

From the North Carolina Standard.

PROFOUND FORGETFULNESS.

As Mr. Gales has thought proper in his paper of the 31st ult., in an editorial headed "The Memorial," to recur to the hand-bill which you published in 1838...

In that hand-bill Mr. Gales says, I denounced him "as tainted with Abolitionism, because, some dozen years before, a Communication appeared in the Register..."

In the "Raleigh Register" (Joseph Gales and Weston R. Gales, Editors) of April 29th, 1831, there is an editorial article, as follows:

"COLORED FREEMEN.

"A writer in the last Wilmington Recorder, complains of the effects of the Act of our last Session in relation to our freedom of color, which imposes a quarantine of forty days on vessels having a free person of color on board..."

"At present we understand the merchants of Wilmington are in want of vessels to carry away the produce lying on their wharves. But few vessels are owned in the port, and they must have cooks at least; y'fif they carry a free colored man out in that capacity they cannot bring him back, and but few will engage on those terms."

"This writer very correctly adds, that a string may be stretched till it breaks." It is admitted that SLAVERY is a CURSE to the Southern States. Would it not be better to think of some means to get RID of it, rather than thus FLY in the FACE of HUMANITY and the CONSTITUTION?"

"This sir, is no Communication, nor is it the article, which appeared when Mr. Gales was 'actually out of the State,' as is the language of himself or his father, both of whom had charge of the editorial department of the 'Register' at that time; it matters not which of the editors penned it, one is just as responsible as the other."

"Would you believe sir, that this editorial of Mr. Gales' is in substance the same, as the Memorial of the Manumission Society, which he is now leading Judge Saunders with being (not 'tainted') but a real bona fide abolitionist for presenting (not endorsing) to the House of Representatives, on the 13th of December, 1824—thirteen years ago, and which was six years and four months before the appearance of Mr. Gales' editorial?"

"That 'truth is stronger than fiction' is truly verified in the profound forgetfulness of Mr. Gales in this instance. Here are extracts containing the strongest language of the Memorial and Mr. Gales' editorial, which I place side by side for his special gratification."

Extract from the Memorial presented in 1824. "We keep up a practice (slavery) contrary to justice, contrary to the principles of HUMANITY, to the principles of our Free Institutions, and contrary to the principles of the christian religion and sound policy; and which will fix an indelible stain upon the character of the nation, if persisted in."

Extract from Mr. Gales' editorial, written in 1831. "It is admitted that (slavery) is a CURSE to the Southern States. Would it not be better to think of some means to get RID of it, rather than thus FLY in the FACE of HUMANITY and the CONSTITUTION?"

"The slaves are stated to be—to and at ONE DOLLAR each." "On all real Estate 25 cents on each ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS value."

"And he adds: 'now let the General Government in its liberality add to those the unappropriated public lands, which must be brought immediately into market, &c.'"

"And when the General Government is in possession of a surplus fund let their munificence throw that also into the REDEMPTION FUND." "This is Gen. Harrison's doctrine precisely: hear him:—'Should I be asked if there is any way by which the General Government can aid the cause of EMANCIPATION, I answer that it has long been an object near my heart, to see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object.'"

"But I will proceed with the remarks of the 'Register,' on the Communication of the Correspondent:—The Editor says: 'He who addressed the public on a subject in which they are equally concerned is certain of securing their attention if he cannot carry conviction to their minds, and though his promulgator be few his audience will be large. This well written appeal therefore, which we publish to day, which has for its object the creation of a fund whereby the gradual abolition of slavery may be effected, will doubtless be read with attention whatever may be the conclusions arrived at with regard to its feasibility. We are aware that the considerations which propositions of this character involve are exceedingly difficult and very delicate, and should be discussed with great caution; yet we see nothing in the communication alluded to, to which the most cautious can object; whether the plan here proposed if adopted would accomplish the expected result we are not prepared to say; but it is only by a comparison of the propositions which may be submitted to the public that the most proper one may be selected.'"

"And now may I ask, if Mr. Gales was absent at both periods? If some 'Ebony and Topaz' 'whig' neighbor did make remarks during the editor's absence, did Mr. Gales disagree the matter or the import, on his return?"

