

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1844.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1844.

## THE LIBERTY TICKET.

JAMES G. BIRNEY,  
THOMAS MORRIS,  
ELECTORAL TICKET.

ARTHUR L. FORTER,  
CHANDLER CARTER,  
JOHN W. KING,  
ERASTUS HUSSEY,  
CHESTER GURNEY,  
For Representative to Congress, FIRST DISTRICT.

CHARLES H. STEWART,  
WILLIAM CANFIELD,  
OAKLAND COUNTY.

JAMES WILKINSON,  
GEORGE SUGDEN,  
MELVIN DRAKE,  
JOHN THOMAS,  
HENRY WALDRON,  
SEBASTIAN YORRLES,  
MACOMB COUNTY.

PLINY CORBIN,  
CHAUNCEY CHURCH,  
REVIEW OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.—CONTINUED.

## NEW JERSEY.

The population of this State in 1840 was 572,353, of whom 20,970 were free colored people, and 633 were slaves. The whole vote of New Jersey in 1840 was 64,405, of whom 33,347 were given for Harrison, 31,034 for Van Buren, and 63 for Birney. The political prospects of parties remain nearly the same, the popular vote being about equally divided.

New Jersey was a Slave State until 1804, and was reckoned among them by the Southern Slave States. In that year, an act was passed, making all persons free who should be born after July 4; except that white male children, born of slaves, after that time, might be held as servants by the owners of their mothers until 25 years of age, and females until 21 years of age. Under this provision slavery has been gradually diminishing, and will soon be extinguished. The number of slaves in 1850 was 2,254; ten years after, it was only 633.

A Convention to revise the Constitution of New Jersey is now in session, and it is probable that it may be made in some respects more favorable to the rights of the colored population.

There is no doubt enough in the Convention to form a righteous Constitution, if it were only directed by a sense of justice. The Convention consists of 52 members, of whom 20 are lawyers. There are three Ex-Governors, and Chief Justice and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and several Ex-members of Congress. But the extension of the elective franchise to the colored people can scarcely be hoped for, in a community where so little anti-slavery light has found its way.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Whig nominee for Vice President, was formerly from this State, although he now resides in New York. He is a great colonizationist, and is therefore one of the deadliest foes to their best interests; because the fundamental principle of Colonization is, that the colored man never can attain respectability in this country. This sentiment cherishes the unjust prejudices of the whites, discourages the colored people, and reconciles the whole community to slavery.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The population of this State in 1840, was 1,724,033, being next to New York. The number of votes given for President in that year was 238,038, of whom Harrison received 144,024, Van Buren 143,673, and Birney 545. The popular vote still preserves the equilibrium between the two parties, the members of Congress being about equally divided.

The legal voters of this State may be divided into Whigs, Democrats, Antislaverys, Liberty men, and Non-resistants, who do not vote. The old Anti-masonic party, or rather the remnant of it, still exists in some of the interior counties near Pittsburgh. We believe there are several Anti-masonic papers in

this quarter, and County, and Congressional nominations on Antislavery grounds are still made. But our impression is, that the Antislaverys are fast going over to the Whigs and Liberty party, and the organization will soon become extinct.

The number of Liberty men in the State, as tested by their votes, in 1840 was 543, in 1841, in 6 counties, 213; in 1842, in the same, 1,144, in 1843, 2,417. The Liberty vote in 1840 was one in a thousand of the whole; in 1843, it was one in 115. This, however is no real test of the amount of Abolitionism in the State; for many of the more scrupulous Quakers do not vote, and a large portion of the Abolitionists have been in heretofore unwilling to embark in a permanent Liberty organization, believing that temporary nominations would compel the other parties to put up anti-slavery. But experience will teach them the futility of this plan. Hence, there have not been that cordiality of feelings, or unanimity of views, which are requisite for united political action.

There are four Anti-Slavery papers published in the State.

1. The Pennsylvania Freeman, new series, just commenced. We believe it is not a Liberty party paper, and yet it sustains anti-slavery nominations. It is published semi-monthly, and takes the place of a paper of the same name, which was incorporated into the National A. S. Standard, at New York, about two years since.
2. The Spirit of Liberty, published at Pittsburgh, by Rev. E. Smith. It is a vigorous and energetic paper, of the aggressive order. This goes the Liberty party fully.
3. The Clarion of Freedom, a small paper, published at Indiana.
4. The Mercer Luminary, the late organ of the Whig party of Mercer County, now advocates Liberty principles.

The Liberty men of the Eastern part of the State need an efficient, permanent, and thorough Liberty paper, and as soon as that shall be established, the vote will very largely increase. The materials of great anti-slavery strength already exist there; but they need to be fashioned, arrayed, and disciplined, before they can be brought to bear effectively upon the pro-slavery laws of our country.

The indications are that the Liberty vote of the State will be at least double what it was last year, and probably more. One Congressional district, at a late special election, gave 650 votes. We notice that full nominations have been made in Chester county, and a vigilance committee of 70 appointed to carry out the systematic measures of the Congressional Convention which recently met there.

Dr. J. Julius Lemoyne is the Liberty candidate for Governor. He was one of the earliest abolitionists, and sustains a high reputation. In 1838, Pennsylvania will give a good account of her anti-slavery principles.

A large portion of the people of this State are native Germans, or descended directly from them, and speak their language, and we believe they sustain several German papers.

By an act of the Legislature, all persons born after 1780 were declared free, and all persons claiming slaves were required to register them. Under this act, slavery has gradually disappeared, only 405 slaves being enumerated in the census of 1830, and 43 in that of 1840. But the number of free colored people in the State is 50,371, being just as many as in New York. Many of these are wealthy and intelligent, transact considerable business, and receive that respect and consideration in society, which knowledge and virtue will ever secure, in spite of the foolish prejudices of men. The colored people of Philadelphia have some twelve or fifteen churches, and temperance, literary, and benevolent societies of various kinds.

Some six or seven years since, the Abolitionists built in Philadelphia a large and elegant Hall for the convenience of their meetings, at an expense of about \$100,000. It had been occupied but one or two evenings after its completion, when it was deliberately burned down by the mob, without essential opposition from the city authorities, and with the secret connivance of "gentlemen of property and standing." From that time to the present, riots, mobs, fights, confagurations, and outrages on persons and property have been rife in Philadelphia, until the confidence of business men is impaired, and on this account capitalists have refused to make investments in the city. Anarchy and violence, when once let loose, are no respecters of persons; and unless a great moral revolution shall soon take place in the city, the only security of the inhabitants will be in the nightly vigils of an armed soldiery. The damage done by the late riot is estimated from a quarter to half a million of dollars.

Pennsylvania has 26 Representatives in Congress, but with few exceptions, they have been remarkably devoted to the Slave Power; they have sustained gags and other odious and oppressive measures, and been destitute of those enlarged and liberal views which free legislators ought to exhibit. The Democratic party of this State have ever been remarkable for servility to the slaveholders; and Senator Buchanan informs us that "Opposition to Abolitionism," is one of the principles of the party in that State.

