

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. Foster,
G. Beckley. } Editors.

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POETRY.

STANZAS.

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

I.

Stoep my passions with a pen of steel,
Write their record on the human heart;
Grows the tracer—fires of an annual—
Deep and deeper as the years depart.

II.

Perish hopes that holy made its youth;
Fades the promise of its golden prime;
Moeck affections, sympathies and truth,
Sweepeth over all the tide of crime!

III.

Downward presseth evermore the soul
That is wedded to its hideous sin—
Downward madly to the dreadful goal,
Spirits hating purity must win.

IV.

In the path that leadeth from the light,
Every foot-fall soundeth like a knell!
Darker o'er the spirit gathers night—
Blackest horrors thick around it dwell.

V.

Lost the brightness of its earlier day,
All its longings for the Holy lost,
Like a wreck, whose helm is torn away,
On the waves of Error see it tost!

VI.

Hapless spirit! heedless of its birth—
Mad to drink the bitter cup of woes!
Dark hath been thy pilgrimage on earth,
Darker still that pilgrimage shall close!

VII.

Ye who linger on forbidden ground,
Dreadful is your recompense, and sure!
For the blessedness of Peace is found
Only by the holy, and the pure!

MISCELLANY.

From the National A. S. Standard.

THE PRISON AT BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

I went last week to Blackwell's Island, in the East River, between the city and Long Island. The environs of the city are unusually beautiful, considering how far autumn has advanced upon us. Frequent rain has coaxed vegetation into abundance, and preserved it in verdant beauty. The trees are hung with a profusion of vines, the rocks are dressed in Nature's green velvet of moss, and from every little cleft peeps the rich foliage of some wind-scattered seed. This island itself presents a quiet loveliness of scenery, unsurpassed by anything I have ever witnessed; though Nature and I are old friends, and she has shown me many of her choicest pictures, in a light let in only from above. No form of gracefulness can compare with the bend of flowing waters all round and round the verdant island. The circle typifies Love; and those who read the spiritual alphabet, written all over the earth, will see that a circle of waters most needs to be beautiful. Beautiful it is even when the language it speaks is an unknown tongue. Then the green hills beyond look so very pleasant in the sunshine, with homes nesting among them, like dimples on a smiling face. The island itself abounds with charming nooks—open wells in shady places, screened by large weeping willows; gardens and arbors running down to the river's edge, to look at themselves in the waters; and pretty boats, like white-winged birds chased by their shadows, and breaking the waves into gems.

But man has profaned this charming retreat. He has brought the screech owl, the bat, and the vulture, into the holy temple of Nature. The island belongs to government; and the only buildings on it are a penitentiary, mad-house, and hospital; with a few dwellings occupied by those connected with those institutions. The discord between man and Nature never before struck me so painfully; yet it is wise and kind to place the erring and the diseased in the midst of such calm, bright influences. Man may curse, but Nature forever blesses. The guiltiest of her wandering children she would fain enfold within her arms to the friendly heart-warmth of a mother's bosom. She speaks to them ever in the soft, low tones of earnest love; but they, alas, tossed on the roaring, stinging surge of Society, forget the quiet language.

As I looked up at the massive walls of the prison, it did my heart good to see doves nest-

ing within the shelter of the deep, narrow, grated windows. I thought what blessed little messengers of heaven they would appear to me, if I were in prison; but instantly a shadow passed over the sunshine of my thought. Alas, doves do not speak to their souls, as they would to mine; for they have lost their love for childlike and gentle things. How have they lost it? Society with its unequal distribution, its perverted education, its manifold injustice, its cold neglect, its biting mockery, has taken from them the gifts of God. They are placed here, in the midst of green hills, and flowing streams, and cooing doves, after the heart is petrified against the genial influence of all such sights and sounds.

As usual, the organ of justice (which phrenologists say is unusually developed in my skull) was roused into great activity by the sight of prisoners. They said, "Would you have them prey on society?" I answered, "I am troubled that society has preyed upon them. I would not enter into an argument about the right of society to punish these sinners; but I say she made them sinners. How much I have done toward it, by yielding to popular prejudices, obeying false customs, and suppressing vital truths, I know not; but doubtless I have done, and am doing, my share. God forgive me! If He dealt with us, as we deal with our brother, who could stand before Him?"

While I was there, they brought in the editors of the Flash, the Liberator, and the Weekly Rake. My very soul loathes such polluted publications; yet a sense of justice again made me refractory. These men were perhaps trained to such service by all the social influences they had ever known. They dared to publish what nine-tenths of all around them lived unreprieved. Why should they be imprisoned, a while—flourishes in the full tide of editorial success, circulating a paper as immoral, and perhaps more dangerous, because its indecency is slightly veiled? Why should the Weekly Rake be shut up, when daily rakes walk Broadway in fine broadcloth and silk velvet?

Many more than half the inmates of the penitentiary were women; and of course a large proportion of them were taken up as "street-walkers." The men who made them such, who, perchance, caused the love of a human heart to be its ruin, and changed tenderness into sensuality and crime—these men live in the ceiled hopes of Broadway, and sit in council at the City Hall, and pass regulations to clear the streets they have filled with sin. And do you suppose their poor victims do not feel the injustice of society thus regulated? Think you they respect of laws? Vicious they are, and they may be both ignorant and foolish; but, nevertheless, they are too wise to respect such laws. Their whole being cries out that it is a mockery; all their experience proves that society is a game of chance, where the cunning slip through, and the strong slip over. The criminal feels this, even when incapable of reasoning upon it. The laws do not secure his reverence, because he sees that their operation is unjust. The secrets of prisons, so far as they are revealed, all tend to show that the prevailing feeling of criminals, of all grades, is that they are wronged. What we call justice, they regard as unluckey chance; and whosoever looks calmly and wisely into the foundations on which society rests and tumbles, (I cannot say on which it rolls, for its foundations are like the sea,) will perceive that they are victims of chance.

For instance, everything in school-books, social remarks, domestic conversation, literature, public festivals, legislative proceedings, and popular honors, all teach the young soul that it is noble to retaliate, mean to forgive an insult, and unmanly not to resent a wrong. Animal instincts, instead of being brought into subjection to the higher powers of the soul are thus cherished into more than natural activity. Of three men thus educated, one enters the army, kills a hundred Indians, hangs their scalps on a tree, is made major-general, and considered a fitting candidate for the presidency. The second goes to the Southwest to reside; some trader calls him aascal—a phrase not misapplied, perhaps, but necessary to be resented; he agrees to settle the question of honor at ten paces, shoots his insulter through the heart, and is hailed by society as a brave man. The third lives in New York; a man enters his office, and, true or untrue, calls him a knave. He fights, kills his adversary, is tried by the laws of the land, and hung. These three men indulge the same passion, acted from the same motives, and illustrated the same education; yet how different their fate!

