

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER,  
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## POETRY.

### MYRON HOLLEY.

The following beautiful hymn, composed by John Pierpont, of Boston, was sung at the raising of the monument to the memory of Myron Holley:

Here, where young Summer weaves  
A screen of tender leaves,  
Over thy grave,  
And the wood-robin's wing  
Around is fluttering,  
Thy spirit we sing,  
Friend of the slave!

Here, in this leafy aisle,  
A monumental pile,  
To thee we rear:  
That stranger as they're led  
These shady paths to tread,  
May linger by thy bed,  
And drop a tear.

Why, brother, should we mourn!  
Long had it thus bravely borne  
A false world's frown:  
Yet he, for whose dear sake,  
Thou didst that burden take,  
Well knewest how to make  
Thy cross, thy crown.

How glowed thy lips,—thy pen,  
When for thy fellow men,  
For each the thrill,  
Thy spirit dared to be  
With Gods own freedom free,  
And publish His decree,  
"FREEDOM FOR ALL!"

Tears—many tears—will yet  
These cold marble veils wet,  
Servant of God,  
And clouds, in mourning dress,  
Low trailing from the west,  
And stars, that watch thy rest,  
Beside thy sod.

## MISCELLANY.

### COUNTRY LIFE IN ENGLAND.

When you present a note of introduction here, if your new friend intends to honor the draft upon his hospitality, he will give you a dinner party, this will be no trifling affair, in either trouble or expense. In France it has been well said that a lady can give a splendid party on two lemons! But John Bull roasts his beef, and mutton and venison, and calls in his friends, and makes a long, very long meal of it. There are so many courses, so much wine bibing, and such a tremendous importance attached to the qualities of the eatables and drinkables, that to a man who has not made a god of his belly, this bountiful hospitality is somewhat wearisome. At about seven o'clock the ladies retire to the drawing room, and the gentlemen fill up their glasses and fall into a discussion about the Tariff and Corn Laws. After discussing politics for an hour or two in the light jesting manner which we do in America, but with a gravity becoming a subject which is there an affair of lasting importance and broad distinction to all—they withdraw to the parlor, and finishing the evening with a cup of tea and a muffin with the ladies. As for these ladies themselves, we opine they will be found very like to educated women of the same rank in America—perhaps a trifle more sedate. In externals they will differ exceedingly. The English married ladies will mostly look like young ladies—the young ladies will look like overgrown children. And this arises from the fact that they arrive at their full mental and physical development so much later than our ladies, and as a natural consequence endure much longer. An English girl is led in by a servant and takes her place by her mother's side during the last course of a dinner party, to be addressed as a child, when her American contemporary, if we may use such a term—is "coming out," and perhaps has already concluded her first campaign of conquest.

At this time the Yankee girl is by far the most beautiful in the exquisite delicacy of complexion and form, the elasticity of step, the quickness of expression and the airy gaiety of spirit she is superlative. In fact there are no girls like the Yankee girls—the broad world over.

But when twenty years have passed away the American beauty has faded, and the English lady is just in her prime. The most beautiful women I saw in England were from thirty-five to forty. This is to be accounted for not merely from the fact that the English people are more phlegmatic—live slower and live longer—but from the moist temperate climate, which has few changes, and violent extremes, and which permits them at all times to take much exercise in the open air. After all, this latter is the chief reason. The English ladies ride a great deal and walk a great deal—not in gaudy stockings and paper shoes—but in good substantial boots, and they endeavor to climb hills and ford streams. An English lady in good health would no more think of calling her carriage to go one or two miles, than many of our American girls would think of learning to knit, when the ready made could be bought at the shops, or of learning to make a pudding as long as their father can hire an extra cook or keep out of jail.

## RUSSIAN CIVILIZATION.

The London Anti-Slavery Reporter copies from the *Gazette des Tribunaux* a terrible account of the punishment of whipping inflicted on twenty-three slaves in St. Petersburg, last January.