At a meeting in New Orleans, May 9, it was resolved, that in case the Senate refuses to ratify the Treaty of Annexation with Texas, it will become Louisiana to form such a compact with Texas, as will extend the borders of Louisiana to the further side of Texas, and get consent of the United States to this arrangement afterwards.

## "HIGH-HANDED REBELLION."

The State Journal calls the holding of meetings on the first day of the week by Gerrit Smith an "exhibition of high-handed rebellion against the laws of God." Will the Journal please state what law of God Mr. Smith has violated by instructing the people from the Bible on the Sabbath, and how he has violated it? Sensible people require something more than mere assertion and declamation.

And now we are upon this subject, we will recommend to the attention of the Journal the following instance of "high-handed rebellion" which we cut from the New Lisbon Aurora, Ohio. We would quote the account from the Evangelist, but we cannot now lay our hands upon it.

"The N. York Evangelist, a leading Presbyterian paper, in referring to the doings of Congress somewhere about 1830, states that 'On Saturday evening, Mr. Poindexter moved that when the senate adjourned, it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow (SUNDAY.)' The account further says that 'Mr. Frelinghuysen spoke against it with great earnestness; and when the motion was put to vote parties stood for violating the Sabbath 12, among whom were CLAY, Tyler, Wags, gunner, &c., and against it Benton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Webster, and others, to the number of 22. Clay argued strongly that legislation like mathematics, was good enough to be done on Sunday. Do 'orthodox' professors think so?'

But in 1833, he carried into practice this doctrine, as the following extract from a speech of his on Feb. 25 will show:

"It was in this very chamber, senator Holmes of Maine, presiding in a committee of the senate, and I in a committee of twenty-four of the house of representatives, on a SABBATH DAY, that the terms were adjusted by which the Missouri compromise was effected."

Now, neighbor, what do you answer? Will you deny the authority of the Evangelist? Or will you excuse Mr. Clay because it is a "Virginia custom" to legislate on the first day of the week as well as to fight duels? This Legislation on Sunday, and the avowed advocacy of it by Mr. Clay—was it, or was it not, a "high-handed rebellion against the laws of God" for the Presidency? What do you say?

## METHODISM AND SLAVERY.

The committee of the Methodist General Conference, to whom was referred the arduous duty of devising a plan by which Abolitionists and Slaveholders could harmoniously co-operate together, reported, through Bishop Soule, that they could not agree. John A. Collins, of Baltimore, offered an inquiry into the truth of the report that Bishop Andrew is a slaveholder.

A statement from Bishop Andrew was subsequently read, detailing his relation to slavery, which was briefly this:

1. A slave girl had been bequeathed to him to be sent to Liberia, with her consent, and if she refused she was to be made as free as the laws of Georgia would permit. These laws do not permit emancipation, and as she refused freedom in Liberia, he holds her legally as a slave, although he derives no profit from her, nor does he prohibit her departure to the free States.

2. A slave boy had been left to his former wife, and his wife dying without a will, the boy became his. The laws do not permit his liberation in Georgia, but the Bishop says he may leave the State whenever he shall be satisfied that he can take care of himself, or that he will be well provided for by others.

3. His present wife owned slaves when he married her. Shortly after his marriage, being unwilling to become their owner, he secured them to her by a deed of trust, and thereby all his legal responsibility ceased.

Mr. Collins gave notice of a meeting of the Northern Delegates to consider this matter, and Dr. Capers notified a Southern meeting for the same purpose. The next day Mr. Griffith of the Baltimore Conference moved the following:

Resolved, That the Rev. James O. Andrew be and he is hereby affectionately requested to resign his office as one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A warm discussion ensued in which the Southerners threatened a dissolution of the Church, if this resolution should be adopted.

Mr. Finley, of Ohio, proposed a substitute that he shall not serve as Bishop until the impediment be removed.

Rev. John Cross has been liberated from prison. They came and took him out.

## AN EXILE.

The following touching remarks were part of a speech which Dr. Brisbane intended to make before the Baptist Triennial Convention, but was prevented by the interruptions of Southern members, and the decision of the President. After speaking of the hostility he experienced in South Carolina on account of the manumission of his slaves, he continued:

"Finally, however, I became what they expected I would become, thoroughly opposed to slavery. I had left my state for one where there was more of freedom of opinion, and I learned after patient investigation that slavery was indeed wrong to man, and offensive to God—I had sold the most of my slaves, those that remained I freed, and determined to buy the others back, that I might liberate them too—I paid for them thousands of dollars more than I had sold them for, and yet I could not get them for years from that land of bondage. Although I had the bill of sale for them, they were not sent to me. Finally, I had to take my journey to the South, and trusting to the arm of Jehovah, I went in the midst of those who had written me threats, to bring my former bondmen away from oppression and wrong. I shall never forget the sobs of my wife, and the tears and entreaties of my mother, as they bid me adieu, fearing we should never meet again. But God was my shield and buckler. I went, conscious of my danger, but I had a duty to perform, and life or death I would try to accomplish it. But O, how I felt as I stood upon the steamer deck approaching the city of Charleston! Below me I was looking with a heavy heart upon about one hundred slaves, gathered upon Virginia, by slave dealers, and then on their way to a Southern market. Poor men! poor women! poor children! thought I, how sad your lot! We turned into the harbor and I saw the tall spires of the city of my childhood. But no sweet emotions stirred within my breast at once seeing the memories of my earlier days; for it rushed into my mind, that by the laws of my native land I would be subject to a felon's death, should those laws be enforced for acts done in Ohio. I had there, fed the weary fugitive from oppression's grasp, and given him my blessing on his way to the free lands of Victoria's realm; I had thus exercised hospitality to a Christian and a Baptist. Yet for such an act as this, in my native State, I would be liable to a felon's fate. Ah! my brethren, I could not but weep; and I thought how sad it is that the church itself, where I formerly sometimes stood to preach the gospel of Jesus, would now regard me as a mere fanatic, if not something worse."

By care and prudence, and expedition, I succeeded in getting my people out of the state, being accompanied by a friend who resides in Savannah. I passed near the graves of my four infants. I wished to stop to shed a tear at that spot, but the night was approaching, and I must hasten on, soon to resume the condition of an exile from my native land."

The leading clergy of the Baptist Church at the South, are quite as violent in support of slavery as the Presbyterians. In the recent discussion at the Triennial Convention, Dr. Brisbane quoted a letter from Dr. Johnson to him, arguing that Roman and American Slavery were identical in principle, and that in the New Testament there is not a solitary word addressed to the Christian converts representing slavery as wrong, or requiring manumission of the slave by the master.

But Rev. Richard Fuller, in a letter to Galusha, says:

"God has authorized the domestic relations here existing. Jesus Christ, whose heart you say is a fountain of love, and who was terribly severe against every infraction of the Divine law, came into the world and saw slavery existing, yet he condemned it not. The Holy Ghost, after his ascent, expressly authorized slavery."

