

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

THE INVIOLENTIABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IS THE ONLY SECURITY TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1844.

VOL. 3, NO. 50.  
WHOLE NO. 154.

T. FOSTER,  
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by BECKLEY & FOSTER, FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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

TEN COPIES will be forwarded to one Post Office, for one year, for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, if paid in advance, and at one time.

Previous to Nov. 1, 1844, the Signal will be forwarded for six months for FIFTY CENTS, invariably in advance.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. For one square, one insertion, 50 cents.

Each subsequent insertion, 20 cents. Legal advertising by the folio.

Terms of Advertising by the year or quarter made known at the office.

All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich. 1844.

## MISCELLANY.

### LORD HENRY STUART AND THE UMBRELLA GIRL.

The following touching story is from one of Mrs. L. M. Child's "Letters from New York" to the Boston Courier.

In a city which shall be nameless, there lived, long ago, a young girl, the only daughter of a widow. She came from the country, and was as ignorant of the dangers of a city, as the squirrels of her native fields. She had glossy black hair, gentle, beaming eyes, and "lips like wet coral." Of course, she knew that she was beautiful; for when she was a child, strangers often stopped as she passed, and exclaimed, "How handsome she is!" And as she grew older, the young men gazed on her with admiration. She was poor, and removed to the city to earn her living by covering umbrellas. She was just at that susceptible age, when youth is passing into womanhood; when the soul begins to be pervaded by "that restless principle, which impels poor humans to seek perfection in union."

At the Hotel opposite, Lord Henry Stuart, an English nobleman, had at that time taken lodgings. His visit to this country is doubtless well remembered by many, for it made a great sensation at the time. He was a peer of the realm, descended from the royal line, & was, moreover, a strikingly handsome man, of right princely carriage. He was subsequently a member of the British Parliament, and is now dead.

As this distinguished stranger passed to and from his hotel, he encountered the umbrella girl, and was impressed by her uncommon beauty. He easily traced her to the opposite store, where he soon after went to purchase an umbrella. This was followed up by presents of flowers, chats by the way side, and invitations to walk or ride; all of which were gratefully accepted by the unsuspecting rustic. He was playing a game, for temporary excitement, she with a head full of romance, and a heart melting under the influence of love, was unconsciously endangering the happiness of her whole life.

Lord Henry invited her to visit the public gardens on the Fourth of July. In the simplicity of her heart, she believed all his flattering professions, and considered herself his bride elect; she therefore accepted the invitation, with innocent frankness. But she had no dress fit to appear on such a public occasion, with a gentleman of high rank, whom she verily supposed to be her destined husband. While these thoughts revolved in her mind, her eye was unfortunately attracted by a beautiful piece of silk belonging to her employer. Ah, could she not take it, without being seen, and pay for it secretly, when she had earned her money enough? The temptation conquered her in a moment of weakness. She concealed the silk and conveyed it to her lodgings. It was the first thing she had ever stolen, and her remorse was painful. She would have carried it back, but she dreaded discovery. She was not sure that her repentance would be met in a spirit of forgiveness.

On the eventful Fourth of July, she came out in her new dress. Lord Henry complimented her upon her elegant appearance; but she was not happy. On their way to the gardens, he talked to her in a manner which she did not comprehend. Perceiving this, he spoke more explicitly. The guileless young creature stopped, looked in his face with mournful reproach, and burst into tears. The nobleman took her hand kindly and said, "My dear, are you an innocent girl?" "I am, I am," replied she, with convulsive sobs. "Oh, what have I ever done, or said, that you should ask me that?" Her words stirred the deep fountains of his better nature. "If you are innocent," said he, "God forbid that I should make you otherwise. But you accepted my invitations and presents so readily, that I supposed you understood me." "What could I understand," said she, "except that you intended to make me your wife?" Though reared amid the proudest distinctions of rank, he felt no inclination to smile. He blushed and was silent. The heartless conventionalities of life stood rebuked in the presence of affectionate simplicity. He conveyed her to her humble home, and bade her farewell, with a thankful consciousness that he had done no irretrievable injury to her future prospects. The remembrance of her would soon be to him as the recollection of last year's butterflies.—With her, the wound was deeper. In her solitary chamber she wept, in bitterness of heart, over her ruined air-castles. And that dress, which she had stolen to make an appearance befitting his bride! Oh, what if she should be discovered! And would not the heart of

her poor widowed mother break, if she should ever know her child was a thief? Alas, her wretched forebodings were too true. The silk was traced to her; she was arrested, on her way to the store, and dragged to prison.—There she refused all nourishment, and wept incessantly.

On the fourth day, the keeper called upon Isaac T. Hopper, and informed him that there was a young girl in prison, who appeared to be utterly friendless, and determined to die by starvation. The kind-hearted old gentleman immediately went to her assistance. He found her lying on the floor of her cell, with her face buried in her hands, sobbing as if her heart would break. He tried to comfort her, but could obtain no answer.

"Leave us alone," said he to the keeper.—"Perhaps she will speak to me, if there is none to hear. When they were alone together, he put back the hair from her temples, laid his hand kindly on her beautiful head, and said in soothing tone, "My child, consider me as thy father. Tell me all thou hast done. If thou hast taken this silk, let me know all about it. I will do for thee as I would for a daughter; and I doubt not that I can help thee out of this difficulty."