"Mr. Gales says that a Communication appeared in the Register, 'some dozen years before' the hand bill of 1838. The Communication and editorial remarks appeared in Oct. 1831—about six years and a half before the hand bill. Pro-

found forgetfulness, after all, is a 'mighty 'joe thing' on certain occasions; though if Mr. Gales desire truth, as he professes, he will thank me for joggng his memory, for slaking him out of a political nap. There is no great sin in a slip of the tongue or a mistake in time and seasons—the error lies in perseveringly contending for the wrong. I dare say, therefore, Mr. Gales will put all right in his next paper."

I intend no personal disrespect to Mr. Gales. But the subject has been introduced by himself, and I feel bound to state the facts to the people. I remain, Your's very respectfully, February 1st, 1840. RALEIGH.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN SALISBURY: Friday Morning, February 14, 1840.

"We call the particular attention of our subscribers to that portion of the Terms of this paper where it is conditioned, that all wishing a discontinuance of their paper, must give us notice of their desire at least six months before the expiration of the year. This rule will be strictly observed in future. Also, the postage on letters to us must be paid, or they will remain in the Post-Office here."

We are indebted to the Hon. H. M. Watterson, of the House of Representatives, for a copy of his admirable speech on the subject of Abolition Petitions. We intend to publish it in our next paper.

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

This paper which, it is said, once had some pretensions to decency, (as its sen. Editor once had to courtesy) like many others of the same party stamp, is driven to desperation by a sinking cause, and has thrown off all the restraints of propriety. In a late number, it indulges in a long string of scurrilities at our expense, because we called it a Federal paper! And is it considered by the sen. Editor of the Observer so heinous a charge, as to justify the miserable ribaldry which almost smells in his late paper? We can tell him, that such as we differ with the federal party in politics, we think them more injured and degraded by the violent and abusive course of such a print as the Observer, than they possibly could be, by any political heresies, honestly entertained."

The sen. Editor of the Observer tells us that he is a Republican in politics; it may be so, but we ask, what would be the conclusion of any impartial judge who would read the scurrility which appears, not occasionally, but habitually in the Observer, much more the continued abuse of the Republican party, and republican measures, while he himself professes in politics to be a faithful scribe of republicanism. Hear him: "We claim to be Republican, not Democrat—Whig, not Tory."

Again—"we shall be sorry to do the Editors of the Western Carolinian, wrong." "We do not intend to follow the example of the Observer, by casting back opprobrious epithets. Our editorial obligations as members of the same profession, to say nothing of any higher motive, shall restrain us. In short, we must confess that we aspire to no such fame in political controversy. The honor therefore, so richly won by the Observer, shall remain, by us, uncontested; and we now say, once for all, until the editors of that paper observe more editorial courtesy towards the Western Carolinian and its editors, we shall not condescend to notice any of their productions."

ASSUMPTION OF THE STATE DEBTS. Of all presumptuous schemes we ever heard of, the one of making the General Government liable for the debts of the individual States, contracted for local objects, is the most preposterous. Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other States, have gone in debt over head and ears to carry on extravagant schemes of internal improvement, and now a certain class of politicians in the country wish to make the other States liable for the payment. North Carolina has been prudent enough to keep out of debt, but her prudence and economy will avail her nothing, if she is now to be taxed for the extravagance of others. The subject is every day assuming a more serious aspect, and the People should be advised of the pending danger. Already has Mr. Gentry, a whig member from Tennessee, announced his intention to introduce into the House a bill to provide for the assumption of certain debts of the States, and the appropriation of the proceeds of the Public Lands for their payment. Should such a bill pass Congress, as that here contemplated by Mr. Gentry, we should soon see the seeds of discord and distrust springing up all around us, and these twenty-six united and happy States broken into fragments. To contemplate such an event is revolting to the feelings of the friends of the Union, and those who cherish the cardinal doctrines of republicanism. That our readers may be acquainted with the origin of this dangerous scheme, we extract from the Washington Globe the following:

FROM THE GLOBE, OF NOV. 20, 1839. "Never in the days when the old British empire flourished most in this country, was there an example showing a more perfect identity between the monetary authority in England with those who aspire to rule the people in this country by the same means, than is furnished by the ready party adoption, by Federalism, of the sweeping system of policy recommended in the late London Bankers' Circular, authenticated by the signatures of the Brings, Brothers and Co. We annex it here as we find it quoted and commended in Niles's Register:—