With regard to dishonesty, too—the maxims of trade, the customs of society, and the general unreflecting tone of public conversation, all tend to promote it. The man who has made "good bargains," is wealthy and honored; yet the details of these bargains few would dare to pronounce good. Of two young men nurtured under such influences, one becomes a successful merchant; five thousand dollars are borrowed of him; he takes a mortgage on a house worth twenty thou-

sand dollars; in the absence of the owner, when sales are very dull, he offers the house for sale, to pay his mortgage; he bids it in himself, for four thousand dollars; and afterwards persecutes and imprisons his debtor for the remaining thousand. Society calls him a shrewd business man, and pronounces his dinners excellent; the chance is, he will be a magistrate before he dies. The other young man is unsuccessful; his necessities are great; he borrows some money from his employer's drawer, perhaps resolving to restore the same; the loss is discovered before he has a chance to refund it; the society sends him to Blackwell's island; to hammer stones with highway robbers. Society made both these men thieves, but punished the one, whilst she rewarded the other. That criminals so universally feel themselves victims of injustice, is one strong proof that it is true; for impressions entirely without foundation are not apt to become universal. If society does make its own criminals, how shall she cease to do it? It can be done only by a change in the structure of society, that will diminish the temptation of vice, and increase the encouragement of virtue. If we can abolish poverty, we shall have taken the greatest step towards the abolishing of crime; and this will be the final triumph of the gospel of Christ. Diversities of gifts will doubtless always exist; for the law written on spirit, as well as matter, is infinite variety. But when the kingdom of God comes on earth, as it is in heaven, there will not be found in any corner of it that poverty which hardens the heart under the severe pressure of physical suffering, and stultifies the intellect with toil for mere animal wants. When public opinion regards wealth as means, and not as an end, men will no longer deem penitentiaries a necessary evil; for society will then cease to be a great school for crime. In the meantime, do penitentiaries and prisons increase or diminish the evils they are intended to remedy? The superintendent at Blackwell told me, unasked, that ten years' experience had convinced him that the whole system tended to increase crime. He said of the lads who came there, a large portion had already been in the house of refuge; a large proportion of those who left, afterward went to Sing Sing. "It has as regular a succession as the classes in a college," said he, "from the house of refuge to the penitentiary, and from the penitentiary to the State prison." I remarked that coercion tended to rouse all the bad passions of man's nature, and if long continued, hardened the whole character. "I know that," said he, "from my own experience; all the devil there is in me rises up when a man attempts to compel me. But what can I do? I am obliged to be very strict. When my feelings tempt me to unusual indulgence, a bad use is almost always made of it. I see that the system fails to produce the effect intended; but I cannot change the result."

I felt that his words were true. He could not change the influence of the system while he discharge the duties of his office; for the same reason that a man cannot be at once slave-driver and missionary on a plantation. I allude to the necessities of the office, and do not mean to imply that the character of the individual was severe. On the contrary, the prisoners seemed to be made as comfortable as was possible compatible with their situation. There were watch-towers, and men with loaded guns, to prevent escape from the island; but they conversed freely with each other as they worked in the sunshine, and very few of them looked wretched. Among those who were sent under guard to row us back to the city, was one who rested on his own situation, in a manner which showed plainly enough that he looked on the whole thing as a game of chance, in which he happened to be the loser. Indulgence cannot benefit such characters. What is wanted is, that no human being should grow up without deep and friendly interest from the society around him; and that none should feel himself the victim of injustice, because society punishes the very sins which it teaches, and drives men to commit. The world would be in a happier condition if legislators spent half as much time and labor to prevent crime, as they do to punish it. This truth begins, at last, to be generally perceived.

L. M. C.

Society in Louisiana.—A letter appears in the Baptist Advocate from Mr. T. Ruid, dated Spring Hill, Louisiana, which gives the following account of the State of society in that region:

"I have travelled some in the region, and find the people West of this place, simple uneducated and quite poor. They subsist upon their cattle, which range in the pine woods in summer, and in the swamps in winter. They have had but little religious instruction, and many of them cannot read. They are not often willing to receive Bibles, unless they can pay for them. In some instances, I have taken produce for Bibles, as they would not receive them as a gift, and yet they wanted them, and they would read them, but could not raise money for them."

The Democratic Review says the people are not competent to govern themselves.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

TESTIMONY AGAINST SLAVERY.

LR Roy, January 8th, 1843.

At a Church meeting of the First Presbyterian Church of Le Roy, Michigan, convened for the purpose of expressing their sentiments respecting American Slavery, the following resolutions were passed by the Members present unanimously:

1. Resolved, That it is an appropriate duty of the Churches, the Ecclesiastical Bodies, and the Benevolent Societies to speak out the truth respecting American slavery.

2. That slavery is a violation of principles of eternal right, and consequently is a heinous sin against God, that it is theft and robbery unparalleled, and in its effects cruel and injurious in the extreme.

3. That Patriotism, Philanthropy and Religion combine to demand the immediate, universal and unconditional emancipation of every slave.

4. That justice requires that the slaves be fully remunerated and compensated for all they have done & suffered in consequence of slavery.

5. That we as Christians, as Stewards and as Citizens, hereby pledge in behalf of the Slave and the Pungitives, a share in our efforts, our property, and our prayers.

6. That reason and the principles of Revelation include as Participants in the guilt of slavery, the Citizens of the Northern States who in 1843 are apologists, and who having the requisite information and opportunity, are indifferent or silent in respect to slavery.

7. That it is to us a cause of grief and alarm that by National Acts and enactments slavery is Nationalized, and also that some Ecclesiastical Bodies by preventing inquiry, by gagging discussion, by determined silence against, and direct approval of it, have virtually adopted, nurtured, and baptized American slavery.

8. That we would with due charity and candor express our solemn and deliberate conviction that all Participants in the guilt of American slavery are defective in moral and Christian character, and we feel bound to govern ourselves accordingly.

9. That we freely and joyfully admit all the extenuating circumstances in favor of the slaveholder, and that the Guilty shall share with the Innocent in our sympathy and prayers.

10. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Moderator and Clerk, and forwarded to the Signal of Liberty for publication.

LORENZO TAYLOR, Mod.

SILAS KELSEY, Clerk.

For the Signal of Liberty.

ELECTION IN FARMINGTON.

FARMINGTON, April 13th, 1843.

RESPECTED EDITORS:—Our spring election has passed with a clear gain of the Liberty vote over last year of 10. We had about 48 a year ago, and now 58, and a few candidates run above the last number. The Liberty party met first and took up none but true men.—The Democrats followed, and feeling pretty strong (for the whig ranks had been materially reduced by many coming over from them to the side of right and of liberty,) took the nominees out of their own ranks, and elected all but a constable and treasurer which were from the whigs.

Then followed the whig caucus, and here we had a fair specimen of how much they hate slavery. They preferred to unite with any thing and every thing but the Liberty Party, and they made out a part of their nomination from a party they have waged war against for more than fifteen years, and have lost very many votes in the attempt to overthrow them. But one would suppose the whigs had a sufficient lesson in the attempt they made last fall in running the Tariff ticket in this county, which proved a total failure. But now in their wisdom a Union ticket must be got up, *per fas aut nefas*, which proved as successful as the Tariff did last fall.

How long men of good understanding, possessing sagacious intellect, will continue to go contrary to the best interest of our country is uncertain, or how long will it be before we may anticipate the vengeance of heaven for our continuing to remain a slaveholding and an oppressive Nation.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Messrs. EDITORS:—Will you please to make room in your columns for the following appeal which was adopted by the Liberty party at a caucus meeting held in the Township of Madison County of Lenawee, March 20th 1843, which was read at the Township meeting and also posted upon the doors and other places in the town:

Fellow Citizens of the Township of Madison: The Liberty Party have this day nominated their candidates for Township officers into the field with the usual inscription upon their banner—EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL MEN—determined as they ever have been, to make every possible effort for the amelioration of the condition of the oppressed.

ration of the condition of the oppressed.

We therefore make solemn appeal to the candid voters of the town of Madison, if the principles which impel us to act thus, are not correct—principles that are founded in justice—principles too, which we have had under thorough and mature deliberation. We have courted the cost of each action; and as philanthropists, as christians, and as lovers of our country, find there is no cheaper course.

In absolving ourselves from the ranks of the old parties, we have not been blind or deaf to the principles of reason. We have felt in common with other men, that party ties of long duration bind with gigantic strength.—We also feel that neither of the old political parties, are acting upon the principles which Washington, Jefferson and Franklin, were proud to promulgate to the nations of the earth.