Most not this be a holy, a sanctified institution, which is "authorized by God," "not condemned" by Jesus Christ, and "expressly authorized" by the Holy Ghost? Yet these men are received into every—no almost every—Baptist pulpit in the land, as authorized exponents of Christianity!

## UNENVIABLE DISTINCTION.

An exchange paper says that Mr. Clay is the only instance in our country's history of a member of Congress publishing a general challenge to fight.

He is the only instance of a candidate for the Presidency being under bonds to keep the peace.

No Cabinet officer, except Mr. Clay, has ever fought a duel while holding that responsible station.

We have not looked up the documents to ascertain the correctness of these positions, but if they be true, it is certainly not much to the credit of Mr. Clay. It will be seen also that they all relate to actual or contemplated personal violence!

The Letter of Gen. Cass on Annexation, short as it is, seems to have sunk the writer one hundred per cent in the estimation of the eastern people.

The newspapers from that quarter abound in the most disparaging and contemptuous notices of his letter. It seems to be regarded in that section as designed merely to get the nomination for President by riding this Southern hobby, and thus supplanting Van Buren, and therefore as being in itself conclusive evidence that the author is a demagogue.

## SHAMING THE LADIES.

To point at the follies of the female sex, and cry, *Shame!* is rather a risky undertaking for most men. Yet we find a correspondent of the Michigan Farmer attempting this hazardous feat; and as we happen to know him to be a man of considerable talents and good sense, who has travelled extensively in the State, we cannot resist the temptation of extracting a part of his good matured lecture for the benefit of our female readers, especially as they may be more disposed to listen when they learn that he is a young man, and one whose business may possibly induce him to call at their dwellings. In reference to the fear the young ladies have lest they should be caught at work, he says:

"With sorrow I confess, and am forced to acknowledge, that you have gone far astray from your original usefulness—that you have almost entirely departed from your former worth—and now are grovelling beneath your onerous dignity. I visit your homes and find you despisers of your domestic duties. Is this, indeed true? In what respect? For several months I have been unable to catch a young lady over the wash tub. Is it because washing has been dispensed with? Certainly not; but it is because farmers' daughters have got above their business. This, my dear girls, you cannot deny; for how often I have had a glimpse of your departing figure, as you were flying into the cellar, bed-room, or stairs. How beautiful—palpably absurd! How perfectly ridiculous!—How unbecoming American ladies! Do you think me destitute of ordinary sense that you do this?—Do you suppose it will give me a greater estimate of your value? It cannot be. Contrast yours with the practice of your sex in the days of our ancestors—'the times that tried men's souls'—and for many years after the Revolution. Mrs. Washington, the wife of the Father of our Country, at the time her husband was occupying the Presidential Chair, and in the enjoyment of the greatest honor that America could bestow, was in the daily habit of doing all kinds of domestic work—washing, baking, knitting, and, in short, discharging all her household duties."

In the house of such a woman there are real and substantial comforts—but in the house of one who is always ready to run and forsake her accustomed labor at the approach of a stranger, real happiness cannot be found. Oft-times I have entered the farmer's house, and found the girls out, well satisfied that the moment before I entered, the daughter was engaged in mopping, scrubbing, washing, or doing some similar business—when, in a few moments, out she comes with a genteel dress, and a bustling bustle; the sight of which would, to say the least, disturb any sensible man's equanimity."

## WHIG PRINCIPLES.

The following resolution comprises the creed of the Whig party, as defined at the Baltimore Convention. Its authority is of course indisputable.

Resolved, That these principles may be summed up, as comprising—a well regulated National Currency—a Tariff for Revenue to defray the expenses of the Government, and discriminating with special reference to the protection of the Domestic Labor of the country—the distribution of the proceeds from the public lands—a single term for the Presidency—a reform of Executive usurpation—and generally such an administration of the affairs of the Country, as shall impart to every branch of the public service the greatest possible efficiency, controlled by a well regulated and wise economy."

Several of these principles, it will be seen, are so indefinite, that they may mean any thing. "A well regulated National Currency" we suppose must mean a National Bank of some kind. The Tariff definition tallies precisely with that of the Democrats, so far as we can see.

The Liberty, and the civil, political, and religious Rights of one sixth part of our whole population are of more importance than these Whig principles. What candid man doubts it?

A contemporary, who seems to understand the "fixings" of fashionable life, gives the following prescription for winning a simple woman's heart:

"Let your hair hang in superfluous ringlets over your neck and shoulders; never suffer a razor to touch your face; squeeze yourself into a coat of mulberry cloth put on a vest striped with green, yellow, and red; pants checked with blue, crimson and purple; shove your feet into a pair of boots with the heels at least three inches high; dangle a little black cane tipped with brass; a huge brass ring on your little finger; and you will be the lion of the day, and win the heart of any simple flirt you meet with."

In 1820, Mr. Clay said that "all ought to unite in the unequalled proscription" of Duelling. That is right. Abolitionists are complying with his advice, in refusing to vote for him for President.

## DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

This subject came up before the American Anti-slavery Society at their Annual Meeting in New York. Strange to tell, after a full discussion, the measure was adopted by a strong vote—yeas 59, nays 21. It was protested against by Thomas Earle, D. L. Child, and other leading members of the Society. We have examined the proceedings with some care, to learn how the Union is to be dissolved. We supposed it took the People to dissolve the Union. So far as we can ascertain, the intention of the seceders is to refuse to vote, hold office, perform military duty, or in any way actively recognize the authority of Government. As to paying taxes, the seceders will peacefully pay the taxes that may be demanded of them, just as they would to an individual robber. It is evident that in this way it will require the whole People to effect a dissolution of the Union.

After all, is it worth while to talk of such a Revolution because one seventieth part of the people hold slaves? Would it not look more manly and rational to stop the atrocities of this small minority, rather than break up our government on their account?

Dissolution will henceforth be the leading object of the Society. Garrison, who is a strong advocate of it, is President of the Society.

A resolution of "unequivocal condemnation" of the Liberty party was adopted, of course.

The following was proposed by the Editor of the A. S. Standard, and laid on the table:

Resolved, That we regard with satisfaction the letter of Henry Clay, in relation to the annexation of Texas.

Among the Vice Presidents for next year, we notice our old anti-slavery coadjutor, Z. Platt Esq., late Whig Attorney General of Michigan. Does he too go the Dissolution of the Union?

