

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1844.

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T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: ANN ARBOR, MICH. 1844

COMMUNICATIONS.

JACKSON COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The Convention met at the Court House, in the village of Jackson, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 11 A. M., and organized by appointing THOMAS MCGEE, of Concord, President; LYMAN GRANDY, of Leoni, and LONSON WILCOX, and DAVID M. BAGLEY, of Jackson, Secretaries.

On motion, a Business Committee of five persons were appointed, consisting of S. B. Treadwell, James St. John, Josiah Whitman, Jr. A. W. Curtis, and Samuel Higgins.

Prayer by A. W. Curtis.

Convention adjourned till half past one o'clock, P. M.

Half past one.—Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate County Officers by ballot, and selected the following persons as candidates:

For Representatives.—Thomas McGee, of Concord, Roswell B. Rexford, of Napoleon, and Lonson Wilcox, of Jackson.

For Sheriff.—Harvey Austin, of Napoleon.

For Register.—Willis H. Barris, of Grass Lake.

For County Clerk.—Jerome M. Treadwell, of Jackson.

For County Treasurer.—Norman Allen, of Jackson.

For Associate Judges.—Daniel Peck, of Jackson, and Simon Holland, of Columbia.

For Judge of Probate.—David Brigham, of Grass Lake.

For County Surveyor.—Austin Pomeroy, of Concord.

For Coroners.—Reuben H. King, of Rives, and Luther F. Grandy, of Leoni.

The Convention appointed Seymour B. Treadwell, Lonson Wilcox, Marcus Harrison, Samuel Higgins, T. S. Ripley, Wm. P. Fifield, Milton J. Draper, E. P. Benham, David Gould, delegates to the Senatorial and Congressional Conventions, to be held at Battle Creek, on the 12th inst.

Resolved, That the Delegation be empowered to fill any vacancies which may occur in their number.

Resolved, That Edward Lewis, David M. Bagley, Lonson Wilcox, Daniel Peck, and David Bingham, constitute a Central Corresponding Committee for this County.

A Committee of 5 were appointed to make arrangements for an Anti-Slavery celebration on the 4th of July, in connection with the Temperance and Sabbath School causes. The committee consists of Marcus Harrison, John Collar, Frederick Johnson, Alexander H. Latimer, and Elias Vedder.

Resolved, That the Central Committee be requested to call a Mass Convention of the friends of Liberty in the former part of September next, for the purpose of more effective and thorough organization and action for the fall campaign.

The following resolutions were introduced by the business committee, and adopted by the convention:

1. Resolved, That the revolting and most humiliating spectacle, that Northern politicians of both the old parties have again yielded to the haughty Southern demand, by placing two slaveholders before the country for the Chief Magistracy of this great Republic, is only an additional evidence to the long continued list for 50 years, that the North is as a conquered province to the 3,000,000 voting Slave Power of this nation.

2. Resolved, That while the Whigs first intended to "come it" upon the Democrats, by getting up a slaveholder for the Presidency, to make sure of the South—the Democrats, determined not to be outdone in servility to Southern oppressors, have finally "out-Heroded Herod," by

putting in nomination a man, who is not only a slaveholder, but an immediate Texas annexationist, without waiting to compromise millions of money out of the pockets of Northern freemen, to pacify Mexico, as we have every reason to believe Henry Clay and the leaders of the Whig party would do, if they should find the measure expedient to make their party stronger and more permanent.

3. Resolved, That the remarkable fact that no candidate for the Presidency except the noble and upright Birney, in expressing their views upon Texas, has ever named slavery as among the very least of their objections to its annexation to the Union, shows clearly, how utterly heartless they are upon the subjects of human rights and human liberty, and that they are, therefore, unworthy the confidence and support of a professed Liberty loving people.

4. Resolved, That we will not vote for a slaveholder, advocate, or apologist for slavery, and slaveholding measures for any office, but will do all we honestly and honorably can to defeat their election, until our country shall be rid of its foulest curse—slavery—and all the bond and the nominally free shall rejoice together in one universal jubilee.

5. Resolved, That knowing as we do, that while the North have more than two freemen to the South's one, and furnish nine-tenths of the sailors and soldiers, and public revenues of the country, the South have furnished the nation with its Chief Magistrate 43 out of 55 years, and have now two slaveholding candidates for this high office—we respectfully suggest to the people of the North, whether it would not be a great saving of time and expense hereafter not to go into a National Presidential Convention, but leave the whole matter entirely to the magnanimity of our Southern guardians and overseers.

6. Resolved, That should the liberty party cease their self-denying and salutary efforts, we have no reason to believe that Slavery, the Annexation of Texas, or the adoption of any other slaveholding measure would be even spoken against, any more than they were before the Abolitionists of the country commenced their efforts.

7. Resolved, That as we love human liberty, and ardently desire that all innocent men in our country should enjoy it; and as we love our country, and desire to redeem it from the great disgrace and danger of sustaining the enslavement of human beings, in any manner, whatever, we will, from this time to the November election, make every honorable and reasonable sacrifice in our power to elect the entire ticket we have this day unanimously put in nomination.

8. Resolved, That we trust all our Liberty friends in the State will remember, that amid all the slander and cruel misrepresentations of our principles and characters, from some of our bitter pro-slavery enemies, that, by the blessing of the "God of the oppressed," our numbers have increased about TENFOLD in the State since the tornado of 1840, and that we confidently expect, if we all do our duty to the slave and the country, the ratio of increase in November next, since 1840, will amount to TWENTY FOLD! In this way "Abolition is going down" into the hearts of the people and up through the ballot box.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Signal of Liberty, and the Secretaries be a Committee to prepare them for publication.

The Convention then adjourned, highly gratified with the proceedings of the day, and inspired with renewed energy and zeal in the glorious cause of human liberty.

THOMAS MCGEE, Pres.
LONSON WILCOX, } Secretaries.
DAVID M. BAGLEY, }

Emancipation.—We neglected to notice the fact, that Squire Hassel of Montgomery, Alabama, recently came to Cincinnati where he executed a deed of manumission to several of his people, then coming to Pittsburgh where several of the same family have resided for years, altho' they were emphatically free, yet, the better to insure their liberty, he also executed a deed of manumission to those in Pittsburgh.

It may be well to remark here, that these people are all the Squire's relatives, whose deeds are recorded in Cincinnati, being his children, and the mother of his children, and these in Pittsburgh, being a daughter of his, Mrs. Mc—y, who has resided here for years, now living on the brow of Laceyville, and her children, the grand-children of the Squire. One daughter, an accomplished girl, Nancy, who went to school here when a child but finished her education in a Philadelphia seminary, is now in Massachusetts as the favorite of some great family, where her father left her passing for white.—Mysticry.

The N. Y. Tribune says that the allegation that Mr. Frelinghuysen is an Abolitionist, is an "unworthy insinuation." Remember that

SELECTIONS.