We therefore call upon all, both whigs and democrats, to take this subject into consideration; view it with unprejudiced and candid discrimination; remembering that it involves the principles of inalienable rights, with which all mankind are endowed by their creator.

We call in an especial manner upon the followers of our Savior, to take the matter into consideration, and see if voting for pro-slavery men accords with the pure principles of Christianity. We, as a party, feel the assurance that kind Heaven smiles propitiously upon our efforts, and if we persevere, will ultimately crown them with success.

L. P. P.
Adrian, April 12, 1843.

SELECTIONS.

THE DYING SLAVE.

"I was in the right mood for it, so I gave full scope to my imagination."

He lay on a couch, with his face half turned towards the sinking sun. The skin was drawn tightly over his forehead, as though it was parched and shrunken by extreme age; but the restless and uneasy wandering of his eye told that he still claimed some companionship with earthly feelings.

He was a slave, and for more than a hundred years, he had gone forth to the daily toil of a bondman. It was said that in the "fatherland," from which he had been torn by unprincipled violence, he had been a prince among his people. In the first days of his slavery, he had been fierce and ungovernable, nor could his haughty spirit ever be tamed into subjection until it had been subdued by gratitude. The father of his present master had, in his childhood, by interfering to save him from punishment, received in his own body the blows intended for the slave; and from that moment he became to his youthful master a devoted servant. The child grown up to manhood, flourished throughout his term of years, and faded away in the grave, but still the aged Afric lingered upon the earth; and it was for the son of that man that he now waited, and to use his own expression, "held back his breath," until he should behold him.

At length the light of the low cabin door was darkened, as the master stooped his tall form to enter the dwelling of his slave. "I have come," said he, as he approached; "what would you with me?"

The negro raised himself up with a sudden energy, and stretched out his withered hand. "Have I not borne you in my arms in your helpless infancy," said he, "and should I not now once more behold you before I die?—Heed me, master! ere you sun shall set, the last breath shall have passed my lips—its beams are fast growing more aslant and yellower—tell me, before I die, if I have not served you faithfully?"

"You have."

"I have been honest and true—I have never spoken to you a falsehood—I have never deserted the lash!"

"To my knowledge, never!" said his master. "Then there is one more boon that I would crave of you—I am going home—to revisit the scenes of my youth—to mingle with the spirits of my friends! Suffer me not to return to them a slave! My fathers were proud chieftains among their native wilds—they sought out the lion in the midst of his secret recesses—they subdued the strength of the savage tiger—they were conquerors in battle—they never bowed to man—they would scorn a bondman from their hall! 'O tell me,' exclaimed he, seizing his master's hand in the using excitement of his feelings—"oh tell me, while I may yet hear the sound, that I am once more free!"

"Your wish is granted," said his master, "you are a freeman."

"A freeman!" repeated the negro, slowly sinking back upon his couch, and clasping his hands above his head with all his remaining energy—"write it for me, master!"

The gentleman tore a leaf from his pocket-book, and penciling a hasty certificate of his freedom, handed it to the slave. The old man lifted up his head once more, as he received it, and the last ray of sunlight streamed across his countenance, as with a strange smile he gazed upon the paper; then falling suddenly back, he once more repeated the name of freedom, and expired.

ALMOST A CONVERT TO LIBERTY.

The editor of the Lowell Journal, Mr. Schouler, made a short visit to Washington during the late session of Congress. What he saw and felt of the influence of slavery, and of the timid and subservient course of the Northern representatives in giving up every thing to the dictation of slaveholders, seemed to produce a strong effect upon his mind, while at the same time his conclusions afforded a melancholy proof at once of his ignorance of the principles of the Liberty party, and of his own obstinate idolatry to Whiggery, which blinds him to the folly of re-committing the cause of Liberty to the very men and the very party who have so shamefully deserted it in time past.—He gives the following table of our foreign representatives:

MINISTERS.

Edward Everett,	of Massachusetts,	England.
Charles S. Todd,	Kentucky,	Russia.
Henry Wheaton,	Rhode Island,	Prussia.
Daniel Jenifer,	Maryland,	Austria.
Waddy Thompson,	South Carolina,	Mexico.
William Hunter,	Rhode Island,	Rio Janeiro
Washington Irving,	New York,	Spain.

CHARGES D'AFFAIRES.

Chris'r Hughes,	of Maryland,	Netherlands.
Henry W. Hubbard,	Alabama,	Belgium.
George W. Lay,	New York,	Sweden.
Wm. W. Irwin,	Penn.,	Denmark.
Wm. W. Blackford,	Virginia,	New Granada.
Allen A. Hull,	Tennessee,	Venezuela.
John S. Pendleton,	Virginia,	Chili.
James C. Pickett,	Virginia,	Peru.
John Eves,	Kentucky,	Texas.
Wm. Bouwmeester,	Virginia,	Two Sicilies.
Amrose Baker,	Georgia,	Sardinia.
Washington Barrow,	Louisiana,	Portugal.

Here are four ministers and two charges from the free States, which have three fifths of the population, and five sixths of the foreign intercourse and business; and three ministers and ten charges from the slave States, with only two-fifths of the population, and one sixth of the interest involved in our foreign relations. The writer further says:

"Congress this morning voted an appropriation of \$100,000, to build a dry dock at the Navy Yard at Pensacola. This is another of those schemes by which the slaveholders endeavor to retain in their hands a large portion of the public patronage. Since the commencement of the Government, nearly two-thirds of the whole naval expenditure has been expended in Pensacola, Norfolk, and Washington, notwithstanding the costs for repairs of vessels are always much higher than in New York, Charlestown, and Portsmouth. And this system has been carried out in consequence of the bluster and pertinacity of the slaveholders, and the cringing, fawning sycophancy of Northern Locofocos.

I am told that Mr. Mallory, the Tyler representative from the Norfolk district in Virginia, has a large number of slaves whom he hires to the Government to work in the Norfolk Navy Yard, for the fine little sum of \$30 a month. Slaves are also employed in the Navy Yard in this city, to the exclusion of free whites; and it has become a source of great complaint, but it is of no use; corruption in this Government, at the present moment, is the order of the day. At Pensacola, most of the labor is done by slaves; and thus these large naval appropriations made every year by the Federal Government, find their way into the pockets of the slave-masters."

All this has taken place, be it observed, with a triumphant Whig majority in both Houses of Congress for two years past. He goes on—

"The North have themselves to blame for much of the abuse which we receive from the slaveholders. We have given in to them too much. We must now assert our rights—not in the mean and restricted manner of the Liberty party men in the North, but by pursuing a bold, open, manly course, demand our rights as members of the confederation. Let southern men and Southern interests be represented in the departments of Government; let them have a fair share of the offices and of the Government appropriations, and army and naval appointments; but let the North have its share also. Let us not behold in times to come, as we do now, a slaveholding President, a slaveholding President of the Senate, a slaveholding Speaker of the House, and so on almost in the same ratio throughout. If we have a slaveholding President, we shall have a Northern Vice President and Speaker of the House, and our proportion of Government offices, according to the population in the different sections of the country."

Now the "slaveholding President" was elected by the vote of Northern Whigs, the "slaveholding President of the Senate" was elected by the votes of Northern Whigs, and the "slaveholding Speaker of the House" was elected by the votes of Northern Whigs—"and so in the same ratio throughout," including also, a slaveholding Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House. Can this man be honest when he represents the "whig strength in Congress" as hostile to slavery? He affirms, in the face of all these damning facts, that "the great universal Whig party do demand of the South, their fair voice in the Government." The Whig party has been fairly tried on this very point, and has failed—precisely as the rival party failed, and will fail again.