## A MANUFACTURING CITY.

The correspondent of the Western Citizen thus describes the appearance of Manchester, England, which supplies the world with an immense amount of cutlery:

"Here all is bustle and activity in the commercial and manufacturing world—immense piles of buildings, devoted to manufactures crowded with busy operatives, preparing fabrics and machinery for the markets of the world—streets filled with busy inhabitants, and carts laden with cotton bales and packages of goods—wealthy merchants and manufacturers whose premises are measured by acres, and their workmen counted by hundreds, and whose business requires a princely capital, meet you in every part of the city. The most extensive establishment which I have visited, is the 'Atlas Works,' belonging to the family of Shapies. It is a manufactory of machinery, covering about three acres of ground, and giving employment to about eight hundred men. I will not attempt a description of the different kinds, or of the vast quantities of machinery from the immense locomotives which were on the stocks, to the most delicate article used in the manufacture of the richest fabrics. The perfection to which machinery is brought, and the vast power which is exerted in the application of steam to the purposes of manufacture, I must confess, surprised me. It may be that from inattention to such things at home, I have not there noticed what is familiar to others—yet when I state that here I saw a punch operating, which stroke after stroke, took out of a plate of iron seven-eighths of an inch in thickness, a piece three-fourths of an inch in diameter, as smoothly as a shoemaker would punch a hole in his leather; also a pair of shears which cut off a bar of iron an inch and a half thick and six inches wide, as easily as a tailor would clip his cloth, I doubt not that there are many among your readers who will join me in admiring the immense power which the ingenuity of man enables him to derive from nature, and wield in the arts of life."

Dr. Beecher's sermon on Duelling has been re-published in Boston, and is circulating by thousands. In a recent conversation with the Doctor, a gentleman suggested to him that it was now used as a powerful antagonist to Mr. Clay's prospects. He replied, "I meant it for every wretch who is willing to reddon his hands with his brother's blood." As to his own practice, he said,

"I am not the man to nullify my own instructions. I shall maintain them by my practice."

David Lee Child has resigned his situation as Editor of the National Anti-slavery Standard, and is to be succeeded by Sidney Howard Gay, of Boston. We suppose he will advocate the dissolution of the Union, as that is the new doctrine to which the Society is pledged.

## ITEMS OF HISTORY IN 1844.

The following items are illustrative of the "Liberty and Equality" existing in Democratic Republican America this present year. They are from the American Freeman, and are put on record for posterity.

"Thirteen Slave States, in twenty-six.

Three millions of human beings legally held, and used, and disposed of as chattel property.

The Government courting and negotiating for the annexation of Texas—the avowed object, through its official agents, being to strengthen and perpetuate the institution of slavery, and to counteract the efforts of Great Britain, whose expressed desire to see slavery abolished throughout the civilized world, is viewed with the 'greatest solicitude.'

A man nominated for the highest office in the gift of a free people, and likely to be elected, who trafficks in the souls and bodies of his fellow-men.

A man sentenced to death in South Carolina for aiding in the escape of a female slave.

A minister of the gospel imprisoned in Illinois for the crime of harboring fugitives from oppression, of clothing the naked, and of feeding the hungry.

Parties organized in some of the principal cities of the Union for the avowed purpose of proscribing persons of foreign birth, and taking from them their civil and political rights.

This party triumphant in the commercial metropolis of the Union!

A riot in Philadelphia, the effect of these prospective movements, and resulting in a most extensive destruction of property and awful loss of human life!"

The Voice of Freedom contains a letter from Mr. Work, one of the three Abolitionists who are confined in the Missouri Penitentiary for helping a slave to escape from that State. They have ten long years yet to labor before they will be released. By their fidelity and good behavior, they have secured the confidence of the keepers, and they are allowed to room together, and to have Bibles and other books, and write to their friends. Their cell is large and well lighted. They have been permitted to hold private meetings, and some fifteen or twenty, through their agency, have been converted from the error of their ways, and will go forth from prison, one after another, no longer to curse, but to benefit society. Such is the good that a Christian can do, even when confined in a felon's cell!

Mrs. Work has circulated a petition to the Governor for the release of her husband. She was successful in getting signatures, but she could get no encouragement from the Governor, unless the Abolitionists would stop—an event not at all probable.

As there has been much question in all parts of the country, whether the Whig party were or were not in favor of a National Bank, we subjoin the following extract from Mr. Clay's speech at Charleston, a few weeks since. It seems to be conclusive, so far as Mr. Clay's opinions can influence those of the party. Wonder whether Daniel will still regard it as an "obsolete idea?"

"I contend that it is necessary to charter a National Bank to regulate and control the monetary system, and keep it from explosion and mischief—that a National Bank is necessary to secure a national currency, which is as necessary to a nation as national laws."

"One great and kindling thought from an obscure man, many lives when thrones are fallen, and the memory of those who fed them, is obliterated; and like an undying fire, it may illuminate and quicken all future generations."—Dr. Channing.

Here is "a great and kindling thought," beautifully expressed, though not from an obscure man.

This is the age of novelties.—The latest is the proposal of a party of gentlemen in New York to take a pleasure trip to the Mediterranean, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, &c., and home again.—The voyage, however, is to be one of trade as well as pleasure. In the next century, there will be pleasure parties from New York to China.

We were mistaken in saying that the resolution offered by D. L. Child at the meeting of the American A. S. Society, that it "regards with satisfaction the letter of Henry Clay on the annexation of Texas," was laid on the table. It was voted down almost unanimously—only two persons voting for it!

The boiler of the steam engine factory in Providence, R. I. recently exploded with a tremendous report, tearing the building to pieces, and scattering every thing in ruin and confusion. No one was killed. Thirty or forty workmen had just left the building for supper.



**LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.**  
A meeting of the Liberty Association will be held this Monday Evening at the Mechanics Hall in Mundy's Block.

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.**  
This body made choice of James K. Polk, of Tennessee, for President, and Silas Wright, of New York, for Vice President.

The opponents of Mr. Van Buren proposed that the rule of 1832 and 1836 should be adopted, by which the successful candidate must receive two thirds of the votes of the whole convention; this was resisted by the Van Buren members; but was finally agreed to by a small majority. There were 260 delegates present, and 176 were necessary to a choice. The balloting then commenced. At the first, Van Buren received 147, which would have given him the nomination, had not the two-thirds rule been adopted—Cass 83, Johnson 24—Buchanan 4—Woodbury 2—Calhoun 6—Stewart 1. Seven more ballots were had, in which Van Buren steadily lost, and Cass gained. At the eighth, Van Buren received 99—Cass 123—Buchanan 27. The Convention then adjourned over till the next day.

The next morning, the first vote stood for Cass 114; Van Buren, 104; Polk, 44; Calhoun, 2; Buchanan 2. At the next ballot, Mr. Polk was unanimously declared the nominee.

It is worthy of note, that of 99 votes received by Mr. Van Buren at the seventh ballot, only 10 were from the Slave States, viz: 7 from Missouri; 1 from Alabama, and 2 from North Carolina. The principal ground of objection probably was his opposition to immediate Annexation. The Michigan delegation voted for Cass.

Mr. Polk we suppose to be personally a Slaveholder. He has been Speaker of the House of Representatives, but he has hitherto figured but little as a politician on the national arena. He is a thorough Annexation of Texas man, and this probably secured him the nomination, as it was absolutely necessary to find a candidate to suit the advocates of Annexation, or they would be bent on having a nominee of their own.

Silas Wright is the Senator from New York, and is acknowledged to be a man of talents, and a ready debater. The letter writers from Washington intimate that he is somewhat addicted to intemperance.