COL. FOLK'S LETTER ON THE RE-ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

COLOMBIA, Tenn., April 23, 1844.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 20th ult., which you have done me the honor to address to me, reached my residence during my absence from home, was not received until yesterday.—Accompanying your letter, you transmit to me as you state, "a copy of the proceedings of a very large meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, assembled on the 29th ult. to express their settled opposition to the annexation of Texas to the United States." You request from me an explicit expression of opinion upon this question of annexation. Having at no time entertained opinions upon public subjects which I was unwilling to avow, it gives me pleasure to comply with the request. I have no hesitation in declaring that I am in favor of the immediate re-annexation of Texas to the territory and government of the United States. I entertain no doubts as to the power or expediency of the re-annexation. The proof is clear and satisfactory to my own mind, that Texas once constituted a part of the territory of the United States, the title to which I regard to have been as indisputable as that to any portion of our territory. At the time the negotiation was opened with a view to acquire the Florida, and the settlement of other questions, and pending that negotiation, the Spanish government was satisfied of the validity of our title, and was ready to recognize a line far West of the Sabine as the true western boundary of Louisiana, as defined by the treaty of 1803 with France, under which Louisiana was acquired. This negotiation, which had been first opened at Madrid, was broken off and transferred to Washington, where it was resumed, and resulted in the treaty of Florida, by which the Sabine was fixed on as the western boundary of Louisiana. From the ratification of the treaty of 1803 with France, until the treaty of 1819, with Spain, the territory now constituting the republic of Texas, belonged to the United States. In 1819, the Florida treaty was concluded at Washington, by Mr. John Q. Adams, (the Secretary of State,) on the part of the United States, and Don Louis de Onis, on the part of Spain; and by that treaty this territory West of the Sabine, and constituting Texas, was ceded by the United States to Spain.—The Rio del Norte or some more western boundary than the Sabine could have been obtained, had it been insisted on by the American Secretary of State, and that without increasing the consideration paid for the Florida. In my judgment, the country West of the Sabine, and now called Texas, was most wisely ceded away, in part of the great valley of the Mississippi, directly connected by its navigable waters with the Mississippi, and having once been a part of our Union, it should never have been dismembered from it. The government and people of Texas, it is understood, not only give their consent, but are anxiously desirous to be re-united to the United States. If the application of Texas for a re-union and admission into our confederacy shall be rejected by the United States, there is imminent danger that she will become a dependency, if not a colony of Great Britain—an event which no American patriot, anxious for the safety and prosperity of this country, could permit to occur without the most strenuous resistance. Let Texas be re-annexed, and the authority and laws of the United States be established and maintained within her limits, and also in the Oregon Territory, and let the fixed policy of our government be, not to permit Great Britain or any other foreign power to plant a colony or hold dominion over any portion of the people or territory of either. These are my opinions; and without deeming it necessary to extend this letter, by assigning the many reasons, which influence me in the conclusions to which I come, I refer to be compelled to differ so widely from the views expressed by yourselves and the meeting of citizens of Cincinnati whom you represent. Differing, however, with you and with them as I do, it was due to frankness that I should be thus explicit in the declaration of my opinions.

I am, with great respect,
Your humble servant,
JAS. K. POLK.

To Messrs: S. P. Chase, Thomas Henton, &c., Committee, Cincinnati.

CASSIUS M. CLAY TO EDMUND QUINCY.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, }
May 14, 1844. }

Edmund Quincy, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of the 3d instant, informing me of the resolution of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, which I most gratefully appreciate. I regret that it will not be in my power to meet the true defenders of the principles of '76 in person, and accept of your proposed hospitality. When I regard the moral firmness and exalted self-sacrifice of the "original" abolitionists of New England, I can receive from no set of men more acceptable sympathy in the common cause in which we are enlisted.

I very much regret the difference between the Anti-Slavery Society and Liberty party, for I would be glad to see harmony among all the opponents of slavery in the North and South. For altho' many men join the party for selfish and ambitious purposes, yet it seems to me entirely proper that no aid should be refused which tends to the accomplishment of our final purposes. I have read that portion of your annual address, wherein you refer to the origin of the Liberty party, and I can fully appreciate your feelings towards some of the leaders of that party; yet it seems to me that they are acting out, in the most efficient way, the principles laid down by yourselves; but of this, perhaps, I am not in the most favorable position to form a correct idea. It seems to me, however, that whatever the result, whether you join the Liberty party, or stand aloof, that impartial

history will award you the first place, besides the more valuable rewards of a good conscience, and of having discharged your duty.

I am deeply sensible of the flattering consideration which you are pleased to express on the part of your compatriots. You, and you only, can rightly weigh the legionary difficulties and sacrifices which surround one taking the position which I have taken. I hope I shall not falter in the battle. If I have received any light from the North, I trust I may in some small way reflect back a portion of the rays—mutually speaking heart to heart, and adding flame to flame, till the whole land shall be lighted up with revolutionary fire, in which slavery shall be consumed, no more to deface our glorious land forever.

Return once more my thanks to your associates,

and believe me, truly,
your friend and ob't serv't,
C. M. CLAY.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1844

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ARTHUR L. PORTER,
CHANDLER CARTER,
JOHN W. KING,
ERASTUS HUSSEY,
CHESTER GURNEY.

For Representative to Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT.

CHARLES H. STEWART.

THIRD DISTRICT.

WILLIAM CANFIELD.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
JAMES WILKINSON,
GEORGE SUGDEN,
MELVIN DRAKE,
JOHN THOMAS,
HENRY WALDRON,
SEBRING VOORHIES.

MACOMB COUNTY.

PLINY CORBIN,
CHAUNCY CHURCH.

CHRISTIANITY THE REMEDY FOR SLAVERY.

The proposition is frequently advanced by religious persons, and by the leading persons in ecclesiastical bodies, that a political organization for the overthrow of Slavery is unnecessary, and undeserving of support, because the moral influence of Christianity, operating through the existing institutions of religion, is amply sufficient for the entire and speedy removal of the curse from the United States.

We deny that the influence of the existing religious institutions of our country, as a whole, tends to the extinction of Slavery in any degree at all adequate to its removal. This position of ours we think is as susceptible of demonstration as any mathematical truth whatever.

The civil, religious, and servile institutions of our country were established at the same time. It is stated that on the very day in which the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, bringing with them the elements of civil and religious liberty, on the same day a cargo of Slaves was landed in the Virginia Colony, as goods and chattels. From that time Civil Liberty flourished—Religion flourished—Slavery flourished. At the period of the Revolution, the ministrations of religion were enjoyed through all the colonies, and the number of Slaves had increased from a single ship load to about five hundred thousand.

And now, at the end of more than half a century, what is our condition? Our republican confederacy has extended over twenty-six States. The number of Slaves has increased to two and a half millions; and the religious institutions of the country have been prosperous beyond all former example in any nation. From a statement in the Missionary Herald, quoted in the Cincinnati Herald, it appears that the whole number of ministers in the Gospel in the United States, in 1843, was 17,073; of communicants, 2,544,763.—Of these the M. E. Church has 1,052,392—about two-fifths. In 1832, there was one minister to every 1,437, and one communicant to every seven and a half persons over ten years of age; in 1842, there was one minister to every 1,093, and one communicant to every five persons, thus showing a large accession to the churches, and a rapid extension of religious principles. And has not Slavery enlarged her growth as well as Religion? In 1820, the number of Slaves was 1,558,038; in 1840, it was 2,483,535, being an increase of about a million in 20 years.

Here, then, are facts which deserve the attention of every one who expects that religion, as now taught, in the mass of our churches, is to extinguish Slavery. Evangelical Religion and Slavery have existed among us 224 years.—They were implanted together, and have grown up side by side; and after so long a period, in which Religion has had unlimited scope for working out the extinction of Slavery, we find that we have two and a half millions of Evangelical church members, and two and a half millions of Slaves! As Religion has prospered, Slavery has prospered. The fact stands out by itself, undeniable. While the religious denominations have been making larger and wider drafts upon the community, Slavery has been multiplying its victims, and that, too, within the bounds and under the toleration of those very denominations whose prevalence and extension is hailed as the necessary concomitant of emancipation.

We do not conclude from these premises, that Christianity itself is responsible for the existence of that Slavery which it most decidedly condemns; nor that a majority of the 2,544,763 church members of our country would be for continuing the system, if it were put to vote to-day; nor do we contend that all the religious denominations are equally active in sustaining it; but our argument, drawn from the unvaried experience of more than two hundred years, is, that the existing religious denominations of our nation do not exert such an influence on the people as will effectually induce them to abolish Slavery.

But the preceding remarks have had reference only to what are styled the Evangelical denominations. The communicants in the Universalist, Roman Catholic, Unitarian and Christian Baptist denominations are estimated at 1,200,000, which added to the Evangelical numbers above, make a grand total of 3,744,763 communicants, or one in 31 of the whole population over 10 years of age. Thus it is not for want of religious principles or religious knowledge that Slavery prevails, and "grows with our growth, and strengthens with our strength."