The flag at the Liberty party is contemptible. The writer concedes us all the grounds of our movement. Our policy is not all sectional, but

strictly constitution and national. We do not, as he insinuates, take the ground, that no Southern man can hold office, for our highest candidate is a Southern man. Our ground is, that no slave-holder, and no supporter of slavery, can hold office, and for this we give good and constitutional reasons—because a slave-holder or a supporter of slavery is, by principle and practice, an enemy of Republican Liberty.—Emancipator.

PROGRESS OF EMANCIPATION.

"The United States come last." We gather from the following recent items of intelligence, from foreign newspapers.—Emancipator.

1. TUNIS. Advices from Tunis, to December 20th, published by the *Journal des Debats*, announce that the Bey had, of his own free will, proclaimed the freedom of the children of slaves hereafter born in the regency. A fortuitous circumstance led to the adoption of that measure. A black family, doomed to be sold separately, had taken refuge in the house of M. de Lagau, the consul-general of France, and claimed his protection. The next morning, M. de Lagau waited on the Bey, and his highness was so moved by the painful picture which the consul drew, of the wretched fate which awaited that family, that, after interrogating the father and mother, he ordered his minister to purchase them and treat them with the greatest kindness, and then, turning to their child, he told him that he was free, and solemnly declared that all the children who should hereafter be born in the regency, should be free. This decision was immediately promulgated, and was to be strictly executed.

A letter of Mr. Lusco, dated at Sax, November 23, says: "A caravan of many slaves arrived on the frontiers of the kingdom of Tunis a few days ago, when immediately the sheikhs of those districts presented themselves to the chiefs of the caravan, and in the name of the Bey, informed them, that, as soon as they passed the frontiers with slaves upon the territories of the Bey, those slaves were free, and the masters had no control or right over them. The chief of the caravan, seeing that the Bey's orders were precise and absolute, retired forthwith. It is a great pity that the ordinances of many Christian princes and governments are not equally well enforced."

2. SYRIA. Extract of a letter from Mr. Wood, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, at Damascus, dated 6th October, 1842:

"The Anglo-Maltese Anti-Slavery Association will learn, perhaps, with some satisfaction, that I had not only succeeded in persuading some of the Christian sects and Hebrews, resident at Damascus, to liberate the slaves in their possession, but that the foreign consuls have readily followed my suggestion, and have decreed the emancipation of those that were possessed by their respective subjects and proteges."

3. BRAZIL. A letter from Rio Janeiro, in the London Anti-Slavery Reporter, December 14, says:

"There is a great and increasing desire on the part of many native Brazilians for the suppression of the slave-trade. Some are actuated by their fears of future insurrection; others by economical motives, feeling that the existence of the institution of slavery, is the greatest obstacle to the social and political improvement of their country; and a third class, composed principally of the youth who have been educated in the principles of enlightened freedom, by sentiments of humanity. All these classes, however, are thwarted by the sordid self-interest of the slave-traders, who, having as I have said above, wealth on their side, are able to carry things their own way, in every department of the State."

NUTS FOR TRUE WHIGS.

HENRY CLAY.—"The Life, Soul, and Embodiment of Whig principles." [L. Saltonstall.]

1836.

"I consider slavery as a curse, a curse to the master, a wrong, a grievous wrong to the slave. In the abstract, it is ALL wrong, and no possible contingency can make it right."

1839.

"What the law declares to be property, is property."

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!—Run away from James Kendall, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, to whom he was hired the present year, on Saturday night last, (the 14th inst.) a negro man, named SOMERSET, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a dark copper color, having a deep scar on his right cheek, occasioned by a burn, stout made, countenance bold and determined, and voice coarse. His clothing it is thought unnecessary to describe, as he may have already changed it.

ALSO,

From E. Muir, of the same county, on the same night, (and supposed to have gone in company,) a negro man, named BOB, about 29 years old, near 6 feet high, weighing about 130 or 90, of a dark copper color, of a pleasant countenance, uncommonly smooth face, and a remarkable small hand for a negro of his size. He spells and reads a little. His clothing was a greenish jean coat and black cloth pantaloons.

We will give the above reward for the delivery of said negroes to the undersigned, or their confinement in jail, so that we get them, or \$150 for either of them, if taken out of the State, or \$100 for them or \$50 for either, if taken out of the County and in the State.

HENRY CLAY, Senior.

E. MUIR.

Bourbon County, Ky., Sept. 17, 1839.

The Revolution in Hayti appears to be progressing without much bloodshed.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 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 F. STEVENS,

OF KALAMAZOO.

For Representative to Congress,

WILLIAM CANFIELD,

THIRD DISTRICT,
OF MACOMB.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Next week we shall send bills to all our subscribers who are indebted to us, showing how their accounts stand upon our books. As we intend to have them accurate, it might be well to preserve them. Those subscribers who have hitherto paid in advance, have doubtless learned the superiority of that plan over the old-fashioned dilatory method of long credit, and we have confidence they will send us two dollars in advance for the next volume.

To those who have not paid for the present volume, we say that we are well aware, practically, of the hard times and to make them as easy as possible, we will take almost any kind of PRODUCE or MANUFACTURES in payment, if delivered. Corn, Wheat, Oats, Pork, Beef, Beeswax, Tallow, Lard, &c. &c., will be acceptable. "No old debts for the Signal," is our motto. If you have no cash, bring us what you have, and square up for the year, and begin again. This system will be much more pleasant for you, and much better for us. We prefer to have our subscribers pay in this way rather than to discontinue. We think our subscription list to be the most valuable of any in the State, and we shall regret to abridge it ourselves, or have our subscribers curtail it, while they can make payment in any way by which we can meet our expenses.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A National Liberty Convention seems to be necessary at this time to select a proper person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declination of Mr. Morris to remain the Liberty candidate for the Vice Presidency. What further action that Convention will take, we have no means of foreknowing. But from some intimations that have appeared, it would seem that some have looked forward to this Convention as a kind of Liberty Legislature, where the minor principles of the party will be defined with as much precision and accuracy as ecclesiastical bodies establish the various points of theology. The presumption is, that the next step would be to require from every convert an absolute ratification of each item in the creed, on pain of exclusion from political fellowship.

It appears to us, that if any have made calculations of this kind, they must have been inattentive to the spirit of the age, the character of anti-slavery men, and the lessons of experience. All these teach us that the united action of large bodies of men, of dissimilar views, habits, education, and prejudices, can only be successful when stimulated by an earnest zeal for the attainment of a common object; and that feeling on which success depends can be excited by making the common object a prominent topic of discussion and vigorous action, rather than by rigid and unyielding rules respecting matters of minor importance, which are continually varying in their aspects, and not directly connected with the main issue. The Liberty party had its origin in the determination of abolitionists to overthrow the Slave Power. They learned by experience that political influence was indispensable to success, and they therefore associated politically for its destruction. The accessions to their ranks have been made almost entirely on anti-slavery grounds. It is thought best by some, that this Convention shall define the position of these 40,000 anti-slavery voters, and settle the course of their future action in reference to a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, the Distribution of the Public Lands, or of their proceeds, and what ever "other great interests" the majority may deem worthy of decision in a National Convention.

In reference to this proposition, we observe that anti-slavery men are not insensible to the importance of judicious action upon these subjects. The subjects are important. They materially affect the interests and well being of our citizens, and they will, therefore, be interested in them, and it is proper they should be. But abolitionists also know that the decision of these questions is of much less moment than the overthrow of the system by which 250,000 Slaveholders lord it at their will over seventeen millions of people. They make, or, annihilate, according to their sovereign will, Banks, Tariffs, Subtreasuries, and Distribution laws. On this account, as is well known to all intelligent Liberty men, the removal of the Slaveholding grasp upon the reins of government, is a necessary prerequisite to any permanent legislation upon these questions.

