

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. Foster, }  
G. Beckley. } Editors.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## POETRY.

### TEMPERANCE EXHORTATION.

O friends of moderation, who think a reformation,  
Or moral renovation, would benefit our nation;  
Who deem intoxication, with all its dissipation,  
In every rank and station, the cause of degradation,  
Of which your observation gives daily demonstration;  
Who see the ruination, distress and desolation,  
The open violation of moral obligation,  
The wretched habitation without accommodation,  
Or any regulation, for common sustentation,  
A scene of deprivation, unequalled in creation;  
The frequent desecration of Sabbath ordination;  
The crime and degradation, defying legislation;  
The awful profanation of common conversation;  
The mental aberration, and dire infatuation,  
With every sad gradation to maniacal desperation,  
Ye who, with consternation, behold this devastation,  
And utter condemnation, on all inebriation;  
Why sanction its duration? or slow disapprobation  
Of any combination for its extermination?  
We deem a declaration, that offers no temptation,  
By any palliation of this abomination,  
The only sure foundation, for its utter extirpation.  
And under this persuasion, hold no communication,  
With noxious emanation of brewer's fermentation;  
Or poisonous preparation of spirit distillation;  
Nor any vain libation, producing stimulation.  
To this determination, we call consideration,  
And without hesitation invite co-operation,  
Not doubting initiation will raise your estimation;  
And by continuation afford you consolation;  
For in participation with this association,  
You may, by meditation, insure the preservation  
Of a future generation from all contamination.  
And may each indication of such regeneration,  
Be the theme of exultation, till its final consummation.

### THE SLAVE SINGING AT MIDNIGHT.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.  
Loud he sung the psalm of David;  
He, a Negro, and enslaved,  
Sung of Israel's victory,  
Sung of Zion, bright and free.  
In that hour, when night is calmest,  
Sung he from the Hebrew Psalmist,  
In a voice so sweet and clear  
That I could not choose but hear.  
Songs of triumph, and ascriptions,  
Such as reached the swart Egyptians,  
When upon the Red Sea coast  
Perished Pharaoh and his host.  
And the voice of his devotion  
Filled my soul with strange emotion;  
For its tones by turns were glad,  
Sweetly solemn, wildly sad.  
Paul and Silas, in their prison,  
Sung of Christ the Lord arisen,  
And an earthquake's arm of might  
Broke their dungeon-gates at night.  
But, alas! what holy angel  
Brings the slave this glad evangel?  
And what earthquake's arm of might  
Breaks his dungeon-gates at night?

## MISCELLANY.

### EFFECT OF FROST IN RUSSIA.

The sledges with oxen, calves, and goats, have the most extraordinary appearance.—These animals are brought to market perfectly frozen. Of course they are suffered to freeze in an extended posture, because in this state they are most manageable. There stand the tall figures of the oxen, like blood-stained ghosts, lifting up their long horns around the sides of the sledge; while the goats looking exactly as if they were alive, only with faint, glazed and frozen eyes, stand threateningly opposite to one another. Every part is hard as stone. The carcasses are cut up like trunks of trees, with axe and saw. The Russians are particularly fond of the sucking pig; and whole trains of sledges, laden with infant swine, come to market. The little starvelings, strung together like thrushes, are sold by the dozen; and the long-legged mothers keep watch over them around the sledge.

The anatomy of the Russian butcher is a very simple science; for as every part, flesh and bone, is alike hard, they have no occasion to pay regard to the natural divisions of the joints. With the saw they cut up hogs into the number of steaks, an inch or two inches

thick, as we do a rump of beef. The flesh splits and shivers during the operation like wood; and the little beggar wenchies are very busy picking up the animal's saw dust out of the snow. You do not ask for a steak, a chop, a joint, but for a slice, a block, a lump, a splinter of meat.

The same is the case with fish. They, too, are as if cut out of marble and wood. Those of the diminutive species, like the smelt, are brought in sacks; and they are put into scales with shovels. The large pike, salmon, and sturgeon, every inch of which was once so lithe and supple, are now stiffened as if by magic. To protect them from warmth, in case of a sudden thaw—for thawing would essentially deteriorate their flavor—they are covered with snow and lumps of ice, in which they lie cool enough. It is not uncommon for the whole cargo to be frozen into one mass, so that crowbars and pincers are required to get an individual fish.—Kohl's Russia and the Russians.

There are no solid rocks in the arctic regions, owing to the severe frosts.

### INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, in speaking of a small band of Indians from the far West, who have lately visited the capital, states the following facts:

"In all these journeyings of the Indians, they take two or three of their women along, as conservators of the peace. Especially in cases where chiefs of different tribes are in company not over friendly at home. They are aware of their infirmity whenever they can get hold of the fire-water, and have often occasion to mourn, on awaking from a fit of intoxication, for the acts perpetrated while under the influence of the maddening draught. It is to guard against these and other outbreaks of passion, that two or three of their women always accompany such a party as this.—These women can do whatever they please to keep the peace, for an Indian would scorn to lift his hand against a woman; and we have seen some twenty stalwart Sacs, Foxes, and Ojibbeways, armed to the teeth, with eyes burning like little fire balls, when they were beginning to get a little too much whiskey, submit with all good nature and docility to lie down at the bidding of a couple of squaws, and have all their legs tied, that it might be impossible for them to get into a fight during the night. Blessed be the women of all colors."

### GREAT RESULTS FROM SMALL CAUSES.

The following is from the Providence American, an Administration paper, 1839, in which is proved that General Jackson's election to the Presidency was in consequence of a hog's breaking into mischief in Cranston, Rhode Island, a number of years ago. The proof runs thus: General Jackson owes his election to the victory of New Orleans; that victory depended on the War; that War was declared in the National Senate, by a majority of one. Had his competitor, James Burrill, occupied his seat, he would have voted against the war. Mr. Howell was elected by the casting vote of the presiding officer of the Rhode Island Legislature. The tie was occasioned by the absence of a member belonging to the political party of Burrill. He was prevailed upon to absent himself through the influence of an individual at variance with Burrill on account of a law suit respecting the depredations of a hog, in which suit Mr. Burrill was the prosecuting attorney. Had it not been for the hog there would have been no quarrel. Had there been no quarrel Mr. Burrill would have been elected; the war would not have been declared, and the hero of New Orleans would never have been known to one quarter of the people over whom he was chosen to preside!!! According to James Hamilton's letter to John C. Calhoun, the victory of New Orleans has cost the United States five hundred millions of dollars. This is going the whole hog!

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.—A correspondent in alluding to the subject of "colting" on board of U. S. vessels, says—"I have served three years on board of a man-of-war, and I undertake to say that the colting, as it is called, is cruelty. I have seen old men with grey hairs tied up by order of an upstart of a midshipman, and receive twelve lashes with the colt merely for getting an extra loaf of grog.—And this is not all. I have seen eight men flogged with a dozen lashes each, because one of them answered "hallo!" instead of "sir," when spoken to. This was done on board of the Ohio. Sir, I have seen the blood run from the backs of those who have merely received the "gentle slaps," as some would have it. I saw cruelty of the worst kind is practised on board of the ships of war after they leave home, notwithstanding some of their officers may wear the cloak of religion. [Bost. Post.]

