

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

DEMOCRACY AND WHIGGERY.

We have of late given many specimens of the kind of feeling manifested by the papers of these two parties towards the cause of the oppressed colored man. This week we subjoin two more, one from each party. The first is from the Monroe (Mich.) Advocate, a paper that is characterized by more candor and liberality of views than is usually found in the papers of that party. The Advocate says: "The Slave Population of the United States is now three millions, the same as the entire population of the thirteen colonies at the time of the American Revolution. Then the revolt of three millions against the mother country and the government established over them, was noble, and patriotic, and glorious in the sight of Heaven and earth, because of their colonial dependence, and the injustice and oppression to which they were subjected. But how is it now with the three millions of Africans? The reply of freedom is—O, no matter for them; they are Blacks, Ethiopians, heaven-made and heaven-destined slaves, and far better off than if liberated and free. And just so reasoned British oppression in relation to the American colonies—they could not take care of and defend themselves, nor exist in a state of society, without the kind protection of British oppression. If an American citizen presume at this day, to question the Republican propriety of African slavery—it is incompatible with christianity—or to discuss, or even to suggest means for its peaceful abolition, he is denounced therefor as guilty of sedition, rebellion, and bloodshed, and as deserving confinement in the penitentiary or dungeon. We do not advocate abolition, in the common acceptance of the term, viewing slavery as constitutionally established in the land; but we advocate free and quiet, and undisturbed discussion and investigation as indispensably necessary, for the preservation of social and civil rights, and for the prevention and remedy of social and civil evils. We have one or two inquiries to make of the Advocate. 1. If the Editor means to say that Slavery has been "constitutionally established" in any part of the land? by authority of the U. S. Constitution, will he please to tell us where that spot is located? In what part of "the land" can the Constitution make a slave? 2. Are there not several ways in which Slavery can be constitutionally abolished in the land? If there be, why is he not an advocate of some of them? The other article is from the Oakland Gazette, a Whig Native paper, published at Pontiac. It is the leading article of the paper, and will doubtless lead all who peruse it to a just judgment of its character. We wonder how conscientious, Christian men of any political party can support a paper characterized by such contemptible scurrility.

ABOLITIONISM.

Again the people of Pontiac have been fed on the exquisite droppings of that thick-lipped Ethiopian, who passes himself off as "Mr. Bibb," a fugitive from justice—or a fugitive slave from the South. How very pleasant it is to listen to abolition sentiments, especially when coming from such a sassy source; and how gratifying to know that the cause has some supporters still. We believe he lectures for the ostensible purpose of obtaining means to liberate his wife, who is now held in slavery. Well, this motive is commendable enough in itself, and is a very good pretence by which he can pull the wool over the eyes of the people. If he has a wife, it is the duty of the Liberty party (who, in connection with their locofoco allies, have done what never can be undone, towards riveting her chains) to assist him; and we hope he will succeed in his undertaking. No doubt but that the Liberty party feel a deep interest in the nigger's welfare, and will not fail to aid him. Surely, their benevolence cannot have been entirely exhausted, by their large donations of '44.—If it is, they have a ready access to their good democratic friends, and to them we would kindly refer them. Chas. H. Stewart, and the rest of the Birney State Central Committee, have furnished him with the necessary credentials, and have vouched for his good character, so that the Liberty party need not stand in any fear of being imposed upon."

In the discussions of the Southern Methodist Convention, Dr. Winans said:

"Slavery is interwoven with the very texture of Southern society. I repeat it, sir, SLAVERY IS INTERWOVEN WITH THE VERY TEXTURE OF SOUTHERN SOCIETY.—The various vicissitudes through which society passes, while, in the course of events bring the whole South and Southwest into the recognition of this principle. He who arrays himself against the Institution of slavery disqualifies himself for exercising any influence whatever, over the political, civil or religious institutions, of this great division of the Union."

Thus according to Dr. Winans, no person is to receive support at the South for President, Legislator, Judge, Bishop, or Preacher, unless he is arrayed for "the institution of slavery."

A southerner, in contrasting the appearance of things in Virginia and North Carolina, says: "Another thing which is peculiar to Virginia, I think, is the light complexion of the negroes, or slaves—you may see all shades, from Ethiopian blackness (which color, by the bye, is getting scarce) down to the pure white, with rosy cheeks! Many of them stand forth as living verifiers of the somewhat anomalous saying, that there is a "distinction without a difference."

Gen. Jackson appears to be failing rapidly, and he is supposed to be very near his end.

SOUTHERN METHODIST CONVENTION.

This body, after a protracted session, have finally determined upon a full separation from the Northern portion of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The following resolution was adopted with only one dissenting voice: "Resolved, By the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences in the South and South-western States, in General Convention assembled, That we cannot sanction the action of the late general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of slavery, by remaining under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this body, without deep and lasting injury to the interests of the church and the country; we, therefore, hereby instruct the committee on organization that, upon a careful examination of the whole subject, they find that there is no reasonable ground to hope that the Northern majority will recede from their position and give some safe guaranty for the future security of our civil and ecclesiastical rights; that they report in favor of a separation from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the said general conference."

On the passage of the resolution, Bishop Soule observed that the vote was very remarkable for its unanimity.

On the next day, D. Bascom, chairman of the committee on organization, now appeared, with a voluminous report, which he occupied two hours in reading. It was listened to by a crowded house, and it closed by recommending a distinct and separate organization, under the style and title of "the Methodist Episcopal Church, South." The report was accepted, and one hundred copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Dr. Capers gave notice that a brother from New York, was in the city, who was preparing a Chart which would embrace the likenesses of the Bishops, and some others of the Convention, and that it was desirable to have the autograph of every member, for which purpose he wished them to meet him in the church in the afternoon.

Propositions were received from the Mayor and Council of Memphis, Tennessee, promising the Book Concern a liberal donation which they would establish it in that city. An offer of facilities for the same purpose was made by the Mayor and Council of Louisville, Ky. The Book Concern was subsequently located at Louisville.

JONATHAN WALKER.

We find in the papers a letter from Mr. Walker, dated Pensacola Jail, 4th m, 1, 1845. The following extract will be read with interest.

"I was duly informed after my trial in November last, that 'by paying a fine and cost amounting to between \$400 and \$500,' my 'liberty could be obtained.' My friends made arrangements, as they supposed to effect it; but for some reason unknown to me, it was not attended to in time, and before they could make other arrangements, the case was revived again, and I was arrested for another trial at the next term of Court, commencing the first Monday in May.