They were the serfs of Count Pociwitch, and under the impression that by a *volunté* of the Emperor, certain rights had become their due, they demanded them from their master. He refused them in a peremptory manner, and threatened them with corporal punishment if ever they dared to speak to him again about changing or improving their condition. Aggravated beyond measure, they entered his room at night, took him from his bed, and inflicted a severe chastisement upon him. They were immediately arrested, tried according to the military code, and condemned to pass four times between the switches of 500 soldiers. The punishment was thus described:

"On the morrow (Monday) early in the morning, 500 infantry soldiers of the garrison of St. Petersburg, each armed with a long oar switch, were drawn up in a double line on the parade-ground, with fetters on their hands and feet; the executioner uncovered the upper part of their body as far as the hanches; he fixed a ball of lead in their mouths to hinder them from crying out; and in this condition they passed, one by one, slowly, each conducted by two attendant soldiers, receiving at every step they made two heavy blows with the switches on their back, which made their blood flow copiously, reddening the snow under their feet.

After having finished their long and melancholy walk, they were placed, almost dying, on hand-barrows, and taken to one of the military hospitals of St. Petersburg, in order to be cured; but, as soon as they are a little recovered, their punishment is to be inflicted a second time, until they shall have gone through it four times, according to the sentence.

Hell itself is not more merciless than the vengeance of man against his brother man.—*Cin. Herald.*

## OUR STATE PRISON.

The following notice of our Penitentiary, from a correspondent of the *Countryman*, a New York paper, may not be without interest to our readers.

"I elicited the following facts, in regard to the former character of the prisoners. The prisoners are 115. Inmates, nearly all. Clergymen, one; quack, no M. D. S. Quackery plays a large part in this State. Lawyers, 2—pettifoggers—"quack" again; no Esqrs. Justice don't always take place, you know, even among the talented counsellors. Mechanics, small proportion. Farmers, very few. Merchants, one or two. Rum-sellers, few; it ought to be "legion"—the reason—"men of good moral character" are licensed to batter the brains out of men, with alcohol; hence, "intemperate, three-fourths"—done gently, by men with kid gloves on. Colored, twelve; most or all of them have been slaves—sons of the "Patriarch," probably, who "don't like freedom." Crimes, large proportion larceny; counterfeiting, forgery, adultery, lewdness, "filthy dalliance," &c. Six profess religion, eighty attend the Bible class, most of them heat preaching every Sabbath, at 2 o'clock, by Mr. Fitch, the Methodist clergyman, of Jackson.—He preached the funeral sermon of one of the number on Sunday. The prisoners paid good attention; they sung in a very mournful manner; and the poor fellows listened with death-like stillness to the words of the good man, who dealt faithfully and kindly with them. But it was slavery still; disguise it as you will, its hideous deformity is still the same. The prisoners receive prompt medical aid from Drs. Davis and Tumicelli, fitted by sound science and good disposition, to fill the responsible station. Twenty-four could not read or write, and are now learning—one boy 13 years of age. As they marched into dinner, the line was headed by a thick brawny fellow, named Dr. Zeller. He looked as though he would face the "Deal" in his den; and he seemed to march with great pride at the head of his company. The prison, when finished, is intended to be 500 feet in front, two wings, 232 feet each, and the central block to complete the line. These wings are sixty feet broad, and forty-six high, with two rows of cells, directly through the centre, rising one tier above the other, to the eaves. The yard of the prison embraces eight acres, surrounded by a strong wall; contains a fine garden to furnish salad for the prisoners, and other summer dainties. One year ago, the work shop was set on fire, and consumed much property; no prisoners escaped.

No Abolitionists in the prison; consequently, Whigs and Democrats. Those parties have always charged each other with "corruption."—The present work shop is 310 feet—divided into three shops, and the business is weaving, shoe making, coopering, wagon-making, farming, &c. It injures mechanics here; glass-making is spoken of as a substitute. I believe a mild discipline is both safe and judicious; and far better for the morals of the prisoners, than rigid laws, rigidly enforced.

**Ministerial Delinquency.**—The Rev. N. E. Johnson, pastor of a church in West Bloomfield, N. J., formerly of this city, and for some years editor of the *New York Evangelist*, has been found guilty by the presbytery of Newark, N. J., of drunkenness, visiting the worst part of the theatre, and gross lewdness. The evidence being overwhelming, he pleaded guilty, and was deposed from the ministry and cut off from the church without a formal trial—such being his choice. We understand that his crimes had been perpetrated through a series of years, under circumstances of the most revolting depravity and hypocrisy.