We, then, would wish our National Convention, as well as all local ones, to keep these truths in view. On the one hand, the great importance of our anti-slavery objects should not cause us to despise all other national matters as of no consequence, and utterly unwor-

thy of notice. True wisdom requires that all things be regarded according to their relative value. Let each of these interests receive its due share of attention, not forgetting that there is another of paramount importance, to which all others must give place. None but enthusiasts can be led permanently to concentrate their minds on one thing, to the exclusion of all else that is valuable. In determining on the affairs of a nation, a sound and accurate judgment, which takes in all the interests of a people in their proper dimensions, is far preferable to the contracted vision of the philanthropic enthusiast. A moral enthusiast may be exceedingly efficient in arousing public attention to measures of reform, and he may labor with energy and success in his peculiar department of action; yet he will ever be an unsafe adviser, and probably an injudicious actor, in all matters combining extensive and diversified interests.

On the other hand, should these objects of minor importance become inseparably connected with the abolition of slavery, to be pursued in common with that, as co-extensive objects, there is great danger lest the main purpose for which the organization was commenced, should be excluded from view. The mind is so constituted that it cannot be deeply affected by many objects at once. Besides, there is reason to believe that the adoption of a formal creed on the financial questions of the country, and their pursuit as proper and fundamental objects of the Liberty party, would tend to lead us into temptations to alliance or partnership with one of the other parties, while it would expose us to the increased hostility of the other, and thus embarrass our movements, and prevent accessions to our ranks.

From all these considerations, we are opposed to the establishment of any creed which shall bind the Liberty party to any specified course upon matters of National Finance.—He who co-operates with us by bestowing his influence and his vote for the Liberty party, with the view of overthrowing slavery, is a Liberty man, whatever may be his views upon other topics. Let this continue to be the only test of political fellowship. Let all minor subjects of interest be freely and kindly discussed among Liberty men, and have a place in their papers. Men will think differently, and will express their opinions, and the only way to prevent quarrels and divisions, is by allowing a universal toleration.

We hope the National Convention will insist upon the overthrow of the Slave Power as the one proper, direct, and paramount object of the Liberty party.

Should they express their opinion upon matters of finance, the necessity of providing an adequate foreign market for the immense agricultural products of the Free States will not escape their notice.

In reference to the Currency, concerning which there has been such a hue and cry for years, with no change for the better, we believe the mass of our friends are unanimous for a circulation of gold and silver coin, or its equivalent. Where banking institutions exist among us, on a basis satisfactory to the community, established by law, and fulfilling the purposes for which they were created, good policy requires that they be not hastily abrogated. At the same time, the immense losses community has sustained from the frauds and mismanagement of these institutions, should serve as a caution against granting future charters, unless under peculiar circumstances, and attended with the most rigid restrictions.

As to a Tariff, we are well persuaded that the great majority of our friends are in favor of raising as much revenue as will defray the expenses of the government by duties on imports, so apportioned as to promote the interests of all parts of our country, and all classes of its inhabitants. Whatever theoretical views may be entertained by some among us of the excellency of Free Trade and Direct Taxation as future measures of finance, the number is small indeed who would advocate their immediate adoption.

The Public Lands of the United States are an immense and rich domain. The question has been asked, what shall be done with them? To divide the lands among the several States, would be impracticable: to issue stock on their credit would be to set the demon of speculation once more loose among us, and would be only a wasteful and injurious way of throwing them into the hands of capitalists; and to divide the proceeds of the sales semi-annually among the State Governments, while the citizens of those States are compelled to refund the amount into the National Treasury, appears to us absurd and useless. In our opinion the General Government should retain these lands in its own hands till they can be sold for cash at the present price, and the proceeds should go into the treasury to defray our national expenses.

We have thus freely expressed our views of what we conceive should be the action of the National Convention, and the future course of our party. We have no anxiety as to the final result. Anti-slavery principles have steadily gained in public estimation, since the first society was organized, notwithstanding outward hostility and inward divisions; and such is now their hold upon the conscience and intelligence of community, that however they may be retarded in their course by the mistakes and errors of their advocates, they will continue to progress until they reach a full and glorious consummation.

In Homer, the Liberty candidate for Justice was elected by a considerable majority.—The Liberty vote in Farmington was 56—last year 46. In Milford, a Liberty Supervisor was elected.

MR. BIRNEY.

As the particulars of Mr. Birney's history may be unknown to a part of our subscribers, we extract the following notice of his life and character from the *Emancipator*. He has gained a high reputation in this State, among political opponents as well as friends, as a gentleman, an able speaker, and a man of talents. We may add one thing to the notice of the *Emancipator*—Mr. Birney, like General Washington, is a consistent and faithful Christian.

James Gillespie Birney is a native of Kentucky. His father, the late James Birney, was an Irishman, who came to this country soon after he reached manhood, and settled in Kentucky. Mr. Birney, the elder, married a lady of high respectability in Kentucky, and became a wealthy planter. The son, James G. Birney, was educated at Princeton college, New Jersey, and studied law in Philadelphia. He commenced his professional life at Danville, Kentucky, & married a lady of great worth and most respectable connections. After residing at Danville a number of years, he removed to Huntsville, in the State of Alabama, where he stood in the first rank of his profession, was appointed Solicitor General of the State, and was looked to as the most prominent candidate to fill the first vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, had he continued in the pursuit of his profession. Those who are best acquainted with the structure of his mind, will be the most ready to agree, that had he chosen to pursue the career of distinction which then opened before him, he might have filled not only a seat on the Supreme bench of his own State, but also that of the nation, with as much honor as Judge McLean or any other man that now occupies that exalted position.

At this point in his life, he experienced a change in his religious views, which has given another turn to his destiny. Although not at once brought to see the inherent wrong of slavery, he now viewed it in such a light, that he desired to pave the way for its removal, and under the delusions which then prevailed, was led to think that the Colonization Society afforded the only practicable means for this end. He therefore at once abandoned his professional pursuits, and the bright prospects of personal aggrandizement, and engaged as an agent of this Society. After a thorough experiment, he became satisfied that nothing could be done in this way, and soon returned to Kentucky, where, in 1834, he became an abolitionist, and at once emancipated his own slaves, as he has since done those that were in the hands of his father—in fact, impoverished himself, in obedience to the dictates of justice. He next attempted to establish a newspaper in Kentucky, but was driven out by popular violence. Commencing his paper at Cincinnati, it was again broken up by a mob, and his press thrown into the river. In 1837, he was appointed a Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in which capacity he became extensively known through the Eastern States, as the eloquent advocate of humanity.

Mr. Birney's intellectual character is fully equal to that of one-half of the men who have heretofore occupied the Presidential chair, and superior to three-fourths of the men whose names are now before the public, in reference to that office. The qualities of his mind are precisely those suited to the present state of the country, to the present relations of the Government with the States and with other nations, and to the grand object for which he is brought forward as a candidate. In the first place, he is particularly conversant with those principles of national and general law and justice, which lie at the foundation of the great agitations now going on. In the next place, his self-sacrificing patriotism, and his high sense of honor, coupled with his pre-eminent love of JUSTICE, and all guided by a judgment singularly upright and solid, render him exactly the man that is now needed in the helm of State. And finally, his perfect familiarity with all questions, both practical and theoretical, connected with slavery, render him the only man competent to discern and follow the true interests and honor of the nation.—Every thing shows that, for the future, Slavery, in one aspect or another, is to control both the politics of this country, the intercourse between our own States, and the diplomacy of the civilized world. How hazardous, then, will it be for this country to have at the head of its affairs any other man than the one who is best prepared to comprehend the right, to withstand the wrong, on all matters connected with this great question.