But let us test the matter by an infallible standard. It is alleged that the popular religion will root out Slavery from our midst. Let us suppose the remedy to be applied to its fullest extent. Let one universal revival of religion take place, which shall gather in to the respective churches, all persons of a proper age throughout our country. How many emancipations would take place in consequence of this glorious revival, supposing the same kind of preaching to be continued which now prevails? A few hundreds or possibly thousands of Slaves might be voluntarily liberated by some masters through the anti-slavery influence of a portion of the churches; but the general result of the whole movement would be, that Slaves and Slaveholders would be gathered in a body, and thus the churches would have the responsibility of directly sustaining all the Slavery in the land.

But while we deny that the religion of the United States, as now taught, as a whole, is sufficiently anti-slavery to effect the abolition of this enormous wrong, we firmly believe that the doctrines of the Gospel, in their purity, are fully adequate to work out its extinction throughout the land; and it does not affect the excellence of these doctrines, whether this beneficial result be attained through the action of those truths on individual minds, producing isolated and voluntary emancipations, or whether their general influence on community be such as to excite so great an abhorrence of the crime as to give origin and efficiency to legal statutes of emancipation. We are not aware that there is a single country on the globe in which Slavery has been wholly and peaceably abolished, unless through the law-making power. We have no reason to anticipate that the same result will be attained in the United States, except through the same means—by law—and such laws will not be enacted, unless by those who are in favor of them, and are endowed with power to make them, by the votes of their constituents. How, then, can an honest and sincere christian vote for a man who will uphold the Slave Laws?

"WHY NOT VOTE FOR FRELINGHUYSEN?"

Liberty men are sometimes asked this question. If you know no evil of him, and have no objections to his character, what good reason can you render why you should not vote for him? In reply to this question, when candidly propounded, we would return the following answer, which we cut from the Cincinnati Herald:

1. We cannot vote for Mr. Frelinghuysen, the subordinate, without voting for Mr. Clay, the principal; but he is a duelist, a slaveholder, and a supporter of a threefold Immorality, as well as of a violation of the laws of his country, and the principles of republicanism.

2. Mr. Frelinghuysen, by consenting to run upon the ticket with this distinguished man, virtually avers, that the fact, that a candidate is guilty of a gross Immorality, habitually a violator of the Laws of his Country and, the Principles of Republicanism, ought not to be a bar to his elevation to the highest office in the gift of a Christian and Republican People.

So radical and ruinous an error in Ethics and Politics, we cannot sanction.

3. The Whig party does not recognize the Principles, which we hold to be Fundamental, and refuses to regard the question of Liberty and Slavery, as a legitimate Political Question. Mr. Frelinghuysen, as an honorable man, is bound to represent faithfully this Party, and to carry out its policy. For us to vote for him, would be to admit the assumption, that we are all wrong, and a party, which makes the Slavery question of no account is all right. We should virtually declare, that the questions concerning Banks, a Tariff and the Public Lands, were paramount to the great question which lies behind and above them all.—whether this Government shall be used for the protection of Human Rights and the extension of the blessings of Liberty, or the subversion of Human Rights, and the extension of the curses of Slavery.

We cannot be guilty of any such inconsistency.

These are our objections, stated with brevity, and with due respect for those of our fellow countrymen who think differently, and for the candidates whom they have selected. Their force may not now be acknowledged, but the time will come, when the principles they involve will be recognized as binding upon all good citizens.

According to a speech of Col. Benton in the Senate, it appears that the boundaries of Texas embraced in the treaty submitted to the Senate by Mr. Tyler, included about one-third of Mexico, embracing about 20,000 people, several large towns, with a population from 3,000 to 6,000—with regiments of soldiers, custom houses, fleets, herds, and cultivated fields. John Tyler holds that all these became ours by the signing of the treaty, and would continue attached to the United States, unless alienated by the rejection of the treaty. Thus Mr. Tyler imagines that a third part of a nation was sliced off and added to our own territory, by a single stroke of his pen!

Our subscribers in Tyrone and vicinity are informed that their papers are mailed regularly every Monday morning. If they do not receive them, the fault is not with us.

Elections.—The first State election which takes place is in Louisiana. It occurs on the first Monday of July, about five weeks from the present time. It will be followed by that of North Carolina, on the first Thursday in August; Tennessee the same time; Alabama the first Monday of the same month; Kentucky the same time; Indiana, Illinois and Missouri at the same time, also. These elections will be anxiously watched by the politicians, and the result will indicate pretty nearly how the same States will go in November, in the presidential contest.—Boston Chronicle.

I may have contended that the black race supplied those domestic offices which under the names of "help," "menial servants," and "domestics," are to be found in every state of civilized society, and consequently relieved the white race from the performance of those offices.—Henry Clay's Letter to John White, May 6, 1844.

"RELIEVED the white race from the performance of those offices!" What offices? Why, such as working in the kitchen, blacking boots, cutting fire-wood, and such like "chores." Now if "black slaves" do not perform these "offices," it is plain "white ones" must. There is a meaning in Mr. Clay's argument, according to his own showing.

A Presidential vote on the Steamer Buffalo, May 30, on her passage from Detroit to Buffalo, exhibited the following result:

For Clay, 61
For the Democratic nominee, 21.
For Birney, 13

The Ladies stood for Clay 16, Van Buren 3, Birney 5.

If therefore, these ultra abolitionists are seriously determined to pursue their immediate schemes of abolition, they should at once set about raising a fund of TWELVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to indemnify the owners of slave property. And the taxes to raise that enormous amount can only be justly assessed upon themselves or upon the Free States, if they can persuade them to assent to such an assessment; for it would be mockery of all justice and outrage against all equity to levy a portion of the tax upon the slave States to pay for their own unconstitutional property.—Henry Clay.

The Ypsilanti Sentinel contains the balloting for President on the cars, on the Central Railroad, on five different days. The aggregate votes were 226, of which Birney received 23, or about one in 11.

THE TARIFF AGAIN.

Our readers will certainly bear with us in our attempts to enlighten them all on "the other great interests," especially the Tariff. They are aware that we have been unable to discover any essential difference between the two parties on this subject. Their respective Presidential candidates are now in the field, and what say they?

In a speech at Jackson, Tenn. April 3, 1843, Gov. Polk said:

"He was opposed to direct taxes, and prohibitory and protective duties, and in favor of such moderate duties as would not cut off importations. In other words he was in favor of reducing the duties to the rates of the Compromise Act, where the Whig Congress found them on the 30th of June, 1842."

In a speech in the Senate, Jan. 21st, 1843, Mr. Clay said, as reported in the National Intelligencer:

"Carry out then, said he, the spirit of the Compromise Act. Look to Revenue alone for the support of the Government. Do not raise the question of Protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity of Protection for Protection."

Now we should like to have some one tell us what essential practical difference there is between "carrying out the spirit of the Compromise Act," to which Mr. Clay holds, and "reducing the duties to the rates of the Compromise Act," as advocated by Col. Polk? If there be no essential difference, how absurd is it to support or oppose either party because of its Tariff creed!

The North Star, a New York paper devoted to the interests of the colored people, and edited by Dr. J. M. Smith, is publishing a series of articles against the Liberty party, with the design of prejudicing the free people of color against it. There are several thousand voters among the colored people of the Free States, and they will vote for some party. Would Mr. Smith recommend to them to vote for the Democratic party, whose motto is "Opposition to Abolition"? Or would the Whigs appear "more favorable" to him, whose "great embodiment" "rejects that neither of the two great parties of our country have any design or aim at Abolition?"

Liberty Party.—Already we exert a restraining influence upon politicians, which is felt for good. Gen. Towson, of Maryland, in a letter in favor of annexing Texas says: "Who doubts the immediate admission of Texas into the Union, but for the controlling power over political parties, possessed by Abolitionists in some of the States!" Shortly this controlling power shall be possessed in the STATES, by freemen and lovers of freedom, and a stop be put forever to all the nefarious schemes of the slave oligarchy.—Boston Chronicle.