Hard Language.—Liberty men are trying to remove a very great evil, in the face of the hostility of many, and the apathy of others, who ought to be their warm coadjutors.—They are obliged, sometimes, to speak to "evil beasts and slow bellies;" and they obey the apostolic injunction to "rebuke them sharply." Many worthy people are much grieved at their severity of language. An apt reply to this was given by a Methodist clergyman, in the late Methodist Convention in Boston.

Suppose, said he, a lion had broken loose and was ruminating through the streets, destroying men, women and children; would you whisper, There's a pussy in the street, there's a pussy in the street!—Albany Patriot.

SICK HEAD ACHE.—This is a disease with which some people are terribly afflicted; and a hint on this subject may be useful. Dr. Burdell of New York in a letter to Dr. Alcott says:—Not a case of the sick head ache has ever occurred within my knowledge, except with the drinkers of tea and coffee, and hot tea has ever failed of being cured on the entire renunciation of them.

It is stated that the territory of Algeria, during the twelve years of its occupation by the French has cost the nation one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, and upwards of twenty thousand lives.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal.

### METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

Messrs. Editors:

Will you permit me to make a few remarks on one part of the Constitution of the Methodist Protestant Church with which I stand connected. The clause to which I refer is on the 29th page of the Discipline, and which makes a distinction between the white and colored members of the church. It reads as follows: "Every minister and preacher and every white lay male member in full communion and fellowship, having attained to the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote in all cases," &c. The objector says "that the Constitution of this church, so far from securing the rights of all (as it professes) does positively deprive the colored members of all their rights, by not allowing them to vote &c. And such Constitutional restrictions against the rights of colored people we believe are not to be found in any other church in this country."

Is this really so or has this church secured to the white members what most of our leading churches have neglected or refused to do, viz: to grant them the privilege of voting in all cases. It is true that while it permanently and forever secures these inalienable rights of the white, it leaves (not denies) the rights of the colored members to be provided for by each Annual Conference according to their peculiar condition and circumstances. And hence on page 21, 3d item, it says, "Each annual conference shall have exclusive power to make its own rules and regulations for the admission and government of the colored members within its district, and to make for them such terms of suffrage as the Conferences respectively may deem proper." Is this depriving the colored members of their rights by granting to each Annual Conference full legislative authority in their case? But why this manifest distinction in the two classes?—We admit that their would be no necessity of making this or any other distinction if the church is to be governed by an absolute monarchy, or by a combination of monarchy and aristocracy. But in a church with a republican form of government extending North and South, it is the only safe way. A church thus extended is under the necessity of legislating for two distinct classes of people, the white and colored. This necessity originates in their civil inequalities which no church laws can possibly remove. If these inequalities are ever removed it must be by civil enactments. And a church so situated must legislate for their white constituents universally, and for colored members sectionally, or according to their particular condition.

But what evils would naturally arise by granting and securing the right of suffrage to the colored people at the South, whether they are Slaves or not? Every one should know that to establish a system like that would be, while the slave is under the absolute control of his master, placing the destiny of the church in the hands of the Slaveholder. And so soon as an infidel master or slaveholder could get enough of his slaves into the church to form a majority of the church or society, said church or society must be given over to be controlled by said infidel master. And where is the minister or lay-man who would like or even dare to connect himself with such a society? I think every one must see that it is for the safety of the church, under existing circumstances, to make such a distinction between the whites and colored members. A man to vote in civil or religious affairs should be free. And every free citizen should be entitled to vote in church as well as in State matters.

A thought or two on another question and then I will close for this time. If you are so decidedly Anti-Slavery in your views, why do you not come off and leave the general compact, and at once break your connection with the monster Slavery? But what connection? Why once in four years you have a General Conference where you meet with the supporters of slavery and transact the business of the entire church; the same as Congress does for the several states. True. The first reason why I am not at present prepared for this step is, I wish, if possible, to convince these supporters of slavery of their great wrong. And if I revolt from them, I have no way so sure and direct of presenting my views and arguments upon their hearts and consciences as I now have.

Secondly, we have not, as abolitionists, done our duty to our Southern Brethren, and this we must do before we close the door, or deprive ourselves of the opportunity of doing it. Thirdly, when the North unite on this all important question, which we think they will do at our next General Conference, they can give the monster his death wound in the church. Fourthly, if we leave the general compact it will weaken the Abolition force in the church, and consequently strengthen the slavery party. But do you not followship the sin and the slaveholder by being thus connected with the Southern Conferences? Ans.—We think not. There is a wide difference

between holding a connection with southern conferences, and fellowshipping their particular sin. It is often the case that a church cannot fellowship an unruly member, and still she retains her connection with him, until all proper efforts are made to reclaim the transgressor, and a regular trial is had and the individual proved guilty, and then his connection with the church ceases. And this is all we ask for before we sever our connection with the Southern Conferences. We have as a Conference, as well as our Eastern Conferences, withdrawn our fellowship from the upholders of slavery, as well as from slaveholders, and when the proper time arrives, if we cannot cure we will break the connection.

Yours &c.

JAMES GAY.

Jackson, March 9th, 1843.

For the Signal of Liberty.

### ANTI-SLAVERY IN BRIDGEWATER.

Messrs. Editors:

We take this opportunity to inform our friends, that we are not altogether idle in this place. According to previous notice, a few of the friends of Liberty and equal rights convened at a school house near the center of the Town, and made a Liberty nomination for the town election. Messrs. Timothy Bancroft, Geo. S. Haight, and Jabez Cady, were appointed a Town Committee to correspond with the county committee.

The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the more we become acquainted with the evils of Slavery in our country, the greater is the demand for our exertions to check its influence.

Resolved, That we would rejoice in every step that has been or would be taken towards the removal of that vilest of systems, the poison of which so universally overpreads and governs our country, yet we think that a Slavery party, such as the Locofoco, or a Pro-slavery party, such as the Whig, will not accomplish our desired object while headed by Slaveholders.

Therefore Resolved, That while our brethren in the cause of emancipation have declared themselves absolved from the two political parties of the day, and have established a separate organization, the best adapted to the advancement of the Anti Slavery cause, we feel it our duty to go with them.

Resolved, That we cannot be turned aside by the frowns of the one, or the smiles of the other to aid in any action that shall not be subservient to our cause.

Resolved, That we will pursue every lawful means in our power to remove from our country every vestige of the polluting stain of slavery and oppression.

Resolved, That as the friends of Liberty and equal rights, we feel it our duty to hold up, disseminate and advance the above principles by keeping up a town organization.