"Important Suggestion.—Some very useful hints will suggest themselves to statesmen as well as capitalists, upon perusing the following suggestions which are from a source entitled to the consideration of all.—Niles's National Register, Nov. 16. "American Stock.—The late loan made by the United States Bank at about two years, and for £500,000 on deposits of Pennsylvania and other States' stock, at a price which gives ten per cent. annual interest to the subscribers, shows what rate of interest must be paid to obtain any amount of money of the best American securities, and serves therefore as a guide to capitalists here for their purchase of State stocks. We quote the

last prices of the principal securities at which business has been done, but must add, that even at these rates, only small and occasional sales are practicable. The continued fall in their value destroys speculation, whilst many years will be required for real investments to absorb all that is at present in our market. We do not doubt, but that such gradual purchases will continue, of the stocks of well graded States which do not overvalue, and which faithfully meet their engagements to their creditors, as the confidence in the resources and national honor of the United States remains undiminished in this country, as well as the conviction that by such investments, England enjoys her annual surplus of capital both safely and profitably, encourages her best customer, and binds more closely the ties of mutual interest between the two countries. But if the whole scheme of internal improvements in the Union is to be carried into effect on the vast scale, and with the rapidity lately projected, and by the means of foreign capital, a more comprehensive guarantee than that of individual States, will be requisite to raise so large an amount in a short time. A national pledge would undoubtedly collect capital together from all parts of Europe; but the forced sales of loans made separately by all the individual States in reckless competition, through a number of channels, render the terms more and more onerous for all, lower the reputation of American credit, and (as reliance is almost exclusively placed in the London market) produce temporary mischief here, by absorbing the floating capital, diverting money from regular business, deranging banking operations, and producing an unnatural balance of trade against the country. It would seem, therefore, as if most of the States must either pause in the execution of their works of improvement, or some general system of combination must be adopted."

"All corporation stocks are neglected, nor do we hear of the transactions in bank shares except in those of the United States Bank. "We have the honor to be your obedient servants, "BARRING, BROTHERS, & CO."

Wherever the Federal press has spoken of the scheme recommended in the above circular as the basis of our whole policy, it has been with unhesitating approbation. The leading organs of the Whig party in New York have not only assented to the principle of the project, but have already digested comprehensive plans to carry it out into practice. The New York Herald, with its own views, embraces those of the Courier and Enquirer, as follows: "This plan is so far matured by the leaders of the Whig party as to be officially promulgated in the Courier and Enquirer of yesterday morning. The following extract conveys, in petto, the skeleton of the scheme. "Let the Government of the United States—which means the people's immediate representatives in both Houses of Congress—create three hundred millions of stock, bearing an interest of four per cent. per annum, and let this be apportioned among the States, on the principle of Mr. Clay's Land bill—that is, pro rata, according to the number of their Senators and Representatives in Congress—and let the proceeds from the sale of public lands be set aside and sacredly pledged as a sinking fund for the redemption of this stock. Let the Secretary of the Treasury, or some other suitable person, be appointed to exchange so much of this stock as may be the portion of any State for the stock of such State now issued; and after a certain period—say six months—pay over the balance to the respective States. Most probably the holders of some State stocks would not be willing to make such exchanges; and, if so, the State would receive its entire portion, and from the interest annually received on the United States stock, and sales of it from time to time, as their necessities required, be in a situation to progress at once with all its public works, whether commenced or only in embryo. United States stock would then immediately fill the space, at present occupied by about two hundred millions of State stock; the remaining one hundred millions would be deposited in the State treasuries, and would only be offered for sale as their public works or other necessities required, and which the capitalists of Europe and America would gladly purchase at a premium."

"In illustration of this great scheme, the Courier goes at length into its popularity, economy, and means of escape from direct taxation which the several States must submit to it the present system continue. With every view taken on these points we cordially concur. It is the only and efficient system of relief for the financial troubles of the age. A new National Bank is as trait as a fair one of the third tier. We have seen the coup de grace given to the rotten fair one in Philadelphia. Free banks are equally worthless and numerous. Safety Fund can hardly cover the nakedness. There is no place, no scheme, nothing short of a miracle from heaven can save the great credit system, except it be the plan now proposed."