My situation is very prejudicial to my health. I cannot say that I am sick, and yet I am not well. The want of exercise is a great privation, and serves materially to impair both the physical and mental faculties. Having always been in the habit of laborious exercise, the entire deprivation of it is more sensibly felt. I would much rather be incarcerated in a State Prison, a penitentiary, where I could be allowed to labor. Out of two hundred and fifty-six days solitary confinement in this place, I have been one hundred and seventy-three days in heavy irons. I have also suffered somewhat from the cold and other causes.

Although cut off from intercourse with my fellow-beings, and communion with friends, yet, I trust not with my heavenly Master, whose past favors I have abundantly experienced through the conflict of life thus far. And I now rejoice in having the privilege to say that I feel a strong abiding hope in the mercy and acceptance of our God and Father, thro' Jesus Christ his Son; to whom only I look with confidence for substantial good."

MODERN DEMOCRACY.

"We regard it (slavery) as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world. It is impossible with us, that the conflict can take place between labor and capital, which makes it so difficult to establish and maintain free institutions in all wealthy and highly civilized nations, where such institutions do not exist. Every plantation is a little community, with the master at its head, who concentrates in himself the united interests of capital and labor, of which he is the common representative."—John C. Calhoun's Speech in Senate, Jan. 10, 1840.

Mr. Calhoun has been repeatedly urged to come to the North, and visit its hard-handed democracy. Why does he come, and make them acquainted with this excellent mode of preventing "conflicts" between the working-men and employers? Who knows but they would adopt it forthwith?

A national Reform Convention has been held in New York recently. The object is to consult upon the evils of the present organization of society, and to effect such a change in public sentiment that the whole social arrangement shall be remodelled upon principles that shall more effectually reward labor and encourage production. A general Congress of the working classes of the United States is contemplated, after the model of the first Continental Congress, previous to the Revolution. But movements of this kind usually have but feeble direct results unless an important and tangible object can be presented to view, to be attained by means which are adequate, sure, and perceptible to all.

EXCISE LAW OF NEW YORK.

The Legislature of this great State have finally passed a law submitting the question of Licenses to the people. It provides that on the Tuesday next preceding the first Monday of May next, the electors of the several towns and cities, shall meet and determine whether the board of excise shall or shall not grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. A vote by ballot shall be taken, "License" or "No License."

If the majority be for no license, the board is prohibited from granting any license to sell intoxicating or spirituous liquors or wine until such decision shall be reversed. A reversal can only be had on application of one fourth of the legal voters of the town or city to the justices of the town or mayor of the city, who shall call another meeting, and the question shall be again decided as before mentioned.

Persons selling without license, under any device, are subjected to existing penalties; except that physicians may prescribe or administer liquors and wines for medical purposes.

Whenever the majority shall be for license, the whole matter is left to the discretion of the Board, as heretofore: but no charge is to be made for licenses granted.

In case the overseer of the poor shall neglect to prosecute offenders, any other person may do it; and any property a tavern keeper may have to entitle him to a license, shall be liable to any execution for recovery of such penalty.

The city and county of New York are exempted from the operation of this act.

Thus after about twenty years of continued and earnest discussion, we find the people applying themselves effectually to remove this great cause of pauperism and crime. In four or five years more, we anticipate that the whole temperance question, so far as the action of the law is involved, will be settled on a stable and permanent basis. It seems to require about a quarter of a century to change the mass of a whole people in favor of any great and fundamental reform. In England the abolition of the Slave Trade required a quarter of a century, and the abolition of Slavery itself another quarter, and although the facilities for reaching the popular mind are greater in this country than in any other, we may not see the end of Slavery in ten or twelve years to come. But it is worthy of remark that the progress of every righteous reform, where an appeal is made directly to the mass of the people, is steadily onward. It has no actual retrograde movements. When it arrives at an apparent stopping place, as did the temperance cause before the adoption of the total pledge, some pioneer spirits stand ready to strike out a new way, and timorous and reluctant Doctors of Divinity and other great men are obliged to follow in the wake of those whom they had not the courage to lead.

This consideration may serve to moderate the impatience of some of the friends of the antislavery cause. Whether this or that particular County or State election prove immediately favorable to the Liberty party, we may be assured that the antislavery feeling itself will go forward. Revolutions of this character never go backward. They may be hindered by opposing obstacles and their channels of action may change, but their course, like that of the tempest, must be onward till they have done their work.

Some Democratic papers in this State are "death on Banks" sure enough. We have cut the following item from one of them, we know not which. The writer goes it strong.

"We hope the democratic party in the ensuing canvass will make it a political question whether the people shall be longer robbed by bank pickpockets. It seems to us that Michigan has suffered quite enough by their depredations. The working classes have been bank-ridden until it is time they had thrown off the whole batch of swindlers, and planted themselves upon a specie currency. It is impossible to enact laws that will make banks honest; they are inherently dishonest, and the tendency of banking is to make all men connected with them, no matter how pure, dishonest also. We believe upon our soul—and we mean no impiety,—that if the angel Gabriel could be transferred to earth, and made to preside over a bank, he could not withstand the temptation to cheat. It is not so much the fault of the man as of the system. All the fallen angels conspired could not hatch a more diabolical system of corruption and sin."

Wilner's News Letter contains a long and very minute account of the manufacture of the new gun to be put on board the Princeton, in the place of the one that burst. The Princeton is about to proceed to Europe to receive the gun on board. The News Letter says that the balls which this monster gun will carry, will each be 113 inches in diameter, a quarter of an inch being left for windrose, and will each weigh in cast iron 236 lbs.—so that the piece is in reality a "236 pounder." Before delivery it will be proved at Bottle Bay, with a double charge of gunpowder (45 lbs.) and two balls, weighing (of course together) 472 lbs. It will be covered during the experiment with oats and sand, to avert the consequences of accident from disruption—though this, from its admirable and scientific construction, is by no means to be apprehended.

"WOODBIDGE AND REFORM."