L. JUNE, President.  
J. Cady, Sec'y.  
Bridgewater, March 3th, 1843.

## SELECTIONS.

### REPORT

Of the Committee of the House of Representatives on expunging the word "sworn" from the Constitution, March 1, 1843.

The select committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry legal voters of the State of Michigan, asking the legislature to take the necessary action for amending the constitution of this State by expunging from the second article thereof, the word "white," and thus secure to all the citizens of the State, irrespective of color, equal political rights—beg leave to report that they have had the matter under consideration, and have come to the conclusion that the object sought by the petitioners is just and right; and they would therefore recommend the adoption of a joint resolution to that effect.

In arriving at this conclusion, your committee have endeavored to free themselves from all unreasonable prejudices and prepossession of opinions, and to consider the question, as it is, divested of every thing of a party or social character. They have not been unmindful of the fact that a different view of this matter is entertained by some, and for that reason they would mention some of the arguments which seem to support the conclusion at which they have arrived. Your committee do not by any means propose going into a laborious argument to prove what is to them a self evident proposition, but will simply throw out a few general hints, and leave the matter for the consideration of the House.

We are of the number of those who believe that republican institutions, based upon the principles of government, the entire freedom of man—and a perfect equality of political and personal rights, is the only true system of human government—that all political distinctions tending to exalt or depress any portion of the human family are wrong and manifestly unjust, and that every man should in his political rights, stand upon a perfect level with his fellow man.

They believe further, that every man, let his condition or complexion be what it may, who is governed by the laws, and assists in maintaining their supremacy in any community, should have a voice in deciding what those laws should be. These are principles which will not be disputed by any friend of republican freedom. They are in fact the foundation on which all republican institutions are based. If this position cannot be maintained, then republican institutions must fail, as they have no other foundation.

Republicanism or democracy recognises no political distinctions between man and man, it neither builds up nor pulls down. It is an exact rule of political right. It meets out equal and exact justice to all men. All stand upon even ground, and are measured by the same standards. It knows no difference between the learned and the unlearned—the high and the low—the rich and the poor—the

Asiatic, African, European or American. It is a principle which every where asserts the right of every man of the human race to govern himself.

It follows, then, that every infringement upon, or right withheld from any portion of the citizens of a state, is an invasion upon the natural and inherent rights of man, and strikes at the very root of democratic institutions.

How stands the case in our own State?—Do all its citizens enjoy the right of self-government? Do all possess equal political privileges? Does every man who is governed by the laws, and who assists in maintaining them, have a voice in deciding who shall enact them? Are any of our citizens taxed who are not represented?

These questions, (except the last,) must be answered in the negative. A portion of the people of this State do not enjoy the right of self-government, equal political privileges are denied them, they are compelled to be ruled by laws which they have had no voice in enacting. And they are taxed, but they are not represented.

We must all admit that these distinctions in the political rights of our citizens are not warranted by, or in any manner based upon, the principles of republicanism; we must seek in a different field and on another foundation, for the origin of these distinctions. They will be found in their primitive state, rising upon the basis of aristocracy, side by side, and drawing their support from the same source with property qualifications, hereditary privileges and the divine rights of kings.

These are some of the ideas which have presented themselves to the minds of your committee, and they are unable to see any reason why the red man or the black man, who becomes a citizen of our State and who comes under the operation of its laws, and assists in maintaining their supremacy, should be denied the right of suffrage.

Some may, perhaps, imagine that the right of suffrage ought not to be extended to the colored man, because slavery is maintained in some of the states of the Union. Such persons seem to have a kind of confused and indefinite notion that there must be some connexion between free suffrage in the free state of Michigan and domestic slavery in the sovereign states of the South. How or in what way this connexion exists, or why the free and enlightened people of Michigan should oppress a portion of their citizens and withhold from them their most sacred rights, for no better reason than that some other states do so by their citizens, we cannot conceive. It is a barbarity and an injustice which the democracy of Michigan ought to disdain to exercise upon an inoffensive and powerless people.

With the question of slavery, we consider that we have nothing to do, and in considering this matter, we are not bound to know that it exists on the face of the earth.

There is not and cannot be any necessary connexion between the two questions; and even if there was it would look rather out of place for the people of Michigan to volunteer to perpetuate oppression until the slave states; at least by their united example, invite us to do so.

We presume it to be known to this House, that in the slave state of North Carolina, suffrage, though not free, is equal so far as regards color. In that state the rich white man and the rich black man enjoy the right of voting, while the poor of every color are excluded.

Agree it is argued by some that the red man, though he becomes a citizen of our State and acknowledges allegiance to its laws, and performs all the duties of a citizen, yet that he should not be allowed to participate in the right of suffrage. And why? Because that some (not all) of them, or perhaps their forefathers, might have fought against the United States during the late war of 1812.

The same argument would prevent the extension of that right to any native of the British Isles.

This argument, (if it may be called an argument) like the last, is purely imaginary.—It has no foundation either in reason, expediency or right, and is advanced, probably, in the entire absence of anything better.

In conclusion, the committee would express the hope that this question may be examined carefully, candidly and freely by all, and that a decision will be had, which will not be unworthy of the free democracy of Michigan.—This is not a party question, but one of principle, and lies at the very root of our institutions. Let us lay aside party prejudices and inconsistent and contradictory theories, and let us act upon this matter like men of principle, who knowing the principles of democracy dare to maintain them; leaving aristocracy of every shade, to be supported by those who inhale its principles.

G. CARPENTER,  
Chairman of the Select Committee.

### SLAVERY AND THE WORKING MAN.

Let the honest, democratic working man who is claimed as the ally of the Slaveholder, look at the following picture, drawn by the Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette:

"Let the industrious mechanic of Pittsburg, who has forged the useful machinery by which we are rowed up the swift current of our rivers, dress himself in decent comfortable attire, and come here and ask admittance at a boarding house occupied by those dignitaries, whose laborers are their property, and his 'rank must first be known—what are you?' 'Do you perform the menial service of a mechanic? Have you just trowed out a rusty apron? Come here expecting to mess with gentlemen of high life, and rank and fortune?'—'There is a boarding house down street where laborers are taken.' Let the hard handed farmer, accidentally drop in among these effeminate parasitical gentry, who live upon the unrequited labor of others, and he will receive an intimation that he is out of his sphere. Indolence rather than industry, is made the badge of respectability, & thus superinduced, is as detrimental to the social happiness of the white, as it is oppressive and degrading to the colored people."

Gov. Seward, Gov. Bouck, and Lieut. Governors Dickinson and Bradish received their visitors on New Years without intoxicating drinks of any kind.

### A VIRGINIAN'S IDEA OF BOSTON.

The following article, doubtless from the pen of a slaveholder, will be read with interest. Southerners do not believe the "dying away" story! Mark what the writer says of political action, and of those abolitionists who discard it.

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig.  
Boston, January 28, 1843.

