

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

The inviolability of individual rights, is the only security of Public Liberty.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1842.

Volume 2, No 34.
Whole Number 86

T. Foster, Editors.
G. Beckley.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Monday morning in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by the Executive Committee, for the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society.

T. N. CAULKINS, PRINTER.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Two Dollars and fifty cents will be required, if not paid till the expiration of six months.

Any person who will forward to us the names of five new subscribers, with the pay in advance, shall be entitled to one copy without charge.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

Persons wishing to advertise will find this paper a valuable medium of communication, as it circulates in nearly every county in the State. Advertisements inserted at the usual prices in this vicinity.

All remittances and all communications designed for publication, or in any manner relating to this paper, will be hereafter addressed, post paid. SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Jackson, Dec. 2d. 1842.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM S. B. TREADWELL.

"We have learned that some of the towns in our county from which we expected some support to our liberty ticket, did not receive their votes in season. This accounts, we think, for the liberty vote of our county, not being as large as we anticipated. The friends of liberty here, however, appear to be very well satisfied, our vote being something more than double that of last year, and they seem encouraged to begin in good season this winter to labor that it shall be double next fall to what it is this, notwithstanding the loud calls about these days for 'whig abolitionists' to vote for a certain slaveholder and duelist 'this once,' as the only possible way to save the people from the condition of European serfs and southern slaves." A pretty way one would think for a people to redeem them selves from "white slavery" by choosing either black or white slaveholders to rule over them—Now I cannot but believe that were it not for the blinding power of party prejudice, and party interest, our fellow citizens who advocate the election of Henry Clay to the Chief Magistracy of this nation would see clearly that the Henry Clays and the John C. Calhouns of the south, by the timely aid of their ever obedient "northern allies with southern principles," having so long pursued their exclusive slaveholding policy in the entire control of our national government for the benefit of slavery, have already reduced the laboring people of our country, in fact, pretty nearly to a level with the "European serf or the Southern slave."

It is indeed strange that some can not, or will not see that the same men, the same principles, and the same policy that would make black serfs or slaves, would make white ones, whenever any people can be sufficiently deluded to submit themselves to the operation, as the American people are now doing by the influence of the rival slavery and pro-slavery politicians of this country.

Oh! the mockery of a name! The laborer of these Northern States is called "free"! But what sense is in "free"? It is true he is not yet driven into a southern cotton field by the lash of the slave driver. Neither is he yet actually bought and sold like the beasts of the field at the will of his owners. No, he is yet free to shoulder his axe and "fell the forest" and raise his wheat, take it to market sometimes from 3 to 4 miles and then receive three shillings per bushel for it. He is yet free to raise his beef and pork by the same process and receive from one to one and a half cents a pound for it. He is yet free "humbly and peacefully" to send up his petitions to a slaveholding Government to break their unholy league with the land despots of Europe for the BENEFIT OF THE COTTON INTEREST, which prohibits the introduction of northern products into foreign ports. But as this relates in some manner to slavery he is free to see his "humble and respectful" petitions laid under the table by virtue of the slaveholder's gag. He is free to have a democratic SLAVE President, or, if it suits him better, occasionally he may have a "northern man with southern principles." Like the yankee clock pedlar's customer, free to have one worthless clock for \$25, and if that don't suit him, he is free to change it for a worse one. Many whole counties of people called free, in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin &c. are free to have a mail but owe a week because our \$600,000 annual surplus Post office revenue at the North must go to give a DAILY mail to a few aristocratic slaveholders scattered over the slave plantations of the south. He is free to witness millions of the avails of his hard earnings go to support blood and slave catching wars, and to remove FREE Indians from their lands, to make room and safety for SLAVE negroes.

He is free to see the many millions of the surplus revenue and the avails of the public land (most of which is the products of northern hands), so divided by slaveholders and "northern men with southern principles" that every slaveholder with 100 slaves has as much of the whole amount as 61 northern men called free. He is free to know that more than eight hundred millions of money earned by northern hands have been drawn down into the southern gulph of slavery to sustain the equilibrium of this slaveholding, bloodsucking government. He is free to see our armies and our navies made up mostly of northern soldiers and northern sailors, and supported by northern money: offered by Southern "gentlemen!" He is free to see a Slaveholder President of the nation, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, &c. &c., and if one set of these slaveholders does not suit him, he is free to change them (if he can) for another more "hungry swarm."

He is free to see slavery bankrupt the South and the nation and then "expunge" its indebted-

ness by repudiation and general Bankrupt laws. He is then free to see American agents "humbly" begging in foreign countries to negotiate a loan to sustain a slavery-bankrupted government, but without success for want of credit. He is free to belong to pro-slavery ecclesiastical bodies (which hold that the "system" of slavery may or may not be a political evil, but the holding and selling men as brutes not a sin against God and man) and if he comes out from such bodies he is free to be stamped by them as a "heretic and a leathern-man."

Finally, he is free, as often as slavery breaks down the commercial and financial affairs of this whole country, to work, and suffer want, toil, privation and distress, to build them up again, to prepare in due time for another and still more destructive break down until the Southern profusion is literally filled, that the "LABORERS OF OUR WHOLE COUNTRY, BLEACHED OR UNBLEACHED, MUST AND SHALL BE SLAVES!"

With esteem yours for humanity and our country, S. B. TREADWELL.
P. S.—While I value as highly as any one, a high toned, thorough going Anti-slavery paper, and trust the Signal will be widely extended, yet our cause would move forward much faster I think, if we had an able and efficient lecturer, constantly exploring the whole field, thus co-operating with the paper. If Mr. Ement's services could be obtained, we all think in this quarter, he is the man. He presents the subject happily, forcibly, and fully up to the times—Jackson county would do her part to sustain him as a constant lecturer.

But I do hope the friends will not wait a moment for agents, but every where during the long winter evenings, whether few or many, hold school district meetings to talk over the subject, and read old documents to their friends and neighbors.

Selections.

We commend to the attention of our readers the following extracts from an address to the voters of Massachusetts, published in the Emancipator:

TO THE VOTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS

FELLOW CITIZENS—You have been cited by politicians to the political evils and financial troubles of this great nation, and constantly urged on, under political excitement, to apply the remedy, each political party solemnly promising you to apply that remedy faithfully, provided, by your votes, you would place them in power. You have, consequently, faithfully and patiently tried each party, by placing first one and then the other over the affairs of the country; but you have not realized their promises. Each successive party and administration have squandered the public revenue, increased the distress of the people, and hurried us headlong into bankruptcy and ruin.

Why have they thus failed, and so on deceived you? The secret is, political gambling and chicanery have been substituted for honest patriotism and good faith. Politicians have either failed by ignorance to discover the true cause of our great national evil, and therefore could not apply the proper remedy; or, having discovered it, have been too dishonest to apply the antidote; and, therefore in either case, have forfeited all claims upon the confidence of the people.

We ask, then, your unbiased and candid attention to the following facts as the primary cause of our great national calamities, and to the evidences given to substantiate the fact.

THE TRUE CAUSE

is seen in the imperious nature of the slave-labor system, and its ruinous effects upon the free-labor system, and in the arbitrary and despotic control of the slave power over the general government, applying all its powers to the slaves-labor interests to make the South keep up in prosperity with the North.

The evidences in support of this proposition are seen in the following considerations:

First, The Slave Labor System is imperious in its nature and practical operations. In Massachusetts, one half the population are producers, and support the other half. One supports two on an average. We have done this between the years of 1830 and 1840, met all our expenses, and added \$21,000,000 to our original taxable capital, which in 1830 amounted to \$28,000,000.—Thus, one supported two on an average, without these ten years, and saved 4-1/3 per cent. annually on a dollar, simple interest. To accomplish this, all our intelligence, enterprise, industry, economy, skill, machinery and capital, were employed, and the laborers stimulated by just wages. This, after all, was accomplished but little. Now contrast this with the slave-labor system. Take 4,000,000 of the Southern population, who are dependent on the slave-labor system for their support, (and set down the others, over 3,000,000 who are not dependent on slave labor; they being the poor class of free population and unable to hold slaves, as barely supporting themselves) and it is found that only one third of the slaves are the actual producers; these have to support the whole slave population, 2,500,000, and 1,500,000 white freemen; hence each producing slave has to support 5 persons, 4 besides himself. How can he do it? Slaves have neither intelligence, enterprise, industry, economy, skill, machinery, to aid, or wages to stimulate them. Every essential facility for producing wealth is withheld from them. If, then, under a free labor system, one Massachusetts freeman can only support two and save 4-1/3 per cent. annually on a dollar, with all our advantages, how, we ask, in the name of common sense, can one producing poor slave support five under all his disadvantages? It is impossible in the nature of things. Hence the almost universal practice in the South of mortgaging their crops in advance of their growth, to secure the means of present subsistence; hence the striking external contrast between the slave and free States, showing their poverty and wretchedness when compared with our prosperity.—As additional evidences, look at the speech of Henry Clay of Kentucky, drawing a contrast

between his own State and Ohio, in 1840, and that of T. P. Marshall, same year, comparing Virginia and New York, and that of Mr. Burke of New Hampshire, between his own poor State and the rich State of Tennessee, in all of which, each gentleman proved from statistics, that those free States were more than one hundred per cent., in every respect, in advance of these slave States.

Look at these facts. The nation is divided into two great systems of labor. The free labor covering only two fifths, while the slave labor system covers three fifths of the territory of the United States. The free labor system more than supports itself, while the slave labor is impoverished, degraded, exhausted, and sinks to wretchedness, three fifths of the geographical limits of the United States. Why is this? The South has greater natural resources for wealth and prosperity than the North; and yet there they are sinking under the withering, blasting curse of slavery.

Second, This has a disastrous effect upon the free States. A great internal trade is carried on between the North and South. We purchase their products for sale, ship a portion to foreign countries, and keep the rest for our own use; but we sell many millions worth more to them, annually, than we buy of them. The balance of which is a total loss to the North. Their slave labor system, not producing enough annually to meet its expenditures, renders them incompetent to pay this balance. Indeed, it takes all this balance to supply the deficiencies of their slave labor system.