Those of our readers who were residents of this State in 1839 will doubtless remember that these three words very often met the eye & the ear. But we were never able to see the proper connection of the words. We have not learned that the Judge was ever successful in achieving any considerable political reform, or that he was personally an advocate of any moral enterprise of the day. His only connection with Temperance that we recollect was an elaborate report in the Senate of Michigan against a law for prohibiting licenses for retailing liquors. In this article of two or three columns in length, he ridiculed the idea of legal restrictions on this subject, as being as absurd and ineffectual as would be a statute respecting the cut of the hair, or the fashion of whiskers. Nor have we ever learned that his individual efforts in behalf of the Temperance cause were any more favorable to its progress than were his theoretical sentiments; but we have heard the variety and choiceness of the wines and liquors displayed by him at his public entertainments, made a subject of praise.

In the matter of Abolition also, we do not find him ahead of other reformers. If our memory serve us, at the time of the formation of the State Constitution, he was a strong and influential advocate for inserting the word "warms" as a qualification for voters, and when questioned on that subject in 1839, he was opposed to its removal. The next specimen of his antislavery zeal we find in the debate in the Senate of the United States, on the resolutions introduced respecting the "States of the Brig Creole," who had risen upon their masters, while on a voyage to New Orleans, and achieved their liberty by taking the vessel into a British port. Mr. Porter, the other Senator from Michigan, moved that the word "slaves" be stricken out, and "persons" inserted, as being more conformable to the language of the Constitution. This brought down a torrent of southern abuse on Mr. Porter, but he stood it all like a man until his colleague, "the venerable Gov. Woodbridge," turned to him and besought him to withdraw the amendment, as "no principle was involved in it!" Mr. Porter was thus induced to do so, and the storm of southern fury was allayed. The newspapers at the time gave the credit of the withdrawal to Gov. Woodbridge, and we believe that he deserves it. But the result was decisive of the career of Mr. Porter, as a free, independent, Northern man. Up to March 4, 1845, when his term of service expired, he was never again known to anger the southern overseers, but he and his colleague Woodbridge suffered a standing Gag against antislavery petitions to remain in the Senate, and it is in force at this day.

In the debate in the Senate on the admission of Florida and Iowa, we find that Governor Woodbridge participated. We invite the attention of some thousand antislavery men who voted for him in 1839 to his remarks in the Senate on certain clauses in the Constitution of Florida. We find the report in the Cincinnati Herald.

"Mr. Woodbridge, of Michigan, opposed the obnoxious clauses. The gentlemen of the South were fully protected in their rights.—There were to be sure, ENTHUSIASTS and INCENDIARIES in many of the States, but the insertion of such clauses as these would only stimulate the worst efforts of CRAZY ABOLITIONISTS. He was far from defending these people; he never had excused or palliated their proceedings; and so he was not a man who could be more opposed to them than he was; but by such measures as these, Southern men were only creating Abolitionists."

Reader, did you ever see a specimen of more abject dough-facism in a smaller compass?—One clause under debate declared that "The General Assembly (of Florida) shall have power to pass laws to prevent free negroes, mulattoes, and other persons of color from emigrating to this State, or from being discharged from on board any vessel in any of the ports of Florida."

Translated into plain English, the argument of Senator Woodbridge reads thus: "I know this provision is utterly inconsistent with the U. S. Constitution; but then that is no great matter. The worst of it is, these 'INCENDIARIES'—'ENTHUSIASTS'—and 'CRAZY ABOLITIONISTS'—will be mad about it, & make great disturbance. So the best way will be to strike it out!"

What a fine representative of the free men of Michigan! Are they not proud of him?—We commend his case to the attention of our neighbor of the State Journal, who contends that the Whig is "the only true Liberty party." What does it think of this specimen of the acts of one of its public functionaries?

Read the following from the N. Y. Sun. It furnishes a fair specimen of the economy with which things are managed in the Navy. Twenty-seven thousand dollars a year for only one branch of knowledge, conveyed to three hundred persons! Twenty-three teachers to 300 scholars!

"The plan of education in the navy is so totally devoid of proper system, entails such a heavy expenditure upon the country, for which so little return is received, and is so faulty anomalous, the same not being the custom in any other service, that the pruning knife of reform should be here applied to extirpate it altogether, and to begin entirely afresh. Twenty-three mathematical professors are now maintained by the United States at a salary per head of \$1200 annually, and three teachers of languages at \$800 a head. For the single branch of mathematics alone, therefore, taught by twenty-three professors to three hundred midshipmen, the government pays \$27,000 annually. But the most singular feature in the case is that the information is imparted at the most inopportune time, when the midshipmen are at sea, and should be engaged about other duties appertaining to their profession in seamanship."

The Boston Chronicle has a history of the capture of Louisburg in 1745, and a proposition to celebrate the hundredth anniversary by a procession, &c. and erect an monument to be called "The Louisburg Monument." What for?

Some two weeks ago the Signal of Liberty made a savage attack upon the members of Congress from this State, with regard to a certain appropriation for books. The Signal bases its remarks upon an extract from a correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, which asserts that 70 members sold their right to the books for \$200 each. Now, we have good authority for saying that the statement of the Journal of Commerce is utterly untrue in every important particular. The total amount of the cost of the books, we are informed, was about \$400. The Michigan delegation voted, at two different times, against the appropriation; but it was passed, and each of our members took their portion of the books. Mr. McClelland brought his home, and they are now at the service of any of his constituents who may wish to peruse them.

Will the Signal set the matter right so far as the Michigan delegation are concerned?—Michigan Argus.

We stated three things:

1. That the Members of the House voted themselves Books to the amount of \$600 each: that this amount increased their wages to TWENTY FIVE Dollars a day; that we considered it the same as filching that amount from the pockets of their constituents, as a despicable and mean act. To all this the Argus has nothing to say, except that the amount of Books voted was \$400 apiece, instead of \$600. Against the nature of the act the Argus has no defence to make. So far, then we agree.

2. We stated that about 70 members disposed of their right to these Books for \$200 each. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce was our authority. The Argus says it has "good authority" for saying the statement is utterly untrue. If so, we call on it to produce its authority. The Journal of Commerce has a good reputation for statements on such subjects; and it is quite as likely that their reporter at Washington would know what was done in that city, as that the Editor of the Argus would know what was not done there.—If you have any "good authority," produce it, or the case will go against you. An affirmative witness to a fact which he claims to know, cannot be silenced by the mere denial of one who claims no personal knowledge in the matter.

3. We stated on the authority of the Boston Chronicle, whose Editor was then a reporter in Washington, that the ayes and nays were not called on this vote.—We still suppose so. If they were, the fact can be shown. Will the Argus produce the evidence? If it will exhibit the vote, with the "Michigan delegation" twice on the negative, we will "set the matter right" with our readers, in the most honorable manner. But how can we do it without evidence that they voted at all?