The evening Star would proceed on a more moderate scale to effect the object of the circular. It proposes a national debt of thirty millions in the assumption of State bonds as a beginning: "What is to be done? Must our public works stop? That would be a serious matter, and I, for one, say, no; they must not stop and need not stop, if our folks will only take up the matter and act together. The first thing to be done is to plan for taking right out of the market about thirty millions of State bonds now held by folks abroad, who begin to think they ain't worth nothing, and by the time that is done they will have a little better appetite for taking some more that the States and Railroad Companies ain't sold yet. This can be done by Congress, among its first acts, directing the creation of thirty millions of dollars of Treasury notes, from ten dollars up to five thousand dollars, to be exchanged for each State to have a pro rata share in its exchange for Treasury notes. These Treasury notes are to be receivable in all cases due to the Government, and paid out again by the Government—the States will also receive them for payments due the States, or such States whose bonds are held in exchange for them—these notes bearing on their face the name of such State for whose bonds they were exchanged. The Treasury would thus issue thirty millions of dollars of a national currency, and hold thirty millions of State bonds—and the interest on these State bonds, as collected, would be applied in redeeming and expelling these notes—thus reducing the amount annually, say six per cent, and when all are cancelled, which would be in about eighteen years, the bonds are cancelled also. One State is not responsible than for another State—the interest paid on the State bonds of any State, is applied to cancelling so much of the notes exchanged for such State bonds."

GEN. HARRISON AT HOME—AGAIN.

The people at the South are greatly deficient in a knowledge of the real character and qualifications of the Harrison nominees for the Presidency. Nearly every thing they now hear said in relation to him, comes through a distorted medium. His eulogists do the public manifest injustice, by representing him in "all the pomp and circumstance" of a "Hero"! In what fact and in truth, exhibit the old gentleman in whatever posture you may, he is as unlike what was intended to be conveyed by that term during the "heroic ages" as chalk is unlike cheese! To us, the attempt appears ludicrous, and carries more an air of burlesque than of seriousness about it. But on the other hand, Gen. Harrison's political enemies do not always do him "even-handed justice;" they are too apt to disparage him in all things, instead of giving him credit for those qualities which constitute him, in a sphere corresponding with his capacity for usefulness, a good citizen and a worthy member of the community. We are desirous, in all candor, to do him strict justice. It has been our aim, from the moment of his nomination, and shall continue to be the object of our efforts, to make all our readers better acquainted with him, as a man and a politician. And in doing so, we shall not "set down sights in malice," but give the people unvarnished facts, the naked truth, in showing "what manner of person" he is. We shall bear away the vestures of greatness which his flatterers may attempt to fling around him, in their endeavors to merge the man in the "Hero;" and we shall strive to exhibit him to the people directed to those meretricious helps by which his eulogists are striving to dazzle the vision and cheat the understandings of that portion of the community who never have an opportunity of seeing "both sides of the question."

FROM THE CINCINNATI ADVERTISER.