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Monthly Concert.

The Monthly Concert of Prayer for the Enslaved will be held at the Presbyterian Church, this Monday evening, at half past seven o'clock.

REVIEW OF THE LIBERTY PARTY—CONTINUED.

ILLINOIS.

The population of this State in 1840, was 576,183, of whom only 3,595 were free colored persons, and 184 are entered as Slaves. Our readers are aware that by the Ordinance of 1787, Slavery was forever prohibited in the North-western Territory. Yet a very considerable number of Slaves were introduced into Illinois from the Slave States, under the fiction of indentures, to which they were made to assent under certain legal forms. In 1830, 747 persons were held in this way, but the number is fast diminishing, and we believe that the constitutionality of these indentures is now called in question in cases pending before the U. S. Court.

The number of votes given in this State in 1840, was 93,172, of which Harrison received 45,53, Van Buren 47,476, and Birney 159. The Liberty vote in 1841 was 527, in 1842, 931, in 1843, 1,954. In 1840 it was one in 556; in 1843, it was one in 47.

A considerable portion of the inhabitants of the Southern counties are from the Slave States; and perhaps one half the members of the Legislature are natives of those States. Hence the pro-slavery acts of the Legislature; and the sympathy which has been so generally manifested for Slaveholders. Hence the burning of the Mission Institute at Quincy by incendiaries from Missouri; and hence the murder of Lovejoy at Alton.

Illinois has seven Representatives in Congress, all Democrats but one. Mr. Wentworth, the Democratic member from Chicago, a few years since, was an itinerant journeyman printer; but having established himself in business in this city, which, like Jonah's gourd, has almost grown up in a day, he has been translated from the press to the House of Representatives. Since he arrived at Washington, he has discovered that the Slaves are not so badly treated after all, and so far as we have noticed his political course, he may be classed among the moderate serviles.

But a redeeming influence is at work among the many thousand voters of Illinois. The Liberty principles are spreading through the several Congressional Districts, and their influence will soon be felt in every portion of the State.

The Liberty men have at Chicago a valuable paper, called the Western Citizen. It is located in a central situation, and receives a constantly augmenting support. The soundness of its principles may be inferred from the fact that notwithstanding the proverbial pro-slavery character of cities, Chicago numbers about 200 Liberty voters. The Editor promises to commence a daily paper as soon as his weekly list amounts to 2000—a period apparently close at hand. Another paper is also published monthly for distribution, called the "Liberty Tree," which is filled with Liberty party documents.

INDIANA.

The population of Indiana in 1840 was 685,866, being about a hundred thousand greater than Illinois, and it has ten Representatives in Congress, of whom all are Democrats, except two. But in 1840 this State gave a large majority for Harrison, he having received 65,302 votes, and Van Buren 51,604—total 116,906. We are not aware that Birney received any votes in this State in 1840. We have no record of any till 1842, when the Liberty ticket received 900 votes. Next year it received 2,050.

We are but little acquainted with the statistics of this State. The only Liberty paper published here is the Free Labor Advocate, at New Garden. This circulates chiefly among the Friends, and is devoted principally to the discussions of that denomination, and to enforcing abstinence from the products of Slave labor. The Friends in Indiana are divided on politics. A portion of them are resolute Liberty men, and a still larger proportion are zealous Whigs, and will undoubtedly vote for the Duellist and Slaveholder, Henry Clay. Mr. Mendenhall, who was publicly insulted by Mr. Clay, and told to "go home and mind his business," was a Friend; but Mr. Clay, before leaving the place, if our memory serves us, showed his appreciation of the difference in Quakers by attending the Quaker meeting, where he was most cordially received.

Large numbers of fugitives from Slavery annually travel through this State, and are rarely molested, the kindness of the inhabitants supplying their daily necessities. Through all the North-western States, a great change has taken place in the feelings of the whole community in reference to fugitives, and few prominent individuals would wish to be known as active and avowed helpers of a Slave hunter, as public opinion would affix a mark upon them which might injure their political prospects. On the contrary, for a lawyer to advocate the cause of free-

dom is rather popular than otherwise.— We happen to know an instance of a prominent legal gentleman who has been an Attorney General of one of those States, who had aided a robust and fine looking fugitive to escape, and on parting with him addressed him to this effect: "Now, S—, put out the best way you know; if any man offers to lay hands on you, knock him down and go on about your business; your fists were not made for nothing; but do not resist an officer who brings a writ for you; but surrender yourself peaceably, and send for me, and I'll come and clear you by some law or other, if it is mob law."— This gentleman has always been an opponent of the Liberty party.

A considerable portion of the people of Indiana and Illinois will readily embrace Liberty principles; but we fear the majority will remain pro-slavery for a long time to come; and we shall expect that Kentucky and Tennessee will be revolutionized as soon as these two States.

WISCONSIN.

This Territory, which talks of very soon entering the Union as a State, has been settled entirely within the last ten years. In 1840 the population was 30,506, while in 1830 there were none to enumerate. The emigration to Wisconsin the present season is said to be unprecedented, and already large villages and settlements make their appearance with their Churches, Court Houses, Printing Offices, and all the means of refinement and improvement. The Liberty cause seems to thrive nobly among that enterprising population. A nomination for Delegate to Congress was made last fall under unfavorable circumstances, which received about 200 Liberty votes; but the spring elections have shown a very great advance. In one county which has about 20 Supervisors, there are six Liberty men on the Board.

The Territory has a large and handsome Liberty paper—the American Freeman—published in Milwaukee. It was formerly a Democratic paper, and is ably conducted. We trust it will receive a generous support.

Wisconsin will probably knock at the door of the Union for admission in the session of 1846-7, and will come in with a large and flourishing Liberty vote.

IOWA.

Iowa contained in 1840, 42,864 inhabitants, and measures have already been taken preparatory to its admission into the Union.

As there is no Liberty paper published in this Territory, we are but little acquainted with the proceedings of the Liberty men who reside here. But we learn from the Western Citizen that lectures have been delivered in many parts, and a general Anti-Slavery Convention has been called, to agree upon a plan of organization. Next year Iowa, the farthest extreme of the North-west, will join the citizens of Maine in presenting their solemn condemnation of the Slave Power through that most effectual and most republican agency—the Ballot Box.

Next week we shall conclude our review of the Liberty party by some tabular statements, recapitulating the preceding particulars.

□ Daniel Webster recently addressed the Whigs of New Jersey, at Trenton, in an elaborate and able speech. He gave notice that he should seldom speak to Whig meetings hereafter, on account of private business. He advocated the Tariff and a paper Currency. He thought the Currency should be regulated by the General Government. At present it was left to the discretion of many hundred local Banks. He anticipates a continuance of the present prosperity for a few years, and then another Bank explosion, unless the Government shall regulate the currency. He praised Frelinghuysen, but said nothing for Clay, except that he was glad of the unanimity manifested for him, and he hoped and believed he could be elected.

□ The Richmond Enquirer, in speaking of the domestic slave trade, says that slaves to the amount of one million of dollars have been sent from that city to the South-west, and argues strongly for the Annexation of Texas, because the price of negroes will be raised by it. It has been estimated by some southern men, that Annexation would raise the value of all the slaves fifty per cent. According to Mr. Clay's estimate, this would be to add six hundred millions of dollars to the nominal wealth of the Slave States, to be divided up among 250,000 slaveholders. Is it of all wonderful that they are for Annexation?

□ Southern Slaveholders say that slavery was "entailed" upon them by the British, inasmuch as it had been established previous to the Revolution by British laws. We believe that subject to these British enactments is the only instance of conformity to the old Colonial laws, that Americans are fond of acknowledging. You do not hear them telling that the "tea tax," or any of the other oppressive British laws were "entailed" upon them! They would scout such an allegation with anger. They resisted the laws that oppressed them with the most determined courage; but those British laws which oppress their fellow-men, and conduce the emolument of the Slaveholders are regarded as immutable, like those of the Medes and Persians. What a wonderful difference it makes whether the entailment be in accordance with their interest, or not!