The Argus characterizes our remarks as "savage." We meant to speak plain, and this paragraph in the Argus shows that what we did say was understood and appreciated. We intend in all cases to be sure we are right before we pass judgment upon public men; and we have the testimony of two of the most respectable papers in the country, and of two gentlemen who resided at Washington to the truth of our statements. There is nothing to meet this but the naked denial of persons who do not pretend personally to have known any thing about it! Can't let you off, gentlemen, on such terms!—You will hear from us again.

A colored man, named Zephon, was recently hanged in Philadelphia. A paper of that city thus describes the event upon that community:

"The district of Moyamensing, in which the gallows performed its barbarous task, instead of being awe-struck and solemnized, was for several days afterwards converted into a pandemonium. The spirit of violence and rufianism was never so rife. Revelry and riot assumed unbridled license. The annals of Philadelphia have seldom if ever exhibited a Sabbath so stained with drunkenness, disorder and confusion as that following the Friday of the execution. To the moralist and the jurist the lesson should not be lost. Let it be remembered, that the district which witnessed the solemn and awful spectacle of a malefactor strangled to death on the charge of killing a fellow man, was the very next day the scene of another murder, and for several days after the theatre of almost incessant fighting in which a number of persons were severely injured, and the lives of many others jeopardized, and that in the course of a week an infant child was murdered in the same district! These facts are especially worthy of the consideration of such persons as claim for the gallows a useful and a moral influence."

Mr. Polk has appointed simultaneously two duellists to office in the city of New Orleans. Mr. Labranche, who has lately injured his hands in the blood of a fellow being, to the station of Naval Officer, and Judge Leonard, also an honorable murderer, Consul General to Cuba. "And yet," says the Baltimore Visitor, "Mr. Polk has the reputation as well as the appearance of a Christian!"—Amer. Citizen.

We learn from the Hillsdale Gazette that Iron works have been erected at Orange Mills, Branch County, in this State, and operations have been commenced.

LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST.

We have laws regulating the rate of interest. Many wise men have questioned the propriety of fixing the price of money by law, and it is thought by some to be as absurd as it would be to fix a legal tender for a bushel of wheat or potatoes.—We shall not discuss the point to-day, but our intention is to consider whether the present rates of interest are more favorable to the Capitalist or Laborer.

In ordinary cases, the law prohibits the taking of a higher rate of interest than seven per cent. True, it does not forbid any man taking less than this amount, as five or six per cent for instance, but it establishes a universal custom, and is equivalent in practice to a statute declaring that the rate of interest shall not be less than seven per cent.

As a general rule, one man owes another because he has not the ready means of paying down for the values he receives of his neighbor. Thus the farmer owes the merchant because he has not the means of paying him till his crops come off.—He owes the lawyer, doctor, blacksmith, &c. for the same reason. After a short time, these creditors want an equivalent for the use of their labor and capital until the debt be paid—that is, they want interest. Here the law steps in between the contracting parties; and says to the creditor, "You shall not exact of the debtor more than seven per cent; and it says to the debtor, practically, "You shall pay your creditor not less than seven per cent." Here, then, if the debt is to be cancelled in whole or in part by Labor, the law has established an actual ratio between Capital and Labor. It has declared that for the use of every hundred dollars which the Working man owes the Capitalist, a certain amount of labor shall be performed by the debtor. The question is, does this rate of seven per cent favor most the Capitalist or the Laborer?

To ascertain this more fully, we propose to give a few incidents in the life of a young farmer of Michigan. Edward Holton was educated on a farm. He was a young man of good sense and unquestioned morals, but his early advantages of education had been limited. At the age of twenty-two, he married a young woman of the neighborhood, and being desirous of establishing himself in a permanent home, he bought of his uncle a farm of eighty acres, of which a small part was improved. He gave his obligations for the farm, amounting to five hundred dollars, which was to be paid at the expiration of five years, with interest.

Edward was industrious and persevering, but being poor and destitute of all knowledge of agriculture except what he had learned of his father, he did not succeed as well in meeting his payments as he had expected. Sickness of himself and family—the failure of banks whose promises he had taken in payment for his products—the low price of agricultural articles—the inconveniences consequent upon the want of suitable buildings and tools, and the partial failure of his crops, diminished his gains, and cut short the payments upon his land.

At length the five years expired, and Edward called on his uncle to settle. All the resources he could muster from the hard earnings of five years amounted to only one hundred and seventy-five dollars; and on computing the sum due, Edward had the mortification to find that all he had paid amounted only to the interest, and he owed just exactly as much as he did at the time he gave his notes for the farm.

He went home dejected and gloomy.—He was conscious that he had exerted himself faithfully to succeed in his business, and he imagined that there must have been some great and radical error in conducting his affairs. He had kept an exact account of his receipts and expenditures, and he immediately entered on an investigation of the cause of his great failure. He found that his farm which was his only capital, and for which he was paying seven per cent interest, for the whole five years past, had paid only five per cent on the purchase money, leaving two per cent to be supplied from the avails of his industry. He was surprised at this result, for he had often heard his neighbors speak of seven per cent as a rate of interest which almost any kind of Capital would yield. But neither he nor his neighbors sufficiently regarded the fact that Capital is not productive unless it is used; and that while two thirds of a farm was covered with its primeval woods, it could not rationally be expected that the remaining one-third which was cultivated should pay a high rate of interest on the whole.

But Edward calculated also the proceeds of his personal industry. He found that although there were three hundred and thirteen working days in the year, yet sickness, bad weather, religious and political meetings, holidays, and other circumstances so largely impaired their value, that the amount of his personal labor for the year was but one hundred and fifty six dollars, or about half a dollar a day. The ten dollars which he annually paid his uncle for the balance of interest not produced by his capital, used up

twenty days of his time each year, or about one-sixteenth of the whole. This he found was an actual tax upon him of ten dollars a year; and he was by so much in a worse condition than he would have been had he possessed no capital at all.