The sums thus drawn from the surplus earnings of Northern industry, through the channels of trade and our money institutions, every year, to meet their wants, are immense.

A committee was formed after the great break-down in 1837, to ascertain as far as possible the amount that the North have lost in the South for an indefinite period; and the following facts have appeared. They are truly startling. Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont have lost in the South 185,000,000. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, 195,000,000. New York, 205,000,000. New Jersey, 192,000,000. Philadelphia, 70,000,000. Ohio, 27,000,000. Making an aggregate of \$515,000,000 of dollars; which have flowed like the waters of the Mississippi, from the fountains of your industry, to support Southern idleness and arrogance. The breakers of Southern bankruptcy have made a clean sweep over the North every five or six years during the last forty years. Our manufacturers, merchants and capitalists, have been prosrated and ruined, and the effects have fallen back upon the mechanics and laborers. This originated that miserable and wicked bankrupt law. The South wishing to repudiate their Northern debts, have done it by passing an ex post facto law on bankruptcy, being aided by Northern men who had been ruined by Southern bankruptcy. You are now suffering these heavy losses and disastrous consequences, by tolerating American slavery, and supporting political gamblers for office. Well hath God said, "When the wicked bear rule, the people moan." Yes, your pockets, your children, your schools of learning, your churches, your benevolent institutions, are all now languishing and suffering, as the result.

Third, Look at another source of taxation as the consequence of that imperious slave labor system. It renders them incompetent to bear their proportion of the expenses of the General Government. Hence 13,656,666 dollars, out of every \$3,000,000 that the government expends,—which is their constitutional proportion,—is, in fact, if not in form, thrown annually upon the free labor portion of the country! Nothing is plainer than the fact, that if the slave labor system does not support itself, it cannot do a farthing towards meeting its proportion of governmental expenses. Besides, then, supplying the deficiencies of their imperious system, amounting to many millions annually, you are compelled to pay more than 13,000,000 dollars annually for them into the national treasury. Have we nothing to do with slavery? And has slavery no connection with the bankruptcies, derangements, and evils under which the people groan? Should we be suffering to the extent we now are, could we have saved these immense sums sunk in the abyss of slavery, for its support?

Fourth, This is not all. When your money has filled the treasury, how has it been appropriated? To pay Southern debts for wading the vast powers of the government to destroy your liberties, rights and interests. Look at the following facts.

Five slave holding presidents have received 1,000,000 dollars from the treasury; while three Northern presidents have only received 300,000.

For presidents, South over North, 700,000
For vice do., " " 50,000

Judges of Supreme Court for ten last appointments, South over North, 100,000

Foreign ministers, 50 last appointments, South over North, 1,000,000

Foreign consuls, 83 last appointments, South over North, 200,000

Navy, chief officers, 52 last appointments, South over North, 400,000

Army, chief officers, 33 last appointments, South over North, 200,000

Fortifications, South over North, 12,000,000

Secretaries and clerks of bureaus, South over North, 2,000,000

For building six jails in the district of Columbia, to aid in the abominable slave trade, 107,000

Virginia claims for services performed in the revolution, overdrawn by forged papers, (see Mr. Hall's speech in Congress) over 9,000,000

Making an aggregate of \$19,847,000 over and above the North, while they ought not to have received as much; for our population exceeds theirs in numbers, and we ought to have had the majority of the officers; and we have to furnish, also, all the cash, as we have shown above.

This is not all. The Florida war, or great negro hunt, got up by slave holders to catch their fugitive slaves, has cost the nation (see Mr. Giddings's speech) 40,000,000 dollars.

The original purchase of Louisiana, and Florida, to break up asylums for the poor fugitive slaves, and to increase slave States, and thus add to the burdens and horrors of slavery, 20,000,000

They have cost since their purchase as much more, 20,000,000

The removal of Indians, that slave holders might get their rich lands, & recover fugitive slaves, in violation of the most solemn treaties with them on the part of the government, by a slave holding administration, 47,000,000

United States Bank capital sunk in the South which was owned in the North, 21,000,000

Aggregate loss to the North, in these items alone, \$108,000,000

Look at another fact. The post office department received from the free States last year, 600,000 dollars more than it cost to carry the mail; while it cost to carry the mail in the South, over and above their receipts, 571,000 dollars. Thus it cost the North to pay the Southern postage, 571,000

Look at another fact. When a surplus revenue accumulated in the treasury of the United States, it was so divided among the States that each slave holder was able to own five slaves received as much as four Northern freemen; for every ten slaves, as much as seven Northern freemen; for every fifty slaves, as much as thirty one freemen; and each slave holder owning one hundred slaves, drew as much as sixty one freeman, and in that proportion for more or less in number. And thus they received of our proportion, about 5,400,000

Aggregate of Northern money appropriated to build up slavery, \$171,713,000

Do not lose sight of the facts above developed. First, We have paid to supply the deficiencies in their slave labor system, in the shape of Southern losses, 356,000,000 dollars.

Second, We, in the North, are obliged to pay in fact, as a consequence, the whole government expenses, amounting annually to \$3,000,000.

Thirdly, The South have then drawn out that money to build up slavery, over and above what has been appropriated to the North, more than \$171,000,000. This has been appropriated to enlarge the borders of slavery, to recover fugitive slaves, and to support an extra and undue proportion of slave holders in office, that they might rule us with a rod of iron.

Fourth, How have the South secured the power over the government, they bring in the majority? We answer,—though the North have a majority, yet by being divided in two great political parties, and each party struggling for the ascendancy over the other, both parties in their turn have agreed that slavery shall have all the important offices, provided the South would aid their party into power.

Thus the democratic party, to secure Southern votes and come into power, has sacrificed your liberties, rights, and interests on the altar of slavery; and the whig party, to conquer the democrats, have done the same.

In proof of all these facts, Slave holders have filled the Presidential chair forty years, and Northern men only twelve years; and four out of the twelve it was filled by a Northern man with Southern principles. Thus 44 years out of 52 they have had all the nominations of Judges of the Supreme and Circuit and District Courts, the Attorney Generals, District Attorneys and Marshals, all the nominations for the Cabinet, the officers of the Navy and of the Army of all the Postmasters, of all the Treasurers & Collectors of revenues, of all Foreign Ministers, Charge d'Affaires & Consuls. They have, consequently, proscribed Northern freemen, however eminently qualified for office, and nominated slave holding despots to fill most of those important stations. Thus out of the last twelve Judges of the Supreme Court, ten have been from the South, and two from the North. Foreign Ministers, 31 last, 27 from the South, and 4 from the North. Consuls, 33 last, 22 from the South, and 11 from the North. Navy, chief officers, 52 last, 47 from the South, and 5 from the North. Army, chief officers, 36 last, 28 from the South, and 8 from the North. While the North have furnished, since the revolution, 1,422,465 soldiers; the South only 238,753.

The great proportion of Secretaries and Clerks of the Bureaus have also been from the South.

The South have all the Vice Presidents other in the person of slave holders, or Northern men pledged to slavery, ever since the Senate was equally balanced between the North and South. And the South have been able thereby to control the Senate and sanction all the nominations that pleased them, of a slave holding President, by the casting vote of the Vice President being given to the South.

Out of 77 elections of Presidents pro tem. of the Senate, 61 have been from the South, and only 16 from the North. Ever since 1811, every Speaker in the House of Representatives has been a slave holder but two. Thus they have been able to secure all the committees of the Senate and House, and thereby secure all the reports in favor of the slave interests. LOOK AT IT AGAIN—

The two political parties of the North have ceded to the South, though a minority, and all of them the rankiest despot, the entire power and control of the government, in its Legislative, Executive, Diplomatic, and Judicial departments. The vast power of each department has been used to crush Northern liberties, rights, and interests, to support and build up that slave labor system, and to support a class of the prostrated aristocrats and most unfeeling despots that ever cursed any nation in the world. When, then, these two great Northern parties have agreed to support these haughty dictators, with all their blood guiltness and their anti-republican principles and notions, in those great offices, do you won-

der that the right of petition is destroyed, the freedom of speech crushed, and all our representatives gagged on the floor of Congress? Do you wonder that our rights as citizens are destroyed in one half of the nation?

Do you wonder that all our Northern Representatives and Senators in Congress bow at the bidding of their overseers? Their parties have pledged the services of these gentlemen to the slave power and interests before they go; when they get there they must perform these services to suit their masters, or they must be broken in by overseers, like turbulent slaves. Thus they are humbled and chained before they go, and if they are faithful to their masters all goes well; but if not, they fare hard, as did Messrs. Adams and Giddings.

Again, the slave power having the control of the government, they use its diplomatic powers abroad and its legislative powers at home, so to build up their slave-labor interests, as to make the South as prosperous as the North. Hence the whole policy of the government has been adapted to their slave-labor system, at the sacrifice of the free-labor interests. The South never have and never can prosper, under any policy, equal to the North, until slavery is abolished, and free labor, with all its accompanying improvements, is substituted. Whenever, the slave system of policy has failed to make slave labor as productive as free labor, it has been exchanged for another, and when that failed another was tried, and then another, and so on until instability and experimenting has been the order for more than forty years.

You see, then, the cause of all these experiments. The two great political parties agree, as we have shown above, that the slave holders shall control every department of the government, and then they are constantly trying experiments in the policy to make slave labor kept up with a prosperous free-labor system. This is the secret of those changes.