□ The Whigs claim that Dallas was formerly a U. S. Bank man. To make all sure, and not elect a Democratic Tyler to office, he has been questioned by Col. Wentworth, of Chicago, and has given a public pledge, that if elected he will not aid, by any official action, in establishing another Bank of the United States, or in distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands.

FURTHER DONATION FROM ILLINOIS TO CANADA COLORED COLLEGE.

In the last number of this paper, the subscriber acknowledged the receipt of a box of goods from Mr. G. W. Burke, of Jerseyville, in Jersey County, on the Mississippi, Illinois, for the Canada Colored College, and stated his delivery of the same to the Rev. Mr. Wilson. Since then Mr. Burke has passed through this city on his way to the east, and handed the subscriber ten dollars, contributed by the above friends for the Canada College, which will be duly transmitted. The exigencies of the College are great, and the above donations are very acceptable.

This occurrence induces the subscriber to add, that the Canada border, fronting the Detroit river, contains a vast number of escaped fugitives, who reach this asylum under circumstances of destitution, that may be readily appreciated. Generally uneducated, but always from Southern climes, they are thrown among new people, of habits unknown, and in a country whose products and climate differ materially from those they have been accustomed to. They find little or no sympathy, but on the contrary prejudice and ill-feelings from the frontier Canadians. Their numbers—their wants—their utter destitution—their heretofore ignorance of law, but as an oppressive tyranny—their temporary inaptitude to new scenes, and their awkwardness among total strangers, are the causes of this feeling along a border, where business is not rife, and the activity of republican enterprise is unknown. A scene of more beneficial expenditure of philanthropy is no where presented: mind and body are here equally destitute. Both are in a state of nature: both are in the most abject necessity: the mind wants moral & religious instruction—the body food and clothing. They have been thus reduced by the revolting oppression of American law.

Friends of Detroit, are of course, subject to frequent claims—to refuse which necessity obliges them, though the refusal rends the heart. The Dawn Mills College affords but a mite of aid amid the ocean of claims, which surrounds it. Donations from friends, sent to the subscriber, will be sure of application to their designated use, and will be acknowledged in the Signal of Liberty.

At the suggestion of Mr. Burke, a more detailed statement of the College and of the colored people in Canada will hereafter be given for the information of those at a distance.

CHAS. H. STEWART.

Detroit, June 18, 1844.

P. S.—The accounts given by Mr. Burke, and lately by another Illinois friend, from the interior of the State, of the miraculously increasing destitution of Slavery on the one hand, and of Liberty action on the other, in the once Slavery hot-beds of the Mississippi, around the Alton tomb of the martyred Lovejoy, and through southern Illinois, are most cheering. They are the legitimate fruits of ballot box suasion. The Mississippi moralists had ears and consciences for the ballot—ears that were deaf—and consciences that were torpid, when the ministers or philanthropist addressed them.— The thousands of ballot box suasionists, who annually showed that they were not afraid to carry their principles into full effect, spoke a new language to these spectators of Slavery. It was not, that they now had merely their neighbors to contend with, but some 60,000 voting citizens, from the Atlantic cities to the extreme settlement of western woods.— Let our friends, then, be they ever so few, or so isolated in our new counties, in this State, not hesitate to cast their vote for Birney. It will not be lost, as inimical politicians, who know better, aver. It will tell—will tell every where; in the North and the South—in Congress—among the slaveholders, and on those who halt between Slavery and Liberty. It will help many a slave to Liberty in this, and in the world to come. I wish all, who hesitate about their Presidential vote, had but talked with our western friends, and they would now know which to estimate highest, a Tariff, or a man's Soul and Body.

C. H. S.

□ The official vote of New Hampshire for Governor stands thus: For White, Conservative, 1,988; For Hoyt, Liberty, 5,767; For Colby, Whig, 14,750; For Steele, Dem., 25,986; Scattering, 201; Necessary to a choice, 24,347; Whole number of votes, 48,692. The proportion of Liberty votes is one to 24 of the whole. Rather an "alarming fact" to those interested! The year 1848 will show some results in the political world that are not yet dreamed of by demagogues.

□ Gov. Steele, of New Hampshire, thus lays down the Democratic doctrine on charters. "Charters or acts of incorporation of all kinds, should be carefully drawn, rigidly scrutinized, and sparingly granted. I know of no valid reason why associated wealth in any form, should enjoy by law, privileges or exemptions, which are denied to partnerships or to individuals."

□ Mobs are more expensive than good government. The Philadelphia County board have appropriated thirty thousand dollars for the payment of military for their services in the late riots.

□ We learn that on Friday last, Charles Chorr, who was confined in our County jail for murder, and whose motion for a new trial comes on next December, escaped from the jail, in company with two other prisoners confined there.

□ It is supposed that Congress adjourned last Monday.

MR. VAN BUREN.

The defeat and exclusion of this distinguished politician from political life has excited general attention through the country. Various are the comments that have appeared respecting his fall. The Presidential prize was almost within his grasp, when he was compelled to relinquish it, and even aid in handing it over to a competitor far his inferior in experience and abilities. This result is to us another convincing evidence of the supremacy of the Slave Power. He lost the nomination, because he dared, for the first time in his life, resolutely to resist the will of those he had so long obeyed. He declared against annexation and a war with Mexico; and the "Northern Man with Southern Principles" was sent to raminate on the course of human events in the shade of Lindenwald. This ought to be a lesson to demagogues who sell themselves to the slave-holders; but who will profit by the warning?

The New York Tribune has a candid and liberal article respecting Mr. Van Buren. While it condemns the system of intrigue, management and wire-working which he has contributed so largely to infuse into our political canvassings, and which have made our elections to depend, not on the spontaneous feeling of the people in reference to principles, fairly expressed through the ballot-box, but rather upon the skill in trickery and political legerdemain which may be brought to bear upon them—while Mr. Greley censures him for this, he acknowledges that his administration of the government in reference to our foreign relations was eminently prudent and pacific. There was a time during the troubles about the North East Boundary, when a slight appeal by the Executive to the old hatred of Britain would have poured into action all the worst feelings of that portion of the people who are most under the control of demagogues, and war would have been clamorously demanded and easily excited.

We have never admired the peculiar traits of Mr. Van Buren's character, and we have no particular interest in reference to the estimation in which he shall be held by the public, except that he lived an absolute devotee to the Slave Power, and his first act of rebellion was instantly punished by political death. Here was his great error. "No man can serve two masters." His only safety was in entirely identifying his fortunes with the supremacy of those peculiar institutions to which he had so long bowed down.

DETROIT LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.

The Association met on last Tuesday evening. Its hall was thronged with a large auditory, in anticipation of a discussion between Z. Platt Esq. in behalf of the Whigs, and Judge Wilkins on the Liberty side. Official duties, however, caused by Court being in session precluded the attendance of the Judge. In his absence a discussion was had between Mr. Platt, and C. H. Stewart Esq., respecting some positions Mr. Stewart had advanced, and Mr. Platt denied. The president read aloud the principles of the party. Mr. Stewart added a few explanatory remarks. Mr. Platt then spoke for an hour and a quarter. This brought the hour to past 10 o'clock, and did not permit reply. After a few minutes remarks by Mr. Stewart, the association adjourned for one week for his reply, and a continuance of the subject. The hearers appeared much interested. Mr. Platt spoke with ability, and pleasing effect.— He was repeatedly cheered. Mr. Stewart's concluding remarks were equally well received, and all allowed that the debate was highly interesting, as well as courteous and instructive.

□ The association has changed its evening of meeting from Tuesday to Monday. Henceforth it will meet on every second and fourth Monday, in each month. Next meeting, this Evening, June 24th.