After ruminating for some time upon his prospects, Edward determined to work more and spend less, and endeavor to learn from the best farmers in the neighborhood the more skillful modes of industry. In this way he hoped by the end of the five succeeding years to accomplish that for which he had labored so long, without making the least advance toward it.—But in the midst of these anticipations, he was interrupted by a visit from his uncle, who reminded him that the time for the payment of the whole sum was completed; that he was fairly entitled to his money, and if he had received it according to agreement, he could readily loan it for ten per cent under a new law of the State by which money loaned could legally draw that rate of interest, and proposed to him to renew the obligations at ten per cent interest. This proposition, although unexpected by Edward, he could not well refuse, as his uncle had patiently waited for the payment of the debt. He accordingly gave new notes, bearing interest at ten per cent.

Edward finds this arrangement to be harder than the preceding one, placing him almost in the condition of a serf.—His annual interest is fifty dollars, of which his farm pays one half, leaving twenty-five dollars to be cancelled by his industry. This requires not less than fifty days work each year, or about one-sixth part of his time, for which he receives no compensation whatever. Edward is at a loss what to do. If he remain as he is, he must spend a considerable portion of his life in laboring without recompense. If he sells out, he places himself in the condition of a day laborer, without any permanent home, and with an increasing and more expensive family. If he purchase another farm, it must again be on credit, and an interest also, and he will place himself again in precisely the same situation in which he commenced his career of difficulties.

Now we do not pretend that the situation of all farmers in Michigan may be in debt, as bad as that of Edward Holton. Some farms are more profitable; some farmers are more skillful; and at some periods the farming business is more profitable than at others, but we believe that a rigid examination would show that great numbers of them are hiring capital which does not pay its own interest, and the debtors, like Edward, make up the difference by a vast amount of personal labor and toil by which they are never benefited.

But if the payment of the legal rates of interest presses thus heavily upon him who has both Capital and Labor, it grinds still harder upon the day laborer whose misfortunes or mismanagement have involved him in debt. How often a laboring man, through misfortune, becomes indebted to the merchant, the lawyer or the physician, to the amount of a hundred dollars, and having no resource but his industry, he works out his interest at fourteen days of labor a year, and perhaps a little of the principal, and so he continues on through life, until the debt is practically cancelled by good fortune on the part of the debtor, or by his sinking into a state of hopeless and remediless poverty.

In this way a considerable share of the proceeds of Labor are abstracted from the pockets of the producer of wealth, and placed in the hands of the Capitalist. We do not complain of this as wrong in itself; nor so far as it is an evil, do we offer any legislative remedy. We merely call attention to what we conceive to be the facts in the case, that those who intend to involve themselves in debt for the use of Capital may consider well whether the proposed investment will meet its cost; or whether it will ultimately leave those who have contracted the obligations to cancel them by dishonorable bankruptcy, or by the long continued and wearisome efforts of personal labor.

PUT DOWN A PIN.—No slaveholder can be a bishop in the M. E. Church.

No slaveholder can be employed as a Baptist missionary by the free states.

Questions to be answered. 1. If slaveholders are not fit to preach to the heathen, are they fit to preach at home?

2. If they are morally disqualified to preach the gospel, are they suitable for regular church membership, and should they be so regarded?

3. How can a church to create slaveholding in its members and ministers, while it repudiates it in its bishops?

A few years only will answer these questions.—Lib. Standard.

A Convention of the opponents of the Gallows was held in New York during the Anniversary week and a National Society was organized, of which Geo. M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States, was elected President. Resolutions were offered by Mr. O'Sullivan, Editor of the Morning News; and speeches were made by W. H. Channing, Mr. Clapp of Boston, and Mr. Bell of Kentucky.

The Cadiz Whig Standard has hoisted over one of its columns. Prellinghuyzen for President and McLean for Vice President in 1845.

STATE CONVENTION.

We would again remind our Liberty friends of the necessity of calling their County Conventions, on or before the Fourth of July...

OHIO BANKS.

The Ohio American says that three Banks are about being organized in Cleveland, under the new law...

1. The Banks will be new, and it will take sometime for their credit to become generally established at the East.

2. Western Bank paper is usually at a discount in the Eastern States, and if the number of Banks be large, and the issues plentiful, you may find more or less difficulty in making it pay all your liabilities.

3. We are informed that there is no sufficient guarantee that the notes of the Banks will ever be redeemed...

It must be mortifying to that large portion of the Whigs who were concerned in manufacturing and circulating the falsehoods and forgeries against Mr. Bixney...

The Ashtabula Liberty Convention, at a recent meeting, unanimously adopted the following resolution: 'Resolved, That notwithstanding the unmitigated exertions made to destroy the character of JAMES G. BIXNEY...

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser has a lion story. The first lion that ever visited this country was brought from France in 1798...

These says the Advertiser, were old and happy days; the men of that era about which Mr. Thomas Ritchie likes to talk, when Mr. Jefferson wore red plush breeches...

Old times have changed; old manners gone—A stranger fills the Stuart's throne. And now you can see a whole army of lions, tigers, leopards, zebras, elephants, rhinoceroses, and one third of the whole animal world...

What an amount of grumbling direct taxation would cause! A man pays his national taxes without knowing it. The N. Y. News says that in Liverpool at the latest dates, 32 inch shirting, weighing 7 lbs 10 oz. per piece of 40 yards, sold at 9 shillings...

The Free Press states that 700 tons of Railroad Iron have been purchased in Natchez, Mississippi, on a credit of from 12 to 24 months.

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NEW JERSEY.

The antislavery question comes up under the new Constitution in a most important shape. The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald thus states the nature of the important legal question now pending.

'The Supreme Court of New Jersey, now in session at Trenton, have had petitions presented to them this day, to grant writs of habeas corpus, directed to persons who claim to hold certain other persons as slaves, who were born before the 4th day of July, 1804, and also claim to hold the children of these slaves, born since 1804— the males till 25, and the females until 21 years of age—under the name of apprentices. These writs of habeas corpus have been allowed by the Court to-day. These writs will, as we understand, bring up the cases of those who are held as slaves, and those who are kept as apprentices. In fact, they cover the whole question of slavery, root and branch.

Alvan Stewart, Esq., of the state of New York, was admitted as counsel for the petitioners, by the courtesy of the Court. Mr. C. B. Palmer, Esq., acts as an attorney for these appellations. Mr. Stewart stated in his application for the writs that his object was to overthrow slavery and apprenticeship by virtue of the new constitution of this state, under the first section of the said constitution of this state, in these words—'All men are, by nature, free and independent, and having certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and property, and of preserving and obtaining safety and happiness.'