Mr. Editor:—During the few months of my stay in Boston, I have been witness to scenes calculated to sicken the heart of every friend of the Constitution and the country.—From this centre all radical and disorganizing influences go forth. It is the great cauldron where there is continually seething the strange food that is to feed the morbid appetites of hundreds of thousands of excitable and half demented Yankee levellers. It is the place where the great Miller temple stands or is to stand—where Animal Magnetism—Religious and Political "Conteuerism"—Latimer indignation Meetings and mobs—transcendentalism—and all sorts of Political and Religious chicanery grow and flourish like the rank weeds of the dunghill. Here, save with a few, there is no respect for the past—for the time honored; no regard for well-tried and salutary usages and institutions, and no disposition to learn wisdom from the history of those agrarian outrages that have disgraced and cursed other lands and other ages. "Reform and Progress" are the watchwords of Society—the first meaning overturn, and the second, success in overturning; and as I look upon the fact, no longer to be concealed, that these evils are every day spreading, and multiplying their friends, I tremble for the Constitution and the country.

When I state a few facts you will not wonder at these remarks. This week the Anti-Slavery Society has held its Annual meeting in this City—not in a stable as they once did—not with demonstrations of popular indignation on every side as when once the female fanatics held their Meeting in Washington street—but in Faneuil Hall with the exception of one evening and that evening the Hall of the House of Representatives, granted them unanimously, by aid upon a suspension of the rules for that purpose.

Could you have heard the fanatical speeches of Garrison & Co., and read the Resolutions denouncing the Constitution as a "covenant with death and an agreement with hell that ought to be, at once, broken up," and could you have heard the shouts that rocked old Faneuil Hall when these horrible propositions were adopted by acclamation, you would have felt and seen the danger. True, these Garrisonites are on the whole the most harmless of the fanatics, for as they bitterly eschew all political action they have no means of applying the steam they generate to any practical purpose, and it is, of course, lost in air. But we have little comfort on that score; for as nearly as I can learn, a large majority of the Abolitionists of this State belong to the third party, and some of the most active, intelligent and indefatigable citizens of Massachusetts are among them. They are to have a Great State Convention here in February, and then, I suppose, Faneuil Hall and the State House will ring with fanaticism again.

These men have overturned the government of the State this year—they hold the House of Representatives by their balance of power, and nothing they ask is refused by the Legislature. Already the Senate have passed the bill to repeal the law forbidding inter-marriages between blacks and whites, so I suppose the milk and molasses color will hereafter be fashionable in the Bay State. The Senate have also passed the bill to oblige the Conductors of Railroad cars, to stuff negroes and whites all together into the same cars; and we may now expect fragrance to be added to the old delights of Railroad travelling.—Gov. Davis, honest enough at heart, but in fear of this Abolition police-gang, has followed in the wake of the Boston Authorities in the Latimer case, and refused to surrender the burglar to justice in Virginia, and this is every reason to believe that Morton, who is in fact an Abolitionist, as any one can see from his messages, and who owes his elevation to the votes of these fanatics, will take the same course and trample down the rights of Virginia.

Another item—A Mr. Freedwell from Brooklyn, N. Y., a regular Tammany Hall soberness, who believes that the Congress has power to abolish SLAVERY throughout the States and ought to do it at once. This Freedwell is here giving lectures on the Constitution, and by unanimous consent the State House was granted him for the introductory lecture of his treasonable course, and I am sorry to say that his frothy ebullitions were listened to with attention by some of the first lawyers of the city, and many members of the Legislature.

Sir, since I left Virginia, I have been every day more and more impressed with the necessity of instant and general action on the part of the South. It is in vain to deny that we are in danger, and we have only to determine whether we will submit to the loss of all our rights or make early preparation to defend them; some may say that I speak gloomily, but I speak from observation and reflection, and I believe I speak truly. It is time I repeat it to act. Let us have our rights or let us have dissolution.

### A FRIEND OF THE COUNTRY.

### THE LIBERTY PARTY.

It is the only political party, that recognises the claims of God, and prescribes the duty of moral obligation in all political action.

In this enlightened land all decent men will allow that there is a God, who ruleth over men, and that nations, as well as individuals, are dependent on his care. It would then seem a dictate of common sense, that we should acknowledge him in all our ways, and ask counsel of him. And our Puritan fathers acted on this principle, and were careful by prayer to ask wisdom and direction of Him, who would exalt or overturn nations as he pleased. But God is now excluded from our party politics, prayer discarded, and all regard to moral obligations driven from the Ballot Box. New divinities have been brought in, named Hickory Pole, Log Cabin, and Hard Cider, and all the people are called to fall down and worship them. And even the professed disciples of

Christ have in general been so far carried away with this enthusiasm, that they have thought it expedient to leave with little religion they possess at home for safe-keeping. If any one doubts this statement, let him attend one election meeting, when the old parties come in contact, and he will be satisfied; that both parties are well agreed in excluding the God of heaven from their assembly, and in disregarding all his claims. The fool hath said in his heart, I will not see God. And having excluded God, they cry out *all is fair in politics*, and set themselves to do evil earnestly with both hands. Is it strange, that God should frown on such men, mingle among them a perverse spirit, and turn his hand against them?

The Liberty party have been few in number, have felt their weakness, and have called upon God. In their conventions, they have recognized his being, acknowledged their dependence, have asked counsel of him, and asserted his rightful claims over all his creatures and their obligations to acknowledge him in all their ways. And they have dared to maintain the old fashioned doctrine, that men are as accountable to God for their political and political actions, as for any other actions; and that politics are a branch of morality; and that men are as much bound by the law of God to give their votes at the ballot box for his glory, as they are to worship him in the sanctuary. So long as they do this, and publicly honor God, He will honor them, but if they grow confident in their own strength, and turn away from God, he will reject them as well as the other corrupt parties: "when Ephraim spoke trembling, he exalted himself in Israel: But when he offended in Baal, he died."—Voice of Freedom.

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

WEEKLY PAPER, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1843.

### THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,  
**JAMES G. BIRNEY,**  
OF MICHIGAN.  
For Vice President,  
**THOMAS MORRIS,**  
OF OHIO.  
For Governor,  
**JAMES G. BIRNEY,**  
OF SAGINAW.  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
**LUTHER P. STEVENS,**  
OF KALAMAZOO.

### CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The friends of Liberty in Congressional District No. 2 in Michigan, embracing the Counties, Hillsdale, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Jackson, Barry, Allegan, Ottawa, Kent, Oceana, will assemble in Convention at Union City on Wednesday the nineteenth day of April, at 1 o'clock P. M. to make a suitable nomination for Congress, to be supported by the friends of Liberty at the ensuing election. The convention is not designed to make a nomination merely, but to rally together as many of the friends of Liberty as possible, and our fellow citizens generally, in a great mass meeting to be held two days and two evenings, in order to give ample time for a full and free expression of views from each and every one who loves Liberty and hates Tyranny. The undersigned believe that such meetings are more satisfactory generally to those who attend them, and far more beneficial in giving our cause a favorable impulse, than where a few set speeches only are made. Let each and every one therefore simultaneously rally, should it rain or be bad travelling in this free will gathering of the friends of Liberty to pour out his full heart in behalf of suffering humanity, and his long dishonored, degraded, slavery and party ridden country. Farmers! Ye bone and muscle of the land, will you not gird on your armour and rally for such an object, harness up your teams and bring along with you as many of your friends and neighbors, men and women, as you can induce to come. To whom shall the imploring bondman and our sinking country, in this their time of great extremity, look for aid, if not to you? Shall periled liberty and humanity ever make this appeal to you in vain? Never! no, never! we doubt not that every person who shall attend this gathering of free hearts will be most amply repaid for his small sacrifice of time and strength. Come, then, one and all, come to meet the friends and cheer the hearts of one another, to move forward the great, the good, the indispensable cause, to redeem the slave and our country, whose destiny is one.

A. Saunders,	C. S. Youngs,
W. P. Hurd,	D. Buell,
J. W. Clark,	J. Zimmerman,
Bela Brown,	A. Waters,
J. B. Buell,	S. J. Hammond,
L. Hayley,	J. S. Fitch,
N. Thomas,	S. B. Treadwell,
L. Stevens,	E. Hossey,
C. Gurney,	J. N. Stickney.

P. S. The people of Union City have assured us that they will joyfully receive and entertain all the friends from abroad who come to their place to attend the convention.

### TO LIBERTY MEN.

The Publishers of this paper have purchased an excellent Printing Establishment, and set up an office from which the Signal of Liberty is now issued. We ask the patronage of our friends. Other political parties receive the support of their respective papers, and we ask our friends to afford us encouragement and aid.

Those who wish to advertise will find the Signal a valuable medium both for the County and the State, as it is not known that any paper out of Detroit has as large a circulation as the Signal.

Books, Pamphlets, Handbills, Tickets, and all kinds of work in the Printing Department will be done in the best manner and on the lowest terms. Will our friends remember this?

### TOWN ELECTIONS.

Two weeks from to-day the annual town elections occur. Have nominations been made by the Liberty friends? Has provision been made for tickets, and their distribution? How is it in your town? Let every thing be done in season, and efficiently, and send the result to the Signal immediately after the election. Let us know how many towns will elect their ticket. A large vote in the Spring is a favorable preparative for the Fall election.

We regret to find that our friends in some towns are inclined to listen to whig suggestions that it is better to elect the best men for town officers, &c. Where the whigs are in a minority, this is a ready device to mislead Liberty men, and get them to vote the Whig ticket this Spring, and again in the Fall.

If the Liberty organization is worth sustaining at all, it should be sustained in all elections, Town, County, State, and National. But if it be not worthy of support, throw it away, and have nothing to do with it.

### REV. MR. FRAZEE AND SLAVERY.

In a communication in this paper some weeks since, Mr. Frazee called for proof that a certain boy in Kentucky, fifteen years old, was sent into the parlor naked to see a visitor. We cannot vouch for that particular fact, but he who relates it has offered to prove it, if denied. In the meantime, we will give some testimony concerning the nakedness of slaves, and show that they usually run about naked at the South until ten or twelve years of age.

Rev. Horace Moulton, a Methodist clergyman who lived five years in Georgia, says of the female Slaves: "When at work in warm weather, they usually strip off the loose gown, and have nothing on but a short petticoat, with some kind of covering for their breasts. Many children may be seen in the summer months as naked as they came into the world."

John Parish, of Philadelphia, a minister of the Society of Friends, travelled at the South in 1804, and says: "They suffer them, both male and female, to go without clothing at the age of ten or twelve years."

Rev. Phineas Smith, Presbyterian minister at Centerville, Allegany county, New York resided four years at the South. He says:—"I have been on many plantations where children of eight and ten years old were in a state of perfect nudity."

Lemuel Sapington, of Lancaster, Pa. formerly a Slave trader, says: "I have frequently seen those who had not attained the age of twelve years, go naked."

Philemon Bliss, a lawyer of Elyria, Ohio, who formerly resided in Florida, says: "The perfect nudity of the younger Slaves is so familiar to the whites of both sexes that they seem to witness it with perfect indifference."

W. C. Gildersleeve, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. a native of Georgia, says: "It is an every day sight to see women as well as men, without other covering than a few filthy rags fastened above the hips, reaching midway to the ankles." Children of both sexes, from infancy to ten years, are seen, in companies on the plantations, in a state of perfect nudity. This was so common that the most refined and delicate beheld them unmoved."

George A. Avery, an elder in the Fourth Congregational church of Rochester, N. Y. has the following graphic description: "The slave children, very commonly of both sexes, up to the ages of eight and ten years, and I think in some instances beyond this age, go in a state of disgusting nudity. I have often seen them with their tow skirts, to their only article of summer clothing; which, to all human appearance, has not been taken off from the time it was first put on, worn off from the bottom upwards, shred by shred, until nothing remained but the straps which passed over their shoulders, and the less exposed portions extending a very little way below the arms, leaving the principal part of the chest, as well as the limbs, entirely uncovered."

Samuel Ellison, of Marlborough, Stark county, Ohio, formerly of Virginia, says: "I knew a Methodist who was the owner of a number of slaves. The children of both sexes belonging to him, under twelve years of age, were entirely destitute of clothing."

Rev. Francis Hawley, Baptist clergyman of Colebrook, Conn. says: "On many plantations the children under ten or twelve years old, go entirely naked—or if clothed at all, they have nothing more than a shirt."

Joseph Ide, Esq. Sheffield, Vt. formerly Postmaster, says: "I have seen from forty to sixty, male and female, at work in a field, many of both sexes with their bodies entirely naked—who did not exhibit signs of shame more than cattle."

The statements of the preceding witnesses may be found at length in "SLAVERY AS IT IS."

Luke Whitmore, of Pittsfield, in this County, says in a late communication in the Signal: "I have repeatedly seen negro children of both sexes left entirely naked till they were eleven or twelve years of age, with the exception of a little clothing in the colder months; and this too in the houses of wealthy planters; and I have seen this not confined to one family or neighborhood, but general throughout the country."

We have adduced witnesses enough to prove that children of twelve years and under commonly go naked, and sometimes adult slaves. It is not very strange, that in a family who might not have been very particular, a boy two or three years older should have followed the custom of his companions.

Next week we intend to adduce facts to show that Slaves are often branded with the initials of the owner's name.

It is now the 20th day of March, and the weather is yet extremely cold.

### THE WHIG CONGRESS.

The Whig Congress has ended its sessions. In reviewing its doings, we find much to condemn and little to praise. How have the bright anticipations of 1840 been realized? What have abolitionists gained by joining hand in hand with Hard Core Whigs? Have their rights been respected? Has any thing been done for the slave for which he ought to be thankful?