After a long time spent in affectionate entreaty, she leaned her young head on his friendly shoulder, and sobbed out, "Oh, I wish I was dead. What will my poor mother say, when she knows of my disgrace?"

"Perhaps we can manage that she never shall know it," replied he; and alluring her by this hope, he gradually obtained from her the whole story of her acquaintance with the nobleman. He bade her be comforted, and take nourishment; for he would see that the silk was paid for, and the prosecution withdrawn. He went immediately to her employer, and told him the story. "This is her first offense," said he; "the girl is young and the only child of a poor widow. Give her a chance to retrieve this one false step, and she may be restored to society, a useful woman. I will see that thou art paid for the silk." The man readily agreed to withdraw the prosecution, and said he would have dealt otherwise by the girl had he known all the circumstances. "Thou shouldst have inquired into the merits of the case, my friend," replied Isaac. By this kind of thoughtlessness, many a young creature is driven into the downward path, who might easily have been saved.

The good old man then went to the hotel and inquired for Henry Stuart. The servant said his lordship had not risen. "Tell him my business is of importance," said Friend Hopper. The servant soon returned and conducted him to the chamber. The nobleman appeared surprised that a plain old Quaker should thus intrude upon his luxurious privacy; but when he heard his errand, he blushed deeply, and frankly admitted the truth of the girl's statement. His benevolent visitor took the opportunity to "bear testimony," as the "Friends say, against the sin and selfishness of profligacy. He did it in such a kind and fatherly manner, that the young man's heart was touched. He excused himself by saying that he would not have tampered with the girl, if he had known her to be virtuous. "I have done many wrong things," said he, "but thank God, no betrayal of confiding innocence rests on my conscience. I have always esteemed it the basest act of which man is capable. The imprisonment of the poor girl, and the forlorn situation in which she had been found, distressed him greatly. And when Isaac represented that the silk had been stolen for his sake, that the girl thereby lost profitable employment, and was obliged to return to her distant home, to avoid the danger of exposure, he took out a fifty dollar note, and offered it to pay her expenses. "Nay," said Isaac, "thou art a very rich man; I see in thy hand a large roll of such notes. She is the daughter of a poor widow, and thou hast been the means of doing her great injury. Give me another."

Lord Henry handed him another fifty dollar note, and smiled as he said, "You understand your business well. But you have acted nobly, and I reverence you for it. If you ever visit England come to see me. I will give you a cordial welcome, and treat you like a nobleman."

"Farewell, friend," replied Isaac: "Though much to blame in this affair, thou too hast behaved nobly. Mayst thou be blessed in domestic life and trifle no more with the feelings of poor girls; not even with those whom others have betrayed and deserted."

Luckily, the girl had sufficient presence of mind to assume a false name when arrested; by which means her true name was kept out of the newspapers. "I did this," said she, "for my poor mother's sake." With the money given by Lord Henry, the silk was paid for, and she was sent home to her mother, well provided with clothing. Her name and place of residence remain to this day a secret in the breast of her benefactor.

Several years after these incidents I have related, a lady called at Friend Hopper's house and asked to see him. When he entered the room, he found a handsomely dressed young matron, with a blooming face of five or six years old. She rose to meet him, and her voice choked, as she said, "Friend Hopper, do you know me?" He replied that he did not. She fixed her tearful eyes earnestly upon him, and said, "You once helped me when in great distress. But the good missionary of humanity had helped too many in distress, to be able to recollect her, without more precise information. With a tremulous voice, she bade her son go into the next room, for a few minutes; then dropping on her knees, she hid her face in his lap, and sobbed out, "I am the girl that stole the silk. Oh, where should I now be, if it had not been for you?"

When her emotion was somewhat calmed, she told him that she had married a highly respectable man, a Senator of his native State. Having a call to visit the city, she had again and again passed Friend Hopper's house, looking wistfully at the windows to catch a sight of him; but when she attempted to enter, her courage failed.

"But I go away to-morrow," said she, "and I could not leave the city, without once more seeing and thanking him who saved me from ruin." She recalled her little boy, and said to him, "Look at that old gentleman, and remember him well; for he was the best friend your mother ever had." With an earnest invitation that he would visit her happy home, and a fervent "God bless you," she bade her benefactor farewell.

My venerable friend is not aware that I have written this story. I have not published it from any wish to glorify him, but to exert a genial influence on the hearts of others; to do my mite towards teaching society how to cast out the Demon Penalty, by the voice of the Angel Love.

L. M. C.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

### QUOTATIONS AND STRICTURES.

NUMBER V.

Much fault has been found with men of "one idea,"—my trouble is with men of two. To the man who makes slavery the object of his undivided hostility, exposing its pernicious influence in all its forms, and give most cordially the hand of fellowship. If he and others think proper to exercise their single or combined influence, at the ballot box, though I may, or may not think their course the wisest; I fully admit their right so to do. But when with this one idea is coupled a second, viz: to get the control of organizations, designed for other purposes, with a view to wield them in their organized form against slavery, I am prepared to say, "Hands off! We want no union of church and political church and State. Such are churches, Ecclesiastical bodies, Benevolent Societies, and Literary Institutions. Your creed embracing their control, is too long.