Mr. Stewart stated there were about 700 persons held as slaves in this state, and between 2000 and 3000 human beings, born of these slaves, held as apprentices, whose condition, until their time was out, was the same as the slaves, and were regarded as personal property.

The Court have fixed Tuesday, the 20th, when all of our five Judges of the Supreme Court will be present and listen to Mr. Stewart's argument in behalf of this long neglected portion of the great family of man. No doubt the subject will be one of absorbing interest, and a great anxiety is felt in the result.'

MARLBORO HOTEL.

Let none neglect to read the notice of this house in our advertising columns. It is pleasantly located at No. 229, Washington street, Boston, Mass. It is a Temperance house of the right stamp. The use of that detestable weed, tobacco, is not permitted in it.

The house is commodious, its arrangements tasteful, the table richly furnished, and all that can be necessary to make the traveler's house comfortable, is found at the Marlboro Hotel. Let no temperance man who visits Boston and puts up at a Rum House ever offer as an excuse that 'temperance houses are so poorly kept that he cannot endure them,' for whoever does this will find the Marlboro Hotel of Boston justly pointing to him as a traitor to his principles. A personal acquaintance with this Hotel enables us to speak with confidence, having made it our residence for several weeks, at different times.

The Legislature of New York have passed a law authorizing the publication of the general and local laws in the newspapers of each county, allowing therefor ten cents per folio, the aggregate sum not to exceed \$50 per annum. So far as the knowledge of the laws is involved, the provision is a good one, and would obviate the complaints of inability to know the law for a long time after its passage, which so generally prevail among us. All the readers of newspapers ought to know the laws of their country; and there is no method by which they can so readily acquire this knowledge, as through the periodical press. The annual publication of the laws of this State in each paper at \$50 each, would cost about \$2,000. The compensation is, indeed, very small, yet as there is a general wish in the community to see them, we presume that an offer of that kind in our State would be accepted by all the publishers, and would cost the State about \$2,000. The only weighty reason against the measure that we can imagine is, that the laws would not be worth so much expense. This reason, however, on examination will be found to apply not so much against the publication of the laws as against the nature of the laws themselves. It is an argument, not for concealing a knowledge of them from the people, but for making them worthy of their attention and study.

The Judge of the Criminal Court in New Orleans has decided that free persons of color coming temporarily into that city, from other States, are, during their stay, to be confined in the parish prison, and not in the police jails.—Ec. Paper.

Money matters put the financiering powers of our business men to a severe test. So great a scarcity has not been known since the shipmaster times of 1840.

The Chicago News states that the bills of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank were selling in that city in small quantities at a discount of 15 to 10 per cent, or were traded off for goods.

The weather has been cool for some time, and there was a hard frost, or rather freeze, last night.

SCHOOL MONIES FOR 1845.

Table listing school monies for 1845 with columns for Name, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Clinton, Eaton, Geneva, Hillsdale, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, and Wayne.

The proceedings of the Detroit Liberty Association, and resolutions on the death of Dr. Porter are too late for this issue. They will appear in the next Signal.

The Repeal Association of Baltimore have formally dissolved their society, and transferred the funds on hand to the Hibernia society. The reason assigned is their dissatisfaction at the late speech of O'Connell, a notice of which will be found on our first page.

Notwithstanding the share that England has taken in the continental wars, and the amount of blood and treasure she has poured out in every part of the earth, yet for one hundred years past there has been no blood shed on the English soil. The last military contest resulted in the defeat of the Pretender in 1745.

In his annual Message to the Legislature, the Governor of Connecticut recommended more stringent laws against licentiousness—another evidence of the great change of public sentiment on this subject.

John J. Adams has been appointed Auditor General of Michigan in place of Charles G. Hammond resigned, and George Redfield, of Cass County, takes the place of Mr. Adam as State Treasurer.

The Banner, a Universalist paper, says: 'Dr. N. C. Fletcher, of East Thomaston, Me., has been appointed chaplain in the Navy. This, we believe, is the first Universalist clergyman who has received such an appointment. It will afford him a handsome support so long as he lives—\$600 per year whilst at home, and \$1200 per year when on duty.'

Here is a good thing from the Madisonian: 'We understand from the Capitol, that seats for expected members of Congress from Florida and Iowa are being made. We think those from Texas, also, might have seats made for them, and that the staff for two chairs for the representatives of California might be got out and charged to the account of constructive mileage.'

At present, in Asia, there is one newspaper for every fourteen million inhabitants; in the United States, one for every ten thousand.

Fifty antislavery Conventions are announced to be held in Ohio previous to the election in October. How many shall we have in Michigan?

The narrative of the Exploring Expedition is now being published. It will embrace 24 volumes, of which nine will be filled with folio plates. The expense is estimated at \$20,000.

A portion of our collection of news items was crowded out last week by editorial matters, although in type. Hence their late appearance this week.

Hale & Co. report that 91,000 letters passed through their Post Office in the month of April.

The Steamboat Swallow has been raised, but no bodies were found in her cabins.

A House of Refuge for Juvenile offenders has been established in New Orleans.

ANN ARBOR, May 30, 1845.

The income of Wool has given quite a lively appearance to business in our village for the past week. Buyers are numerous, and rather spirited and prices are well sustained. We quote from 25 to 32 cents; but some extra lots have been sold as high as 35 cents.

The price remains stationary at 72 cents, while Flour is held at retail at \$4.00.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

By the last advices, it appears that the Oregon and Texas questions remained as they were previously, and further news from this country was looked for with interest.

The price of cotton was rising a little, apparently on account of the apprehensions of war with the United States.

A new British line of packets is established from Liverpool to Boston.

The Maynooth bill would probably be carried, and the church of Rome be endowed notwithstanding the great excitement against it. The number of petitioners to Parliament against it was 800,000.

Although the new Houses of Parliament are in the ninth year of their building, they have only advanced one third towards completion—and the Morning Chronicle estimates that they will be at least twenty years more in hand.

The Province of New Brunswick has been constituted a new See, to be called the Bishopric of Fredericton and the Rev. John Medley, D. D. has been consecrated its first Bishop.

Naval Force of Great Britain.—According to the official return of the lords of the admiralty, the naval force of Great Britain consists of 680 ships of war, carrying from one to one hundred and twenty guns each. Of this number there are 125 armed steam vessels constructed on the most approved principles. This immense fleet employs in the time of peace 23,000 able bodied seamen, 2000 stout lads, and 94 companies of royal marines.