Such a man is Mr. Birney. He may be less witty than Martin Van Buren, less fascinating than Henry Clay, less eloquent than Daniel Webster, less dogmatical than John C. Calhoun, but in real knowledge of the true interests and honor of the country, in sober and safe judgment of public affairs, in uprightness of intention and purity of patriotism, he would, doubtless, be a safer depository of this high trust than either.

A National Bank was loudly demanded in 1840 for the benefit of merchants, "to regulate the currency," and "equalize the exchanges." But as the government did not regulate the exchanges, they have taken care of themselves, as will be seen by the following table. It is stated that exchanges are lower now than ever before.

RATES OF DOMESTIC EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK.

	June, 1841,	and March 6, 1842.
	June, 1841,	March 3, 1842.
Boston,	par a 1/2	par a 1/2
Philadelphia,	4 a 4 1/2	— a 1/2
Baltimore,	4 1/2 a 4 1/2	— a 1/2
Richmond,	5 1/2 a 6	1 a 1 1/2
North Carolina,	5 a —	1 1/2 a 1 1/2
Savannah,	5 a 3	1 1/2 a 1 1/2
Augusta,	15 a —	1 1/2 a 1 1/2
Charleston,	12 a 1 1/2	1 1/2 a 1 1/2
Apalachicola,	30 a —	1 1/2 a 2
Mobile,	10 a 10	1 1/2 a 20
New Orleans,	7 a 7	1 a 1 1/2
Louisville,	8 a 8	1 a 1
Nashville,	12 1/2 a —	3 a 2 1/2
Natchez,	— a —	3 a 3 1/2
St. Louis,	6 a 3	1 1/2 a 2
Cincinnati,	— a 3	1 a 1 1/2
Indiana,	7 a 7	2 a 2 1/2
Illinois,	— a —	1 a 1 1/2
Detroit,	4 1/2 a —	2 1/2 a 3

There is no choice of Governor in Connecticut. The Liberty vote is stated at 15,900.—The whigs elected five out of 21 Senators. The Democrats have about 35 majority in the House, and 16 in the Senate, and all the members of Congress—four in all.

POOR MEN NOT CITIZENS.

Mr. Rayner, of N. C. presented to Congress a minority report of the committee on Commerce respecting the imprisonment of colored seamen in Southern ports. He denies that negroes are citizens of any of the States, within the meaning of the Constitution. He says:

"No one can, in the correct sense of the term, be a citizen of the State, who is not entitled, upon the terms prescribed by the intentions of the State, to all the rights and privileges conferred by these institutions upon the highest class of society."

He says that the free negroes of Massachusetts are not elected to the Legislature, and therefore they have no agency in making the laws. They do not serve as judges or jurors; therefore they do not administer the laws.—they are not enrolled in the militia; therefore they are not the defenders of the State. In reply to the objection that they are constitutionally eligible to every State office, he contends this only makes his case the stronger: "If, in the absence of all prohibition, public opinion still excludes them from all places of honor and trust, it only proves the degradation of their condition, and that although they may not be theoretically, yet they are practically, excluded from their privileges of citizenship. How then can they be called citizens, unless the term citizen merely means one who is entitled to the protection of the law, so far as his personal security is concerned. And this the slaves of the South possess."

What miserable sophistry is this, to be inserted in a Congressional Report! None are deemed to be legally citizens by Mr. Rayner unless they have all the privileges of the first class of society. It follows that in all those States where a property qualification is required of voters, those who are so poor that they cannot vote, are not recognized as citizens by the national Constitution. Their rights were passed over in dignified silence! Previous to the alteration of the State Constitution of Rhode Island, nearly one-half her citizens—no—we stand corrected by Mr. Rayner—one half of her male persons over 21 years of age, were of this class. Half the men of Rhode Island might have been imprisoned in the Charleston jails, and the Constitutional guarantee to "citizens" would not reach their case. What a beautiful doctrine is this! Do not workmen of the North greatly admire it? It behoves those who do not belong to "the highest class of society" to examine it carefully.

ADULTERY LEGALIZED.

The Argus of last week quoted the first paragraph of our article on this subject, and comments thus:

We are at a loss to determine which was the most excited on reading the above paragraph, our pity or our disgust. Pity for the ignorance which could pen a paragraph containing such misrepresentation, or disgust at the gross wickedness which could seek to palm upon their readers such bold deception, at least.

We suppose the graphic description of the interview with, and decision upon the case, by our Saviour, of a woman, who was accused of adultery & taken in the very act belongs not to the Christian Scriptures, for the editors say that they condemn it; and they make the assertion without any reservation.

Again, they say "it is forbidden by the laws of all civilized nations." We suppose according to those editors, England is not included among the number of civilized nations, for the offence is unknown to her statutes. No enactments prohibiting it are found in her laws.

The editors are equally unfortunate in the assertion "we believe enactments against it have been passed in each State in the Union." The State of New York has no statutory enactment against it. And we believe that a large majority of the States in the Union have no such laws. We have taken steps to ascertain how many of States have such laws, which we shall lay before our readers. In the meantime let the above suffice for the present."

As the editor is determined to bestow on us his "pity" or his "disgust," we plead not guilty to the charge of "gross wickedness," and confess ourselves to be defaulters in the matter of "ignorance," if our positions be incorrect. But how stands the case?

We said that "by the Christian Scriptures, Adultery & Fornication are considered as heinous acts." Will the editor of the Argus deny this, or admit it? Will he please to answer to our proposition, yea or nay? By turning to his Bible, he will find that the last words the Saviour said to the adulterous woman, were,—"Go, and sin no more." Was not this condemning her crime?

We said that "it has been forbidden by the laws of all civilized nations." Perhaps we were unfortunate in our assertion in respect to England, yet a reference to Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. 4, p. 65, will show that the letter of our declaration was strictly true.—The learned Judge says:

In the year of 1630, when the ruling powers found it for their interest to put on the semblance of a very extraordinary strictness and purity of morals, not only incest and *unlawful adultery were made capital crimes*; but also the repeated act of keeping a brothel, or *committing fornication* were (upon a second conviction) made felony without benefit of clergy.

As to the laws of the several States, we will wait till the editor favors us with the result of his investigations.

In another part of his paper, he speaks of the law against adultery as an "old federal blue law of Massachusetts." That will do well enough for an epithet. But cannot you advance a better reason than that for its repeal?

Henry Clay proclaims to the world that his slaves are "fat and sleek." Their intelligence may be surmised from the circumstance that when he advertised for one of his fugitives, the fact that he could "read a little" was set forth in the handbill as an index sufficiently remarkable to aid in his detection.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The influence of the Liberty Party has been sensibly felt in this State; and can be seen by its Legislation. The *Emancipator* says:

"On all the subjects connected with slavery, with one exception, the action of the Legislature has been prompt, firm, thorough and unanimous. No distinction of parties has been recognized here. The Democracy, which in some States, boast of being the natural allies of slavery, eagerly jumped at the opportunity of signifying their first year's rule, by doing up at a dash, the work that had been so long lingering on the hands of the retiring party, while the whigs were aroused by their defeat to the necessity of not falling behind in the accomplishment by others, of that which they had for two years been importuned to do, but had left undone. It was an edifying and encouraging sight, to see these various bills and resolves come up in their order, and pass, not only without opposition, but without debate—as a matter of course, precisely like the pay-roll or an order of notice, in regard to the change of town lines. The Latimer Committee got all they asked. The petitioners in regard to the colored seamen, got all they asked. The advocates of Constitutional amendment, got all they expected. The opponents of the Anti-Christian marriage law, were fully gratified. The bill in regard to the rights of railroad passengers, was defeated by an adroit move of a part of the Boston aristocracy, but it was laid on the table with the express declaration that if the corporations do not behave better, they will experience no mercy next year."