If this is not the plan of Abolitionists, please let us know it. What mean the quotations cited already, and those I am about to present, if leading Abolitionists do not intend either to wield, the churches—Ecclesiastical bodies, and Religious Institutions, at will, or else to break them down? What means the jibes, and thrusts, and complaints, and denunciations, respecting churches and ministers, that for the last ten years have been incessant, but this? What is it but marking out a course for religious bodies to follow, and then prosecuting an incessant warfare upon those who do not pursue it. You say perhaps, the plan is good and that it ought to be so complied with. But who invests you with the right of dictation? To argue, to persuade is proper, to judge and denounce, is "taking too much upon you." To illustrate my meaning I give the following extracts:

1. Address of Rev. Prest. Green, of Oneida Institute N. Y. to Senior Class.—Pa. Freeman, Oct. 15, 1840.

"They [slaveholders] bid church and state bow to their insolence, and run on their errands, and share in their disgrace, and their demands are yielded to—their dirtiest work is done. The statesman and the priest vie with each other for the privilege of licking up their spittle."

2. Editorial remarks, of Liberty Press, Utica N. Y., March 21, 1843.

"It is a mortifying fact, that the churches, in their organized capacity, have presented the strongest obstacles to the cause of Reform. The work has been done by Christians,—but while this is true and to the praise of our common christianity, it should be recorded, it has been in spite of the churches in their organized capacities, and with their associated power against them &c. Also an extract which the editor indorses thus: Jesus Christ intended that his church should be the great reforming agent of society—his pretended followers, have made it a stumbling block and a restraint. The only life it ever manifests, is the spasmodic and galvanic life, which is shown in what are called its revivals, or those periodical states of artificial excitement which convulse it 'between sleeps'."

3. Signal of Liberty, July 17, 1843, remarks on the action of New School Gen. Assembly of 1843 on slavery.—The Assembly Resolved:

"Whereas there is in this Assembly great diversity of opinion, as to the proper and best mode of action on the subject of slavery, &c: That this Assembly do not think it for the edification of the church for this body to take any action on the subject."

Please contrast these with Signal of Feb. 26, 1844, in remarks on the action of the Mass. A. Slavery Society, i. e. Garrison and his coadjutors. This society voted:

"Resolved, That the Church of Christ like its Head never held a slave—has never apologized for slavery—has never received the plunder of the poor with

which to spread the gospel, or circulate the Bible; publish Tracts, or establish S. Schools, and has never held within its embrace dumb days which will not bark against the wrongs which crush humanity; therefore the Am. Church which perpetrates all these enormous crimes, is not the church of Christ, but the synagogue of Satan."

Of the Gen. Assembly they say, "They [the Assembly] were called upon to answer this simple question, 'Is slaveholding right?' They were afraid to say it was wrong, lest the slaveholders should leave the Union, and afraid to say it was right and thus insure the accumulated scorn of mankind. There is not a scoffing infidel in the land but knows it was wrong. Is it using too strong language to say, of the course of this body of grave, learned and talented divines, that it was cowardly and contemptible? The disposition which led the Assembly to take this course, in other circumstances, would lead them to enslave the son of God!"

"Well might Mr. Finney say as he is reported to have said that HELL HOLDS A JUBILEE EVERY TIME THE Gen. Assembly meets."

These quotations taken almost at random, from such papers as I happen to lay hands on, are a sufficient specimen. They are exhibited as illustrations of my position, only.

I enter into no labored defence of the Gen. Assembly, though I know not how severer language can be used. Their motives are impugned, and their conduct is not only represented as cowardly and contemptible; but Heaven and Hell are put in requisition to express horror—at what? Why, a portion of the Gen. Assembly after a full discussion, finding the Southern members, softening in their feelings, thought it best still further to exercise the 'charity' that 'suffereth long and is kind.' Perhaps they erred in judgment. My own impression is that the time had come for a decisive resolution. But wiser men on the spot judged differently, and I accord to them the same right of private judgment, that I claim for myself.

A resolution has no binding effect on a single member in the Pres'n. church. It after all is but an expression of opinion only.

If our Abolition friends too, can exercise that charity that "hoped all things," towards Garrison and his coadjutors, whose love of liberty, has made them common law breakers, against both civil and ecclesiastical institutions—men the object of whose meetings on the Sabbath is to denounce both Sabbath and public worship—they are welcome to think them, men of "superior abilities, and EXALTED MORAL WORTH." We complain not of the song, that David has slain his ten thousands; but consider it rather a pity that our brother can think no better of us, than that for our account once in three years, "Hell holds a jubilee!"

In regard to the oft repeated complaint, that Antislavery sentiments progress only, "in spite of the churches, in their organized capacities," it is all sheer nonsense. We give you free access to every member, every minister, every woman and child in our churches. Convert them all if you can. Every church, every minister may pass resolutions and take measures against slavery to their entire satisfaction. There are none to forbid. Convert every professor and minister you can in the U. States. Is not this enough? Of no says the Abolitionist. We wish the "largest liberty," that of acting according to our own notions of right; and of compelling all others to follow our directions.—"Just let us control your Gen. Assemblies and all will be well." I would only reply that there are Presbyterian Abolitionists enough, to take care of the Gen. Assembly—leave the work to them. The more you batter these bulwarks, the more they will not come down.