If we look at the great political measures of the Whigs by which the country was to be redeemed, what do we find? We shall pass no judgement of our own upon these points, but merely quote the following from the leading Whig paper of New York—the Courier and Enquirer.

Congress.—This body disperse to-night; and after two years, leave the country just where they found it. Who can look back upon the glorious anticipations of the whole country two years ago to-day, and then reflect upon how little has been accomplished since that period, without experiencing a deep conviction that the people and their best interests have been betrayed by the very men appointed to guard and protect them.

What has the present Congress accomplished? Nothing, literally nothing. The great leading measures for which the Whigs contended and which secured the triumph of 1840 were the establishment of the National Bank, the distribution of the proceeds from the sale of public lands, and a General Bankrupt Law. The first of these great measures of relief, was defeated by the treachery of John Tyler; the second and third were both passed and became the Law of the land, but have since been *bartered away* by the very men who passed them, in defiance to the mandate of the people.—The Land Distribution bill was abandoned for a hastily conceived and ill designed tariff; and the Bankrupt Law—that measure more than all others caused the Whig triumph of 1840—has been repealed by the very men who passed it, in defiance of public opinion, and at the very moment that its beneficial influences were being felt and admitted in every section of the country. This Congress will forever be pointed at as the least entitled to respect of any that has ever assembled under our Constitution. Its leading traits, taking them as a body, are vulgarity, selfishness, treachery, and a disgraceful inconsistency which has called forth the contempt of their constituents. The termination therefore, of its constitutional existence, will be hailed with pleasure and satisfaction by the people of all parties.

First, we have the treachery of John Tyler; next a portion of those who were deemed honest and honorable men and true Whigs, such as Wise, Cushing, &c. &c., followed in his wake; and finally, a majority of Congress have grossly neglected their duty, and after two years return to their constituents without having redeemed practically, a solitary pledge upon which they were elected. Not a solitary measure for which the Whigs contended in 1840, has been secured to the country.

Again we enquire—what have the Whigs in Congress accomplished for the country?—Of the three great measures for which the people fought and triumphed in 1840, they obtained two during the Extra Session; and strange to say, both of them have been abandoned by the very same men whose votes secured their enactment eighteen months since!

If, then, the Whigs with a large majority in both Houses of Congress, and a President of their own choice, in two years, according to the confession of their own papers, have done nothing for the public, but have disgraced themselves, what reason have we to expect they will do any better in future? What reason have the people to trust them at all?—On what account can they claim public support and confidence? To each our Whig friends we would propose the inquiry—What do you expect to gain by longer supporting the Whig party?

The assumption of the State Debts, as proposed by W. C. Johnson, is fast gaining on the public attention. J. Q. Adams, Webster, Winthrop, Saltonstall, and many of both parties are now mentioned as its advocates.—It is said the foreign creditors would sue the States in the Supreme Court, and if they can, how shall an execution be served; and if all the State property be taken, in many States it would not pay half the debts. The foreign creditors, then, must apply to their government. Foreigners cannot treat with the States of this Union, but must apply directly to the general government. Consequently, when called on, the National government must pay the debts of these States, or go to war. Before we believe all these positions, however, it will be well to scrutinize them closely.

Do not neglect to read the Legislative Report on the first page. It contains GENUINE DEMOCRACY. The committee who brought in the report are deserving of great credit for daring to break through the dictation of party leaders, and let their professed principles have full scope. We believe that there is a considerable portion of the Democratic party whose views accord with this committee, but they cannot be carried out, because the leaders have sworn fealty to the SLAVE POWER.—The committee say that "the political distinctions of color will be found in their primitive state, rising upon the basis of ANTI-SLAVERY, side by side, and drawing their support from the same source with property qualifications, hereditary privileges, and the divine right of kings." Why then, will not our Democratic citizens "act upon this matter like men of principle, who, knowing the principles of Democracy, dare to maintain them, leaving aristocracy of every shade to be supported by those who imbibe its principles."

CONTRACT.—In our Detroit correspondent's letter of last week, for "our city election turned very much upon the number" &c. of markets, read "one city election."

On our first page will be found a communication from Rev. Mr. Gay, of the Methodist Protestant Church. Certain parts of his letter appears to us to be pro-slavery in their character, and lame in argument.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

The Liberty State Convention was attended by about five hundred delegates. The Emancipator says that in numbers, in character, and in the lofty tone and enthusiastic spirit of its proceedings, it was the best Liberty convention ever held in the state. About \$1500 were raised, more than half of which was paid on the spot. The candidates of last year were re-nominated; viz., S. E. Sewall for Governor, and William Jackson for Lieutenant Governor.

The joint special committee of the Senate and House, to whom was referred the petition of George Latimer and sixty five thousand others, have made a report. The petitioners asked that a law should be passed forbidding all persons who hold office in Massachusetts, from aiding or abetting in the arrest of any person who may be claimed as a fugitive from Slavery, and forbidding the use of the Jails and other public property as places for confining them; and also that such amendments to the Constitution should be proposed to the other States as will forever separate the people of Massachusetts from all connection with Slavery.

The report was presented by C. F. Adams, a son of the Ex-President. It occupies seven solid columns. Its tone and spirit throughout are strongly anti-slavery.

To meet the first points, the committee reported a bill forbidding any judges or justices from acting in any way whatever under the law of 1793, and forbidding sheriffs and jailers to imprison any person in any jail in the State under the act of 1793, on pain of imprisonment not more than one year, or a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

On the last point, in dissolving the connection of Massachusetts with Slavery, the committee reported in favor of expunging the three fifth provision from the Constitution, and appointing representatives and direct taxes according to the number of free persons. The committee conceived, that this was the main support of the Slave power, and this being removed, the rest would soon cease to operate. We think of publishing this part of the Report.

A third trial for Representatives to Congress from districts two, three, five, six, and seven is to come on April 5. It seems by the previous results, that the Liberty party can either elect their own candidates, or compel the other parties to unite, and thus there will be only two parties. A few more trials will show what the settled policy of the parties will be.

### METHODISM AND SLAVERY.

Bisnop WAGEN, of the Methodist Episcopal Church resides in the city of Baltimore. In 1840 he ordained and set apart for the office of elder in said church, a slaveholder who resided at the time in Kentucky, where the laws admit of emancipation, and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom.

He called on the Rev. J. A. Merrill, of Massachusetts, who was in Baltimore at the time, to assist in the ordination services. Mr. Merrill declined the assistance on the ground that the man was a slaveholder. Other assistance, however, was attained, and the slaveholder was ordained.

We have been called out for names and dates in this case since our recent reply to Mr. Scotland, and above they are given. Bishop Waugh, we contend, violated the discipline of the church in the above act. See Section 10, Ans. 1, Page 123.