Glass Tubes.—Experiments have been made, at the glass works at Bishopwearmouth, to test the practicability of making pipes of glass for the conveyance of gas, water, &c.; and the experiments have confirmed the statement of the premier, that pipes stronger than those now made of metal for such purposes can be formed of glass.

FRANCE.

M. Guizot was taken seriously ill on the 19th ultimo, with a spasmodic attack, so violent, that he was for some time deprived of speech. Medical aid was immediately called in, and he was soon relieved by the prompt application of the warm bath.

M. Guizot had obtained leave of absence for one month, to enable to take the repose necessary for the re-establishment of his health. Count Duchatel would replace him ad interim in the direction of the department.

SWITZERLAND.

Affairs are in statu quo. The terms of the amnesty have been arranged, and Lucerne has promised to discharge her prisoners. Rumors prevail that the federation is about to be divided into the Catholic and Protestant Cantons. The amnesty referred to will cost the other Cantons about 500,000.

SYRIA.

The Smyrna Journals of the 9th ult. contain accounts from Beyrout of the 2d. Syria was then comparatively calm, and it was expected the concessions made to the Maronites by the Porte, would have the effect of pacifying Mount Lebanon. Advices from Damascus of the 26th ult., stated that the Mecca caravan had been this year more numerous than ever; and that not less than 5,000 persons accompanied it.

The Arabs who had assembled, to the number of 20,000, to attack Aden, quarrelled, as usual, among themselves, had a fight, and the whole force may be said to have been broken up.

General Intelligence.

Iron Houses.—The immense loss and suffering occasioned by fire, should draw the attention of the public to the importance of houses. The following is from the Liverpool Times:

The frightful earthquakes in the West Indies, in which the brick and stone buildings of whole towns have been levelled to the ground, and the wooden ones consumed by the fires which usually burst out after the overthrow of the other buildings, have drawn the attention of many persons residing in those districts which are subject to these awful visitations, to the advantages of houses constructed of iron, which have been found to withstand the shocks of the severest earthquakes uninjured, and which are, of course, proof against such conflagrations as that which swept away, at Point a Petre, in Guadeloupe, all that the earthquake had spared.

Sometimes ago we gave an account of an iron palace built by Mr. W. Laycock of this town, for the use of one of the chiefs of the African coast. We find that this article has attracted much attention in several of the West India Islands, as well as in Nova Scotia and in the East Indies, and Mr. Laycock has since received almost innumerable inquiries and applications for plans of iron houses from different parts of the world.

A Careful Spouse.—At a polytechnic exhibition in Liverpool, got up by the Mechanics' Institute, a newly-married man expressed a determination to 'go down in the diving-bell.' 'Oh, don't, my dear!' exclaimed the bride: 'it must be dangerous.' The bridegroom was obstinate; and at length finding her entreaties unavailing, his loving Beatrice sank her demand into a compromise. 'If you will go down, my dear,' said she, 'and permit your wife's happiness, let me beg of you to go down in your old coat.'

A Deaf-Mute Wedding.

We attended by invitation at the Allen street Presbyterian Church, last evening, to witness a marriage ceremony, in which two deaf-mutes were the principals. The building was thronged with spectators.

The Rev. Mr. Carey, one of the teachers at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, arrived a short time before 8 o'clock, and at that hour the bridegroom, Mr. J. W. Jennings, and the bride, Miss Mary Ann Roves, proceeded up the middle aisle, and stood in front of the railing. The clergyman then proclaimed that if there were any objections to the marriage, they should be declared. None were made, of course. The attendants were two deaf-mutes, and the party were intelligent and fine looking people. The exhortation, the questions to the betrothed, and the prayer, were all expressed in the language of signs. A Bible was presented to the bride, a very pretty girl, and the whole affair concluded with some salutations upon her fair cheeks, and a great shaking of hands. It was an interesting spectacle.

Incidents of the Race.—The Long Island race on Tuesday was quite a windfall to our brother paragoners. The Brooklyn Advertiser records the following: A carriage containing a southern lady (Creole) was shattered by coming in contact with another vehicle. 'Never mind that,' said the lady, as she gathered herself up, 'I have come from Mobile to be present at the races: I have won \$2000, and can afford to meet with an accident.'

A posse of gentlemen on horseback came down Fulton street, having their pocket books tied on their whips. A token they were empty.

Another posse followed with their hands full of loose bank notes. They were winners.

An apple woman on her way to the race course in a cart, Tuesday morning, rebuked the driver to let her walk a short distance, as she was too much crowded. She had hardly reached the ground when she was delivered of a fine boy, in a few minutes afterwards of a hearty girl!

About every tenth man that returned from the races by the way of Fulton street, after four o'clock, was intoxicated, and half the remainder fuddled.

It is rumored that one man in New York bet on Fashion to the amount of \$60,000.

A company of southerners came down Fulton street, about 7 o'clock, performing cavalry exercise at the command of one of their number. They were winners and of course appeared highly elated.

Rev. M. Paxton, a Cumberland Presbyterian, a genuine Virginian, and formerly slaveholder, stated that the congregation of which he had charge, 'in their associated capacity,' own seventy slaves. The church hires them out from year to year, and the proceeds are the chief item with which they pay the salary of their pastor.

A Windfall to Fanny Wright.—Quite a windfall has come to Fanny Wright. An uncle in Scotland has recently died, and left her a property worth £100,000. She is now in Jersey City, and will remain in this country for a few weeks, for the purpose of taking certain necessary legal steps preliminary to taking possession of this magnificent legacy.

St. Patrick.—A gentleman traveling in Ireland was desirous of seeing some of the saintly relics belonging to a convent, and on being shown by a priest two apparently very old skulls, one that of a child, the other seemingly that of a grown person, asked to whom they belonged, when the priest replied, 'The larger one was that of St. Patrick—the smaller one that of the same saint when a boy.'

Shooting a Slave.—The Baltimore American says:—'We learn upon the authority of a letter from Charles County, Md., received by a gentleman of this city, a young man named Matthews, a nephew of General Matthews, and whose father, it is believed, holds an office at Washington, killed one of the slaves upon his father's farm by shooting him. The letter states that young Matthews had been left in charge of the farm; that he gave an order to the servant which was disobeyed; when he proceeded to the house, of tained a gun, and, returning, shot the servant. He immediately, the letter continues, fled to his father's residence, where he still remains un-molested.'