S. Y. E.

For the Signal of Liberty.

ANN ARBOR, MICH. }  
Saturday, March 30, 1844. }

Messrs. FOSTER & BECKLEY:

Gentlemen:—I have just read in your paper of this date, the following in relation to the action of the Senate on the "Joint Resolutions relative to the annexation of Texas."

"On the evening before adjournment in the Senate, Mr. Shearer, moved to take up the resolutions, and on motion the yeas and nays were taken, and stood 7 in favor, 9 against, and of course the motion was lost. A motion was then made to reconsider, on which the yeas and nays were again taken. Yet as will be perceived, neither of these votes appear on the Senate Journal.

The following votes are all that are remembered on the motion to take up the resolutions.

Yeas—Green, Howell and Shearer.

Nays—Gust, Pratt, Richmond, Moody, Starkey, Mason, and it is believed Willson.

On Tuesday it was again moved without success, to take up the resolutions, and Mr. Pratt making himself conspicuous by his opposition. No mention whatever is made on the Journal of this second attempt to procure an expression on this question so momentous to the whole north."

Your informant is in error. The History of these Resolutions in the Senate, is as follows:

On Saturday, March 9th, they were brought up from the House, read twice, and under a standing rule of the Senate, laid upon the table for one day.

In the House message enclosing them were also very many bills of much importance, which were duly read, and took their appropriate references; and in this connection it is proper to say, that many important bills which had been passed by the House did not reach the Senate until the Saturday and Monday preceding the adjournment, in consequence of the lateness of their passage in the House.

On Monday Evening, March 11, Mr. Shearer moved to take from the table the "Joint Resolutions relative to the annexation of Texas," which motion did not prevail.—The yeas and nays were not taken, nor was there at that time a reconsideration moved.—At a subsequent hour of the same evening, Mr. Green moved to take from the table the Resolutions relative to Texas, which motion was again lost.

Mr. Howell moved a reconsideration of this last vote, on which the yeas and nays were taken, and were as follows:

Yeas—Senators Green, Howell, Mason, Niles, Patterson, Richmond, Shearer, Willson.—8.

Nays—Senators Gust, Gray, Moody, Pratt, Redfield, Starkey, Thurber, Turner.—8.

The vote being a tie, the motion was lost.

This was the last action had in the Senate upon the Resolutions. On the following day, a motion was made to take them up, upon which some conversation took place; but the motion was not supported, and of course could not with propriety be placed upon the Journal.

In justice to Mr. Pratt, and other Senators who opposed taking up the Resolutions for consideration, I hope that I may be permitted to say, that their opposition was based upon the ground, that other matters and bills of deeper and more immediate interest to the people of this State, were yet undisposed of; and that it was not true economy or justice to their constituents, to discuss Resolutions of this nature, at so late an hour of the Session, and while their legitimate business was uncompleted.

I communicate the above, presuming that it will afford you pleasure to make the correction; and in conclusion beg leave to say that my correctness as a Journalist has never before been questioned.

Very Respectfully,  
Yours, &c.

JAS. E. PLATT,  
Sec'y of the Senate.

For the Signal of Liberty.

### MECHANICS' TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

At a regular meeting of the Mechanics' Temperance Association, held on Tuesday evening, 26th inst., the undersigned were chosen a committee to prepare for publication such facts connected with the origin and progress of the Association, as should be deemed calculated to further the interests of temperance, and encourage those that hope for the advancement of so great and good a cause. The extraordinary success which has rewarded the efforts of a few of the citizens of the Lower Town, and a hope that a statement of these successes will induce the philanthropic in other parts of the State to organize in the same manner, and make like endeavors to beneficially agitate this important subject, are some among the reasons which influenced the appointment of the Committee.

With this brief introductory, the committee will proceed in the performance of their duty. On the evening of January 17, 1844, Messrs. Delamater, Bigelow, and Besmiser with perhaps 15 others, met and discussed the propriety of forming a Total Abstinence Society.—It was contended that all previous organizations were in some manner defective; while it was believed that in a new formation most, if not all, obstacles to a successful progress might be removed. None could discover any reason to doubt that practical good would result from the operations of the Mechanics' Temperance Association. After much and earnest debate, a committee to draft a constitution was selected, and the meeting adjourned to the following Tuesday evening.—Agreeably to adjournment a second meeting was convened. A greatly increased number was present, and much animation marked the evening's proceedings. A constitution presented by the committee was adopted, some of the peculiar features of which may be thus enumerated. The President holds his office one evening only, and is chosen in such a manner, that each member shall be called on to act in this capacity. The constitution also makes it necessary to a full membership, that each member shall as often as practicable address the meeting. It becomes the duty of the President to select every evening from among the members a committee of five to act during the week in accordance with an article in the constitution, making it binding to look after and provide for the wants of such as may from sickness or other causes be

induced to violate the pledge, to circulate also the pledge for signatures, and to meet with and encourage such as may need their counsels and assistance." Since the organization of the Society 11 meetings have been held; and 150 signatures to the pledge obtained. Numerously attended are the meetings of the society, the committee would, however, extend an invitation to such friends as have not visited the Association; and promise them the pleasure that attends good singing, and, if not eloquent, certainly earnest and heartfelt speeches. The committee would embrace this opportunity as appropriate to express their sense of the kindness and good feeling evidenced by Dr. C. N. Ormsby in providing the society, free of charge, a room for their meetings.