There are those who will make this exposure the foundation of slurs upon religion, or at least upon the denomination to which Mr. J. belonged. This is unjust. Bad men will "steal the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," and often evade all human detection for a long time. The general sentiment which the disclosure of such a man's villainy is sure to excite, is an involuntary testimony to the general purity of character maintained by professing Christians.—*Tribune.*

The increase of population in Wisconsin by emigration the present year is estimated at not less than 25,000.

## SELECTIONS.

### JAMES G. BIRNEY.

Mr. Birney is a native of Kentucky. He was educated at Princeton College, N. J., and studied law at Philadelphia. He has held the office of Solicitor General in the State of Alabama, where he stood in the first rank of his profession. In 1831 he became an abolitionist, and immediately emancipated all his slaves. In 1837 he was appointed secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and became extensively known for his eloquent pleadings for humanity.

The following brief notice of Mr. Birney is copied from the *Pennsylvania Freeman*.

When we first heard of James G. Birney, he lived in Alabama; was a slaveholder; and a vice president of the colonization society. The anti-slavery enterprise was then pretty much in its germ, and the small handful of men that proclaimed their faith in it was almost universally despised and persecuted. To avow antislavery sentiments then, even then at the North, required a moral courage more than most men could lay claim to. J. G. Birney, away in the far South, was convinced of antislavery doctrines, and avowed his convictions. He emancipated his slaves; he repudiated colonization; he forfeited his reputation; lost caste with his friends; gave up his practice at the bar; stood up in the midst of slaveholders to oppose their system; established an antislavery press in Kentucky, and delivered public lectures in that State; and when no longer able with safety or success to publish his paper in Kentucky, he moved to Cincinnati. There, with boldness and great ability, he continued his labors as editor. He encountered mob after mob in that city and other parts of the State, when he went as a lecturer, and came out of all a more determined abolitionist than before. During his residence in Cincinnati, he underwent a persecution for harboring a female slave, which, under the circumstances, and in the then state of public sentiment, was one of the most humiliating ordeals that a high minded man could be called to pass through.

### ANTI-SLAVERY IN BALTIMORE.

From my observation here, I have no doubt that there is a great amount of antislavery material in this city. Every body is sick of slavery. Every body feels it to be an evil and a curse—and what is more, and what I have found little elsewhere, very many think it is a sin, and will not touch it. There are many abolitionists here, though not exactly of our sort, and not so fully sympathizing with us, as they would do if they were not so grossly misrepresented to them. They are not behind us in their abhorrence of slavery—but have not informed themselves, or perhaps made very much inquiry as to the safety, expediency, and perfect feasibility of immediate emancipation. They are not yet fully satisfied of the impracticability of colonization, and are also greatly misinformed as to the condition of the free colored people of the North. I have never heard of grosser misstatements, than those which I find every where current on this topic, as to the moral and physical condition of our colored people. It is bad enough—but the pretence that it is worse than it would be under slavery, comes only from the grossest ignorance, or from fiendish malice. I have great hope of Baltimore as an anti-slavery city, and of Maryland as a free State. I would rather undertake to carry this city for Liberty, than the city of Philadelphia—with all its old memories of Independence Hall—and its old echoes of the Liberty bell. If I had a few hundred dollars to expend in the Anti-Slavery cause, I can not think of any application of it that would produce a more useful result than the support of an able agent here, who should spend a year in silent conversation with Christian men, and by degrees organize the antislavery material into an efficient association. I am told that the Indiana laws recently passed by the State against free negroes, are rarely put in force in the city—though they are often very cruelly enforced in other parts of the State. There have been lately some furious demonstrations against freedom on the part of Maryland, but they are only the last throes of an expiring giant, and I confidently expect to see this State among the first to abolish slavery—and that the hour of her deliverance is not far off.—*Cor. Christ. Freeman.*

### POLK A SLAVEHOLDER.

A friend of Mr. Polk in Cincinnati, writes to the *Morning Herald* of that city, correcting the statement taken from the *Pittsburgh American*, that Mr. James K. Polk is "one of the largest slaveholders in the southwest. No such thing. Read:—

"Lucius Polk is not the brother of James K. Polk. He is the brother of Leonidas Polk, bishop of Louisiana, whose father was the first cousin to the father of James K. Polk, a relationship hardly recognized here. They are second cousins. In the next place, James K. is not the owner of a great number (of slaves) whom he hires out through the State, bargaining with the employers for so much a year." He owns a plantation in Mississippi with probably 50 or 40 negroes, being what he inherited from his father, with their natural increase. And he has in Tennessee one or two domestics. He neither buys, sells, nor hires, and is in no way connected with the traffic in human flesh. He is a kind indulgent and humane master."