P. S. Since the preceding was in type, we learn that the nomination of Silas Wright was immediately announced to him in Washington by the Magnetic Telegraph, and his immediate response by Telegraph was that he would not accept the nomination. The next day a communication was read in Convention absolutely refusing to be a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Whereupon another ballot was taken, in which Gov. Fairfield, of Maine, received 37 votes, Gov. Woodbury of N. H. 56, Gen. Cass, 59, Col. Johnson, 26, Com. Stewart, of Pa. 23, Geo. M. Dallas, of Pa. 18, Gov. May 5. On the second ballot Gov. M. Dallas received 228, Gov. Fairfield 39, Levi Woodbury 6. Mr. Dallas was then declared candidate by acclamation.

#### THE NORTH A CONQUERED PROVINCE!

We have only room this week to call the attention of our readers to the fact of the nomination of THREE SLAVEHOLDERS for the Presidency by the great parties of our nation. It is an insult to the people of the Free States, deserving of just and indignant rebuke. In the first place, it is an imposition on a freeman to ask him to vote for a slaveholder at all! What class of men can be named more unsuitable for administering free institutions? Are tyrants the proper guardians of Liberty?

Next, it is an insult because this little minority of one fifty-sixth part of the whole people have monopolized the Presidency for forty four out of fifty-six years, and now they are laying both hands on it for another term.

Again, the freemen of the free States are just twice as numerous as those of the Slave States, and should hold the reins of government a proportionate share of the time.

Lastly, the shuffling and chicanery manifested at the Baltimore Conventions—the utter subservience of both parties to the slaveholding portion of them—is humiliating to the view of a freeman. The Whigs gave the nomination of President to a Slaveholder, and then threw away their chosen candidates for the Vice Presidency, Fillmore and Davis, who might possibly have retained a little of the spirit of freedom, and selected just such a person as suited the Slaveholders. The South held a caucus to agree upon a candidate, and what had the North to do but to ratify it?

But the degradation of the Democratic party was greater. Their prominent candidates—Van Buren, Cass, and Buchanan, were all from the North. No others were seriously thought of. Yet in the face of universal expectation, the Convention had to look away down into Tennessee before they could find a suitable candidate, and he—a slaveholder!

What an issue the country has presented for its determination! Clay, Polk, and Tyler, all avowed Slaveholders—and Bixby, the solitary advocate of liberty! How much more exalted is his position than either of the others! Posterity will do him justice.

There are several brothers in the free States, of the name of Clarke, who have escaped from slavery, and have become anti-slavery lecturers. They are a almost white. At the town meeting in Hamilton, N. Y., one of these, Cyrus by name, presented his ballot to the board, amid the general astonishment. The Judge to whom he handed it, told him he was a slave, and could not vote. Cyrus demanded the law for his assertion, upon which the Judge challenged his vote because he was a colored man, not worth \$250. Cyrus insisted that he was white than the man who challenged him. A warm discussion arose among the Board, who finally received him on the ground that to be a colored man, according to the New York Statute, he must have at least one-half African blood.

#### SHAM DEMOCRACY.

It would be ludicrous, were it not also lamentable, to trace out all the absurdities and false statements that are made by the advocates of the Democratic party of the present day, in their adoration of Democracy. The most amusing specimen we have seen lately, is found in the Jacksonian, a Pontiac paper. The writer goes into his statements with as much gravity as though he believed every word of what he has written.

His first position is that "the leading idea of the Democratic party is Liberty"—that "it is opposed to every species of tyranny over the mind of man." How ridiculous these assertions look when contrasted with the fact that every sixth person in our nation is a slave, and the Democratic party are far more forward, vigilant, devoted, and shameless than the Whigs in opposing every scheme of emancipation, whether gradual or immediate. This they cannot truly deny. And then to hear them telling that Liberty is the leading idea of their party! How contemptible are such pretences!

Again this writer says:

"Genuine Democrats always make Liberty an ascendant object, property a sequent and minor consideration."

Does not a property representation of \$12,000,000 of dollars exist in one-half this Union? Every one knows it. Are the Democratic party trying to abolish it wherever they have the power? They are its most strenuous defenders. It is but a few weeks since Mr. J. B. Hunt, Representative to Congress from Pontiac, as well as Mr. McClelland, voted that every proposition—now mark this, and do not try to get off by saying no feasible plan has been offered, &c.—that EVERY proposition for a constitutional alteration of this property representation ought to be "promptly and decisively CONDEMNED!" Yet this writer says that the Genuine Democrats make property a minor consideration, while they vote against the slightest alteration of this property monopoly!

It is by a continual declamation in behalf of Liberty that the leaders deceive the honest portion of that party, and by a continual servility in action to the Slave Power, they earn for their party the appropriate designation of the "Natural Allies of the South!" The free Democratic voters of the North in intimate alliance with the Slave-Tyrants of the South, and shouting that Liberty is the leading idea of their party!

#### KENTUCKY.

The whole number of slaves in this State in 1843 was 176,107. The average assessed value of these was \$360.24—their whole valuation amounting to \$45,837,175. This amount of property sends two Representatives to Congress!

The number of slaves in 1840 was 182,253, showing a decrease of 6,151. This deficiency, with that of the natural increase since 1840, is to be accounted for by sales down the river, emigration to the West, escapes to the free States, and manumissions.

Some Counties in Kentucky have very few slaves. Letcher has 36, Harlan 67, Lawrence 80, Pike 87.

The proportion of vegetable food to each inhabitant, raised in the United States is thus estimated:

Wheat,	54 bush.	Sugar,	34 lbs.
Corn,	261 "	Rice,	63 "
Rye,	11 "	Potatoes,	52 bsh
Buckwheat,	4 "	Barley,	4 "

What need of starvation or hunger in a land where such plenty abounds?

In reference to the article of Sugar, the dividend of which it will be seen is very small, the Cincinnati Herald observes:

"When it is recollected that the consumption of sugar to each individual in the United States per annum must be reckoned at something near 30 lbs., it will be seen at once how absurd it is to expect ever to raise enough of the article at home for home consumption. The tariff on sugar is one of the most absurd and oppressive taxes ever imposed, and no people would bear it, whose eyes were not blinded by the witchery of slavery."

Many of our readers can recollect the indignation meetings held in 1835 and '36, to express abhorrence of abolitionism. Every city, and almost every village held one or more, solemnly denouncing the whole scheme as the harbinger of destruction to our glorious Union. How changed the scene! Daily and weekly Abolition papers are springing in the same cities and villages, and the voice of indignation against slaveholding tyranny begins to be heard above the din of politics, speaking in tones which reach the ears of the remotest slaveholder in the Union.

Politicians are quite willing to conform to the prejudices of religious men in making nominations of their candidates, provided they can get the same persons to vote for them without inquiring into their moral or religious fitness. The national Conventions which nominated Messrs. Clay, Tyler, and Polk, were opened by reading the Scriptures and prayer by clergymen! Can a religious man conscientiously say that he believes, either of them, if elected, will be "just, ruling in the fear of God?"

