act, the resolution of the House of 1806, authorizing the President to negotiate a treaty for the purchase of the Floridas, and the adjustment of the Southwest boundary line with Spain.

President Jefferson, who understood his rights and duties, did not undertake to make such a treaty without the authority of Congress.

A President had no right to stipulate that a foreign country, with its inhabitants, should be admitted into the Union, but when authorized by Congress, who alone had the power to admit new states, he had a good warrant for it.

He proposed to require the assent of Mexico as a condition. If she persevered, in an unreasonable manner, in opposition to her obvious interests, to carry on a war with Texas, he left it to Congress, in whose hands the war-making power was lodged, to say whether the condition should be dispensed with.

But with civility and justice on our part toward Mexico, this assent could be obtained. Even Mr. Tyler had sent a messenger to ask Mexico not to be angry with us for making the treaty, and proposing negotiations.

Now he (Mr. Benton) thought it would be better to make terms with Mexico before the treaty than after; and to do it in a good humor, and not while in a state of war.

He went upon the ground that the interests of Mexico and of Texas—their national, physical, moral, and political condition—rendered a union between them impossible. We had only quietly to await the separation.

He did not believe in the cry of "now or never." Texas was for annexation, "now—then and always."

He proposed to settle the slavery question as we went along. He was for peace, union, compromise. He would divide the territory into two equal parts, and give the grain-growing and grazing region to non-slaveholding States, and the cotton and sugar region to men who worked with slaves.

He would neutralize the question of political power, and keep it in equilibrium. He hated the fanaticism of slavery as much as that of anti-slavery.

He cut and slashed the new Texas champions—who were running down every body that did not agree with them. He saw this speak of Texas treaty speculation in the proceedings at a dinner in Virginia a year ago.

He denounced the project then. At the beginning of this session he was applied to, by a friend of General Jackson, to enter upon this project. He refused it, and he now authorized that gentleman to publish his reply.

But he had been in favor of recovering Texas before these neophytes ever heard of Texas. He referred to his numbers, signed "La Salle," written in 1820. Texas had few friends then, for there was no speculation.

He wanted, as he had before said, to get back the country lost by the treaty of 1819, which dismembered our territory, and brought a foreign nation into our limits; and he would repeat, as often as he denounced that treaty, that its negotiator, [Mr. Adams,] whom he had formerly held responsible for it, had absolved himself from that error, and transferred it to the shoulders of the Southern portion of the administration [meaning Mr. Monroe, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Calhoun,] who overruled him, and ceded that territory, notwithstanding all the reasons—moral, social, commercial, political and military—that forbade it.

He now introduced a bill, entitled an act providing for the annexation of Texas.

The bill was read, and it authorizes the President to negotiate with Mexico and Texas a treaty for the annexation of Texas, on the following basis, viz.

The boundaries of Texas to be as follows:— [Here the boundaries of the original province of Texas are described. It embraces the lands bordering on streams flowing into the Mississippi, and comprehends 200,000 square miles,—enough for four States.]

2d. The assent of the people of Texas.

3d. The "State of Texas," embracing the well-settled part of Texas, and with a territory not exceeding that of the largest State in the Union, to be admitted into the Union, on a footing of equality with the original States, immediately upon the completion of this act of annexation.

4th. The remainder of the territory to constitute a territorial government, to be called the South-Western Territory.

5th. The whole territory annexed to be equally divided into two parts, in the Northern part of which slavery shall never be tolerated, and in the Southern part of which it shall be tolerated.

6th. The assent of Mexico to be first obtained to the annexation; or to be dispensed with only when Congress shall deem that assent unnecessary.

7th. Other details to be adjusted by treaty, so far as they come within the scope of the treaty-making power.

The bill was ordered to a second reading and to be printed.

Mr. Allen gave notice that he should call for its second reading to-morrow.

BENTON'S BILL.

The Senate have passed this bill to a second reading, having first amended it on Mr. Benton's motion, so as to establish the 100th meridian as the perpetual line between the free and slave States to be formed. We learn by private advices, that there is a considerable expectation at Washington that this bill will be passed by general consent—the whigs going for it to spoil the ammunition of the Polk and Texas party. The trick of the man who bit off his own nose to spite his neighbor, was a fool to this. What will they do with the debt of Texas—these mortal enemies of "assumption"—and what will they do with the treaties in which Texas is bound with other powers—the slave-trade for instance? Texas must be kept out.—*Morning Chronicle.*

A Beautiful Idea. As to Daguerreotypes, "a woman's heart is the only plate for man's likeness. An instant gives the impression, and an age of sorrow and change effaces it not!"

Mrs. Amanda Greenwood has been appointed Post Mistress for the Danville Ky. Post office, in place of James P. Johnson, absconded.