Now let us have no more slanders. The Democratic candidate for the presidency, vaunting his zeal for EQUAL RIGHTS, EQUAL LAWS, and EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, is only guilty of violating this doctrine in 50 or 80 instances—holding 50 or 40 human beings as property, mere appendages to his own being! That is all! And these beings, with rights by nature equal to his own, he puts under an overseer in Mississippi, whose only instrument of extorting labor from them is the lash!

A beautiful candidate for the Democracy.—*Boston Chronicle.*

Printing Office Destroyed.—The office of the *Nauvoo Expositor*, established at Nauvoo, week before last, and which issued one paper upon 10th inst., declared by the city marshal, at the head of the police, in the evening took the press, materials and paper into the streets and burnt them. So says the *Cincinnati Commercial*.

## QUESTIONS TO AID IN SELF EXAMINATION.

ADDRESSED TO ANTI-SLAVERY MEN.

1. Do you take an anti-slavery paper, and do you pay for it regularly?
2. Do you read that paper faithfully and understandingly, treasuring up its facts and arguments for your own future use?
3. Do you circulate that paper among your friends, and point out to them those articles which you think best adapted to their state of mind?
4. Do you then take occasion to state to them the great principles of the anti-slavery enterprise, answering their objections, and in a kind spirit urging them to embrace, in principle and practice, the cause of freedom?
5. Do you in prayer and daily life, remember those in bonds as bound with them?
6. Do you practically regard the great question involved in the slavery of the U. States, as immeasurably more important than the dollar and cent questions about which the great political parties are contending?
7. Do you pray for good rulers and for the downfall of slavery; and then vote for an adulterer, a gambler, a duelist and slaveholder, or for a man who declares he will never consent to the abolition of our national slavery, till the slaveholders of the south give their approbation to the measure?
8. Have you contributed any thing, during the past year, for the support of the anti-slavery society of your own state?
9. If you have no money, have you given of your substance?
10. Have you secured frequent lectures in your town and county?
11. Have you done your best to secure a lecturer, (and his support while laboring,) to visit all your region?
12. Have you made, and do you still make, real sacrifices for this object; or do you expect that the lecturer who spends his time, and wears out his life, and is daily pierced with the poisoned shafts of falsehood hurled by those who tell him they love him, can leave his family to lack the necessities of life?
13. Have you purchased tracts to distribute among your neighbors, and awaken their minds to the subject of human rights?
14. Have you secured the formation of an anti-slavery society in your neighborhood and county?
15. Have you done your best to keep alive and render effective the societies that have been formed in your vicinity?

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JULY 8, 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.**  
SECOND DISTRICT,  
**EDWIN A. ATLEE.**

THIRD DISTRICT,  
**WILLIAM CANFIELD.**  
SENATE,  
**SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL.**

### OAKLAND COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,  
**JAMES WILKINSON,**  
**GEORGE SUGDEN,**  
**MELVIN DRAKE,**  
**JOHN THOMAS,**  
**HENRY WALDRON,**  
**SEBING VOORHEIS.**

### MACOMB COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,  
**PLINY COBBIN,**  
**CHAUNCY CHURCH.**

### JACKSON COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,  
**THOMAS MCGEE,**  
**ROSWELL B. REXFORD,**  
**LONSON WILCOX.**

### Twelve Weeks Subscriptions.

For the purpose of diffusing Liberty principles as extensively as possible, previous to the coming election, we are induced to offer the *Signal of Liberty* for TWELVE WEEKS for Twenty-five Cents, payable in advance. Or we will furnish the paper for SIX MONTHS for Fifty Cents, paid in advance. These offers will stand open for acceptance till November. We expect that large numbers will avail themselves of them to supply themselves or neighbors with antislavery intelligence.

We would say to Liberty men, if you wish to do something for the cause, here is a chance for you. Get your neighbors to become subscribers, and if they have not the change lend it to them, even if you have to borrow yourselves. You

will never regret having done so. The judicious circulation of a thousand *Signals* from now till November will, of itself, add several hundreds to the Liberty vote, at the coming election. See to it, then, that when you look over the returns of this Presidential contest, you have the satisfaction of thinking and saying with truth, "I HAVE DONE WHAT I COULD."