Each change has prostrated nearly all our capital in the North that was invested under the previous policy. This is another item in Northern losses. The North, once invested all her capital in agriculture and commerce, and prospered under a free trade system prior to the last war. A war was declared to protect free trade and sailor's rights. But these were prostrated, and a tariff policy was forced upon us by John C. Calhoun and the South. This crushed our agriculture and commerce both, and threw the great burden of the national debt upon us, amounting at the close of the war, to 123,000,000. We then turned what capital we had into manufacturing, and when finally making headway in prosperity, the tariff policy was changed. John C. Calhoun, when the national debt was paid off, started up, leading the nullifiers, and demanded the reduction of the tariff and the destruction of Northern manufactures, in 8 years. Henry Clay said, not in 2 years, Mr. Calhoun, but if you will say 10 years, I will go with you in the measure. It was agreed to by Mr. Calhoun on the part of the nullifiers. The North opposed, but having committed the power of the government into the hands of slavery, they could not help themselves.

Thus our agriculture has prostrated, our commerce twice destroyed, our manufactures twice ruined, two United States Banks have been given to us and then destroyed; a substitute scheme invented and then destroyed. Indeed, there has been no stability in the government. And no two men in the nation have contributed so much to bring these disasters upon the North as JOHN C. CALHOUN and HENRY CLAY. They have, in fact, been fathers of these mad projects.

And now you are called upon by politicians to go to the polls and vote for these enemies of liberty and our free labor interests. Coon, barbecue, and clam bakes are invented to toll you along to aid in placing again all our interests into their hands. The political parties have nominated a class of men for the various minor offices in the States and general government, who, if elected, will use all their power to elevate one or the other of those men to the Presidency! To vote for these under-officers is to vote for them. Will you do it? Will you violate your principles and conscience to please a pro-slavery party, or the friends of such a party? You cannot.

Look at the principles of those distinguished slaveholders. John C. Calhoun has publicly declared that "THE PROPER CONDITION OF THE LABORING CLASS IS SLAVERY, AND THAT THE CAPITALIST OUGHT ALWAYS TO OWN THE LABORER!" This is his democracy. And he now claims that you and the whole democratic party shall honor him with the PRESIDENCY!!! If the party so far abandon its principles, it can have no further claims on the support of honest democrats. Henry Clay said in his speech on the Missouri compromise, "That if slavery were abolished, who shall black our boots and clean our horses? Shall our wives and daughters do it!!!" He can see but a step between his slaves and his wife and daughters. Neither of these gentlemen have any just conceptions of Northern society, and of paying the laborer for his work! Will you vote for those who despise you as a laborer, who are spending principles and exerting all their influence to reduce the laboring class to a state of slavery. You hate, you abhor an aristocracy, and if you vote for these men or others who will vote for them, or in any wise uphold slavery, you are voting to build up the rankest and most dangerous aristocracy to be found in the world.

Do you detest all monopolies? Remember that slavery monopolizes the rights, bodies, souls and happiness of more than 2,500,000 of immortal beings, and has ground into their graves, over and above the natural deaths, more than 400,000 of these deathless beings, within the ten years between 1830 and 1840. Henry Clay estimated the capital invested in that great monopolizing corporation to be 1,200,000,000 dollars—more money he said than there was on the globe. [See his speech in the United States Senate, 1839.] Thus he coolly calculates the value of deathless beings in dollars and cents! Now he asks you to make him PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES!!!

Fellow citizens, do you ask what to do when you vote? We say, then, give your suffrages to no slave holder, for any office.—Give your vote to no party who will sustain slavery, by elevating slaveholders to places of trust and power, or by any other means.—Neither vote for any man, whether he is a professed abolitionist or not, who is connect-

ed with and supports a party that sustains slavery. In a word, vote for those only, who stand unconnected with pro-slavery parties, and who will fearlessly carry out the great fundamental principles of equal rights in all legislation—who will use their constitutional power to abolish slavery, and establish, protect and sustain a free labor system throughout the country—and who will then adopt the policy of the government to a free labor system, and let it remain permanent. The South could then support themselves without your labor. They could then pay their proportion of the government expenses, and relieve us from that heavy tax. They would also consume 50 or 60 millions worth annually of our Northern manufactures, and be in a condition to pay for them, under the productive energies of a free labor system. And this, fellow citizens, will restore permanent prosperity to our country. And the sooner we commence this work, the sooner it will be accomplished.

From the above it will be seen 1st. That we regard slavery as the greatest national evil under which we are suffering, not only in intellectual and moral, but in a financial and political sense; and justice and a sound policy dictate its removal as the first great object to be accomplished, to restore property and happiness to our country.

2d. That we consider the Whig and Democratic parties in the North as directly supporting, enlarging and strengthening slavery, and thereby perpetuating and increasing the cause of those very evils which they promise every year to remove.

3d. That it is therefore, the imperative duty of every Christian, philanthropist, patriot, and citizen, seeking the best good of their country and countrymen, to abandon these parties, now and for ever, and unite with the friends of impartial liberty, and pure democracy, to secure the election of those men who will exert all their moral and political power in a constitutional way, for the peaceful and speedy abolition of slavery, and thereby remove your greatest national curse, secure the honor and welfare of our country, and with the blessing of God, establish our free institutions on a basis so firm that the assaults of tyrants and the revolutions of time can never shake or disturb them. Hoping that these blessings may be secured, fellow citizens, we subscribe ourselves, your fellow laborers for liberty and equal rights to all men.

WHIG CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT.

Our national legislature consists of two branches; the Senate, conservative; the House popular; their tendencies are different and their harmonious operation depend on their just equilibrium.

The increase of population from '30 to '40 had engendered new States, and swelled the Senate to 32 members while the House was restricted to the number fixed by the federal population in 30—to wit, 242.

It is clear that the conservative branch of our legislature thus felt the impulse of increasing population, while the popular branch was coerced to wait the census of '40 for its just benefit, and meantime, the conservative necessarily, and it was hoped temporarily, encroached on the popular.

Now one half of the Senate consists of Southern men, and in the augmented weight of this legislative branch, the South gained corresponding power.

But at last the time for remedy arrived and opportunity was offered, at once, to restore the equilibrium between conservative and popular power, and at the same time, to give to population a representation diminished from 242 to 223. On whom did the reduction operate most heavily? Of course on those where the federal increase had been greatest; in other words on the North.

But the power thus gained by the South stops not here. Presidential electors are distributed among the States according to their Congressional members. By the old law the South had 26 electors in virtue of 26 Senate members, against 242 electors equalling the House members—they now have 26 against 223. Had the House members stood originally fixed by the bill at 300, it is clear, the relative Presidential power of the South would be much less than it now is.

These evils are the worse because out of 52 years the South has filled the Presidential Chair 40 years, and the facility to continue this preponderance is now increased. Besides the number of Presidential electors has been the basis of distribution of all public monies, as in the case of the surplus revenue and of the land sales. This principle of division has already worked most unjustly in favor of the South giving to the Southern freemen two dollars for one of the Northern; but Whig legislation has increased the measure of its unjust power.

Again, all these acts were still the worse, because perpetrated in violation of every fair principle. The whigs had but to give to increased population its meet representation, and justice had been done all around. Southern power would have been, where republican principles had placed it,—within circumscribed limits—and an unjust measure of partition had been deprived of some of its injurious power. Instead of this, the whigs started representation, when it would have power given to population but where it engendered that of aristocracy, they tenderly nurtured it to more ample dimensions. In place of making increased population check slave power, they used that increase for its augmentation, and all this too, when federal population had swelled in the North by 5,716,000, but in the South only 1,503,473, within the last 10 years.

Nov. 1 Selection Case.—A case is now pending before Alderman Holman, says the Philadelphia Express, in which one young lady complains of another of having seduced her husband; and further, she committed an assault and battery upon her. The name of the defendant is Ann Harold or Herrod.

The National Intelligencer of Nov. 2d, contains advertisements of 96 runaway slaves, from several persons. Three thousand five hundred dollars reward are offered for their apprehension.

DUTY OF CHRISTIAN MINISTERS IN REGARD TO SLAVERY.

From a Sermon preached before the First Congregational Church in Nantucket, Sept. 15, 1842, on the Duties and Obligations of the Clergy and the Church.

BY REV. J. S. C. ABBOT.

The most important moral revolution of the present century will doubtless be the abolition of slavery throughout christendom. The whole Christian world is roused by this question. The Congress of the United States, the Parliament of Great Britain, the Chambers of France, are agitated by its discussion. Custom, love of power, avarice and lust, are arrayed with determined energy to oppose all reform. In the south, professedly Christian ministers and associated churches have unflinchingly defended the institution as authorized by the gospel, and in entire harmony with its principles. I say professedly Christian ministers, for I can have but little charity for that spurious piety which can say to a fellow man, you were born to be my slave;—doomed to mental darkness and physical degradation from birth to death, that I may be pampered in luxury!

Our northern lawyers, merchants, physicians, farmers and mechanics, through almost every steamboat that descends the Ohio. You meet with those emigrants from the free states, in Missouri, in Mississippi, in Louisiana—in almost every county and town in the boundless southwest. By marriage and industry, they become the owners of immense plantations. And it is a matter of public notoriety all thro' the south, and gives occasion to open exultation on the floor of Congress, that no persons in the southern states are more ready to advocate the system of slavery by precept and practice, than those who were born and reared among the hills and valleys of the tree north. We find all through the south the energy of northern intellect matured by the discipline of northern education prostituted to the shameless defence of the bondage of the colored man. Under these circumstances it is impossible that the Christian ministry and the Christian church, as a question, which has roused all christendom, and which involves in its issues the temporal and spiritual welfare of millions of our countrymen.—And hence it is that not only individual ministers and local associations have given loud utterance to their feelings, but the General Associations of Congregational ministers in nearly all of the New England states, have for several years appointed committees to correspond with ecclesiastical bodies at the south, in reference to this great evil. And so deeply and so extensively does interest in this subject pervade the minds of Christian ministers at the north, that scarcely can you read the minutes of any clerical convention in the New England states, without meeting with resolutions expressive of the strongest condemnation of slavery, and of the most heartfelt sympathy in the temporal and spiritual wrongs inflicted upon the slave.