#### FOURTH OF JULY.

We recommend to Liberty men to observe this annual jubilee, by holding meetings on the Fourth for the reviving and enforcing of those principles of equal liberty and justice which were proclaimed on that day in 1776. Nothing can be more appropriate for the occasion. Where extensive celebrations are not to be had, with discourses prepared for the occasion, let Liberty men meet together, and appoint some one of their number to read some valuable Liberty documents, and take some concerted action for furthering the great cause of human freedom. But if there be no Liberty celebration near you, suppose you arm yourself with a bundle of tracts, and spend the day in supplying your neighbors with these valuable publications. Should every Liberty man do so, the effects would be considerable and permanent. Liberty men, we believe, have but little taste for pro-slavery celebrations, however unexceptionable in itself be the manner of conducting them. It is too much like a mockery to them. The roar of cannon, the pealing of bells, the eulogies of the orator on our free institutions, and the solemn thanks addressed to Almighty God by the officiating clergyman, that we are a nation of freemen, &c. have but little power to charm him, when he reflects that his own country holds more slaves than any other Christian nation, and is become a hissing and a byword among the nations of the earth. Hence the propriety of consecrating the day to the cause of Liberty, by laboring for the salvation of "our countrymen in chains."

#### WASHTENAW COUNTY.

A correspondent of the Countryman, a N. Y. Liberty paper, is travelling through this State, and publishing his ideas for the benefit of the New Yorkers. He praises the country and people, quite as much as they deserve, perhaps more. Some of his sketches are quite amusing. He thus describes an incident in the cars:

"As I seated myself in the cars, a son burnt young man seated himself at my right. In his hand he held a large straw hat, designed for summer use, and in it two cloth bound volumes, and some rolls of paper."

"See your book, sir," said I. I took it, and on the back in large capitals, read the "Life and speeches of Henry Clay."

"What, sir! do you vote for a duelist and slaveholder, when that noble man, James G. Bixby, lives so near you?"

"I am," says he, "as much an abolitionist as any body—think slavery a great evil; but I don't carry it into politics."

"You pray against it?"

"Are you ashamed to pray and vote alike?"

He looked confused and soon skins, and cast his eyes upon his big brim hat, and was silent. Soon, a shrewd looking stranger roared him up, by asking him for some better reasons; but could get none; but the hint was struck, and light flashed upon Clay, Van Buren and slavery, in every part of the cars.

Ypsilanti gets noticed thus:

"The place shows some noble signs of 'wild cat' times. A large brick edifice, designed for a tavern, will probably be converted into a College. Another on the opposite side, near the depot, 100 feet in front, 80 broad, or nearly, surrounded by a piazza. It was great in its conception, great in its ruins, doors and windows all gone—the winds of heaven blow through it, the wild cats mew there, I guess, and somebody would complete the picture by poking their bare heads out of its countless windows. Both these were designed for taverns, but the 'pressure' squeezed the spirit out of all the men that built them; the money out of the pockets of the workmen, and the old nick out of the drunkards they would have made. So the 'pressure' has done some good."

The place contains eight doctors, not an abolitionist among them; four clergymen, one or two 'as good abolitionists' as any body—twelve lawyers, whigs and democrats, of course."

Of the people of Ann Arbor he says:

"It has some three thousand inhabitants. It has eight clergymen, three are voting abolitionists; two of them are Universalists. They preach, to their honor, universal liberty, as well as salvation; the others belong to the class of 'anybodies,' the most miserable of all cringing mortal beings. Slavery is sin—but—but—your heart is rotten, or some bump is lacking, that's all. Seven physicians give us three liberty votes, and twenty-three lawyers men, one liberty man, none; sum suckers, a dozen or so, I was told. Glorious Ann!"

The correspondent of the Albany Argus writes from Washington, that Gov. Shannon, instead of going to Mexico as minister, has gone home. Mr. Gilbert Thompson has gone to Mexico, in an official capacity, the bearer, it is said, of a peremptory demand on that Government, for the speedy settlement of claims of our citizens for several millions of dollars, not provided for by the late Convention. The alternative of this proposition is the surrender of all claims on Texas.

The truth seems to be, that Mr. Tyler is determined on an immediate war with Mexico, if she persists in her demand of allegiance on Texas.

#### WHAT MORE REVOLTING?

Dr. Brisbane, in his lecture on Wednesday evening, remarked that "slavery destroyed the brotherhood of man," and in evidence of it, stated, that after having given freedom to his slaves, although he had baptized 60 converts in a church at the south, yet that church would not hear him preach to them, nor allow him to remain in the community!

And more horrible, savage, and heathen than all the rest, "he could not visit the graves of his children!" And when he went to effect the emancipation of those to whom he gave liberty, he was under the necessity of letting his beard grow to an unusual length in order to disguise himself, lest his brothers in the church and others should destroy him!—Dem. Freeman.

Senator Barrow, of Louisiana, a Whig, is out against the annexation of Texas.

#### WHIG SONGS.

The Whigs say that their opponents find fault with them for singing songs.—This may be true of some, but it cannot be the case with sensible men. We have repeatedly adverted to these Whig productions, but we have never said aught against their writing, printing, or singing political songs. A good song, in its place, is appropriate, and will often do much good.

But our exceptions have been taken to the nature of those songs which the Whigs so much admire, and which are countenanced by the intelligent men of the party. As a specimen of what we mean, we extract the following, which was prepared expressly for the National Whig Convention, and sung there with great acceptance. We also wish to put it on record as a curiosity for the next half-century.

TUNE—"Old Dan Tucker."

The skies are bright, our hearts are light;  
In Baltimore the Whigs unite;  
We'll set our songs to good old tunes,  
There's music in these songs old Coons,  
Hurra, hurra! for the Coons are rising!  
Hurra, hurra! for the Coons are rising!  
Hurra, hurra! for the Coons are rising!  
For HENRY CLAY and FREELINGHUYSEN!

The Coons' hearts are very sore—  
Though very scarce in Baltimore—  
For they begin to think with reason,  
That this will be a great coon season!  
Hurra, &c.

Now let the Coons raise their dander—  
E'en Amos Kendall dare not slander—  
For when they get into the fight,  
Lord! how the Jersey coons will bite!  
Hurra, &c.

The Coon now looks abroad with pride—  
For who is there dare touch his hide?  
So give three cheers and as many more,  
For the noble Whigs of Baltimore!  
Hurra, &c.

Says the Bangor Gazette, these appeals to the lowest vulgarity of human nature—this belittling of men and principles by comparing them to the low cunning and thieving propensities of the Raccoon—or his complacency when overlooking a field of green-corn, is small business. The name of Frelinghuysen is associated in the minds of those who know him with sentiments of elevated philanthropy and patriotism; yet the President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is suddenly exalted to be the hero of a coon fight; and his highest praise is that he will look around with pride, bite hard, and preserve his skin entire!