JAMES LUDINGTON,  
THOMAS REAL,  
EDWARD G. JAMES,  
Committee.

Ann Arbor, April 1, 1844.

For the Signal of Liberty.

BENFORD, MONROE CO., MICH. }  
March 23, 1844. }

Messrs. Editors:

The following account of the commencement and progress of the "Anti-Slavery cause" in this place, was prepared, read, and approved of by the society, and directed to be published in the Signal of Liberty.

The first movement in this place, in the Anti-Slavery cause, was a lecture at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Jan. 12, 1844, by Wm. E. Platt, Agent, and travelling lecturer for the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society.

The plain facts brought to view in this lecture, awakened the minds of some who had before, been dormant upon the subject.

The next action, was an Anti-Slavery Sermon, by Rev. Hermon Smith, a clergyman of the Free Will Baptist connection, delivered in the Methodist Episcopal Church early in February.

He also gave another discourse, on the same subject, at the same place, on the 9th of February, at which time it was understood to be very doubtful, whether the church could be had for another Anti-Slavery meeting.

The use of the church, being subsequently, positively refused, the next discourse was given by Hubbard Smith, at the house of H. B. Muncie, near the church, on the Evening of February 14. The discourse was listened to, by a very crowded audience. A committee of five was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: John Deland, Farly McLouth, Sylvester R. Halshaw, Jackson Hogg, and Lewis Lambert, with instructions, to draft a preamble and constitution for an Anti-Slavery Society, and report the same at the next meeting.

February 18, 1844, meeting held at the house of H. B. Muncie. After an address from Hubbard Smith, the meeting called John DeLend to the Chair, when the committee reported a preamble and constitution, which was unanimously adopted; and the same received the names of thirty four persons, who thereby at the first organization of the Society became members.

I communicate the above, presuming that it will afford you pleasure to make the correction; and in conclusion beg leave to say that my correctness as a Journalist has never before been questioned.

Very Respectfully,  
Yours, &c.

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Sec'y of the Senate.

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## SELECTIONS.

From the American Freeman.

### WHAT CAN THE LIBERTY PARTY DO?

DEMOCRATS! You profess to be opposed to monopolies and to property representation. Do you know that one of the heaviest monopolies in the country is the property in slaves, estimated by Henry Clay, some years since, at twelve hundred millions of dollars; and do you know, further, that this species of property is, under the Constitution, represented in Congress—giving the South about twenty-three members in the House of Representatives, and twenty-three Presidential electors, in addition to the fair and equal representation and electoral votes of the free inhabitants, and giving to slaveholders a power which has enabled them to control the action of the Federal Government, in every department, and to extend and strengthen, in the face of the Constitution, the institution of Slavery at the expense of the interests and honor of the North, as well as of the whole country?

Well, but, (say you) this is a Constitutional stipulation, and how is it to be changed? Not by moral suasion, certainly, for we apprehend it would be a useless expenditure of time, to endeavor to induce slaveholders voluntarily to give up this tremendous monopoly of political power, as much as it would have been to persuade the officers of the U. S. Bank voluntarily to relinquish their chartered privileges and power. How, then, is the

removal of this odious feature of the Constitution to be effected? In no other way than by political action. Yes, but it will take a vote of three-fourths of the States to amend the Constitution, and as one-half of the members of the Confederacy, are slave States, and directly interested in the preservation of this provision, there is no probability of accomplishing the object in this way? Do you know that seven of the thirteen slave States have been admitted into the Union, in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution; and that Congress having made these slave States, has, in the language of a southern man, (C. M. Clay, of Ky.) a right to unmake them? There cannot be a question on this point, as any one who will take the trouble to investigate, must be satisfied. Congress has the power to abolish slavery in all the slave States which did not form a part of the original confederacy, and to which this "domestic institution" was not secured by Constitutional compromise—and by exercising this authority, the number of free States will be increased to twenty, leaving but six slave States. Here, then, is more than the Constitutional majority requisite to effect the proposed arrangement. And should it not—can it not be done! Your better judgment and principle respond, "yes."

### THE IMPURITY OF SLAVERY

Is seen, indeed, every time one glances at the countenances of the slaves. I took a family from Winchester, and sent them on to Canada. The father is the natural son of the wealthiest man in Maryland; the mother, still a beautiful woman, the daughter of a former member of Congress from the same State. Their parents in one case, and sister in the other, sold them as merchandise! Two of their sons, who had become legally entitled to their freedom, were sold to the slave traders after they had been declared free by the Supreme Court of Virginia, pending an appeal to the Courts of Appeals. Two other sons escaped to Canada, some years ago. I have had the happiness of hearing that all the family, 8 in number, save the two who were sold, are now happily united in Canada, within the sound of the glorious Cataract's roar. Shall I give you another sample? Just below Baltimore resides a wealthy planter, commonly called "Nigger Tom W—," from the notorious habits of the man. I saw him once, at Annapolis. He is a stout, fat man, with a shrewd, but sensual face—

He has large families of children by four colored women, and other children by his own daughters. They number about 50 in all. He allows no colored man on the place. Not many years since he shot a colored lover of one of the women, as the poor man was entering the window of her hut. Yet this brute beast is a rich and quite a "respectable" man! Some of my colored readers will readily recall his name and history.