We must all therefore learn to look at this subject calmly and steadily and firmly. We must speak of it with entire freedom, and resolve that we will never, never, never cease our efforts and our prayers, till the sin of slavery is effaced from our national escutcheon. There is no reason why the Christian minister should not, in the pulpit, allude as freely to the condition of the southern slave, and thus endeavor to excite prayer and sympathy in his behalf, as to the degradation of the inhabitants of the Massachusetts of the island of Borneo. He must not allow any indelicacy so to affect his mind that he shall neglect, in public prayer, earnestly and feelingly to plead for the slave. He must stand upon an eminence above the ephemeral excitements of the popular mind, and in the presence of the Great Eternal, and with the whole world spread out before him, with an expansion of affection encircling in its embrace the whole family of man, every nation and kindred and tongue and people, he must freely expostulate with all sin, and plead the cause of universal freedom and mercy and philanthropy.

And he must never forget, that the degraded and helpless slave, toiling without compensation, exposed to the lash of an unfeeling driver, liable to be robbed at any moment of his wife, to see his daughter set up at auction in the market, for any price which avarice or lust may deem an equivalent, excluded from every intellectual privilege and every ennobling enjoyment, is his brother, made of one blood with himself, susceptible of every intellectual joy. My brethren, I do now entreat you to beware how you allow any injurious measures which others may adopt, to harden your hearts against the wrongs inflicted upon the suffering slave—the grossest wrong that mortal man can endure. Sympathize with him, pray for him, and be ever ready to exercise every influence in your power in his behalf. Let abhorrence of the sin of slavery be part and parcel of your very soul. And let not any provocation whatever induce you to become a spectator of this system, so execrable and abominable in its features, such a heaven-defying outrage against the authority of God and the rights of man.

How are the crying evils of the world to be reached if the pulpit be unfaithful to its trust as the reprover of sin, as well as the preacher of righteousness. There is unspeakable importance to be attached to a correct public opinion. And when its heart shall be faint through the fear of man, or its tongue shall be tied through the power of wide spreading sin, then will immoralities roll in upon the world a desolating flood, and the only vestige of the church will be, a little speck buffeted about upon its shoreless waste.

And let us not imagine that the Christian minister may abandon those great moral questions, which involve the rights and the welfare of mankind, because those questions are mingled in the strife of political parties. What would have become of the protestant reformation had Luther adopted the principle that he would be silent upon every subject which was mingled with the din of politics? Had he thus decided, you might now have been in vassalage to the Pope; and instead of enjoying your present freedom and mental illumination, you might have been in the spiritual gloom of the miserable, servile, superstitious crushed burghers of Naples and of Rome.

Every sermon thundered forth from the pulpit of Luther in his tornado eloquence, fell like the fabled bolt of Jove upon the tyrannical despotism of power. He aimed his coadjutors, defended the spiritual and civil rights of men, notwithstanding the storm thus raised was dironing kings, and dissolving courts, and upheaving the world.

The Christian is a citizen of the world as well as a member of the church, and he should be active in every thing which may promote the welfare of mankind. In every question in which right and wrong are involved, it behooves the Christian, and especially the clergyman, to place his influence, whatever it may be, in the right scale. He should feel that he is a man, and that every thing pertaining to the moral welfare of man should enlist his open and fearless advocacy. And there is no office of sacredness which he can hold, and no seclusion from the world in which he can indulge, which will warrant the forfeiture of these rights or the evasion of these duties. Let it ever be the motto of the Christian church, that its members are always ripe and ready for every good work. Let us show that we are not unworthy sons of martyred sires; that we will testify against all sin; that the oppressed shall find in us a defender, the afflicted and despaired a comforter, the sinner, though never so strong in his pride and his power, a rebuker.

These are principles, in the main, as it appears to me, which should govern the Christian minister and the Christian church. The pulpit is not to be silent respecting the wide spread iniquities of the times. The Christian minister should feel free and untrammelled in introducing among the instructions and illustrations of the pulpit every great moral question which has a bearing upon the spiritual destinies of the world. Thus does he magnify his office. Thus does he give dignity to the pulpit. Thus does he do his duty to the world to do homage to its usefulness and power.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1842.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

LECTURES.

G. BECKLEY, of Ann Arbor, will lecture the principles of the Liberty party at the following places, at half past six, P. M. At Plymouth Corners, Dec. 12. At Nankin, Dec. 13. At Northville, Dec. 14. At Farmington, Dec. 15. At Novi, Dec. 16. At Commerce, Dec. 17 and 18. At Highland, Dec. 19. At Millford, Dec. 20. At Kensington, Dec. 21. The friends in the above places are requested to make the necessary arrangements for the meetings. Our subscribers in those places who are in arrears, are earnestly requested to make payment to the lecturer.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Our subscribers are aware that by the terms of our paper, we are entitled to Two dollars and fifty cents from all who have not yet paid their subscriptions; but as we are very much in want of our dues, we will take two dollars in full for the year, if forwarded to us by the time of the Annual Meeting of the Society, which takes place at Ann Arbor, on the first of February. But do not wait till that time. Send immediately through your postmasters, who will transmit the pay without expense.

PETITIONS.

We publish to day a form of petition to our State Legislature to take measures for extending the elective franchise to our colored citizens. It is true that they are less oppressed here than in the other Northwestern States. In Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the law will not allow a colored man to remain in the State, however large may be the amount of his property, unless he will give bail that he will not become a pauper; and at the same time, his property is left a prey to every villain, because the laws deprive him of his oath in the courts of justice. The abolition of our Black laws has been effected by our Democratic Legislature. It was right. We ask them now to carry out the true Democratic principle of the political equality of men. We do not see any thing of weight they can allege against it. No one will be injured by doing justice in this case. The colored citizens of New England, except in Connecticut, have been legal voters for a long time. In Massachusetts, colored citizens have possessed the elective franchise for fifty years.—Who has heard of any evil consequences resulting from it?

In this State are about a thousand colored persons. Considering the disabilities under which they have lived, through the force of popular prejudice, it is believed that in point of good morals and intelligence, the two main ingredients in the character of a good citizen, they will compare with the general average of our population. Probably as large a proportion of them as of the whites, can read and write. That many of them are poor, is a result not to be wondered at when their disabilities are considered. They are shut out from the legal and medical professions, from mercantile business, and mechanical trades.—Notwithstanding, not a few of them, have become the owners of real estate, and are in a condition to live respectably.

But our Legislature exercises the same tyranny over them, that the British did upon our fathers. Their property, thus hardly acquired, is taken from them by tax gatherers, without their having the least political influence in determining how much shall be contributed, or to what purpose it shall be applied.

We hope also that the Legislature will be more disposed to comply with our wishes, from the consideration that we only ask an opportunity to submit the question to the people. We merely ask them to take the first steps, which, if confirmed by two thirds of the next Legislature, and afterwards ratified by a majority of the people, the amendment we ask for will become a part of the Constitution. The amendment must be adopted by the people. All we ask of the Legislature is to let us lay it before them. Will they refuse this?

The Democrats are now in power. The leading men of the party, those who have been to Congress, and those who wish to go, will doubtless oppose the measure. How could they hold up their heads before their slaveholding masters after being guilty of acknowledging that a negro has the rights of a man! On the other hand, there is a considerable portion of the honest Democracy of the country, who would be gratified in seeing their noble principle of equal political rights faithfully carried out.

Were the Whigs in power, the same things would be true of them. The leaders would oppose the proposition, or stave it off. Gov. Woodbridge would be quite as much against it as Governor Barry. Yet they call themselves the "Northern Rights party." Equal Rights would be a much better sentiment.

Now we say to all the friends of liberty, Let us try the Democrats. Let us see how much consistency they have. Do not say that they are incorrigible, and it will do no good.—Do not believe it. Let us make a general movement. Let the petitions be circulated at once in every town. No time should be lost. The Legislature meets on the second day of January, and the session will be short. Do not wait for each other, but cut out the form in this paper, and paste it on to a half sheet of paper, and when filled, send to some member of the Legislature who will do it justice. Take a day for this business, and do it up at once. Again we say.

CIRCULATE THE PETITIONS.

It is said Lord Morpeth is preparing for the press his observations on America.

REV. JOHN SCOTFORD.

We intended to have given the letter of Mr. Scotford published two weeks since, an earlier notice, but had neither time nor room.

As we endorsed the letter of the "Weasleys," we feel ourselves called upon to enter upon its defence. Mr. S. proposes to make war, on the system of slave holding, but let the slaveholder alone. He calls American slavery (in the language of Wesley) "the vilest that ever saw the sun"—"THE SUM OF ALL VILLANIES," yet he would not have us commence a labor with the villains, nor have them expelled the church. An admirable way this of affecting reform in the earth! Why not extend this system to all other sins! Why not preach against licentiousness, fraud, larceny, or horse-stealing as a system, and let all those engaged in these crimes remain in the communion of the church? They could then enjoy a reputation for piety which would "embalm their memory in the hearts of the pious for ages to come," and could go down to their graves after a life of adultery or theft in full fellowship with the Christian Church. Slavery, if we understand Mr. S., should be eradicated by a hypothetical action, but should not be made a disciplinary offence in a Christian church.—The rod of correction should be laid on the "villain," but not on the villain. Our views on this subject are well known.

This great abomination, our country's curse, is to be removed by moral and political action, and it ought to be a matter of the deepest shame to Christian churches that they tolerate in their midst an iniquity which some of our corrupt legislators have abolished. From what we know of the M. E. Church in this State, we have reason to believe, that she would permit her ministers and members to buy and hold slaves if our laws did not forbid it. Would Mr. Scotford attempt to justify such a state of things? That this is a true statement of the position of the M. E. Church a few facts will demonstrate.

METHODIST MINISTERS DEFEND SLAVERY.

If this should be denied, he follows the proof.

"The Counter Appeal."

"The general rule of Christianity not only permits, but in supposable circumstances, enjoins a continuance of the master's authority."

"1 Cor. 7, 20-23.—This text seems mainly to enjoin and sanction the fitting continuance of their present social relations; the freeman was to remain free, and the slave, unless an emancipation should offer, was to remain a slave."

"The New Testament enjoins obedience upon the slave as an obligation due to a present right-ful authority."