Mercer, the assassin who shot Heberton in Philadelphia, has been tried for murder and acquitted, the jury bringing in a verdict, Not Guilty. How they could bring in such a verdict, when Mercer had been waiting for days, with loaded arms, to kill his victim, we cannot imagine. When the verdict was announced, the spectators who crowded the Court House, gave a long and general cheer. The prisoner was discharged, and proceeded to the house of the sheriff, where he received the visits of his friends, and was afterwards escorted by quite a procession to the mansion of his family. Yet the main ground of defence by his counsel was insanity!

The Philadelphia Forum represents that the greatest enthusiasm prevails for Mercer. When his father appeared in public, after the trial, a vast concourse gave such a shout as made the city fly in rock. The Forum says:

"It was an evidence, that the hearts of our citizens were keenly alive to correct impressions, and felt that Singleton Mercer had acted like a noble fellow in avenging his Sisters wrongs. If any thing can heal the lacerated hearts of the parents, it would be the triumphant entry of the Father through our streets yesterday. If any thing can stay the course of the libertine, it should be a total want of sympathy evinced for his untimely fate. We saw aged and palsied hands clasped together; we saw females waving their handkerchiefs, while their eyes were streaming with tears; we heard cheers and shouts and applause which all came from the heart; we saw all classes join in an expression of rejoicing, that mercy had tempered justice, and that the strong consideration had been considered more than sufficient to efface all criminality."

Such was the feeling excited in the city of the Quakers towards one who was himself a seducer and a cold-blooded, deliberate murderer! What a demonstration of the state of morals in our large cities.

The following from the Advertiser, designates the originators of the act legalizing adultery and fornication. Will not that paper favor the public with the yeas and nays, if they are on record? The roll of infamy should be spread out where all can see it, that they may receive from the people their just recompense.

What induced the Change?—At an early stage of the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced in the House, by Mr. Me-Leod, of Mackinac, to repeal all laws punishing fornication & adultery, which was promptly and by a very large majority voted down. Subsequently it was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Greenly, and passed that august body. Near the close of the session it came up again in the House, was fully discussed, and passed by a large majority. It received the sanction of the Governor, and became a law. Now the question arises, what induced the Members of the House who voted against the bill at the opening of the session, to vote for it near its close? We will not positively assert that it was because they had, during the session, subjected themselves to the penalties of the old law; but the inference is not an unfair one.

Land vs. Slaves.—The members of the Virginia Legislature have been discussing the question whether land or slaves should be taxed the highest. In the debate, Mr. Lewis said that \$250 each was a high estimate of the value of slaves, and they were less profitable than land.

On this the *Emancipator* remarks: "When Mr. Clay made his great speech in 1839, he called the value of the slaves \$400 a piece on an average. Now they are set at \$250. Three million slaves, at \$400, come to 1,200 millions of dollars—at \$250 they reach but 750 millions—being a loss of nominal capital in one article, amounting to 450 millions at least. And that which remains of the 1,300 millions, is certified to be 'perishable, of fluctuating value, and after deducting expenses of support, yield in the long run, less profit' than even Virginia land—saying nothing of its locomotive quality. Those who have trusted the South on the basis of this 1,200 millions, may now see where their money has gone."

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

At a meeting of the School Inspectors of the Township of Ann Arbor, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That before proceeding to examine any candidate for teaching primary schools in regard to learning & ability, testimonials of moral character from those acquainted with him, either written or verbal be required.

We fully approve the course of the board on this subject, and we hope it may amount to something more than a mere formality. The necessity of a higher standard of moral as well as of intellectual qualifications of teachers, is felt in society. The School teacher should be unexceptionable in his morals. He who tips a little, or swears a little, or who is so far advanced above vulgar prejudices that he cannot condescend to pay a decent external respect to the Sabbath, or to the laws and religious institutions of his country, should not be licensed to inculcate his vicious sentiments and practices upon the young.

The Inspectors will meet to examine teachers at Mr. Sawyer's office Saturday, June 6.

Emigration.—We have just enjoyed, in connection with some of our neighbors, the pleasure of entertaining ten fugitive slaves, who are emigrating to Canada. They were owned by five different men in Missouri. They appeared extremely grateful that they had broken away from the old Bastille of the South, and were soon to inhale the air of freedom in "Queen Victoria's land."

Pause, friends of the South, for a single moment, and ask yourselves if these fugitives are guilty of crime in making their escape—or whether they have done more than you would do were you slaves.

The Town Power.—Intelligent abolitionists in the States begin to apprehend the importance of individual Liberty votes. Hence, instead of great meetings of professed abolitionists, they find it much more profitable to canvass every neighborhood, and enlighten the ignorant, confirm the wavering, and enroll the true-hearted.

Messrs. Stewart and Lawson, will meet the Onondaga county committee, at the house of Mr. Wheaton, Syracuse, on Friday, 7th of April, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Rev. A. McCain, of S. C. the author of a pamphlet entitled, 'Slavery defended from Scripture' calls upon the annual conference of the Methodist Protestant Church to take measures to get up a paper that will defend Slave-holding against the attacks of the Abolitionists.

Spring has once more returned. The grass begins to start, although snow may yet be seen in a few places on the hills.

The Inspection laws of Virginia are a great vexation to seamen. The consequence is that every sailor is a lecturer on abolition! Thus "all things work together for good."

LIBERTY MEETING AT CLINTON. A Liberty meeting will be held at Clinton, on Tuesday Evening, May 16.

LIBERTY CONVENTION. The Liberty Party of Washtenaw County are requested to meet in Convention at Ann Arbor, at the office of the Signal of Liberty, on Wednesday the third day of May.

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. A Liberty Convention for the First Congressional District, comprising the counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, Monroe, Lenawee, and Hillsdale, will be held at Clinton, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of May.

Eight Liberty men were elected to the House of Representatives of New Hampshire.

The Paths of Glory in the West.—A recent letter from Michigan gives a graphic picture of the toils and rewards of ambition in the West.

Mr. McLeod the smartest man in the house, is from Mackinac. He and another member came through the woods, on foot, 300 miles to Detroit.

From an official report of Amos Kendall, fourth Auditor of the Treasury, it appears that the government sent to Africa, previous to 1830, less than 200 negroes, mostly liberated Africans, at an expense of \$264,710.

The Wisconsin Territorial Anti-Slavery Society lately held its Anniversary meeting. The following resolution shows the nature of their anti-slavery doctrine:

Resolved, That we adopt the sentiment of George Washington, "that the only proper and effectual way to abolish slavery, is by the legislative authority," and that while we use all proper moral influences to prepare the way, we will carry our principles to the Ballot Box.

The number of colonists sent out to Liberia in 20 years, has been 4,774, to which add recaptured Africans, 232—total 5,002.

Massachusetts and Maine have forbidden the use of the jails of those States to claimants of fugitive slaves, and imposed heavy penalties on civil officers who help in arresting fugitives.

The Albany Daily Patriot is one of the best papers in the country. It is a sterling Liberty paper, but is full of good things on all subjects.

At his residence in Novi, Oakland Co., STANTON HAZARD, on the 3th instant, of a quick consumption, having entered one day in to his 54th year.

How important it is that our day's work be done while the day is ours, for the morrow may not come to us.—Com.

Mr. Stevenson was formerly a resident of New York, where many of his friends and relatives now reside. He was a very exemplary man, respected Christianity, and it was thought by some that he enjoyed it.