Take another sample. One of the most influential citizens of Baltimore, is a well known military man, Col. S—t. By a colored woman he had two daughters; and subsequently had children by each of these daughters. Not long since, he sold the mother, daughters and grandchildren, all to the slave trader Hope H. Slatter, for the southern market. Is the reader shocked at the enormity of such disclosures? Let him remember that these form a part, not the worst part, even of the every day life of slavery. I say, it is not the worst part. The horrible corruption of thought and feeling, the cheapening of human virtue, the contempt of human affections and sufferings, the hard hearted cruelty to victims, evinced in their daily trampling on their wishes, feelings and enjoyments; these indicate a corruption far more deep and deadly than the outward immoralities I have recited.—Cor. of the Albany Patriot.

Female Sewing Association.—At Rochester N. Y. about thirty widows who make their living by plying the needle, have formed a society to protect themselves from the rapacity of employers. They have opened a shop for the sale of their manufactures, which has succeeded to admiration, affording plenty of work and good prices, not only to themselves, but to others who are not members of the society.

A Yankee in London.—The Boston Atlas gives the following extract of a letter from London, by the last steamer.—"We have a Yankee here who has opened a shop in the Strand for the sale of American manufactured articles, such as cut tacks, screws, augurs, combs, pins, milk pails of cedar, wine coolers, corn brooms, wooden clocks, &c. &c: John Bull will find out at last, that we can now make our own mouse-traps."

An Income.—A foreign paper states the revenue of the Royal family of France at thirty millions of francs. They possess 151,000 square miles of real estate. The expenses of the family are stated at from 10 to 20 millions.



THE ELECTIONS. In this County the result of the election was about the same as last Spring...

PROFANITY. A habit of profane swearing is very disagreeable to most Christian people...

PROFANITY OF HENRY CLAY. A gentleman in this State, a Whig, and once a whig representative to Congress...

DEMOCRACY IN FAVOR OF SLAVERY. Some weeks since, we mentioned that our friend of the Kalamazoo Gazette...

Some of the Whig papers have pronounced the following paragraph to be a lie. We cannot say as to the reality of the conversation...

MR. CLAY AND SLAVERY. Speaking with Mr. Wise on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia...

MR. CLAY AND SLAVERY. The following paragraph which an exchange paper states is from the Baltimore Patriot...

MR. CLAY AND SLAVERY. The dwelling house of Mills Oloott, Esq., in this village, took fire on Tuesday last from lucifer matches...

MR. CLAY AND SLAVERY. The papers contain the following, which purport to be extracts from a letter of Col. Hamilton...

MR. CLAY AND SLAVERY. The following instructions of the Legislature to our Congressional delegation...

MR. CLAY AND SLAVERY. Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan...

MR. CLAY AND SLAVERY. Henry Clay and the Sabbath. It will be seen by the following, from the New York Tribune...

MR. CLAY AND SLAVERY. The Secretary of the Navy Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, has entered on the duties of the office.

MR. CLAY AND SLAVERY. Hon. John B. Weller, M. C. of Ohio, has been fined ten dollars, for his assault on the Baltimore reporter.

MR. CLAY AND SLAVERY. The people of the free states of this Union, as a whole, are acknowledged to be the most intelligent, enterprising and industrious people in the world...

FOREIGN NEWS. Albany Argus, (Extra) March 23. FROM ENGLAND—23 DAYS LATER.

FOREIGN NEWS. The steam-ship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Friday. The most important information is the conclusion of the State Trials...

FOREIGN NEWS. Some incline to the belief that no punishment will be inflicted, and contend that the moral effect will, on that account be greater...

FOREIGN NEWS. The mean time Mr. O'Connell has, on behalf of himself and his companions, protested against the verdict...

FOREIGN NEWS. The Government was constantly sending arms and ammunition into Ireland. Gen. Bertrand was interred by the side of the Emperor Napoleon...

FOREIGN NEWS. The Oregon Territory. Her Majesty's Government has issued orders for the immediate employment of an additional force of non-commissioned officers...

FOREIGN NEWS. The Duke of Wellington is said to have stated that the British government do not intend to press for judgment on O'Connell and his compatriots.

FOREIGN NEWS. The plague has appeared in Egypt. The French have restored the Society Islands to the native sovereignty.

FOREIGN NEWS. Several regiments are held in readiness for immediate embarkation for Ireland should the step be deemed expedient.

FOREIGN NEWS. The late King of Holland left a fortune of \$85,000,000. How many of his subjects were not worth 65 cents!

FOREIGN NEWS. Receipts for the Signal of Liberty by Mail, from March 22, to April 5, 1844.