W. Fiske, E. T. Taylor, John Lindsey, Jacob Sanborn, B. Otheman, H. H. White, H. S. Ramsdell.

All of these men were distinguished and highly talented ministers of the M. E. Church in New England.

Testimony of Rev. W. Fiske.

"The relation of master and slave, may and does in many cases, exist, under such circumstances, as free the master from the just charge and guilt of immorality."—Letter to Rev. T. Merritt.

Testimony of Rev. E. D. Simms, Professor of Languages, Randolph Macon College.

"These extracts from HOLY WRIT UNEQUIVOCALLY ASSERT THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN SLAVES—together with the usual incidents of that right. The right to buy and sell, and to transmit to children by way of inheritance is clearly stated."

"Having established the point, that the first African slaves were legally brought into bondage, the right to detain their children in bondage, follows as an indispensable consequence."

"Thus we see, that the slavery which exists in America, was founded in right."

Bishop Healding.

"The right to hold a slave is founded on this rule, 'Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets.'—Ch. Ad. and Journal, Oct. 30, 1837."

Here a Bishop, the highest officer in the M. E. Church defends slavery from the "golden rule."

Georgia Conference.

Resolved, "That it is the sense of this Conference that slavery as it exists in these United States is not a moral evil." Passed unanimously, 1837.

The South Carolina Conference followed in the wake of the Georgia Conference; and came to the conclusion that "slavery was not a moral evil."

Dr. Capers, one of the most distinguished members of this Conference, said "his intention was to convey the sentiment fully and unequivocally that slavery is not a moral evil."

The Baltimore Conference in 1837 passed a resolution directly sanctioning the slave trade, providing the "purposes are kind," and the "intentions good."

"The simple fact of the purchase or sale of a slave or slaves," is not to be condemned. It is impossible to sanction the slave trade, without sanctioning slavery. So we think.

The General Conference.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church has positively refused to take exceptions to the doings of the above conferences. And the course of those ministers who have defended slavery has been passed in profound silence, while those who are laboring for the "extirpation of the crying evil of slavery," have been censured and condemned, as the following resolution abundantly shows.

"Resolved, by the delegates of the annual conferences in General Conference assembled, That we decidedly opposed to modern abolitionism, and wholly disclaim any right, wish, or intention, to interfere in the civil and political relation between master and slave, as it exists in the slaveholding states of this Union."

A motion was made to amend this resolution by adding the words of the discipline, "Although we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery."

But the motion was lost and the resolution passed by a vote of 120 to 14.

At this same Conference, which was in 1836, the Rev. W. Winans, a popular preacher, and a southern delegate confessed himself a slaveholder; and solemnly asserted that "it was important to the interests of the slaves, and in view of the question of slavery, that there be Christians who were slaveholders. Christian ministers

should be slaveholders and diffused throughout the south." Yes, he repeated there should be "members, and deacons, and elders, and BISHOPS too, who were slaveholders."

At the last session of the General Conference, the following resolution was passed.

"That it is inexpedient and unjustifiable for any preacher to admit the testimony of colored persons in church trials in those States where they are prohibited from testifying in cases at law." This resolution was passed for the accommodation of slaveholders; for surely it would be of no interest to the colored man to have it passed, and the church in the non-slaveholding states did not ask it, though many of her delegates voted for it.

Now we would ask Mr. Scotford in all soberness, if the above facts do not irresistibly force us to the conclusion that the M. E. Church in United States sanctions and tolerates slavery.—As well might he deny the shining of the sun at noon-day as to deny the fact. Now if the church by her ministers and her annual conferences contend for the right of slavery, if the Bishops (as is the fact) refuse to put the question, for the adoption of resolutions by Annual Conferences declaring slavery a sin, and at the same time permit southern conferences to declare it "not a moral evil," the inference is fair, the fact is known and read of all men, that the church of which Mr. Scotford is a Minister designedly tolerates and sanctions slavery. And if slavery, as Mr. S. contends, is the "sum of all villainies," and American slavery "the vilest that ever saw the sun," is it too much to say that she "has given the most perfect abatement to this ineffectual wrong," and that "her high's judiciary has joined the crusade of robbery," &c. and that the "power and influence of the M. E. Church is pledged to the support of the foulest tyranny?" We think not. And if friend Scotford should review the subject, and become familiar with all the facts in the case [but a small part of which are given above] we doubt not but he would come to the same conclusion with ourselves. SA it respects our "joining the crusade against the government of the M. E. Church," we have to say, that when the power vested in the hands of the authorities of the church is brought to bear unjustly upon any its ministers or members on account of their devotion to the principles of liberty, or their opposition to slavery, we shall take the liberty to defend the oppressed against the cruelties and abuses of the oppressor.

We have no controversy with any one respecting the secession from the M. E. Church.—Whether the warfare on the part of the old church is defensive or not, is not our province to determine. Those who go for humanity and equal rights have our sympathies wherever they are found.

On the 23rd ult. Col. Webb received his sentence for leaving the State to fight a duel.—The Recorder observed that this was the only offence in which a mere intent was punished. It was punished, too, in one State, while the act was committed in another.

It was the first conviction that had occurred under the law. The Court then pronounced the sentence, which was imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing for two years, the shortest term allowed. A petition for his pardon, with fourteen thousand signatures, has been presented to Governor Seward. We apprehend his Excellency will not interpose to rescue the Colonel from the hands of strict justice. His firmness in refusing to pardon in the case of Rathbun, Colt, and others, has received the approval of the best citizens of our country.

We should like to inquire of our Whig friends, whether this incarceration of Webb is just? If you answer yes, will you not agree that your favorite candidate for the Presidency deserves to be sent to the same place, for a much longer period? What do you say?

Since the above was in type, we have received the following:—Col. Webb Pardoned.—A message arrived from Governor Seward, this morning, giving a free and unconditional pardon to Col. Webb.—He was promptly liberated upon the receipt of the pardon, and had the pleasure of leaving his place of confinement at the Tombs, for the comfortable fireside of his wife and children.—New York Express, November 29.

"Remember that the Whigs of this State are in favor of continuing the accursed stem (slavery) at Washington. Not a single Whig paper will dare deny it."—Signal of Liberty.

Our neighbor in his desire to find a phantom to fight, has a little overlooked the mark in his denunciations of the whig press. We undertake to say that there is not a whig paper in the State that would not lend a helping hand to abolish slavery, not only in the District of Columbia, but throughout the United States, could it be done by their efforts. They have on all occasions been the advocates of the right of petition, and sustained members of Congress in all legal efforts to bring about the universal emancipation of the slave.—State Gazette.

Let us see whether we have overlooked the mark. Slavery will only cease to continue in Washington by the action of the Federal Government. If you are not in favor of that action, you must be in favor of its continuance. Let us have no dodging—when the Gazette will say, "We are in favor of the immediate discontinuance of slavery in Washington, by authority of Congress," we will agree that it is not in favor of continuing it. There can be no middle ground. When you will say this, we will back square out and admit we were mistaken. Come, sir, what do you say?

Rev. John Pierpont lately preached a sermon on the occasion of the imprisonment of Latimer, from this text: "And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver." He showed that this covenant of Judas, and that by which we have agreed to return fugitives from slavery, are on the same footing, both equally void. All oaths, covenants, or agreements, which require us to disobey the commandments of God, or to do any thing contrary to fundamental morality, are of no binding force whatever. A covenant to enslave a man is no more binding than one to murder him.

Dawson, of the Rochester Democrat, in enumerating "the noblest spirits of the great Whig party," in 1840, puts Henry A. Wise, at the head of the list. There is no accounting for tastes, except on the old principle that "Birds of a feather," &c.

E. G. Austin, Attorney for Gray, in the Latimer case, has come out in the Boston Atlas with two columns in vindication of his course in assisting the slave catcher, and narrating the circumstances of the case. He says he only acted in his professional capacity! He declares he "has no more favorable opinion of the institution of slavery than the most ardent of those who seek its abolition"—no, not he! He has no ill feeling towards the abolitionists, nor is he sorry that Latimer is free. But then he does not conceive it to be a crime to counsel a stranger how to exercise his constitutional rights. No crime at all to help a slave-catcher in his infernal operations! If it be not a crime, it ought to be a disgrace; and this apology of Mr. Austin is strong evidence that he feels it to be so. By his own showing, it appears that he is willing, and desirous to reduce a man who is in fact free, to a state of horrid and unjust servitude. He volunteers for a reward to make a man into a slave! Can he be entitled to respect? We would not do him injustice, but it would be right were he labelled in large letters

THE SLAVE CATCHER.

and then let every one yield him that esteem and confidence to which they might think him entitled. He should be welcome to all he could get.

The Case of Latimer.—Last week we mentioned that Latimer had been set free by the payment of \$400 to his claimant. It seems, however that he would have been freed without the payment of any money. Coolidge, the jailor, held Latimer on his private responsibility, by an order from the claimant, in the public jail. Even the Sheriff, consulted Judge Shaw, and sent an order to the jailor to dismiss Latimer next day at 12 o'clock, and thereafter not to receive any persons claimed as a slave or person held to service in another State, without a warrant from competent judicial authority of the State, or the United States. Mr. Gray's agent then fell in the price of Latimer from \$1500-800, then to \$630, and \$400 were finally paid for his liberty.

The Latimer Journal, which was published every other day while his case was pending has been suspended until the next case occurs, when it will be resumed. In the mean time, the following petition is in circulation, and will doubtless be extensively signed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts.

The undersigned, citizens of the State of Massachusetts earnestly desiring to free this Commonwealth and themselves from all connection with domestic slavery, and to secure the citizens of this State from the danger of enslavement, respectfully pray your honorable body,

1. To forbid all persons holding office, under any law of this State, from, in any way, officially or under color of office, aiding or abetting the arrest or detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from slavery.

2. To forbid the use of our jails or public property, of any description whatever, within the Commonwealth, in the detention of any alleged fugitive from slavery.