We observe that several libelous presses have got into the habit of charging the democrats with sneering at the supposed poverty of Gen. Harrison, and from that arguing his incompetency to exercise the duties of President of the United States. Now, this is one of the numerous schemes of the federal party, to carry their point to create grants for the pleasure of slaying them; for we have not seen the first democratic paper that has impugned the General for his poverty. And if any have made any such remark, we must inform them, that if they do so, they are at war with the fact, as with one of the recovered and avowed principles of democracy, which ever has been that the man of talents and integrity however poor, is perfectly eligible to the highest office the people can confer upon him; and that it is the federal whig party who consider wealth to be a necessary qualification for office. But these designing men of the whig party mistake, if they suppose that General Harrison is a poor man. We have some knowledge of his circumstances, and we assert that he is not a poor man, and that he does not reside in a mean log cabin, as has been stated by those men who do not know in what kind of a house he lives, but who, to catch votes from those who do live in log cabins, assert both his poverty, and his residing in a mean domicile. General Harrison is not a very rich man. He has not taken those wicked means to enrich himself, that many of his warmest friends have taken. He has been honest in his dealings—he has been faithful in all the public offices he has held—and has not taken those advantages he might have done, without the violation of any duty, but by too much confidence in those he trusted, has lost much valuable property. Yet his present situation is quite independent; and he is by no means to be ranked among poor men. He is so fully as rich as an honest man ought to be. He is nominally Clerk of Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas, the business done by deputy, and an office considered very lucrative, and by many considered more so than any office in the State of Ohio. But all this done, does not warrant us in saying or thinking that he is qualified for the office of chief magistrate of a Republican people. There are two qualifications lacking in the character of Gen. Harrison, which neither riches, property, or honesty, can compensate for. He wants the talents required for the proper exercise of the powers vested in the President of a Great Nation; and he holds political principles which are repudiated by a democratic republican people, who alone can raise him or any other candidate to that dignified station. Either of these two qualifications, lacking in him, or any other candidate, renders them unfit for the office, let them be ever so poor, ever so rich, or so honest; and it is upon these grounds alone that we would ever oppose the election of any man. "There is not a public man in our country, for whom we entertain more friendly feelings than we have for Gen. Harrison, and we think we know him much better than nineteen twentieths of those who take upon them to decide upon his merits and his character; nor is there a man in the Union that we would so willingly support for the office he aims at, did we believe him qualified by his talents and by the political sentiments which we think ought to be held by a President of the United States; and we leave the vanity to think that if our political sentiments were congenial, and he elected to the Presidency, we would have a better chance for official favors, than we would think of asking from the present incumbent. "It is true we wrote the Biography of Gen. Harrison, and it is equally true that we defended him from the slanders of some of those who now profess to be his most ardent friends—many who asserted that he was pusillanimous and incapable, yet even worse than either; but it is equally true that in our immediate intercourse with him, though we saw every thing that was amiable and honorable, in his demeanor and character, we never could perceive that superiority of talent that could recommend him to any intelligent man as a fit person to occupy the Presidential chair; and certain we are that no development of talent in the General has occurred so lately as to convince those new found friends of his, who did not think him possessed of sufficient ability to exercise the duty of county court clerk, that he is now qualified to exercise a duty so much superior and so much more multitudinous in its duties. "But the secret is, that some of those gentry conceive that they can perceive an advancement of their own social interests better, by supporting him for President than they could expect from his appointment of Clerk to the Court of Common Pleas—dollars and cents are their object, and not political principle, or the public interest. "Massachusetts.—The committee appointed to canvass the votes given at the late election in Massachusetts, for Governor, was at length reported that the Hon. Marcus Morton has received the precise number of votes necessary to elect him, viz: a majority of one. He is an avowed abolitionist; and we believe the first that has ever been elected Governor of any State." "The foregoing article appears as an editorial in the "Watchman" of this town; we have also seen articles to the same purport in the "Raleigh Register," and other "Whig" papers of the State; and we are induced to notice them here, in order to correct the manifest injustice they have done to Gen. Harrison, and having been elected in despite of the federal whigs and abolitionists combined, it is gratuitous—say worse; it is rank injustice—to call him "an avowed abolitionist."

FROM THE LIBERATOR.

Edward Everett, the Governor of the Commonwealth, has answered unequivocally in the affirmative to the question, whether he is in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the slave trade between the several States. Edward Everett now speaks the language of a patriot, a republican,

and a christian. We believe it is the real language of his soul. In our opinion he ought to receive the decided support of the anti-slavery voters of this Commonwealth; say, they have pledged to him their support, inasmuch as he has declared himself to be in favor of their principles and their measures. "Pr. Contra: Now let us see what these fanatics say of the Democratic candidates: "Judge Morton's and Mr. Willis's letters (say they) are very much alike: They give no information; they do not answer the simplest of all possible questions; so that a plain man can tell what they mean. The vague professions of Judge Morton amount to just nothing at all; there is nothing in them yet can put your finger on. If the abolitionists can be satisfied with such unmeaning generalities as these—that "every effort consistent with moral duty and the Constitution and laws of the Union, ought to be made to mitigate slavery," &c.—if the abolitionists, we say, are to be satisfied with these empty declarations, we warn them, that the politicians will never give them any thing else."