FOREIGN NEWS. M. Crane \$2, J. Cameron, 50, G. Hanscom 50, J. Keys \$1, J. R. Palmer 50, S. Burge 50, P. M. Grand Blank \$3, G. Dell \$15, H. Wagar \$2, J. Freeman 50, G. Gates 50, A. L. Power, Farmington, \$7, receipt sent to P. M.

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. A Convention of the Liberty Party of the First Congressional District...

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. Each town and ward in the District is requested to send one delegate.

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. ANN ARBOR DEBATING SOCIETY. This Society meets this (Saturday evening) April 6th.

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. DISOLUTION. The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Davidson & Beaker...

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. TAKEN UP. BY A BLACK STAG, three or four years old, with a small square mark on the end of the left ear.

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. Notice to Merchants. THE SUBSCRIBERS, encouraged by the patronage they have hitherto received...

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. WHOLESALE SALES ROOM. Dry Goods, Books, & Shoes Carpeting Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings...

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. SINCLAIR & CHASE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. (OFFICE LOWER TOWN, ANN ARBOR.)

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. TO CLOTHIERS. MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS. THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving, at their stores...

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. DYE-WOODS AND DIE-STUFFS. 25 tons Logwood, Fustic, Linseed Oil, Nigella, Hyperic Wood...

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. MACHINE CARDS. Satchet Wares, Stears, &c. This entire stock has been purchased within the last two weeks...

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. A Farm for Sale. SITUATED in the town of Ingham, Ingham County, Michigan.

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. SAL ERATUS, WHOLESALE and Retail, by H. BECKER.

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. BINGHAM & CHAPMAN, FORWARDING MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

ATTENTION! CLOTHIERS! JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock...

ATTENTION! CLOTHIERS! 150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut, in Sack, 5 Tons " " " in Sack, 5 Tons " " " in Sack...

ATTENTION! CLOTHIERS! The above, with a variety of other articles belonging to the trade...

ATTENTION! CLOTHIERS! E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER. The most effective remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings...

ATTENTION! CLOTHIERS! THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints...

ATTENTION! CLOTHIERS! E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER is put up in boxes at fifty cents and one dollar each...

ATTENTION! CLOTHIERS! For testimonials and certificates from persons of the highest respectability...

ATTENTION! CLOTHIERS! For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Root, Niles, J. C. Leary, Detroit, C. S. Spaulding, Edgewood, Mich.

ATTENTION! CLOTHIERS! NOTICE. THE undersigned would say, "to those whom it may concern," that all unsettled matters...

ATTENTION! CLOTHIERS! FASHIONABLE HAT STORE. W. BARNUM, would respectfully inform country that he has constantly on hand a valuable assortment...

ATTENTION! CLOTHIERS! LEATHER. THE undersigned has just received from THE MANUFACTURER, and will continue to be supplied with a General Assortment of EASTERN TANNED LEATHER...

ATTENTION! CLOTHIERS! SOLE LEATHER. of Light, Middle and Heavy Weights; Upper Leather, Oak and Hemlock Tanned Calf Skins, Patna and Slaughter Kips...

ATTENTION! CLOTHIERS! 500,000 Feet PINE LUMBER. THE subscribers offer for sale, Five hundred Thousand Feet of CASHEW ED PINE LUMBER...

ATTENTION! CLOTHIERS! DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. AMONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its purgative influence upon the system...

ATTENTION! CLOTHIERS! BINGHAM & CHAPMAN, FORWARDING MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

NEW BOOK STORE. (ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.) THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS...

NEW BOOK STORE. All of which will be sold at Detroit prices for Cash. The subscriber has made his arrangements so that almost anything in the line of Books and Stationery...

NEW BOOK STORE. "TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS." ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "CATHARTIC MEDICINES" have been offered to the public...

NEW BOOK STORE. "WORM LOZENGES" cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of persons who have been given up by their physicians...

NEW BOOK STORE. "CAMPHOR LOZENGES" relieve Headache, Nervous Sick-headache, Palpitation of the Heart, and sickness in a very few minutes.

NEW BOOK STORE. "SPOON MAN'S PLASTER" is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world...

NEW BOOK STORE. Guardian's Sale. BY virtue of a license issued by the Hon. J. Judge of Probate of the County of Washtenaw...

NEW BOOK STORE. NOTICE. THE undersigned would say, "to those whom it may concern," that all unsettled matters pertaining to the former business of WARRICK & KELLOGG...

NEW BOOK STORE. FASHIONABLE HAT STORE. W. BARNUM, would respectfully inform country that he has constantly on hand a valuable assortment...

NEW BOOK STORE. LEATHER. THE undersigned has just received from THE MANUFACTURER, and will continue to be supplied with a General Assortment of EASTERN TANNED LEATHER...

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NEW BOOK STORE. BINGHAM & CHAPMAN, FORWARDING MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

POETRY.

From a London Paper. LONGFELLOW'S POEMS. The intense earnestness of these odes is greatly increased by the use of images derived from ordinary subjects...

LETTERS FROM MICHIGAN.

In no country in the world is the circulation of newspapers so general as in the United States, and in no country are they so cheap. The average price of our weekly newspapers, with the postage added, is about three dollars...

thirty-five papers of course must have thirty-five Editors: but not more than two or three, if any, derive their entire subsistence from editorial salaries. Probably one half these papers are edited by journeymen printers...