3. To propose such amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as shall forever separate the people of Massachusetts from all connection with slavery.

Thus the abhorrence of slavery in the free States is augmented by every attempt to enslave a man within their limits; and however long the southern men-stealers may hold on their victims, in their own territory, we believe the free States will soon renounce all fellowship with the abomination, and become "free indeed."

In his Braintree speech, Mr. Adams commented on the disproportion of offices held by Southern and Northern men, and among others referred to the present commander of the army, Gen. Scott, although without naming him.—Gen. Scott has since written to Mr. Adams, informing him that he is not a slaveholder. This single straggles shows the change in public feeling. The time is hastening on when a man-stealer will be held in greater abhorrence than a sheep-stealer.

We have omitted our miscellaneous department on the first page, to make room for the Address to the Massachusetts voters. Every one should read it, and learn the true cause of our hard times.

Read the extract from Bro. Treadwell's letter, and find how free you are. Your northern freedom consists in a choice between two slaveholding parties and Presidents. If you do not like one upon trial, you can exchange it for the other. Glorious privilege! We are not yet reduced to a level with the southern slave, for we can choose our own masters!

The Liberty vote for Governor in New York, according to the official returns, was 7,351; the vote for other officers was larger averaging about 8,000. The great rain probably kept about 500 liberty voters at home.

Free Suffrage.—The last State Journal comes out distinctly for extending the right of suffrage in our State to the colored population. The Journal, we believe, is the first paper in the State of either party that has taken that ground. It says: "It seems probable that all political distinctions founded on color will be abolished in Rhode Island. It is a disgrace to our own constitution that a distinction is made in the color of voters. Nothing strikes the mind as more absurd than that those who are amenable to the laws and contribute to the support of the government, should be excluded from all participation in making those laws on account of the color of their skin. It is an outrage on the rights of man, and ought to be remedied. We rejoice that the people of Rhode Island take a right and generous view of this subject. People of color will be permitted to vote under their constitution. They are however, required to own real estate to the amount of \$134, to constitute them legal voters. This qualification is wrong, but time will peaceably erase it from the constitution."

George W. Lore, a gentleman of New Jersey, who has resided for some years in Alabama, was murdered there by a party of his personal enemies, because the Courts would not order him executed for a crime of which he was not guilty. So much for slaveholding ferocity.

Lilly, who killed McCoy in the prize fight, has escaped to England. According to the late treaty, he is liable to be arrested in any part of the British dominions. This provision will operate rigorously on the rogues.

The people of Rhode-Island have been voting on their new Constitution. There is little opposition to it. The question whether colored men should be voters under it, was left to the people. To admit them to vote, were 3,157—against it, 1,004. This is another evidence that liberal principles are advancing.

In Townsend, Mass., last year there was no election for Representatives. This year an election was again defeated by the abolitionists; and some of the Whigs and Democrats agreed to draw lots to see which of their candidates should be supported on a union ticket. The lot fell to the candidate of the Democratic party—the whigs voted for him, and he was elected. Even so let it be. Let us have the issue drawn as soon as may be—a Liberty and Slavery party.

Mr. Chipman's Temperance lecture on Tuesday evening was well attended. The Court House was full. Mr. C. gave an interesting lecture. He spoke of our foolish system of licensing drunkeries with indignation. It is a wicked absurdity. Dr. Sewall's plates of the drinking man's stomach, in the various phases of disease, were exhibited. They are horrid looking pictures, but are said to be faithful delineations of the human stomach.

The State Gazette (Whig) asks in reference to Webb, what less is a duel than an attempt to commit murder? Well, he who deliberately attempts to commit murder is a murderer is he not? Of course, the Gazette cannot take exceptions to the language of the Abolitionists when they call Mr. Clay a murderer.

Mr. Adams says that the Constitution of the republic of Texas virtually repudiates the sublime doctrine of the natural rights of man by saying, "All men, when they form a social compact, have equal rights." This, it will be seen, is no bar to the introduction of slavery to any extent. The same instrument prohibits emancipation without the consent of the Legislature, and forbids a free colored person to enter the nation without the permission of the Legislature.

Whig National Economy.—The purser of a ship of War receives a daily compensation of eleven dollars, or \$3,500 a year. Of this sum Michigan pays her part. Our farmers now receive for their wheat on an average about thirty three cents per bushel. Supposing this purser to be paid in wheat, he would receive ten thousand five hundred bushels of wheat every year.—Allowing it requires the labor of one man to raise 250 bushels, it follows, that forty two farmers are constantly at work to pay the salary of a very inferior officer in the navy. Will the farmers think of this, and consider how much they have gained by Whig Reform? The salaries of the pursers are reduced according to the size of the vessel, the purser of a sloop of war receiving \$1500 a year; equal to 4,500 bushels of wheat, which would require the labor of eighteen farmers.

The Detroit Advertiser is for continuing to enslave those in the Federal District, who are already slaves. We are about asking our Legislature for the preparatory steps to an extension of the right of suffrage to the colored population of this state. What say you, gentlemen, do you approve the measure? Pray, let us know how your "excessive" northern attachment will be manifested in this case.

The Liberty vote in Maine is stated to be 4,200—last year about 1,700.

Liberty votes were given in every county in New York except four. The highest was given in Oneida, being 622.

The Liberty vote of Genesee county is said to be nearly a hundred. The vote in Livingston for Representatives was for Daniel Cook, 53—for Isaac Smith, 51. The average vote in the County was 54.

Our citizens were entertained for three evenings last week, by General Bennett, formerly of Nauvoo, who gave a detailed account of the city of the Latter Day Saints, its population, geographical position, the extraordinary privileges conferred on the people by the Mormon government, civil, military, and religious. He detailed various instances of fraud, intemperance, licentiousness, murder and other crimes, which he alleged were perpetrated by Joseph Smith and his followers.—He was listened to by very full houses.

Charles T. Torrey, the present Editor of the Tocsin, at Albany, proposes to publish on the first of January, a daily Liberty paper, to be called the Daily Patriot. The terms are \$5 per year, or \$3 for six months, in advance. Albany is an excellent location for a daily Liberty paper. Success to it.

Vermont on Slavery.—The annexed resolutions were adopted unanimously by both branches of the Vermont Legislature:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives,

1. That as the Representatives of the people of the State of Vermont, we do protest against the admission into the Union, of any State whose constitution tolerates domestic slavery, or the annexation of Texas, or any other Territory, in which slavery exists.

2. That we believe that Congress have the power, by the constitution of the United States, to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories of the United States; and that if Congress refuse to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, that the seat of General government ought to be removed from that District, to a place where slavery and the slave trade do not exist.

3. That we believe Congress has constitutional power to prohibit the slave trade between the several States in this Union, and to make such laws as shall effectually prevent this trade, and ought to exercise this power.

4. That the Constitution of the United States ought to be amended, so as to prevent the existence and maintenance of slavery in the United States in any form or manner.

5. That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to present the foregoing resolutions to their respective Houses in Congress, and to

use their influence to carry out the principles thereof.

6. That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.—Adv.

secure to all the citizens of this State, irrespective of color, equal political rights; your Honorable Body, by expunging from the second article thereof the word "whites," and thus

FORM OF PETITION.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.—The undersigned, legal voters of the County of _____ respectively pray

DOGS AND SHEEP.

A late address before a South Carolina Agricultural Society says: "I think I can say with truth, that the agriculture of no country can be considered as prosperous, when more dogs are to be found than sheep." But if the interest of agriculture require more dogs than sheep, then the greater number of dogs would indicate the highest prosperity. They understand in South Carolina how to obtain wool from the backs of northern sheep with the paper of bankrupts; and as for dogs—they have to fence in the whole plantation with them, against their own laborers, besides a corps of Body Guard for special emergencies. Southern agriculture needs far more dogs than sheep.

Florida Tigers.—One of these ferocious animals (says the St. Augustine News, of the 12th inst.) which are very numerous in our Territory, was killed a few days since, about eight miles from our city. He measured from the tip of the tail to the nose, eight feet six inches.

There are large manufactories of oil from lard in different parts of the country; at Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York, one or two places on the Mississippi river, and also at Rochester and Cleveland; and we understand that manufactories will soon be in operation in two or three towns in Wisconsin. The demand that will soon be created for lard must give it a steady market and a price which will make it an object for the farmers of the west to engage in its production as a more permanent business.

Lard Oil, &c.—Kalamazoo is never far behind in any important enterprise. We understand the Messrs. Clark of this village, have in progress of erection, a building intended for the manufacture of oil, and stearine from lard. Kal. Gaz.

The Slave Case.—The Norfolk Herald is very indignant at the result of the case of the slave Latimer, in Boston. It says:

"Thus, then, the compact between the states has been violated by Massachusetts; and if, upon an application, by the party aggrieved, to the Supreme Court of the United States, for redress against the State of Massachusetts, to the full amount of his loss and damage, his claim shall be rejected, the great compact which binds these States together in one Federal Union, will be to all intents and purposes dissolved."

One would think that the only valuable purpose of the Union, in the estimation of such persons, was its security to slave property. We are for standing by all the compromises and guarantees of the constitution, as it has been handed down to us from our fathers; but we cannot but think that its wise framers had some other object in view than merely to furnish the means of catching and sending back runaway negroes.—Det. Adv.

Texas.—We have the Texas Farmer, published at Washington, of the 5th inst. It says that the Indians did not appear at the Waco village on the 24th ultimo, to negotiate a treaty, as they had promised, but the Texan commissioners report that the Indians about 5,000 in number, were on their way to the treaty ground.

The Congress was to assemble at Washington on the 15th, and thereby, it seems, the citizens of Austin have been doing a piece of naughtiness very little to their credit.

The President sent a messenger to Austin, somewhere about the 1st, in a two-horse wagon, with instructions to bring certain quantities of Government paper, quills, &c., then lying at Austin; but the citizens, after consulting in public meeting, protested against the removal of any of the Government property, and not content with that, cut off the ears, manes and tails of the unoffending horses!