#### CINCINNATI.

A correspondent of the Liberty Press thus describes the Queen City of the West, as it appears from the top of Mt. Adams, where the Observatory is to be erected:

"Before you the city spreads itself out with its broad and thronged streets—with its work-shops, its granaries and warehouses—with its canals, rail-roads and innumerable steam-boats—its schools, colleges, hundred churches and 75,000 people rushing hither and thither—all in hot pursuit of realities, or delusive shadows, as the spirit of good, or evil may impel them. There is the delightful Ohio bearing on its bosom all the riches of commerce, stretching away east and west, far as the eye can reach, and on its opposite banks, stands the quiet villages of Covington and Newport—in the rear and around them are the woody, green hills of Kentucky, and yet undisgusted by the lusty blows of the rude axe-man."

Some of the wealthy citizens have purchased out and built beautiful places at convenient distances from town on the hill sides. There is scarcely no extravagance in private dwellings in Cincinnati. In that particular there is a remarkable appearance of equality. I think it may fairly be questioned, whether there is a population equally numerous and close in the wide world, better housed, clothed, fed and provided for in all respects, than that of this city. Nothing like destitution, or pauperism is to be seen in any of its lanes and corners. Its schools are liberally endowed and conducted, at least as well as those of our own state."

Our Democratic neighbor of the Argus has kept flying at his mast head, for several months the declaration of Mr. Clay, that he would suffer the tortures of the Inquisition before he would sign a bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or in any way give countenance to the project. In his last paper, upon raising the flag of James K. Polk for President—A SLAVEHOLD. ER—he finds it very convenient to omit this standing motto! While General Cass was his favorite, it might answer a good purpose; but now he must advocate the claims of a personal slaveholder, and it might not be altogether safe for his motto to stand in close proximity to his name! Abolitionists can readily see from such contrivances how much sympathy the "Sentimental Democracy" have for anti-slavery principles.

Cincinnati has 132 lawyers.—Suppose the income of each to be one thousand dollars, the cost of maintaining them will be \$132,000. A pretty handsome sum to be earned and paid over annually by the producing classes of that vicinity.

#### NATIONAL TYLER CONVENTION.

This Convention met at Baltimore on the 37th ult. and nominated John Tyler for President, by acclamation. We have not learned that any Vice President was put in nomination. The Convention was numerous. The Madisonian says that one thousand delegates were present.—Flags were displayed, inscribed, "Re-annexation of Texas—Postponement is Rejection"—Tyler and Texas." Most of the delegates wore a gilt button having on it a single star—some of them a ribbon, with a likeness of Tyler. Gen. Stockton and Mr. McReynolds were present from Michigan.

#### THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE IN FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent and philanthropic gentleman visiting in Paris:

"The anti-slavery cause in France presents itself under two aspects—a pleasing and a painful one. It is pleasing to find that among all men here, with the exception of the colonial party and its hired organs and advocates, the great principle of emancipation is conceded. Slavery is denounced as an evil, absolutely indefensible in itself, and emancipation is pronounced to be a duty, and to be safe. But the wise men, the philosophers and statesmen of this country, whilst they admit this, are contending how they may render one act of justice towards the slave, compatible with the interests of the slaveowner, with public order, and with the colonial system.—And this brings one to the painful view of the case, inasmuch as their discussions and schemes involve delay and the overthrow of those high principles of moral equity, which the great Legislator of the world designed should govern the actions of his creatures.—Compensation to the planters, to be paid, in whole or in part, by the slaves, to be emancipated—years of coerced labor—troops of soldiers and police—priests in the pay and under the surveillance of the State—prisons, hospitals, saving banks, &c. &c.—these are the agencies to be employed in the transition from slavery to freedom, unless a party of abolitionists should rise, strong enough in principle and in numbers, to compel the government to act in the spirit of righteousness."—Boston Chronicle.

#### THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The invention by which communications are made, without reference to space, by means of Magnetism, is deserving of a place among the wonders of the world. It is estimated that the electric fluid travels at the rate of 180,000 miles in a second. The telegraphic communication between Baltimore and Washington, a distance of forty miles, or more, is now completed. The nominations of the Democratic and Tyler Conventions were announced in Washington before they were generally known in Baltimore. Information was sent back of the proceedings of Congress, the persons speaking, amendments proposed, &c. The manner of making these communications is thus detailed in the Free Press:

"The wire, (perfectly secured against the weather by a covering of rope-yarn and tar,) is conducted on the top of posts about 20 feet high, and about 200 yards apart. The pen used is a kind of a three pronged fork which electricity causes to make an impression. The manner of writing is this: The chirographer takes hold of the loose end of the magnetic wire. He dips this end in a little deposit of mercury or quicksilver, which communicates the electric spark, and this spark passes along the wire with the speed of thought, possessing a sufficient force to press the steel points down upon a strip of paper made to pass beneath them. It is evident that a mere pressure of the points upon the paper would produce only dots. But when it is wished to make a communication, a slip of paper is made to pass along from a roller, under these points. The letters, the words, or the phrases desired to be expressed, are indicated by the length of the marks, or by the frequency or paucity of the dots made."

Our readers have often read of McAdams Roads; but many of the younger portion of them may not have any distinct idea of the mode of constructing them. We find the following account in the Boston Chronicle:

"First excavate the road bed to the depth of two feet or more; then grade and smooth the bed to the proper shape for the road; then lay curbstones along each side of the track to sustain the pressure outwards, of the arch of stone that is to be built; then fill in with broken stone, (not round or smooth pebbles, but rough, broken fragments,) say four to eight inches in diameter—these to be consolidated and conformed to the shape of the road by the hammer and roller; then another bed of broken stone not exceeding three inches in diameter, consolidated in like manner; and over this the finishing coat of metal, as it is called, of stones broken to the size of an egg or under. This last coat will become perfectly solid and smooth, and will last until the stone is actually worn off by the wheels."

There is one circumstance which is not attended to among us, and which will account for the ill success of all our attempts at making road tracks of stone. Not a particle of earth or of friable stone should be allowed upon the track. This is absolutely essential to the system."

Suggestions have been made in reference to holding a Liberty Mass Meeting at Ann Arbor, or some other central place on the Railroad, on the Fourth of July. A correspondence has taken place on this subject, and inasmuch as in most places Temperance and Sabbath School celebrations have already been pre-concerted, it has been deemed advisable to postpone a meeting till about the first of September, to be held at such time and place as the Central Committee shall designate.

#### LETTER FROM A SLAVE.

Last week we received a letter inclosing two dollars to pay for the Signal one year. It was from a slave—or rather from one who was once a slave, but has now achieved his freedom. He writes, June 1st:

"I wish to inform you that we have had the pleasure of the company of some southern visitors. They say that they came after some of their slaves here, and I am one of them; but the signs of the times are altered—they can't come if! My master's brother-in-law was one of them. He inquired for me, but I was out. . . . and I did not get the opportunity to see him, but have understood that they would be back again in six weeks with a stronger force, to take us away home.—So we still look for them, and keep ourselves prepared to meet them without dread or fear. . . . was out here last summer after us, and we told him that we had no desires to go back again."