Mr. Tyler has signed the bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. This law was only secured after repeated efforts for many years, its existence has been very brief, and there is no reasonable prospect that another will be enacted for a long period to come.—But is it not singular that the whig Congress which enacted this law should be in such eager haste to repeal it? The Albany Patriot remarks: "So the only remaining monument to the whig victory of 1840 except the home squadron, and the other measures to protect slavery has been destroyed, and that by Whig hands."

It appears that the House did not vote upon the assault of Dawson upon Giddings, because he was drunk! This was intimated by one of Dawson's colleagues, who rose to apologise for him, and was confirmed by Mr. Waterson, of Tenn. who got him out of the House as soon as possible, and when Waterson came back, he assured those about him that Dawson was so drunk he did not know what he said or did. The cry went round, "let it drop, let it drop, he was drunk;" and it was dropped. There is good reason to believe that Dawson intended to have a regular affray with Giddings.

The Legislative Hall was granted to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society for their Annual Meeting by a unanimous vote of the House of Representatives.

How long is it since a Governor of Massachusetts thought the promulgation of anti-slavery notions was a misdemeanor, punishable at common law?

Our readers will remember that Bishop McCoskry and Rev. Mr. Harrison were appointed Chaplains to the Senate. The Senate paid these gentlemen in full for their services twenty-five dollars in scrip!

In our list of contributors at the Anniversary, the name of Dr. J. C. Gallup of Penningtonville, was accidentally omitted. Dr. G. and another gentleman pledged twelve dollars.

A great loss of lives and property has occurred in Texas, from the overflowing of the rivers.

Appointments by the Governor.—Honorable Elton Farnsworth late Chancellor, has been appointed Attorney General of the State, after the expiration of Mr. Platt's term.

Thomas W. Wells, Esq. of Marshall, the present Acting Commissioner of Internal Improvements has been reappointed, by the Governor and Senate.

The Governor and Senate have made the following appointments to the bench of the Supreme Court of this State:

Hon. Epaphroditus Ransom, of Kalamazoo, Chief Justice, and Judge of the 5d Circuit.

Hon. Alphens Peleh, of Monroe, Associate Justice, and Judge of 2d Circuit.

Daniel Goodwin, Esq. of Detroit, Associate Justice, and Judge of the 1st Circuit.

On Monday last, the people of Detroit rejected Gen. Witherell for Mayor of this City, by a majority of over three hundred. On Tuesday, the Legislature abolished Judge Chipman's Court, and established another of a similar character. To provide a place for Gen. Witherell. On Wednesday, Gov. Barry nominated him to be Judge of this new Court, which had been erected on the ruins of the other; and on Thursday, the Senate confirmed the nomination. All this was the work of four days only.

The Rev. Oliver C. Comstock, D. D. of Ann Arbor, was on Wednesday last, appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction for two years. Dr. Comstock was formerly the pastor of the Baptist church and society in this city, and was highly esteemed by our citizens. We dare say that he will make a good officer.

The duties of the Superintendent have been very much modified and diminished during the present session of the Legislature. The entire charge of the University and School lands has been devolved upon the new State land office which is about to be established at Marshall, and in the meantime the Auditor General or State Treasurer is to have the supervision of them. The salary is to be hereafter \$500 per annum. The duties will be exclusively literary, and the Superintendent will of course have ample time to devote himself to the improvement of the schools and to the general cause of education. Under such circumstances, important results will be expected at his hands.—Det. Adv.

Johnathan Kearsley and Isaac E. Cray, to be Regents of the University of Michigan for the legal term.

William A. Fletcher to be Regent of the University of Michigan, until the 9th day of March, 1846, that being the residue of the unexpired term of Randolph Manning, resigned.

Dewitt C. Walker, to be Regent of the University of Michigan, until the 5th day of April 1845, that being the residue of the unexpired term of George Goodman, resigned.

Marvin Allen, of Lenawee, to be Regent of the University of Michigan, for the legal term.

Lewis Bascom, to be inspector of the State Prison for the legal term in place of Sherman Eastman, whose term of office has expired.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

The Latimer petition to Congress, which was rolled on a cylinder, and was as large as a common flour barrel, excited much attention in the House. The correspondent of the A. S. Standard says that many questions were asked, some in anger, some in ridicule, to which answers either grave or gay, as suited the case, were returned; such as—"it's a battery," "it's a bomb," "it's a hornet's nest," "it's an electrifying machine." "What is that great thing?" said a North Carolina member to Mr. Calhoun, of Mass. "It's a petition." "For what?" "For the abolition of slavery." "Where is it from?" "Massachusetts." "Have you slavery there?" "Yes." "Do your petitioners come here to have it abolished?" "Yes, when the travelling is good." There is a contemptible and humiliating practice of some northern Whigs, who vote right on questions relating to petitions and slavery, and then go behind the curtain, and tell the slaveholders and slave breeders that they despise abolition as much as any body; and join in all the rivalry that is indulged on the subject. Mr. Boardman of Connecticut, who, you may remember, was insulted, and beaten, at the last session, by Campbell of Tennessee, gave an example on the present occasion. I found him in high glee, "telling a merry toy" to a slaveholder. "Somebody inquired," he said, "whether that thing was an electro-magnetic telegraph." "No," said another, "it is a smut machine." Mr. Bot's of Va. was greatly excited during the day. He said "it was a hornet's nest, full of 50,000 young hornets. He was willing to receive the petition of the poorest and humblest citizen, but he would be bound if George Latimer was a citizen of the United States." The best thing that I heard, was the answer of Mr. Adams to a Virginian, who came to his seat and asked who George Latimer was. "He is the son of a very respectable gentleman of Norfolk, in Virginia, a member of one of the most respectable and distinguished families in that State, and a citizen of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." The Virginian retired without any observation upon this state of facts. A southern member came to a recess where Mr. Giddings, Mr. Gates and myself were in conversation. He was evidently full of wrath, though he put a strong curb upon himself. "You will destroy this government," said he. "We will destroy it," Mr. Giddings replied. "Where is he? He has no business on this floor. I will give you [raising his fist high] fifty dollars, if you will induce him to go into my district. It will be worth that to have him civilized you,"

rejoined Mr. G. "We," he continued, "are the most quiet, peaceable, law abiding people in the world; it's a Quaker district. I represent a thousand regular, staid Quakers; but let them get him, and he'll bring no more petitions." "Then you have even corrupted the Quakers."

In the House various matters were acted upon, "a too numerous to mention." Mr. Johnson made a favorable report from the Select Committee on the project for issuing 200,000,000 of stock for the relief of the States. Mr. Adams as one of the same Committee proposed a substitute to the effect that the repudiation of a State debt is a violation of the Constitution, because it impairs the obligation of contracts; that Congress have no power to involve the people of the other States in a war, in case of repudiation; and that such State should cease to be a member of the Union.

The bill for the reduction of postage was then taken up, debated at length and finally passed.

The bill to carry into effect the Treaty of Washington was then taken up, debated and passed. Mr. Benton commenced a speech in opposition, which he is to fill up when he writes it out.