The New Orleans papers have Galveston advices to the 16th, but there is little or nothing new. Nothing whatever from the seat of war—if any such state there is.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Bankrupts.—It is estimated that about 25,000 persons in the United States have already applied for the benefit of the bankrupt law.

The Wabash Courier, says, "We should not be surprised if Lard Oil and Corn Sugar manufacturing would become, in a year or two the staple business of the Wabash Valley."

Lard Oil.—A Mr. Bebee of Missouri, advertised for five thousand hogs, at Hannibal in that state, and proposes to manufacture them into lard oil! Trying times these for the "entire hog" race!

Dickens says, whenever an Englishman would cry "All right!" an American cries "Go ahead!" which is somewhat expressive of the national character of the two countries.

\$10,059,056,12 of Treasury notes were outstanding on the 1st ult. The Florida war debts are not yet paid, in fact. The people must be taxed more heavily yet.

American Tastes.—Rev. Theo. Parker says, "We are a grave, a very sober people we have no national amusement, except Banking and the Credit System."

WE MUST CONSOLIDATE.—When a great edifice is to be erected, the architect first lays the foundation, and then gives it time to settle, and become consolidated, before he puts on the superstructure. That is precisely the process now going on with the Liberty party. We have laid our foundations broad and deep, in the tried spirits of our country, and what we now need is to become consolidated into a united and homogeneous mass. Until this is done, it is too soon to expect the superstructure to be put on.—We must learn to understand one another, and to confide in one another, so that every man may feel secure of the fidelity of every other, so that we ourselves shall fully appreciate our great object, so that no man can be bought or driven, or persuaded to abandon his principles, or lose sight of his great object, even long enough to give a single vote. When we become a perfect army, when we learn to trust ourselves and trust one another, or, in other words, as soon as we have proved ourselves truly worthy, the public will be so convinced that we are sincere and determined, and then they will see the necessity of taking up the Liberty question, to have it finally disposed of, with the other great questions now then come up, with a chance of being settled.—Lancaster.

Comparative statement of the annual expense of the police force of Birmingham and the government of America. Birmingham Police—Per Annum. £ 700 1 Chief Commissioner, 300 4 Superintendents, 150l. each, 600 10 Inspectors, 100l. each, 1,000 12 Sub-Inspectors, 70l. each, 840 12 Sergeants, 60l. each, 720 12 Constables, 52l. 10s. each, 624 8 Horse Patrol, & accoutrements, &c. 1,000 329 Privates, 40l. 16s. each, 13,056 Contingent expenses, 11,000 £29,546

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—PER ANNUM. Dollars. President of America, 25,000 Vice-President, 5,000 Secretary of State, 6,000 Secretary of War, 6,000 Secretary of Navy, 6,000 A Chief Justice, 6,000 Six Judges, 30,000 90,000 Being in English Money, £30,812 Excess of the Birmingham police force over the whole of the United States of America, 9,034l.

From the Free Press. The following we believe is a correct list of the members of the Legislature of this State for 1843:

- SENATORS. First District—Jonathan Shearer, Lyman Granger, Neil Gray, Jr. Second District—Edwin M. Custer, Robert S. Wilson, Henry Compton. Third District—William L. Greenly, John Burch, William T. Howell. Fourth District—Edward A. Warren, William J. Moody, Edward Bradley. Fifth District—Digby V. Bell, Lewis F. Starke, George Reddie. Sixth District—Isaac Wixom, Daniel B. Wakefield, Sanford M. Green.

The Senators whose names are in Italics are new members.

- REPRESENTATIVES. WAYNE.—George A. O'Keefe, Peter Godfrey, David H. Rowland, Archibald Y. Murray, James C. Vaughan, Daniel Goodell. WASHTENAW.—Thomas J. Rice, Robert Purdy, William Moore, Daniel Hicks, John King, Orrin Howe. OAKLAND.—William Poppleton, William A. Pratt, William Snell, William Gage, Harvey Seeley, Daniel S. Lee. LANSING.—Joseph H. Patterson, Guy Carpenter, Francis H. Haganan, Fielder S. Snow. JACKSON.—James Videtto, Fidas Livermore, Peter C. Lawrence. MONROE.—Robert McClelland, George Younglove. HILLSDALE.—John S. Brown, Henry Waldron. MACOMB.—Samuel Axford, Horace H. Cady, Livingston—Charles P. Bush, Ely Barnard. ST. JOSEPH.—Joseph Mottram, Washington Weld. CASS.—Samuel F. Anderson, John Andrews. CALHOUN.—Justus Goodwin, Sands Mc. Camly.

- KALAMAZOO.—Edwin H. Lothrop, Stephen Vickers. BRANCH.—Martin Olds. BERRIEN.—Obed P. Lacey. ALLEGAN.—&c.—Flavins J. Littlejohn. KENT.—&c.—Simeon M. Johnson. SHAWANSEE.—&c.—Francis J. Provost. INGHAM.—&c.—Hiram H. Smith. SAGINAW.—&c.—Noah Beach. Lapeer.—John M. Lamb. GENESSE.—John L. Gage. ST. CLAIR.—Orel Rix. MACKINAW.—McLeod, William Norman. CHIPPEWA.—James L. Schoolcraft.

The Representatives whose names are in Italics are whigs.

DIED. In Ann Arbor, on the 7th inst., at the house of Deacon Roswell Parsons, FREDERICK A. PARSONS, aged 13, son of Ephraim P. Prudden, of Enfield, Conn., deceased.

MAP OF WASHTENAW.

THE Subscriber is appointed agent for the State, to sell the Map of Washtenaw County. He will have these maps in his store for sale in a few weeks. Price about 63 cents. He is also agent for several other counties in the state. An elegant map of each county may be expected in a short time, and a map of the entire State.

JONATHAN LAMB. Ann Arbor, Dec. 4th, 1842. Editors who will copy the above notice will be entitled to an elegant engraved map of their respective counties.

NEW GOODS!!

F. DENISON, is now receiving as usual a well selected assortment of fall and winter GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash or barter.

N. B. As cheap as any in town. September 24, 1842. 1923

GREAT BARGAINS.—A. Banks respectfully informs the farmers and others visiting Detroit, that he still continues at his old stand on Woodbridge st., adjoining Wardell's block, and keeps on hand a general assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he is determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest for Cash. R. B. has just received from the East an assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Vessings, which will be made up to order in fashionable style at short notice.

R. BANKS. Detroit, Sept. 5, 1842.

WOOD! WOOD!

OUR Subscribers are requested to bring us any quantity of DRY WOOD, immediately, in payment of their subscriptions. Dec. 2, 1842.

D. R. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS.—Parly Vegetable. A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our country. The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above diseases.

It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female with perfect safety. The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1 and No. 2, and accompanied with full directions.

A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprietor has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation. The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor, and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29th 1842. L. BECKLEY.

CLINTON SEMINARY.

The fifth term of this institution will commence on Monday, Nov. 14, and continue 12 weeks.

Having procured the assistance of two experienced and successful Teachers, the principal is better prepared than heretofore, to meet the wants of the community by giving a thorough English and Classical education.

Tuition, for studies pursued by small children, in the Primary Department, \$2.00—for common English branches \$3.00—for the higher English branches, as Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Book-Keeping, Chemistry, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric &c. \$4.00, Latin and Greek, \$5.00, French, and Hebrew, \$6.00.

Students will be charged tuition in advance, from the time they enter till the close of the term, but it will be refunded to any who may be detained by protracted sickness.

Board may be had in good families at a very reasonable price. A few may obtain board with the teachers. A short lesson in the theory and practice of vocal Music will continue to form a part of the daily exercises.

No pains will be spared to preserve the youth, who may be intrusted to our care, from immoral influences, and to render them wiser and better. Other information will be cheerfully given to such as address us by letter for that purpose.

We would express our gratitude to those Editors who have favorably mentioned us. Those who will insert this advertisement shall be entitled to tuition to the amount of their bill.

GEO. W. BANCROFT, Principal. JAS. S. SMEDLEY, Teacher of French and Hebrew. Clinton, Oct. 4, 1842. 25 tf

NOTICE.—As some young ladies regard it as a matter of consequence to attend school where one of the teachers is a female, we wish to say that we have very unexpectedly been deprived of the labors of our female teacher, and know not that her place can be permanently filled before the commencement of the spring term.

G. W. B. Clinton Seminary, Nov. 16, 1842.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING.—T. Freeman returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and earnestly solicits further continuance of the same.

He also wishes to purchase a quantity of false hair, for which he will pay a liberal price, for the purpose of manufacturing ringlets. Mr. Freeman hopes not to give offence to his old customers, when he informs them, that hereafter his shop will be closed during the Sabbath day. He will be very anxious and happy to accommodate them, by working a little later and more industriously on Saturday evenings.

T. FREEMAN. October 3, 1842. tf.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY AND Teachers Seminary.

The tenth term of this institution will commence on Monday, Nov. 28, and continue 11 weeks.

Having procured the assistance of two competent and successful Teachers, the principal is prepared to give a thorough English and Classical education. He will devote his whole attention to the English department as heretofore. From 20 to 30 minutes is daily occupied by the principal in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus and minerals, or otherwise.

Apparatus.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solids, &c. to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.

Tuition in the English branches, from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per term; Latin and Greek, \$3.00; French, \$3.00; English and Classical studies united, \$6.00 only; Mezzotint and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffin.

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made, except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks. Board, including room and washing, for \$1.50 per week. For further particulars enquire of the principal.

H. H. GRIFFIN, Principal. CHAS. WOODRUFF, Teacher of Latin, Greek and French. Miss CAROLINE A. HAMMOND, Assistant. Ypsilanti, Nov. 16, 1842.

GRASS LAKE ACADEMY & TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

The Winter term of this institution will commence on the first Monday of November, under the instruction of Mr. BARRIS, A. E. Good board can be had, with use of room and washing, for one dollar per week.