## THE WHIG PARTY AND ANNEXATION.

Last week we exhibited the position of the Democratic party on the question of annexing Texas to the Union. We showed from the votes of their legislators, from the opinions of their candidates, from the voice of their presses, and from the resolution of the National Convention, that the whole party was fully committed to this project, and committed, too, for the purpose of annexing the whole or a large portion of that ample domain, as a slaveholding country, as a means of strengthening Southern Slavery.

We now propose to consider the position of the Whig party on this great subject; and as Henry Clay has been regarded as the embodiment of Whig principles—as he has written a letter expressly for the purpose of making known his opinions respecting it—and as this letter is appealed to by the whole party as the true stand of orthodoxy, we shall first consider its positions and arguments.

One thing that strikes the attention, is, that the constitutionality of Annexation, concerning which the greatest statesmen differ, is not referred to by Mr. Clay at all, except in a simple reference to the opinion of Mr. Jefferson and others, that the framers of the Constitution never intended that foreign territory should be added, and new States formed from it.—But the whole scope of his remarks proceeds on the supposition that no valid constitutional objection can be raised.

His first argument against annexation at the present time, is that it would inevitably lead to a war with Mexico, and perhaps with other nations. All sensible men acknowledge this to be a good reason. It was justly and forcibly urged in the letter of Van Buren on this subject; and the sentiments advanced by both of them in condemnation of a readiness to go to war with Mexico, because she is a weak power, and cannot injure us much, are highly honorable to them. But Mr. Clay further adds that the assent of Mexico to annexation "would materially affect the foreign aspect of the question, if it did not remove all foreign difficulties." So far, then, Mr. Clay has no objection to annexation, provided Mexico will peaceably assent to it.

His second objection is that Annexation should not be consummated "in opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy." "If not called for by any general expression of public opinion," he rightly argues that it would produce discord, discontent, and confusion. It follows as a matter of course, that whenever "the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy" shall not be arrayed against it, but it shall be called for by a "general expression of public opinion," the force of this objection will be done away. Supposing, then, that the people wish for annexation, and Mexico assents to it,—Mr. Clay thus far has no objection.

But he alludes to a third reason, which has weight with others, that annexation would destroy the balance now existing between the slave and free States. He contends, however, that there would probably be two slave and three free States made from Texas, and the objection with him has no material bearing on the question. The fourth objection is the magnitude of the debt of Texas which we might be obliged to pay. This, however, is an argument against paying the debt of Texas, but none whatever against annexation, provided it can be effected without incurring that debt.

Thus Mr. Clay's reasons against annexation at this time are properly only three, to wit: war with Mexico, the unpopularity of the measure, and the payment of the debt of Texas. Were these obstacles removed, the whole aspect of the question would be changed, as stated by himself, thus:

"If, without the loss of national character, without the hazard of foreign war, with the general concurrence of the nation, without any danger to the integrity of the Union, and without giving an unreasonable price for Texas, the question of annexation were presented, it would appear in quite a different light from that in which, I apprehend, it is now to be regarded."

The plain implication is, that under favorable circumstances, Annexation might properly take place. He writes this letter with special reference to Tyler's treaty; and says in conclusion, very truly:

"I consider the annexation of Texas, at this time, without the assent of Mexico, as a measure compromising the national character, involving us certainly in a war with Mexico, probably with other foreign Powers, dangerous to the integrity of the Union, inexpedient in the present financial condition of the country, and not called for by any general expression of public opinion."

Many Whig papers affect to regard this letter as taking ground against the Annexation of Texas at all, under any circumstances. Nothing of the kind is intimated in the letter; and were Mr. Clay to sign a bill the first week after his election for admitting Texas, under the favorable circumstances he has enumerated, we could not accuse him of the least inconsistency or duplicity. He merely enumerates his objections "at this time;" and declares that a supposed change of circumstances would present the question "in quite a different light."—This reasoning leaves the matter open for any future action; and it does not literally or constructively preclude Mr. Clay or his friends from effecting the Annexation of Texas whenever the objections he has enumerated shall be obviated.

That this is the light in which his letter is interpreted among the Whig slaveholders, is evident from the tenor of their papers.