The Retrenchment Bill did not pass Congress.

The nomination of Mr. Wise as Minister to France, was rejected—24 to 12. The nomination of Mr. Cushing as Secretary of the Treasury, was also rejected—27 to 19. They were again in the course of the night, re-nominated, and again rejected.

Mr. Spencer was then nominated for Secretary of the Treasury, and was confirmed by a close vote it is said. No other nomination of Minister to France appears to have been sent to the Senate.

Mr. Everett, the present Minister to England, was then nominated and confirmed for the new mission to China.

Upon Mr. Cushing's nomination as Secretary of the Treasury, the first vote stood 19 to 27 against it. Upon his second nomination, the vote stood 10 yeas and 17 nays.—Upon his third nomination the vote stood 2 yeas, 29 nays.

Upon the nomination of Mr. Wise, as Minister to France, the vote was 12 yeas, 24 nays. Upon his second nomination, the vote stood yeas 8, nays 26. Upon his third nomination, the vote stood 2 yeas, 29 nays.

The nomination of Mr. Spencer, as Secretary of the Treasury, was confirmed by a majority of 2.

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the House, Mr. McLeod offered a joint resolution declaring it to be the opinion of this Legislature that the word "white," in the constitution should not be so construed as to deprive half breeds of Indian descent, from exercising the rights of the elective franchise.

The rule was suspended, and the resolution adopted—yeas 23, nays 9.

[We should like to inquire of the learned members who voted for this resolution, why it should not extend to "half breeds" of African descent, agreeably to the recent decision in Ohio? Upon what principle is this exposition of the word "white" applied to the Indians only?]

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the General appropriation bill, Mr. Livermore in the Chair. [A difficult and important question arose which it took the Committee some two hours to settle. It seemed that two members of the House had supplied themselves with 20 shilling knives, at Mr. Bagg's, while the other members had been furnished with cast-iron ones, at five shillings. The question was, shall Bagg be paid for the knives? It was finally decided in the affirmative.]

Mr. Hagaman called up the resolution for expunging the word "white" from the Constitution. Mr. Littlejohn called for the previous question. Mr. Moore opposed the resolution, and it was lost by the following votes:

Yeas—Messrs. Cady, Carpenter, Hagaman, Hixon, Howe, Lamb, Lothrop, Lawrence, Livermore, McLeod, Patterson, Pratt, Speck, Smith, Vaughn, Videto, Waldron, Saylor—19.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Axford, Barnard, Beach, J. L. Gage, Wm. Gage, Goodell, Lacy, Lee, Littlejohn, McCamley, Moore, Mottram, Murray, Olds, Poppleton, Provost, Rice, Snell, Snow, Weld—22.

In the Senate, the House joint resolution relative to an amendment of the constitution of this state relative to the word "white," came up, and the question being on suspending the rule, it was lost, two thirds not voting in its favor.

Mr. Cust moved to take up for consideration the Joint Resolution passed at the last session, relative to amending the constitution, so as to require a vote of the people, for the State to contract loans.

The resolution was taken up and passed.

A second bill, obviating the objections of the Governor to the first bill to convert the Michigan Insurance Company into a banking institution, finally passed both Houses before the adjournment, and was signed by the Governor.

The stockholders their heirs and executors, are liable for all the debts of the Institution, and its insurance powers are taken away.

The act establishing a general Land Office at Marshall was passed. It commands all the lands belonging to the State, including the University and school lands, into the hands of a Commissioner, who is to receive one thousand dollars a year.

The Legislature adjourned on the 10th inst., after a session of two months and ten days.—A large share of its time has been spent in



NEW YORK BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE LATEST ADVICES.

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

Table listing various banks across different states including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and others. Columns include bank names and their locations.

Threshing Machines.

The undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, two and a half mcs from the village of Ann Arbor...

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster...

The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations. S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April 20, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS. This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and threshed with it about 8300 bushels...

RECOMMENDATIONS. This is to inform the public that I have purchased, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster...

RECOMMENDATIONS. This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months...

SMUT MACHINES. The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$50. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers...

Woolen Manufactory. The subscribers have recently put in operation a woolen manufactory for manufacturing woollen cloth by power looms...

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS. THE subscriber invites the attention of his present stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnish, Brushes, &c...

TO CLOTHIERS. THE subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of every description; CLOTHIERS JACKS, &c...

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE!!!

THE subscriber has just returned from New York with the largest and best selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, AND YANKEE NOTIONS...

BRADY CLOTHS, PILOT DO. BEAVER DO SATIN AND CASSIMERE. KENTUCKY JEANS, FULL D CLOTHS, FLANNEL (of all kinds)...

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS. A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dandruff, cholera, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries...

RIVER RAISIN INSTITUTE. THIS Institution is located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful river whose name it bears...

EXPENSES. Tuition per Term of eleven weeks, \$4.00. Board " " with 4 hours work each week, 7.50. Room Rent, 50. Incidental, 80.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE. PURSUANT to an order of the Judge of Probate, for the county of Washtenaw, made on the twenty third inst...

TEMPERANCE HOTEL. THE above House is pleasantly situated near the Central Railroad Depot, and is now undergoing thorough repairs...

ADMINISTRATORS SALE. PURSUANT to an order of the Judge of Probate, for the county of Washtenaw, made on the twenty third inst...

ADMINISTRATORS SALE. PURSUANT to an order of the Judge of Probate, for the county of Washtenaw, made on the twenty third inst...

ADMINISTRATORS SALE. PURSUANT to an order of the Judge of Probate, for the county of Washtenaw, made on the twenty third inst...

Peters Pills.

It is fun they say to get well with them.

ALL mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation that ever try them continue to buy them. Peters Pills are purely vegetable; they work no miracle, nor do they profess to cure all diseases...

Peters Pills prevent—Keep it diseases if timely used, and are a great relief in curing bilious fever, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, gout, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels...

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS. A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dandruff, cholera, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries...

ADMINISTRATORS SALE. PURSUANT to an order of the Judge of Probate, for the county of Washtenaw, made on the twenty third inst...

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TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and sold at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base imitations and counterfeit. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden Lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

DALEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored in the old or young, by the LINNAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT...

DALEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old BURNS & SCALDS and sores, and sore EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the bilious or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface.

CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailments—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once.

EXPECTORANT will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, COUGHS & COLDS taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's. KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

GREAT BARGAINS.—R. Banks respecting fully 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 request for Cash.

NEW GOODS!! DENISON has just received a complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND CROCKERY, which will be sold very cheap for money or more kinds of produce.

TO CLOTHIERS. THE subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of every description; CLOTHIERS JACKS, &c...

TEMPERANCE HOTEL. THE above House is pleasantly situated near the Central Railroad Depot, and is now undergoing thorough repairs...

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing. THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens Ann Arbor and vicinity that they are prepared to card wool and dress cloth for customers in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

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