The Rebellion in the University of Virginia.—The students, it seems, commenced a series of 'Calathumpan' concerts, which were forbidden by the professors, and one difficulty led to another until the interposition of the military was thought indispensable. Some efforts have since been made towards a reconciliation, and a set of resolutions were passed by the students at a formal meeting for that purpose, but the rioters refused to sign their names to them.

The Hutchinsons visited Sing-Sing Prison, in New York on Sunday last, and took part in the chapel services, 'A friend who was present,' the Tribune says, 'expresses us that the scene was indescribably touching, and that the music (which was entirely of a religious character,) evidently produced the happiest effect upon the prisoners. In the female prison 'My Mother's Bible' was sung amidst the half-stifled sobs of the convicts, and the tears of the keepers and the spectators.'

S. P. Chase.

It is said that the colored people of this city are about to present S. P. Chase, Esq., a splendid silver pitcher, for his disinterested and able services in advocating the case of Watson. The pitcher is to bear the following inscription: 'A token of gratitude to S. P. Chase, Esq., from the colored people of Cincinnati, for his eloquent advocacy of the Rights of man, in the case of Samuel Watson, who was claimed as a fugitive slave, in February 1843.—Cin. Times.

The President of the recently expelled Bank of St. Clair wrote to a friend that owing to some important circumstances, the bank had been obliged to pause in its operations. 'We fear the pause will be a long one; and that there have been too many long pauses in the safety chest. Very important circumstances indeed.—Bost. Mail.

Henry Clay has been presented, (as we sometimes state,) with a silver salver, worth \$500, by the Whig ladies of Troy, in this State. It arrived safely at Ashland, accompanied by a very neat note, and was acknowledged by Mr. Clay in his best manner.

Tears of the Hero of Austerlitz.—Who forgets the anecdote of Napoleon and the village bells of Bratz? He was riding late one day over a battle-field, gazing stern and unmoved on the dying and the dead that strewed the ground by thousands around him, when suddenly 'those evening bells' struck up a merry peal. The Emperor paused to listen; his heart was softened; memory was busy with the past; he was no longer the conqueror of Austerlitz, but the innocent, happy school-boy at Brantz; and dismounting from his horse, he seated himself on the stump of an old tree, and to the astonishment of Rapp, who relates the circumstance, burst into tears. The rock was smitten, and the living waters came gushing from it.

Heaven Authors.—We educate our children in one religion, then expect them to practice another. Cram them with books of heathen philosophy, and then bid them go and be good Christians. We teach them to admire the heroes and gods of the old poets, when there is hardly a hero and certainly not a god who would not be tried in our country and executed on our gibbets.

Post Office Regulations.—The P. M. General has established the following regulation, to take effect on the first day of July: 'Money for newspaper subscriptions not exceeding \$10 in each case, may be paid to a Postmaster for the purpose of being paid to the publisher of a newspaper at any other office. The P. M. is in such case, to give to the person paying the money, a receipt therefor, and to advise forthwith the Postmaster, who is to pay said amount of such deposit. Upon presentation of this receipt, the amount is to be paid over. The Postmaster receiving the amount, is to debit himself therewith in his account, and the Postmaster paying that amount, is to credit himself therewith in his account of contingent expenses.'

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty for the present week. Opposite each subscriber's name will be found the amount received, with the number and date of the paper to which it was paid.

Solon Cook, \$3.75 to 191, or Dec 24, 1844
Isaac Elliot, 1.00 to 283, or Oct 17, 1844
M H Cowles, 2.88 to 260, or Apr 18, 1846
B K Dibble, 1.00 to 260, or May 2, 1846
S Gilson, 2.50 to 390, or Apr 18, 1846
J McKean, 5.00 to 350, or Apr 18, 1846
Croucher & Place, 1.00 to 245, or Jan 5, 1846
H Denesmore, 1.00 to 245, or Jan 5, 1846
A K Austin, 1.00 to 265, or May 23, 1846
W H Palmer, 2.00 to 260, or Apr 18, 1846
J Thayer, 1.00 to 260, or Apr 18, 1846

To the Liberty Party of the County of Wayne. The Central Committee has called a State meeting to be held at Marshall on the 9th July, with recommendation of county meeting throughout the State on the 4th of July. The recommendation seems highly appropriate. The anniversary of our independence under present circumstances, will offer serious considerations to every lover of country and liberty. Sixty-eight years previous beheld the promulgation of the noble principles of civil government. To vindicate these principles, pledged blood and person, and property. The pledge was sacredly redeemed. No act of dishonor tarnished the purity of revolutionary achievement, but the act and the story, worthy of the one of the other, reflected on each a mutual credit. Independence was dignified, when achieved by a Washington and kindred patriots; and on the platform of American independence even a Washington was exalted to higher moral elevation. Sixty-eight years will have mingled with eternity, and assembled in one country no joy. Let us think great one idea of '78. Under it they are careered into greatness. It has been to them, the handmaid of happiness, wealth and national pride.—To look around, is but to behold its evidence.

What shall they, then, most worthily commemorate, than that of the genius of '78—its immortal idea—Liberty? Let us of Wayne view its influence. Let us meet: let us enter the temple of our liberty, and at the shrine of revolutionary martyrdom, do homage to the God given rights these constitute. Let us commune with the departed Great; catch a spark of their pure enthusiasm, and from their ashes rekindle the expiring fires of liberty. Let us meet as Americans, and while contemplating the glories of the revolutionary structure, let us seek to remove carefully and with wisdom, the incongruities, now marring the noble simplicity of its original design. Let us also contemplate in our midst those, for whom no 'fourth of July' is: on whom no Sabbath sun arises, to whom liberty gives no hope, no country no joy. Let us think of the heart seared; of right feelings of Americans enslaved; God's spirits chastened; our national principles spurned; our national honor befouled, and say we it for this the signers of independence perilled their all, and Washington fought? Let us contemplate the domains of outrage continually widening, and point to the over-riding flag, revealing the parent power of the system, and proclaiming that slavery has fled to remove carefully and with wisdom, the incongruities, now marring the noble simplicity of its original design. Let us also contemplate in our midst those, for whom no 'fourth of July' is: on whom no Sabbath sun arises, to whom liberty gives no hope, no country no joy. Let us think of the heart seared; of right feelings of Americans enslaved; God's spirits chastened; our national principles spurned; our national honor befouled, and say we it for this the signers of independence perilled their all, and Washington fought? 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