Now we would ask the candid reader, if there be not sufficient evidence here to acquit Gov. Morton of abolitionism, and to saddle the charge upon the federal candidate, Gov. Everett? And besides, what becomes of the gratuitous charge of the federal whig papers of this State, that Gov. Morton is the only avowed abolitionist "that has ever been elected Governor of any State"—when it is proved that he is not an abolitionist, and that Gov. Everett (who has twice been elected) is the candidate and especial favorite of those fanatics? "If it were the habit of the federal whig papers to "deal justly" by their political opponents, we should expect those of this State to retract the imputation they have cast upon the character of Gov. Morton; but we can hardly hope for such magnanimity from unscrupulous partizan prints;—and one, at least, not a thousand miles distant, has avowed its intention to publish nothing but what may answer its own partizan purposes."

UNFAIR AND UNFOUNDED. We regret to meet with such an article as the following, in the "Milledgeville Recorder." From the former character of that paper for dignified discussion and fair dealing, we were unprepared to expect so disingenuous an editorial in its columns. But in its new position, it really appears to have adopted that least defensible of all political maxims, that "all is fair in politics."

FROM THE MILLEDGEVILLE RECORDER, OF FEB. 4. "We recorded in our last, the Democratic triumph in Massachusetts, of the Abolitionist Governor, Marcus Morton, who succeeded over his competitor, Edward Everett, the late Governor. We have now to record not a triumph indeed, but another effort on the part of the Democratic party, to elect for the State of New York, an Abolitionist Senator of Congress, which our friends believe the Democracy, as they please to call themselves, were the minority of the Legislature. "In opposition to Mr. Tallmadge, the Whig candidate for the Senate, the Van Buren party ran Mr. Greer Smith, as their candidate, a gentleman, as all men are, an exceptionable in private life, and of education and repute, but an Abolitionist of the most ultra character. He has given more for the promotion of the cause, (if he is possessed of opulence) and exercised more influence in its favor, than perhaps any other individual in the United States. It is his hobby, and he has a wholly devoted to it. And this is the person selected by the Democrats of New York, to run for the Senate of the United States."

Now the Recorder's charge of Abolitionism against the Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, will be found fully and absolutely disproved in the editorial article immediately preceding this; and this charge is not only disproved, but "the saddle placed upon the other horse"—the fact having been established, that the Abolitionists went in a body for the federal whig candidate, Gov. Everett, who was the selected candidate of that faction, whose efforts were directed towards the defeat of Governor Morton. As to the other charge, that the Democratic party in the New York Legislature made an "effort" to elect an Abolitionist to the United States Senate, we are astonished to find a print that has any regard for truth and fair dealing, attempting to mislead so small and bare-faced a trick upon its readers! Such expedients are not unfrequently resorted to by candidates on "the stump," and it is fully played off, are sometimes looked upon by small politicians as clever devices to carry a election! But for a public newspaper to resort to such trickery, where every general reader in the community can so easily detect the imposture, argue a wanton disregard for that truth and fairness, the absence of which characterizes the unscrupulous partizan. We cannot suppose the Editor of the "Recorder" would have ventured upon such unqualified assertions, without having seen an account of the proceedings of the Legislature upon which he based his remarks; he would hardly have made such grave charges, without something more substantial to found them on than the naked assertions of partizan prints. Well, assuming as we are bound in courtesy to do, that he has seen an authentic account of those proceedings, what must all fair-minded and dispassionate men think of that political morality that would hold an Editor guiltless for propagating such charges as are contained in the foregoing article, when we inform them that the proceedings of the New York Legislature warrant us in stating the fact, that no "effort" was made by the Democratic party to elect "an Abolitionist Senator in Congress,"—that "the Van Buren party" did not run Mr. Greer Smith as their candidate "—and that he was not "the person selected by the Democrats of New York to run for the Senate of the United States," as charged by the "Recorder." And to bear us out in what we say, we would refer to the reports of the proceedings of the Legislature published in the papers of both parties. On an examination of those proceedings, it will be found that the facts of the case are precisely these: Mr. Tallmadge, a "Conservative," who had recently apostatized from the Democratic party, went over with his followers, during the late election, to the federal whig and abolition party; and by means of this coalition, a majority of whig and abolitionists were returned in each branch of the Legislature. In consideration of his services thus rendered, it seems to have been determined upon by the coalition majority to elect Mr. Tallmadge to the United States Senate. Now the Democratic minority in the Legislature, believing in the old adage that "one renegade is worse than ten Turks," would much rather that a consistent unflinching federal whig had been elevated to the