We trust the writer will show by his defence of his liberty, should occasion require it, that he is worthy of it—that he "knows his rights, and knowing, dare maintain them."

It may be well for those interested in slave catching to bear in mind, that the Act of Congress of 1793, does not require or authorize the issuing of any warrant or precept whatever, by a Justice of the Peace, for bringing the alleged slave before the tribunal. The law says, the claimant, his agent or attorney "is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and to take him or her before any judge" &c.—that is, if he can. Any person aiding in such arrest, whether officially or otherwise, under the authority of a Justice of the Peace, acts without any authority of law whatever. The laws of Michigan know nothing of slavery.

After the person claimed is arrested and is handed over to the claimant by the judicial authority, the claimant must keep him as best he may. Our jailors have no authority for imprisoning persons as slaves. When Latimer was imprisoned in jail in Boston, the Sheriff was threatened with a prosecution. He procured the best counsel in the city, and was informed he was holding a man in durance without any law, and he would have released him, had not his freedom been purchased at a definite price.

We do not advise a resort to bloodshed by the slave. We are rather inclined to the non-resistance school of Christians.—But the greater portion of Christians believe it right to defend liberty, by any amount of bloodshed that may be necessary for that purpose. They go further. They praise, eulogize, and extol the heroic virtues of those who die rather than be slaves. Should such hear of the life of a master taken by a slave, let them not regard the act as a crime. On the soil of Michigan, the master and slave stand on the same footing: our laws know nothing of slavery; and if the master commence a war upon his former servant, he must wage the battle as best he may.—He, certainly, should receive neither aid or sympathy from free men.

The Virginia Legislature, in their wisdom, have prohibited Yankee peddlars from selling clocks, unless they pay a large sum for licenses, to be renewed every twelve months. So Jonathan has quit selling altogether, and now leases his clocks for a hundred years or less, and drives a thriving business.

The Old Organization Abolitionists sustain their organ, the A. S. Standard, at a heavy loss. The receipts for the paper last year were \$3,105.23.—The cost of printing the Standard was \$3,983.72, and the salary of Editor, agent, and the office expenses, amounted to \$4,994.76 more. The deficiency was made up by donations.

"Spirit of Freedom".—We have received the first number of this paper, published weekly at Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, by M. R. Doolittle. Price 50 cents in advance. It advocates the Liberty principles, and Mr. Birney for President. We wish it permanence, enlargement, and a good support.

The Senate have indefinitely postponed the Army Retrenchment Bill by a vote of 25 to 18. It would have saved the nation nearly half a million of dollars annually. Where is "Whig retrenchment?"

Several attempts have been made to take up the Oregon Bill in Congress, but without effect. It will probably have the go-by for the session, after furnishing for a standing theme of declamation about British ambition.

An Association on the plan of Fourier's has been formed in Maine, called the "Penobscot Union."

The population of Rochester in 1811 was 15; in 1840, it was 20,198.—It has 29 churches.

It is said that that good natured old gentleman, Col. R. M. Johnson, has kindly consented to have his name used as a candidate for the Presidency, in conjunction with the nomination of Mr. Tyler.

John A. Collins, of Baltimore, graduated before the General Conference, that he did not know a single member of the M. E. Church in Baltimore, who was a slaveholder, and public sentiment was strong in favor of freedom. Slaves were often set free, and were not molested.

Isaac W. Van Leer, of West Chester, Co. Penn. was appointed by the Whig State Convention a candidate for Presidential elector. He immediately sent to the State Committee his prompt declination, on the ground that, although a good Whig, he could not support for President a known and avowed slaveholder. Consistency is a jewel, and it is sometimes found.

Mr. Coddington, formerly of Connecticut, now a Liberty lecturer in Illinois, is going over the State systematically. Appointments for thirteen County Conventions are announced in the last Citizen.

The Albany Argus contains the official returns of the causes of pauperism in New York, as made to the Secretary of State by the superintendents of the County poor. Of 13,636 paupers, 6,436, or 47 per cent of the whole, became such by Intemperance. By debauchery, 658—by idleness, 833—by idleness, 896—by lunacy, 794—by blindness, 138—by sickness, 5,541—by decrepitude, 615—by old age, 618.

Sir E. Bulwer, the celebrated novelist, is expected to visit this country shortly. He will be worshipped, of course. A "Bulwer Committee" has been constituted in Boston, to determine how the ceremonies of adoration shall be performed towards him.

The Correspondent of the Albany Patriot writes from Baltimore:

"I tell you as a fact, not a guess, that the letters of Clay and Van Buren are the result of a definite agreement between the leaders of both parties to take the same position, so that neither should get any advantage over the other in the matter of northern votes. This agreement was made late in February, in caucus, in Washington."

A FACT WORTH CONSIDERING.—A slaveholder, with 500 slaves, can, and does, neutralize the votes of 300 freemen, in all the political concerns of the nation! Let what will come of slavery itself, this outrage on civil liberty, this infringement of the rights of the free States—so repugnant to every principle of justice and equity, will not rest easily on the minds of the freemen of the north and west.—Liberty Herald.

The cost of the fortifications on the Atlantic coast is estimated at \$20,000,000. In a recent speech in Congress, Mr. Giddings prophesied that in less than twenty years they would be a subject of ridicule. He considered them already useless, the improvements in the art of war having rendered them entirely unavailable. Yet the Government recommends that \$1,400,000 should be appropriated for this absurd purpose the present year.

The New York Herald contains details of discoveries of preparations for the slaves of Cuba for poisoning the whites extensively with arsenic. The plot was prematurely discovered.

President Mahan, of Oberlin College, in a late discussion in that school, on the question "Are all wars sinful?" stated that an army of five thousand men, acting avowedly on the principle of the invariability of human life, could not retain one hundred prisoners; and that consequently, in the present state of the world, no form of government could be sustained on the principle that it is wrong to take the life of man in any case.

The ladies of Kentucky have a very contemptible opinion of Christianity. At least, it would appear so, from the remarks of the Kentucky Commonwealth, in reference to the recent fight of Ex. Senator White in Congress: That paper says:

"What could the meekest man on earth do, when struck in the face, but to return the blow? Had he not repelled his assailant, while, as a Christian, we should have applauded his meek forbearance, there is not a woman in the land who would not have whipped him with her garters."

Railroads transmit news with great rapidity; but the magnetic telegraph ten thousand times quicker. The expense of such a telegraph is only about \$150 a mile, and it is thought they will be generally constructed on the most travelled routes. The same posts would answer for many lines of communication, but each wire must be insulated.

The newspapers state that the Native American party of Philadelphia has put forth the following declaration of principles:

"We do further hold it to be an axiom which cannot be contradicted, that none but those born within the limits of a country are entitled to the protection of its laws and rights of citizenship in that country."

We think this must be a mistake. Is not America "the home of the oppressed of all nations?"