The National Intelligencer, the highest Whig authority, says of this subject, as quoted in the Western Citizen:

"WE DON'T SO MUCH OBJECT TO THE THING ITSELF, as to the MAN and the PARTY by which it is to be accomplished."

This does not look like being over zealous against Annexation. But the Intelligencer, which has been strenuous against Annexation while Tyler's treaty was pending, seems now disposed to take the back track. For instance, the following paragraph is significant:

"With reference to the general question, what course it would become the duty of the U. States to pursue in the event of a possibility of Texas falling under the dominion of any foreign Power, it would be easy for us to evade direct reply, by saying that 'sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.' So it is. We prefer, however, to avoid misconstruction, to declare at once our opinion that the United States can never safely permit any European Power to obtain a foothold in Texas."

But we have positive testimony that a portion of the Whig party are decided advocates of Annexation, and are very far from considering Mr. Clay's letter as closing the door to the whole project.—The Richmond Whig is the leading Clay paper south of the Potomac, and in an elaborate article on Annexation thus gives the cue to all the Southern Whigs:

"Let us not be misunderstood. The people of Virginia, as far as we have been able to learn, and we presume none others in the State possess better sources of information—are in favor of Annexation at the proper time and under the proper circumstances. But they are decidedly and irrevocably opposed to the present scheme of unparalleled iniquity. They regard it as in the last degree dishonorable and dishonoring."

"The circumstances which would render it acceptable, are these:

- 1st. Let the boundary embrace no more than old Texas; that is, Texas as it once belonged to us.
- 2d. Let Mexico acknowledge the Independence of Texas, or let Texas show she has the power to maintain her Independence.
- 3d. Let it be understood, that we take no foreign War on our shoulders, by adopting Texas into the Union.

When all these points are settled, then we believe a majority of Virginia, may be found in favor of annexing old Texas; we think the day will never arrive when she will countenance the appropriation of what we shall designate as New Texas."

As the Southern elections draw near, we shall have further evidence that in the South the whole question is still considered an open one; and the election of Mr. Clay will be no bar whatever to Annexation, should it be deemed expedient.

The National Whig Convention, which put forth a creed on "the other great interests," were silent on this subject, and hence we conclude they did nothing about it, and meant to do nothing about it, but to leave it as an open question. While, therefore, the Northern Whig papers preach up opposition to prospective Annexation as a Whig principle, they preach that which has never been recognized by the whole Whig party as genuine Whig doctrine. It has not been sanctioned nationally. Clay's letter as we have seen, was a mere statement of his reasons "at this time" against Tyler's treaty, which was then pending. So far from pledging himself against it in future, he expressly guards against such a construction by stating that if his present objections were removed, Annexation "would appear in quite a different light."

The difference between the Whig and Democratic parties may be thus stated: The Democrats go for it as whole party, as a part of their creed, with candidates pledged to effect it.



The Whigs have no party creed on the subject, but the greater portion of them at the North are opposed to it prospectively...

FOURTH OF JULY.

Having been closely confined in our office for a long time, we determined to rally out among our fellow citizens, on this national festival...

stitutions, and kindred language and religion, to knock in vain for admission to our republic...

The whole of the General's discourse was received with unbounded applause. He is a good sized, portly looking man, with quite a large head, evincing much force of character...

We have this, as we think, fairly and candidly stated the position of the two parties and of their candidates on the Annexation of Texas...

At one o'clock, the largest multitude we have ever seen in an Ann Arbor had collected. The assembly were addressed during the whole afternoon by some ten or twelve speakers...

Some of our subscribers have thought that our remarks from week to week have borne hard on Mr. Clay. If they have, they are true or false...

MORE DEMOCRACY.

The Marshall expounder has discovered why it is that Clay will get a popular majority in Rhode Island—because "there negroes are allowed to vote!"

Kingsley is a good stump speaker. He referred to Texas, and said we must have it immediately—that is, as soon as we could, whether next year, or five or ten years hence...

Some of our subscribers have thought that our remarks from week to week have borne hard on Mr. Clay. If they have, they are true or false...

EFFECT ON SLAVEHOLDERS.

The Liberty Standard quotes the following from "a late Virginia paper"—name not given. It is worthy of remark that the slaveholders do not sneer at the role of Abolitionists however small...