I would not, however, undervalue the amount of good accomplished by these papers, on account of the unfavorable circumstances under which they are published. I maintain that any newspaper is better than none...

THE PRINCETON. The following vivid and picturesque account given by a correspondent of the Ohio Statesman, of the circumstances attending the experimental shots made with the "big gun during the first excursion of the Princeton on the Potomac..."

THE PRINCETON. The following vivid and picturesque account given by a correspondent of the Ohio Statesman, of the circumstances attending the experimental shots made with the "big gun during the first excursion of the Princeton on the Potomac..."

a rifle) all on the upper deck. The two great guns are fixed at the bow and stern of the ship; and are called the "Peace-maker" and the "Oregon." These two "busters" are as bright as Aunt Peggy's pewter-plates on Saturday evening...

The ship passed below Alexandria, till the hill of Mount Vernon, and the sacred residence of Washington, loomed in view on the right, and the frowning battlements of Fort Washington on the left, when she turned about and returned. Several experimental shots were made from the "Peace-maker," during the trip...

THE BLUES.

'Then you have got the blues? Foolish man. What is it that troubles you so?' 'I shall come to want.' 'No you never will, so long as you have industrious habits.'

LOWER TOWN HEAD QUARTERS!

MESSRS. DAVIDSON & BECKER, have just received from New York a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS. Also, a large quantity of Dry Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Nails, Boots and Shoes, Men's and Boy's Caps, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Medicines, &c. &c.

VICTORY AT LAST!

The Fever and Ague used up—Dr. Banister's Pills TRIUMPHANT. DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—PURELY VEGETABLE.—A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dunt ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

TO THE PEOPLE!

JUST received at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Store, a general assortment of Fancy and staple DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. which will be sold cheap and for ready pay only.

RAIL ROAD RAIL ROAD HOTEL.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washington street, near the Central Railroad Depot...

WOOL! WOOL! CLOTH! CLOTH!

THE Subscribers would inform the Public that persons having wool to be manufactured, can have it done at their Manufactory, within a short time, as the large quantity of wool furnished them by farmers and others the past season is nearly completed, and will be finished within a few days.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Washington, administrators on the estate of A. L. Smith, late of said county, and having given bonds as required by law, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly attested for adjustment.

ABBOTT & BEECHER. DETROIT WHOLE ALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. JUST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Bleached Goods, Calicoes, Aprons, Checks, Bagging, Burlaps, Diapers, Crabs, Muslin, Flannels, Mole Skirts, Sheetings, Shirtings, Gray Cloth, Buckskin Cloth, Fancy Cassimeres, Wolveneries.

PETERS' PILLS

PETERS' Vegetable Pills have been ten years before the public. During that period they have obtained a celebrity unparalleled in the history of the most popular medicines which have preceded them or have followed in their track.

CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

THE following is one from among the numerous testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have received.

LETTER FROM JOHN S. CARTER.

Messrs. H. Harris & Co.—Gentlemen: In reply to your favor of the 1st instant, it affords me pleasure to state, that I have during the last three years sold many dozens of E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, and it has almost universally given satisfaction to the purchasers.

MRS. BUFFINGTON

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that she has just received her latest Patterns for Hats, Caps, Cloaks, &c. and respectfully invites them to call and examine for themselves.

ESTRAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a yoke of four year old steers broke into the enclosure in the township of Superior, in Washtenaw county, last fall, one brown, a little white on the tip of tail, the tip of the horns black, the other with a line back and belly, some white on his face, and a white tail. The owner is requested to come and prove property and pay damages, and take them away.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY. H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL. Mr. CHAS. S. WOODARD, ASSISTANT. THE next term of this institution will commence on Monday, Feb. 12, and continue until the 1st of March. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, it is especially adapted to education, particular attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The tuition is given in a practical knowledge of the English language. It occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus, minerals, or otherwise.

THE TRUE PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.

WHICH is like a charm all BURNS BY FIRE or scalds, and every external SORE, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCHING ever yet found upon the human family, to which it has been applied, must always be sought for by the afflicted, and must always be sought for by the afflicted, and must always be sought for by the afflicted.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

THE subscriber having just received several cases of BRASS and WOOD CLOCKS, of various descriptions, is prepared to sell them cheap for cash. Also, a general assortment of JEWELRY, consisting in part of Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins, Hearts and Crosses, Silver and Common Trimbles, Watch Chains and Keys, Pencil Cases, also Spoons, Sugar Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins, Hooks, Spectacles, Fine Cards, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Back Combs, Pocket Combs, Water Pans, Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and Tweezers, Snuff & Tobacco Boxes, Elastic, &c.

BALDNESS.

Baldness of the scalp, or the hair, which will stop if it falls out, or restores it back again, and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

REUMATISM AND LAMENESS

positively cured: all shrivelled muscles and limbs restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liment—but never without the name of CONSTOCK & Co.

BOOK BINDING.

AT the upper mill (lower town) ANN ARBOR, E. BOOTH would respectfully inform the E. 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 resold, repaired, or re-bound at reasonable prices. All kinds of RULING done to order—Country produce taken in payment.