Tuition—from 3 to \$5. Note.—Mr. Barris is an experienced teacher, and will, doubtless, give general satisfaction. ALONZO BREWER, Chairman of Trustees. F. TUCKER, Clerk. 27-3w

GRAVESTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, TABLES, &c.

The subscriber has a large assortment of Marble of the best quality, suitable for Gravestones, MONUMENTS, &c. which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at his old stand No. 90, Woodward Avenue, Detroit. Persons wishing to buy will do well to call, as they will be sold much cheaper than have ever been offered in this State, and of a quality that cannot fail to please. WM. E. PETERS. Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842. 29-1y

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly by J. Thompson, Exchange Broker, 52 Wall street New York.

All the good Banks in the States mentioned are to be found in this Table. All other Bills of these States not found here may be considered worthless.

Table with columns for Bank Name, Location, and Status. Includes entries for MAINE, Housatonic, Agricultural Bk. no sale, Ipswich, Androscoggin, Lancaster, Augusta, Leicester, Bangor Commer'l, Lowell, Bangor b'k of, Lynn Mechanics, Belfast, Leo, Brunswick, Manufacturers and, Calais, Mechanics, Canal, Manufacturers, Casco, Marblehead, Central (Vassalboro), Market, City, 20 to 25, Commercial, Massachusetts, Carverland b'k of, Mechan cs New, Eastern, buryport, Ellsworth, do N. Bedford, Exchange, do S. Boston, Franklin, Mercantile, Freeman's, do " N Bedford, Frontier, do " Salem, Gardner, do Newburyport, Granite, do Merrimac, Kendocag, do Millbury, Lime Rock, do Naum Keag, Lincoln, do Neponset, Manufacturers', do New England, do & Traders', do N. b'k of Boston, Maine (Cumberland), do Northampton, Machias, do Ocean, Mariners', do Old Colony, Medomac, do Oxford, Meduncoo, do Pacific, Merchants, do Pawtucket, Mercantile, do People's, Negueneag, do Phoenix Ch'rl's'n, Northern, do Plymouth, People's, do Powow River, Portland, do Quinsigamond, Sagadahock, do Quincy Stone, Skowhegan, do Railroad, South Berwick, do Randolph, St Croix, do 10 Salem, Thomaston, do Shoe & Leather, Ticonic, do dealers, Vassalborough, do Southbridge, Waldo, do S. b'k Boston, Westbrook, do Shawmut, York, do Springfield, NEW HAMPSHIRE, State, do Albany, Ashuelot, do Suffolk, Cheshire, do Taunton, Claremont, do Traders', Commercial, do Tremont, Concord, do Union b'k of Weymouth & Brantee, Connecticut River, do Union, Boston, do Village, do Wallham, do Warren Boston, do Warren Danvers, do Washington, do Buffalo bank of, do Brooklynn b'k of, do Winthrop, do Worcester, Wrentham, do Wrentham, do RHODE ISLAND, American bank, do Cattskill, do Cayuga county, do Cen. Cherry Valley, do " N Y b'k of, do Chautauque co, do Chenango b'k of, do Chemung canal, do Clinton county, do Citizens' Union, do Albany, do " Buffalo, do " Rochester, do " Oswego, do Corning b'k of, do Dansville, do Delaware, do Dutchess county, do Erie county, do Essex county, do Ex. Rochester, do " of Genesee, do Farmers of Troy par, do " Amsterdam, do Farmers & Mechan, do Rochester, do Farm. & Drov. par, do " of Geneva, do " of Orleans, do Farmers & Mechan, do Genesee do, do " of Penn Yan, do Farm. & Manufac, do Agricultural, do Narragansett, do National, do N. Eng. Commer, do " Pacific Prov, do " Smithfield, do Newport, do N. America b'k of, do N. Kings, do Newport Ex, do N. Providence, do Pacific, do Pascoag, do Pawtuxet, do Phoenix Westerly, do " Providence, do Providence Co, do R. I. Agricultural, do " Central, do Charles River, do " Union, do Chickopee, do " Bank of, do Roger Williams, do Scituate, do Smithfield Ex, do " Lime Rock, do " Union, do Comm ercial Boston do Traders, Newport do " Providence, do Concord, do Union, do Danvers, do Village, do Warren, do Warwick, do Wadsworth, do Weybosset, do Woonsocket falls, do Wakefield, CONNECTICUT, Bridgeport, do City b'k N. Haven do Connecticut, do Comm. River Bank, do East Haddam, do Exchange, do Fairfield company, do ar's & Mech, do Hartford, do Housatonic Rail, do Road company, do Jewett city, do Mechanics, do Merchants, do Meriden, do Middlex com, do

Table with columns for Bank Name, Location, and Status. Includes entries for Middletown, do, Mystic, do, New Haven, do, do county, do, New London, do, Norwich, do, Phoenix bank of, do, Hartford, do, Quinnbaug, do, State bank of New, do, Stonington, do, York Buffalo, do, Thimes, do, St. Lawrence, do, Thompson, do, Oswego, do, Tolland company, do, Union, do, Owego bank of, do, Whaling, do, Phoenix, do, Pine Planes, do, Poughkeepsie, do, NEW YORK CITY, do, America b'k of, do, American Ex, do, Bank of commerce, do, Bank of the state, do, Bank of New York, do, B'k of U.S. in N.Y, do, Butch. & Drov. par, do, Chemical, do, City, do, Commercial, do, Merchants Boston, do, " N Bedford, do, " Salem, do, Newburyport, do, Merrimac, do, Millbury, do, Naum Keag, do, Neponset, do, New England, do, N. b'k of Boston, do, Northampton, do, Ocean, do, Old Colony, do, Oxford, do, Pacific, do, Pawtucket, do, People's, do, Phoenix Ch'rl's'n, do, Plymouth, do, Powow River, do, Quinsigamond, do, Quincy Stone, do, Railroad, do, Randolph, do, Salem, do, Shoe & Leather, do, dealers, do, Southbridge, do, S. b'k Boston, do, Shawmut, do, Springfield, do, State, do, Albany, do, Suffolk, do, Taunton, do, Traders', do, Tremont, do, Union b'k of Weymouth & Brantee, do, Union, do, Village, do, Wallham, do, Warren Boston, do, Warren Danvers, do, Washington, do, Buffalo bank of, do, Brooklynn b'k of, do, Winthrop, do, Worcester, Wrentham, do, Wrentham, do, RHODE ISLAND, do, American bank, do, Cattskill, do, Cayuga county, do, Cen. Cherry Valley, do, " N Y b'k of, do, Chautauque co, do, Chenango b'k of, do, Chemung canal, do, Clinton county, do, Citizens' Union, do, Albany, do, " Buffalo, do, " Rochester, do, " Oswego, do, Corning b'k of, do, Dansville, do, Delaware, do, Dutchess county, do, Erie county, do, Essex county, do, Ex. Rochester, do, " of Genesee, do, Farmers of Troy par, do, " Amsterdam, do, Farmers & Mechan, do, Rochester, do, Farm. & Drov. par, do, " of Geneva, do, " of Orleans, do, Farmers & Mechan, do, Genesee do, do, " of Penn Yan, do, Farm. & Manufac, do, Agricultural, do, Narragansett, do, National, do, N. Eng. Commer, do, " Pacific Prov, do, " Smithfield, do, Newport, do, N. America b'k of, do, N. Kings, do, Newport Ex, do, N. Providence, do, Pacific, do, Pascoag, do, Pawtuxet, do, Phoenix Westerly, do, " Providence, do, Providence Co, do, R. I. Agricultural, do, " Central, do, Charles River, do, " Union, do, Chickopee, do, " Bank of, do, Roger Williams, do, Scituate, do, Smithfield Ex, do, " Lime Rock, do, " Union, do, Comm ercial Boston do, Traders, Newport do, " Providence, do, Concord, do, Union, do, Danvers, do, Village, do, Warren, do, Warwick, do, Wadsworth, do, Weybosset, do, Woonsocket falls, do, Wakefield, CONNECTICUT, Bridgeport, do, City b'k N. Haven do, Connecticut, do, Comm. River Bank, do, East Haddam, do, Exchange, do, Fairfield company, do, ar's & Mech, do, Hartford, do, Housatonic Rail, do, Road company, do, Jewett city, do, Mechanics, do, Merchants, do, Meriden, do, Middlex com, do

General Intelligence.

In the next State Senate of Maine, consisting of 31 members, there will be but one whig.

Chartism in England.—The Chartists are rapidly increasing in England. There are over 600 Associations in the United Kingdom, comprising over 200,000 members, who pay a penny per day to carry forward the objects of their association. We wish them all success.

We should like to see some good reason assigned; if any can be assigned, for regulating the hire of money any more than the hire of horses or the price of pork.

The whole number of insane persons and idiots, in the United States is 17,434.

The whole number of blind persons in the United States, is 6,916.

The whole number of Deaf and Dumb persons is, 7,659. White Deaf and Dumb under 14 years of age, 1,919 Over 14 and under 35 years of age, 2,056 Over 25 years of age, 2,707 Proportion of Deaf and Dumb to population, 1, to 228 Proportion of Blind, to population, 1, to 2,467 Proportion of insane and Idiots to population, 1, to 979

—American Almanac.

It is stated, in a communication from Gen. A. H. Brisbane, of Georgia that he has constructed a rail road in that State, 78 miles in length, with 150 laborers, and only a cash capital of \$15,000—the laborers being the owners of the road. The cash was applied to the support of the workmen. The road connects the Ocmulgee and Flint rivers. The cars are to be run for a time on wooden rails, which have been laid down, and with horses at the rate of ten miles an hour, until, out of the profits of the road, iron rails can be substituted. In addition to this the stockholders of the road own large tracts of land. Thirty of these stockholders were poor Irishmen, who had been thrown out of work, and whom Gen. Brisbane collected in Charleston, S C. This road was commenced in 1839.

The Prospectus of a Liberty party paper is issued in Vermont, by Messrs. St. Clair and Briggs. That is right,