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Now the Recorder's charge of Abolitionism against the Democratic Governor of Massachusetts, will be found fully and absolutely disproved in the editorial article immediately preceding this; and this charge is not only disproved, but "the saddle placed upon the other horse"—the fact having been established, that the Abolitionists went in a body for the federal whig candidate, Gov. Everett, who was the selected candidate of that faction, whose efforts were directed towards the defeat of Governor Morton. As to the other charge, that the Democratic party in the New York Legislature made an "effort" to elect an Abolitionist to the United States Senate, we are astonished to find a print that has any regard for truth and fair dealing, attempting to mislead so small and bare-faced a trick upon its readers! Such expedients are not unfrequently resorted to by candidates on "the stump," and it is fully played off, are sometimes looked upon by small politicians as clever devices to carry a election! But for a public newspaper to resort to such trickery, where every general reader in the community can so easily detect the imposture, argue a wanton disregard for that truth and fairness, the absence of which characterizes the unscrupulous partizan. We cannot suppose the Editor of the "Recorder" would have ventured upon such unqualified assertions, without having seen an account of the proceedings of the Legislature upon which he based his remarks; he would hardly have made such grave charges, without something more substantial to found them on than the naked assertions of partizan prints. Well, assuming as we are bound in courtesy to do, that he has seen an authentic account of those proceedings, what must all fair-minded and dispassionate men think of that political morality that would hold an Editor guiltless for propagating such charges as are contained in the foregoing article, when we inform them that the proceedings of the New York Legislature warrant us in stating the fact, that no "effort" was made by the Democratic party to elect "an Abolitionist Senator in Congress,"—that "the Van Buren party" did not run Mr. Greer Smith as their candidate "—and that he was not "the person selected by the Democrats of New York to run for the Senate of the United States," as charged by the "Recorder." And to bear us out in what we say, we would refer to the reports of the proceedings of the Legislature published in the papers of both parties. On an examination of those proceedings, it will be found that the facts of the case are precisely these: Mr. Tallmadge, a "Conservative," who had recently apostatized from the Democratic party, went over with his followers, during the late election, to the federal whig and abolition party; and by means of this coalition, a majority of whig and abolitionists were returned in each branch of the Legislature. In consideration of his services thus rendered, it seems to have been determined upon by the coalition majority to elect Mr. Tallmadge to the United States Senate. Now the Democratic minority in the Legislature, believing in the old adage that "one renegade is worse than ten Turks," would much rather that a consistent unflinching federal whig had been elevated to the

and a christian. We believe it is the real language of his soul. In our opinion he ought to receive the decided support of the anti-slavery voters of this Commonwealth; say, they have pledged to him their support, inasmuch as he has declared himself to be in favor of their principles and their measures. "Pr. Contra: Now let us see what these fanatics say of the Democratic candidates: "Judge Morton's and Mr. Willis's letters (say they) are very much alike: They give no information; they do not answer the simplest of all possible questions; so that a plain man can tell what they mean. The vague professions of Judge Morton amount to just nothing at all; there is nothing in them yet can put your finger on. If the abolitionists can be satisfied with such unmeaning generalities as these—that "every effort consistent with moral duty and the Constitution and laws of the Union, ought to be made to mitigate slavery," &c.—if the abolitionists, we say, are to be satisfied with these empty declarations, we warn them, that the politicians will never give them any thing else."

Now we would ask the candid reader, if there be not sufficient evidence here to acquit Gov. Morton of abolitionism, and to saddle the charge upon the federal candidate, Gov. Everett? And besides, what becomes of the gratuitous charge of the federal whig papers of this State, that Gov. Morton is the only avowed abolitionist "that has ever been elected Governor of any State"—when it is proved that he is not an abolitionist, and that Gov. Everett (who has twice been elected) is the candidate and especial favorite of those fanatics? "If it were the habit of the federal whig papers to "deal justly" by their political opponents, we should expect those of this State to retract the imputation they have cast upon the character of Gov. Morton; but we can hardly hope for such magnanimity from unscrupulous partizan prints;—and one, at least, not a thousand miles distant, has avowed its intention to publish nothing but what may answer its own partizan purposes."

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