At one o'clock, the largest multitude we have ever seen in an Ann Arbor had collected. The assembly were addressed during the whole afternoon by some ten or twelve speakers...

RENUNCIATIONS.

The Democratic papers are parading a long catalogue of names of those who have forsaken the Whigs, and joined their party, chiefly on the ground of Annexation.

THE COMPROMISE.

The slaveholders seem disposed to concede that if Texas can be annexed, with only half of her territory ceded by slavery, the remainder may be made into free States.

It is proposed to settle the slavery question as we went along. We would divide the territory into two equal parts, and give the greater and grazing regions to non-slaveholding States...

THE COMPROMISE.

The slaveholders seem disposed to concede that if Texas can be annexed, with only half of her territory ceded by slavery, the remainder may be made into free States.

THE COMPROMISE.

The antislavery sentiment is increasing. The Democrats of the North having been routed will rally under the true democratic flag, and they, with those who will join from the North and South too...

THE COMPROMISE.

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HENRY CLAY AND GAMBLING.

That many of the Whig and Democratic papers do absolutely lie—that is, publish falsehoods, knowing them to be such—deliberately, wilfully and maliciously—is a proposition we are compelled to believe.

In the midst of such a medley of error, falsehood, and truth, the only course a judicious, candid Editor can pursue, is to publish as facts those statements only which he believes to be true, accompanied usually, by the reasons for such belief.

Some of our subscribers have thought that our remarks from week to week have borne hard on Mr. Clay. If they have, they are true or false...

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VIRGINIA.

This is a clever, good-humored sarcasm upon the Old Dominion, by Col. BROWN of the Commercial Advertiser...

The truth is, the Virginians are the very Chinese of America, regarding all the world besides as "outside barbarians."

BOWING DOWN TO SLAVEHOLDERS.

The manner in which the National Nominations of the two great parties have been conducted, and the unexpected nominees put forth by each, exclusively through the influence of the Southern Delegation, have amply demonstrated to our minds the utter servility of both parties to the Slave Power.

DEATH OF JUDGE STEVENS.

We learn from a friend in Calhoun County that LUTHER F. STEVENS, late liberty candidate for Lieutenant Governor of this State, died of apoplexy at his residence in St. Joseph County, on 18th ultimo.

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of many recent instances, I will produce the proof. The witnesses shall be named, and they must testify or stand mute.

I cannot but admire the cool command of countenance which his indiscreet friends must possess, when they attempt to deny a charge so well known and admitted in every circle in which Mr. Clay has moved...

RETIREMENT.

Last year it was alleged against Hon. J. M. Howard, and we believe justly, that he had voted against a bill reducing the pay of Members of Congress...

In 1876, an act was passed by Congress, changing the compensation of the members from six dollars per day, to \$1500 the session, which, as the sessions then scarcely averaged one hundred days each, was upwards of fifteen dollars per day.

Mr. Clay said his own personal experience determined him to vote for the bill. He had attended Congress, sometimes without his family, and others with a part of it...

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WHIG HOMILIES.

The Detroit Advertiser is very much concerned of late about the ascendancy of the Slave Power. It sees great danger in it provided Polk shall be elected, but if another Slaveholder can be made to take the Chair of State, all will be safe!

"HEAR THE SOUTH!"

We ask the ear of NORTHERN FREEMEN, and of Northern Loco-foco, too, for a single moment. We invite them to read not our poor words, but those of a prominent Southern Loco-foco organ, published daily at the capital of the Union...

INDIANA.

The following gentlemen were appointed Liberty candidates for Electors at the State Convention. For State Electors.—Elihu Deming, of Tippecanoe County, Stephen S. Harding, of Ripley County.

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Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, is endeavoring to discourage the foolish and pernicious practice of betting on political elections.

INDIANA.

We are under obligations to the Advertiser for spreading this extract from the Spectator before the people, showing the absolute supremacy of the Slaveholders over the whole Democratic party.

INDIANA.

Many of the friends of annexation say that Mr. Clay goes far enough for them; for they confidently believe that Mexico will assent to the measure...

INDIANA.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 132 to 12, have passed a resolution for an amendment of the Constitution extending the right of voting to every white male citizen 21 years of age...

INDIANA.

The Whigs of Massachusetts have re-nominated Messrs. Briggs and Reed for re-election. The State election of Louisiana took place last Monday. There will be no more State elections till August 1.



DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

This hackneyed phrase will yet become quite stale and distasteful from constant repetition...

1. To call upon our delegations in Congress, if in session, or our Senators, if they be at the seat of government...

WHERE IS THE DIFFERENCE?

The real Polkites are also now for selling the freedom of Northern laborers to Southern slaveholders...

We cut the preceding from the Detroit Advertiser. We have no argument to make against it...

The real Polkites are also now for selling the freedom of Northern laborers to Southern slaveholders...

General Intelligence.

EXECUTION FOR MURDER. The Christian Freeman contains the following account of the hanging of Hall at Meriden, Conn. as stated by S. M. Booth...

The Whig and Democratic papers are reading each other's headlines with subservient eagerness...

This is very well—just right—but the neighbor Bagge learned that Mr. Polk holds some 30 or 40 slaves...

Democracy Again. We find the following paragraphs travelling the circle of the Whig papers...

In the Democratic state of New Hampshire, no man can be Governor unless he is worth FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS STEELING...

We cannot but admire the unobscured impetuosity of those Whigs who go around from place to place, assuring every one that all the Liberty men of this and that town or village have left their party and are going for the Whigs...

At about half past one o'clock, he was brought out of his cell, dressed in his grave clothes, on the platform...

At the end of 25 minutes, he asked how much more time he should have. The Sheriff told him to set his own time...

At the end of four minutes he rose from his seat, the choir was taken down—he said, 'Farewell, Mr. Yale.' Mr. Yale bade him look to the Savior, and forget everything else...

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Some of the admirers of Mr. Clay, do-termined that none of his excellencies shall escape public notice, are puffing him in professional language, thus:

John Tyler is a sharper sile, And cheating is his aim; He turned the knave of diamonds up, And thought he had the game...

The "GRANITE FREEMAN" in the title of a new Liberty paper just commenced at Concord, N. H. by J. E. Hood...

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has appointed the following gentlemen to be Visitors for the University of Michigan:

Hon. F. J. LITTLEJOHN, Rev. C. W. FICHT, Rev. A. T. DEBROCK, SAMUEL DEXTER, M. D., C. N. ORMSBY, M. D.

Chancellor Bibb, of Kentucky, has accepted the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

The Democrats are to hold a State Mass meeting at Marshall, Sept. 10.

The Madisonian gives notice that Mr. Tyler will not withdraw from the Presidential contest, as has been rumored.

ANN ARBOR, July 5th 1844. Wheat has fallen to 561 cents. Flour in New York on the 29th ult. was dull at \$4.25 to \$ 4.37.

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Letter from China.—Arrival of Mr. Cushing.—The brig Argyle, Capt. Cooper, of Baltimore arrived yesterday from Canton, having sailed from thence on the 15th of March...

A Liberty pole was to be raised on the occasion.—N. Y. Tribune.

Startling Discovery.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday evening says: "No little excitement has just been created in the Stock Board and among the whole circle interested in the Stock business, by the discovery of a telegraphic communication between this city and New York."

Sally Miller's Case.—This extraordinary case still occupies the court at New Orleans. The Picaune, May 29, says: "It is the strangest affair we ever knew."

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Maynards have just received a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs and Graces, together with a consignment of Comstock's Medicines, Sherman's Lozenges and Ugod's Chalmers...

The Messrs. COMSTOCK & CO'S Medicines are getting to be the most popular of the age, and we know a great many families who, following the suggestions in their pamphlets, say out now for Medicines, shillings, where before they paid dollars, and physicians' fees before they were paid...

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THE MISSES CLARK'S Young Ladies' Seminary, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN. MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal.

MISS WEST, Teacher in Music. H. F. SCHOFF, do of Classics. R. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics. RHOBY E. CLARK, Teacher of Juvenile Dept.

This Institution has been in operation since November 1st, 1839. The scholastic year embracing forty-eight weeks, two terms comprising a general examination at the close of each term—in February and August.

The last quarter of the present term commenced May 20th. After a month's vacation, at the close of the quarter, which ends the scholastic year, school will be again resumed the first week in September next.

Terms of Tuition.—For the English branch, \$2.50 to \$5 per quarter. No reduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness and no pupil taken for less than a quarter. Extra charges are made for music on the Piano, with the use of the instrument, \$4.00.

French, Latin, do do do do do do do