□ We have on hand a lengthy article from Alvan Stewart, Chairman of the National Liberty Committee. We intend to publish a portion of it next week.

□ The Uniontown Democrat asks its readers which they choose—"Clay and Liberty—or Polk, Texas and Slavery." Clay and Liberty! The poor man is evidently crazy.

□ In the discussion in the General Conference, Mr. Longstreet, of Georgia, advanced an apology for Bishop Andrew who had married a slaveholding wife, that "it was difficult to find at the South a woman of intelligence and refinement who was not a slaveholder." We believe this to be a slander on the females of the South; but admitting it to be strictly true, what a picture does it present of the general debasement of the sex caused by Slavery!

□ McDuffie's resolution for the annexation of Texas was laid on the table of the Senate by a vote of 27 to 19. Thus the project by Treaty and by Joint Resolution has failed. Col. Benton's bill will test it by a third method. It is pretty certain to fail at present.

□ The Methodists of Richmond, Va. have held an indignation meeting in reference to the proceedings against Bishop Andrew. Nobody hurt!

□ A large State Liberty Convention was held at Akron, Ohio, June 5. Dr. Briabane, formerly of South Carolina, was present, and addressed the meeting with much ability.

□ "Still they come." The "Beacon of Liberty" is the title of another Liberty paper, just commenced in Taunton Mass. This makes three in the State. Another is expected to appear shortly in Lowell.

□ President Tyler has sent another message to the House of Representatives, with various documents, urging the Annexation of Texas in some shape.

□ The papers state, on the authority of Robert Wickliffe, late a prominent Kentucky Whig, that C. M. Clay has not liberated his slaves.— He made application to court for the liberation of nine out of 63, but not having left the proper description, they are still slaves.

□ The N. E. Antislavery Society, at their late anniversary, followed the American Society in adopting resolutions of withdrawal from the American government. The accusers intend to place themselves on the footing of aliens and foreigners. The resolution of secession was adopted by a vote of 250 yeas, to 24 nays.

□ We learn that on Friday last, Charles Chorr, who was confined in our County jail for murder, and whose motion for a new trial comes on next December, escaped from the jail, in company with two other prisoners confined there.

□ It is supposed that Congress adjourned last Monday.

POLK AND DALLAS.

These two gentlemen may be thankful that their location, their views on Texas, and the contentions and jealousies of far superior men in their own party, have given them a prominence and a chance for national promotion, to which they could scarcely have laid claim on account of their standing as distinguished men, or eminent statesmen. They were neither of them prominent nationally, and so far as we have heard, were never thought of for the high stations to which they now aspire, until the concurrence of circumstances placed them up on the pinnacle of observation. They have both hitherto stood among the lesser lights of the nation; and we shall see whether their elevation will add any thing to their splendor. Both of them were indebted to the slaveholders for their nomination, because they were for annexation of Texas through all obstacles.

As our readers will be desirous of knowing the precise standing of the Democratic candidates on this question, we have published the letter of Mr. Polk elsewhere. The following brief but comprehensive letter to Senator Walker, whose pamphlet on Texas received so much notice, is the only expression of Mr. Dallas' opinion that we have seen. It must have satisfied Mr. Walker.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR:—I cannot resist the impulse to tell you how much delight I have taken in reading your pamphlet on Texas, &c. It is comprehensive, clear, argumentative and eloquent.— Nothing can remove or resist your facts, and I defy ingenuity to assail the justice and integrity of your deductions. In the midst of all my distractions at the bar, my heart has been running on the topic for some months, and your admirable brochure has come to me like manna in the day of starved people. I cannot tell you, without using words which you might consider extravagant, how highly I appreciate your labors, and how sincerely, as an American Democrat, I thank you.

Truly and ever yours, G. M. DALLAS.

HON. R. J. WALKER.

The charge of being a duelist is withdrawn by respectable Whig papers. The manner in which the story originated that he had killed his man, is thus stated by the N. Y. Courier:

"Not many years since, a company of young men in Columbia, Pa., met Mr. Polk's place of residence, got together to make arrangements for getting up some private theatricals. A Mr. Polk requested a gentleman named Hayes, a quiet, amiable young man, to take part in it. Mr. H. declined, but offered to lend Mr. Polk some of his old clothes on the occasion. Mr. Polk took offence at this—a quarrel ensued, and a day or two after, Mr. Polk shot Mr. Hayes dead in the streets of Columbia. The bullet from his pistol entered his forehead and killed him instantly."

At the Faneuil Hall meeting of Democrats, Geo. Bancroft, a very respectable gentleman, said of Mr. Polk:

"He has never raised his hand against the life of his fellow-man, nor sought to increase his store by gambling, nor participated in draining the intoxicating draught."

As to Mr. Polk's slaveholding, we have not ascertained any thing for certain. The Pittsburgh American says he owns a great number of slaves, whom he hires out through the State. Other accounts say he owns none but household ones; and the Cleveland Plaindealer says he is not a slaveholder. When satisfactory testimony is produced, we will apprise our readers.

We know very little concerning Messrs. Polk and Dallas; but we do not know that their nomination was secured by the slaveholders for the accomplishment of their own purposes of aggrandizement; and if neither of them personally hold slaves, this fact of their being chosen by the slaveholders as the representatives of their views, is a sufficient guarantee, if any were needed, of the devotion of the nominees to that interest to which they were indebted for their prominent position before the public. What a "Democratic" party this is—their main project being the Annexation of Texas, and the consequent extension of SLAVERY over its vast and fertile territory!

TEMPERANCE.

We are rejoiced to find that many of our most influential citizens, disgusted with the almost daily scenes of drunkenness that disgrace our Village, the inevitable consequences of legalized dramshops, are considering what is the most effectual remedy for this enormous evil. Our own position on this matter needs no definition. We go for the abolition of this public curse, by every proper and righteous means. A writer in the Argus has proposed to test the sentiment of the citizens through the ballot box, at the coming Charter Election. He says:

"Permit me then through the medium of your columns, to suggest to our citizens, and especially the members of our temperance societies, the propriety of drying up some of the sources of intemperance, by diminishing the number of dram shops and groceries, those sinks of moral corruption and vice, which appear on almost every corner of our streets.— This can be done by electing for our village officers only temperance men—men who will not, for a few paltry shillings, license such establishments, to deal out 'distilled damnation' to the degradation and ruin of multitudes,—who will not sell indulgences to rob the simple of their health, wealth and honor, their families of comfort, and their children of bread. Can we, as philanthropists, remain inert and not move a finger nail after a word is put upon to suppress, or to close, those shops upon the body of our citizens, ulcers which continually fester and emit floods of profanity, obscenity, and inquiry through our streets? Will not the temperance societies of this village appoint some time for a discussion of this subject; and if they should deem it expedient, (as doubtless they would,) make a nomination of officers, to be supported at the coming village election, who will use their power and influence for the good of mankind? Such a reform as we need only requires a concentrated action of the friends of reform.— Let temperance men but carry out the principles of their pledges, in discontinuing the use of intoxicating drinks at the ballot box as well as every where else, and the work is done."

We find in the State Journal the following notice of a Temperance meeting which all the friends of the cause are invited to attend.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A Temperance Meeting will be held at the Court House on Sunday afternoon next, at 5 o'clock. The friends of temperance are requested to attend.

Gov. Mattocks, of Vermont, declines being a candidate for re-election.

NEW ARROW, June 21, 1844.

Wheat buyers to-day offer 62½ cents per bushel. Flour retails at \$3.75 per barrel.

The weather for some time has been cool accompanied by continual rains. The wheat in this quarter looks well, but some of our exchanges in this State speak of its unfavorable appearance in their vicinity.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

We have already mentioned that the Conference had requested Bishop Andrew not to act any longer as Bishop. Upon further inquiry, as to the actual standing of Bishop Andrew, it was voted that his name stand on the minutes and Hymn Books as formerly—that he receive the salary of a Bishop, and that "whether in any or what kind of work Bishop Andrew be employed, is to be determined by his own decision and action, in relation to the previous action of the Conference." The last resolution was adopted, ayes 103 nays 67. This, certainly, is liberal.— Bishop Andrew ought not to be complain, while he receives the pay for working, and is left at liberty to work or not as he pleases.