In this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence, a wife has lost a companion of her youth, and a large circle of children have lost an affectionate Father.

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Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions seldom incorrect. He said 'A newspaper and Bible in every house, a good school in every district—all studied and appreciated as they merit—are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty.'

The bill to admit all persons to practice before the courts of the State of Maine, has passed both houses of the Legislature of that State, and is now a law.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Great Riot and Fire at Canton, China.—By the arrival at New York on the 11th, of the ship Delhi, from China, the New York Journal of Commerce received Canton papers to December 15. The only important news by this arrival is an account of a great riot and fire at Canton, on the 7th.

New Negroes.—The New Orleans papers, twelve or twenty days ago, gave an account of the unusual phenomenon of a snow storm in the far South. They said that the astonishment of the "young negroes, fresh from Africa and Cuba," was very great, and the capers they cut on the occasion were extraordinary.

The Nutmeg Tree flourishes in Singapore, near the equator. It is raised from the nut in nurseries, where it remains till the fifth year, when it puts forth its blossom and shows its sex.

Solitary Imprisonment.—It is demonstrated by a vast number of facts, says the Boston Mercantile Journal, that this Punishment, as practiced in the prisons on the plan of the Philadelphia penitentiary, is of a character truly terrible, and justice and humanity exclaim against its use.

DIED

At his residence in Novi, Oakland Co., STANTON HAZARD, on the 3th instant, of a quick consumption, having entered one day in to his 54th year.

How important it is that our day's work be done while the day is ours, for the morrow may not come to us.—Com.

At Sharon, Mich., March 18th, after a short illness, Mr. EDWARD STEVENSON, aged 62 years.

Mr. Stevenson was formerly a resident of New York, where many of his friends and relatives now reside.

LIBERTY MEETING AT CLINTON. A Liberty meeting will be held at Clinton, on Tuesday Evening, May 16.

LIBERTY CONVENTION. The Liberty Party of Washtenaw County are requested to meet in Convention at Ann Arbor, at the office of the Signal of Liberty, on Wednesday the third day of May.

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. A Liberty Convention for the First Congressional District, comprising the counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, Monroe, Lenawee, and Hillsdale, will be held at Clinton, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of May.

Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions seldom incorrect. He said 'A newspaper and Bible in every house, a good school in every district—all studied and appreciated as they merit—are the principal supports of virtue, morality, and civil liberty.'

The bill to admit all persons to practice before the courts of the State of Maine, has passed both houses of the Legislature of that State, and is now a law.

Ploughs! Ploughs!!

THE subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of PLOUGHS, of a superior quality, which they offer for sale CHEAPER than can be purchased at any other place in this State.

Cash and Barter Store. C. J. GARLAND, HAVING purchased the entire Stock in trade of Godfrey and Allen, will be happy to wait upon such as will give him a call.

BOOK BINDERY. AT THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR. E. BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the business of

BOOK BINDING, at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books will be neatly rebound on short notice.

Stray Horse. CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber in Ann Arbor, on the 15th instant, a dark bay Horse, of small size, apparently about six years old.

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS. THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 183 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of

MACHINE CARDS, Sainnet Warps, Shears, &c. This entire stock has been purchased within the last two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concerns, who has been in the business for the last eleven years.

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured, to be paid by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, executed by Miller Barker, of Clinton, Lenawee County, Michigan, to George Westfall, of Plymouth, in the County of Wayne, Michigan, and recorded in the Register's Office, of the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1839, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in Liber, No. 8, page 118, upon which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and sixty cents.

LANDS FOR SALE. THE undersigned is authorized to sell several tracts of land in the counties of St. Clair, Saginaw, Sanilac, Washtenaw and Lenawee at their cash value, and take in payment State Scrip and Warrants at par, or their equivalent in cash; or he will proportionate terms on time.

MILLINERY & Dress Making. Mrs. C. BUFFINGTON, RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she has opened a shop, midway, between the upper and lower villages, where the business of

FOUNDRY. POTASH Kettles, Cauldrons, Sugar Kettles, Potash Boilers, Five Gall Kettles, and small Hollow Ware, Mill Gearing, Wagon Boxes, Plough Castings, &c. &c. constantly on hand, or made at short notice at the ANN ARBOR STEAM FOUNDRY.

TO CLOTHIERS AND WOOL CARDERS. THE subscriber would respectfully solicit the attention of Clothiers and Wool Carders, to an examination of his present Stock of articles in their line, assuring them of their superior quality, (which will be apparent upon examination) and of the unusually low rates at which he is enabled to sell them.

Chancery Sale. Absolute, for Cash and to the highest Bidder. IN the cause pending in the Court of Chancery, for the Second Circuit of the State of Michigan, wherein James Abbott is complainant, and Abigail Welch, David Eaton, George Welch, Henry Welch, Harriet Welch, and Augusta Welch, are defendants, the said George, Henry, Harriet, and Augusta being Minors, under the age of twenty-one years.

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Carding Machines. The subscriber feels himself warranted in assuring the trade that his supply of Clothier Tools, together with some 12 or 15 ton of assorted DYE WOODS and DYE STUFFS, form one of the largest and most complete stocks of the kind ever offered to the public of Michigan.

Chancery Sale. Absolute, for Cash and to the highest Bidder. IN the cause pending in the Court of Chancery, for the Second Circuit of the State of Michigan, wherein James Abbott is complainant, and Abigail Welch, David Eaton, George Welch, Henry Welch, Harriet Welch, and Augusta Welch, are defendants, the said George, Henry, Harriet, and Augusta being Minors, under the age of twenty-one years.

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To Physicians and Country Merchants.

PIERRE TELLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist (sign of the Golden Mortar), 139 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, has on hand and offers to purchasers, at very low rates:

Wholesale & Retail. A. J. FARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

BLANK BOOKS. Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c.

"FREE LABOR." MARCUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG, HAVE taken the rooms in the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, where they will keep an extensive assortment of

CABINET WARE, of every kind, quality, and description, of their own manufacturing, and warranted to be as fashionable, good, and cheap as can be had West of New York.

ANN ARBOR STEAM FOUNDRY. (NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT.) PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO. have erected and put in operation a Foundry, and are now prepared to furnish to order most kinds of Castings for Mills, or other Machinery.

First Arrival IN 1843. In connection with the Foundry and Machine Shop, HARRIS, PARTRIDGES & CO. have just opened a well selected stock of

NEW GOODS!!! such as Broad Cloths, Sheetings, Merinos, Sateen, Shirtings, Muslin de Lains, Beaver Cloths, Camlets, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Blankets, &c. &c.

SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER. A good assortment of Hardware and Groceries, all of which will be sold as low for Cash, as any other store in Ann Arbor.

CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

H. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER. THE following is one from among the numerous testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have received.

From the Rev. Charles Morton, Minister of the Baptist Church, WOODSTOCK, WAYNE COUNTY, O., December 20, 1843.

Messrs. H. HARRIS & Co.—For several years I have from time to time tested the virtue of Dr. Dean's Chemical Plaster by using it in my family as a remedy for rheumatism, weakness and lameness of the back, pain in the breast, inflammation of the throat and eyes, ague in the breast, &c., and I take pleasure in saying to you and to the public that in every case I have found it useful, and do believe that said Plaster possesses virtues of more than ordinary character, and that it will generally be found a sufficient remedy for those diseases for which it is recommended, and is justly entitled to the notice and patronage of an enlightened community.

Yours truly, CHARLES MORTON, Minister of the Gospel.

For the diseases in which this Plaster is applicable, see advertisement in another column of this paper.

E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann Arbor, (Lower Town,) by J. H. LUND, and W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Upper CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, Town

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