Two additional Bishops were elected and ordained—L. E. Hamline, and E. S. Jenes.

Congressional.

REJECTION OF THE TREATY.

Mr. Benton's Annexation Bill—Harbor and River Bill Voted. The Senate of the United States, at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, came to a vote on the Texas treaty, and the question of ratification was decided in the negative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aitchinson, Bagby, Breese, Buchanan, Colquhoun, Fulton, Haywood, Henderson, Huber, Lewis, McDuffie, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walter, and Woodbury—16.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atherton, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Choate, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Fairfield, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, Mungum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Talmadge, Tappan, Upham, White, Woodbridge and Wright—35.

Mr. Harnegan, of Ia. was absent. So that instead of procuring the assent of two-thirds, the treaty is rejected by a two third vote.

Mr. Benton immediately introduced a bill for the annexation of Texas, which was read the first time.

Its provisions are in substance these. It fixes the boundaries of Texas and annexes it, on certain conditions, one is the assent of Mexico. Annexation without the payment of the public debt which has now gone up to twenty-two millions of dollars.

The settlement of the limits of slavery. It is not probable that it will pass at this session though a different opinion is expressed in an article which appeared in Friday's Globe, and which was generally attributed to Mr. Benton.—Free Press.

In the Senate, Mr. McDuffie's joint resolution, for the annexation of Texas, on Monday, by a vote of 27 to 19, was laid on the table, where it will sleep. The motion was made by Gov. Woodbridge of this State.

In the House, a message was received from the President, urging the immediate annexation of Texas, by Legislation. Mr. Kennedy, (Whig) moved to lay it on the table. Lost, yeas, 66 nays 118. It was then referred to the committee on foreign affairs, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Adams offered two resolutions. 1. That the power to declare war was exclusively vested in Congress. 2. That any attempt by the President, with or without the assent of the Senate, to exercise that power, was an invasion of the rights of the House of Representatives, and ought to be resisted. The House refused to receive the resolutions, by a party vote, yeas, 78 nays, 103—Adj.

Only one Whig, Henderson, voted for the ratification of the Texas treaty; and the only vote from New England in its favor was that of Woodbury, of New Hampshire. Illinois and Pennsylvania were the only free States that gave a unanimous vote for the treaty.

As soon as the treaty was disposed of, Mr. Benton gave notice that on Monday he would introduce a bill to annex Texas to the Union.

The correspondent of the New York Express says— A bill, to pass, would have to obtain the following provisions:— The assent of Mexico.

A determined boundary between the two countries. Annexation without the payment of the public debt, which has now grown up to TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The settlement of the limits of slavery. There are members of Congress from the South who will warmly oppose the annexation of Texas, until this last question is settled. They remember the Missouri question, and prefer the Union as it is to the consequences of the change proposed.

Recent investigation of the land owned by Texas and the debt of Texas, clearly prove that the debt very far exceeds the value of the lands. The public domain of Texas indeed is covered with incumbrances, and it would partake equally of insanity and folly to agree to the payment of this debt, in consideration of the unappropriated portion of the Texas domain, if indeed there is any unappropriated.

The Advertiser says:— The Eastern Harbor and River bill, was vetoed by Mr. TYLER, on Monday last. The bill immediately taken up in the House, where it originated, and the vote on its final passage, notwithstanding the veto, stood, yeas 103, nays 84—not two-thirds. And so that bill was lost.

Mr. TYLER has signed the Western Harbor and River bill. The reason given for making this distinction between the two bills, is that he is not particularly acquainted with Western localities and so lets it pass. Lucky ignorance!

Petitions have been presented in both Houses of Congress for such an alteration of the naturalization law as will require 21 years residence to entitle an alien to naturalization.

There are now over thirty six hundred miles of railroad in operation in the United States. In 1829 an enterprising gentleman of Boston, Hon. Wm. Foster, invited several capitalists to meet at his office, to take into consideration the expediency of constructing a railroad from that city to Providence—a distance of forty-two miles. Only one person attended as desired, and he deemed the project a wild one.— At this moment, seven hundred and twenty miles of railroad terminate in the city of "Providence," and there will shortly be many miles more. What a mighty change in fifteen years! —Ch. Eng.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Correspondence of the Signal of Liberty.

HOLLY MONUMENT CONVENTION.

The convention was provided with Tallman Hall for a place of meeting. It is a large spacious room furnished with seats to accommodate about three thousand people. The hour set for the meeting of the convention was 10 o'clock, and by 9 o'clock, the people began to collect, which showed an interest on the part of the people in the convention and an anxiety about procuring seats. The hour arrived and with it not less than 3000 people, the most of whose souls, were burning with the spirit of Liberty. Among them I discovered the faces of Gerrit Smith, Alvan Stewart, Jas. C. Jackson, Chas. O. Shepherd and others, but was disappointed to find that we should not be gratified by the presence of either Birney or Morris, Chas. H. Stewart, Leavitt, E. W. Goodwin, Goodell and others, who were expected, but not there. A letter from our neighbor and friend, S. B. Trendwell, was received, expressive of his regret, that he could not attend.

The meeting was called to order, and Chas. O. Shepherd was called to the Chair. 7 Vice Presidents were appointed, among whom were Russell Wells, of Michigan, and Mr. Calkins, of Wisconsin. Two Secretaries were appointed, Mr. Samuel R. Ward (colored) was then called upon to make a prayer. After going through with the business, such as appointing Committees, &c., Alvan Stewart was called to the floor. He dwelt principally upon the necessity of ending the "Great Evil" which is to try up Proslaveryism, root and branch—the Tract Distribution system. And as the sequel showed, there was a thorough Tract Organization formed, and six hundred and sixty dollars raised to purchase Tracts for distribution throughout the entire State. Mr. Stewart truly said, that if the money which would be expended in attending the Convention had been laid out in the purchase and distribution of tracts, it would have added, independently of any other cause, at least twenty-five thousand to the Liberty vote at the coming election. The first day and evening were consumed in making preparation for the promotion of our cause in this State.

The Monument having already been transported to the grave at Mont Hope, the order of the exercises of the second day was as follows:

1. Procession.
2. Hymn at the Grave, composed by Pierpont.
3. Prayer.
4. Erection of the Monument.
5. Hymn by W. H. Burleigh.
6. Remarks by Gerrit Smith.
7. Hymn of Watts.
8. Prayer.
9. Singing by G. W. Clark.
10. Benediction.

After the Monument had been erected, and Gerrit Smith was prepared to address the company, I should judge that there were not less than ten thousand people standing ready to listen.— The speaker stood upon a stage erected upon a commanding point near the Grave, in a most beautiful and romantic spot, a description of which a Post only can give, and in full view of the vast multitude around him, delivered to us his happiest effort. He spent one hour in speaking. He dwelt upon the virtues of Myron Holly, touched upon the character of Society, the claims of the poor, etc. After he had ended, the favorite Hymn of Myron Holly was sung in which all joined, which caused those "rallies and rocks" to ring.

The Monument is about 12 feet high, 2 feet square—on one side is

POETRY.

SONNET.

Christ's Consolator. Saviour! Consoler! in thy presence bending...

MISCELLANY.

THE BROTHER'S TEMPTATION.

From the Columbian Magazine. BY T. S. ARNOLD.

A walk of half an hour, in the fresh morning air dispelled the dull pain in his head...

of his associates appeared in a new light. They were on a road that he did not wish to travel...

The book which Blanche resumed after she heard her brother go out, soon ceased to interest her...

MORSE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The complete success which has attended the working of this Telegraph, now in operation between Washington and Baltimore...

transmitted by means of protected wires, supported at suitable distances and at a proper elevation...

By means of this telegraph, 12 to 20 characters, &c. (in effect) letters of the alphabet, can be transmitted in a minute...

SHORT BUT EFFECTUAL DIRECTIONS FOR VARIOUS CASES.—To embitter domestic life: Maintain your opinion on all small matters...

To secure yourself against a candid hearing: Call men hard names before you have signified their faults.

To keep yourself in a state of discontent: Set your heart on having every thing exactly to your mind.

To involve yourself in extricable difficulties: Shape your course of action not by fixed principles...

To provide for yourself abundant matter for shame and repentance: Act under the influence of passion.

To do without accomplishing anything: Always intend to do something great hereafter...

To destroy your good humor give your children: When you are in good humor give them sugar plums...

To gain a permanent reputation: Endeavor to be rather than to appear, good.

To gain extensive usefulness: Seize the present opportunity, great or small, and improve it to the utmost.

To be a successful reprovor: First convince men by substantial deeds of kindness that you love them.

The Cold Water Cure.—Henry C. Wright, well known in this vicinity, in the first place as a Clergyman...

"I found the thermometer here down to zero, where it stood for several days after we arrived; but on the morning of the 11th...

Second. That magnetism is produced in a piece of soft iron (around which the conductor, in its progress, is made to pass) when the electric current is permitted to flow...

These characters, consisting of dots and horizontal lines, the inventor has arranged into a conventional alphabet, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: ALPHABET and NUMERALS. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4, E-5, F-6, G-7, H-8, I-9, K-0, L-1, M-2, N-3, O-4, P-5, Q-6, R-7, S-8, T-9, U-1, V-2, W-3, X-4.

The machine which produces these characters, (called the register,) is moved by a weight like a clock; the slip of paper being wound about a cylinder...

NEW GOODS AT THE CASH STORE OF R. & J. L. DAVIDSON, Ann Arbor, Lower Village.

JUST received at the above establishment, a complete assortment of DRY GOODS.

Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, Flowers, &c. &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be bought at any other store in Michigan...

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE undersigned, having been repeatedly solicited to make some arrangements by which the Wool Growers of Washtenaw, and the surrounding country, could dispose of their wool in a manner that would be mutually beneficial...

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

fresh from New York and Boston, which we purpose to exchange for Cash or Wool, on the most reasonable terms.

To our old customers, and as many more as will be found to give us a call, we give the assurance that we can supply you with every article necessary for family use...

BECKLEY & HICKS. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, May 14, 1844.

SOMETHING NEW!!

JAMES GIBSON takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has again entered the Mercantile business, and is now opening a general and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS, & C.

all of which will be offered to the public as cheap as the cheapest, for Cash or Barter.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

will be taken in exchange for Goods. Take no man's word, but examine for yourselves at No. 5, Huron Block, Lower Village.

CAN'T BE BEAT! NEW BOOT, SHOE, AND LEATHER STORE,

ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN. JULIUS RANNEY, March 20, 1844.

S. FELCH has removed his establishment from the Upper to the Lower Village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to dress the 'understandings' of every Man, Woman, and Child...

LEATHER and FINDINGS of all kinds constantly on hand.

WANTED,

CASH and HIDES, in any quantities, for which the highest prices will be given. Let none purchase until they have called at Felch's, No. 4, Huron Block.

Ann Arbor, May 4, 1844.

BOOK BINDERY.

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

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, the first of September last, an OX, apparently about eight years old, spotted red and white, with a bell on his neck.

Notice to Merchants. THE subscribers encouraged by the patronage they have hitherto received, in the wholesale department of their business...

WHOLESALE ROOM,

where they will keep at all times a full assortment of Dry Goods, Boots, & Shoes Carpeting Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings, Bonnets, Crockery, by the Crate, Hardware and Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

all of which will be sold on as good terms as at any point this side of New York City. Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844.

PETERS' PILLS.

TRUTH HAS PREVAILED.

PETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been ten years before the public. During that period they have obtained a celebrity unparalleled in the history of the most popular medicines...

It is asked upon what principle these extraordinary effects are produced? We reply that Peters' Vegetable Pills act as a purifier of the blood...

Such is the radical mode in which this medicine performs its cures. Testimonials which will fill volumes (many of them from high scientific authorities) are the constant result...

For sale by J. B. Crane, W. S. & J. W. Maynard, J. H. Lund, Harris, Partridge & Co. S. P. & J. C. Jewett, Davidson & Becker, H. Becker, Christian Eberhardt, G. Gravelle, D. D. Waterman, G. J. Garland, E. T. Williams, Ann Arbor, George J. Ward & Co., D. C. DeWitt, J. Millard & Son, N. H. Wing, Dexter, M. Jackson, Loring, Paul Raymond, Jackson, W. C. Kiehl, Manchester, D. Keys, Clinton, D. S. Hyatt, William Stone, Babcock & Co., Ypsilanti, Scattergood & Co., Plymouth, Pierre Teller and T. H. Eaton & Co., Detroit; also in Adrian, Tecumseh, Brooklyn, Pontiac, Chicago, and almost every where else.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 15, 1844.

A Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in the town of Ingham, Ingham County, Michigan. Said Farm contains one hundred and fifty acres handsomely situated in the midst of a thriving settlement...

LOG HOUSE AND NEW BARN,

framed, 34 by 42 feet, well finished. There are also on the place, interesting structures, such as Chains, Ploughs, Drag, Cart, Fanning Mill, &c. which will be sold with the place.

One quarter of purchase money down; the remainder in ten years, if necessary, with annual interest. For particulars enquire of the subscriber in Dexter village.

JULIUS RANNEY, March 20, 1844.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

THIS valuable medicine so justly celebrated as a certain cure for Scrofula or Kings Evil, or any disease arising from impurity of the blood, has become so well known as to need no publication of the numerous certificates now in our possession...

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843.

1844.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. McFARREN,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled; Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cullery Wrapping Paper, Patent Paper, &c. &c.

BLANK BOOKS.

Full and neat bound, of every variety of ruling. MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. &c. in quantities, a large discount made.

500,000 Feet PINE LUMBER.

THE subscribers offer for sale, FIVE hundred Thousand Feet SEASONED PINE LUMBER, which has been put up in the best possible manner...

Annexation of Texas or not,

PERRY has just received a first rate lot of BOOKS, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity.

"TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS."

ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES," have been advertised in public, claiming to give relief and even cure the most chronic diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

"COUGH 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 to the verge of the grave by spitting blood, Consumption and Hectic Fever...

"WORM LOZENGES"

have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact the only certain Worm destroying medicine ever discovered.

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES"

relieve Headache, Nervous Sick-headache, Palpitation of the Heart, and sickness in a very few minutes.

"POOR MAN'S PLASTER"

is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lameness, &c. &c.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844.

THE TRUE PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE,

WHICH cures like a charm all BURNS by fire or water, and every external SORE, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCHING ever yet found upon the human body...

No family should be without this salve, which is sold by all the principal druggists and medicine stores in the United States.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

THE subscriber having just received several of various descriptions, is prepared to sell them Cheap for Cash, or on credit, on general assortment of cases of Brass and Wood CLOCKS.

JEWELRY.

consisting in part of Gold Finger Rings, and Boston Pins, Hearts and Chains, Silver and Common Trimbles, Watch Chains and Keys, Pen Cases, also, Straps, Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins, Hooks, and Eyes.

Also, Spectacles, Fine Combs, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Back Combs, Pocket Combs, Water Pains, Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and Tweezers, Sins & Trussers, Elastic, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment this side of New York.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents for Ann Arbor.

BALDNESS.

Balm of Calambia, for the Hair, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

PILES, &c.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, by the use of the only true Balsam, from Comstock & Co. All SORES, and every other ailment, which admit of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA OSHOGUE.

AMONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon constitutions impaired and injured by previous attacks of bilious fever, or fever and ague; or by a long residence in those climates which produce them.

TOOTHACHE.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity.

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