

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

The inviolability of individual Rights, is the only security of Public Liberty.

T. Foster, }
G. Beckley, } Editors.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1843.

Volume 2, No. 51.
Whole Number 143.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY COMMUNICATIONS.

Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by the Executive Committee, for the MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

BECKLEY & FOSTER, PUBLISHERS.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Two dollars and fifty cents will be required, if not paid till the expiration of six months. Any person who will forward to us the names of five new subscribers, with the pay in advance, shall be entitled to one copy without charge. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

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POETRY.

From Graham's Magazine for March.
THE CROWDED STREET.

BY WILLIAM COLLEN BRYANT.

Let me move slowly through the street,
Filled with an ever-shifting train,
Amid the sound of steps that beat
The murmuring walks like autumn rain.
How fast the fitting figures come!
The mild, the fierce, the stony face;
Some bright with thoughtless eyes, and some
Whose secret tears have left their trace.
They pass—to toil, to strife, to rest;
To halls in which the least is spread;
To chambers where the funeral guest
In silence sits beside the dead.
And some to happy homes repair,
Where children, pressing cheek to cheek,
With mute caresses shall declare
The tenderness they cannot speak.
And some, who walk in caleness here,
Shall shudder as they reach the door
Where one who made their dwelling dear,
Its flower, its light, is seen no more.
Youth, with pale cheek and slender frame,
And dreams of greatness in thine eye,
Goest thou to build an early name,
Or early in the task to die?
Keen son of trade, with eager brow!
Who is now fluttering in the snare?
Thy golden fortunes, tower they now,
Or melt the glittering spires in air?
Who of this crowd, to-night, shall tread
The dance till day-light gleams again?
Who sorrows o'er the untimely dead?
Who writhes in throes of mortal pain?
Some, famine-struck, shall think how long
The cold dark hours, how slow the light
And some, who flout amid the throng,
Shall hide in dens of shame to-night.
Each, where his tasks or pleasures call,
They pass, and heed each other not.
There is who heeds, who holds them all,
In his large love and boundless thought.
These struggling tides of life that seem
In onward, aimless course to tend,
Are eddies of the mighty stream
That rolls to its predestined end.

Alabama.—The Legislature of Alabama have passed "an act to raise a revenue for the support of government and other purposes." It was approved by the Governor, February 13th. This act lays an ad valorem tax of 20 cents per hundred dollars on real estate, and specific taxes upon other species of property, sales at auction, &c. It is supposed there will be realized from this tax about \$250,000; which will be sufficient to defray the expenses of government, and leave a balance of \$100,000 or so for other purposes. The following is a specimen of the items in the bill: Slaves under ten years of age, 10 cents each; over ten years, unless superannuated, sick, or disabled, 50c. Free negroes and molattoes, \$1 each. White males between 21 and 45 years, 25c. Goods at auction, 2 per cent. Moneys at interest, 1/2 of one per cent. Moneys employed in shaving, 30 cents per \$100. Exchange, 50 cents per \$100. Billiard tables, \$50 each; bagatelle tables, nine-pin allies, &c. \$10 each. Commission merchants and factors, 20 cts. per \$100 on amount of sales. Tavern licenses, \$10; licenses to retail liquor \$50 each. Cotton stored in warehouses, 1 mill per bale. Theatres and places for theatrical exhibitions, \$50 each. Pedlars' licenses, \$50.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The New York Herald says that Corlies, (the man who was recently assassinated,) kept two bowling saloons in Broadway, one of which was strictly private, and appropriated to the use of fashionable ladies, who went there to play nine-pins between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

LETTER FROM REV. MR. FRAZEE.

For the Signal of Liberty.
NORTHVILLE, April 3, 1843.

GENTLEMEN:—You seem to have ceased hostilities, after a continuous cannonading of several weeks. Perhaps you think yourselves entitled to my thanks, but please to wait a little, until the smoke and dust of the battle settle: so that it may be ascertained whether I have experienced any valuable relief by your one-sided truce,—one-sided, because there was but one side engaged in the contest.

I expected that editorial courtesy would have furnished me with a copy of your paper, when editorial liberties were taken with me; but in this I am disappointed.

Perhaps you expected something from me before this time; but I thought I would wait until there should be something worth condensing and clearing of smoke, before I would take my time and thoughts from more important matters to attend to it. You seem to have thought that I was the only enemy you had to demolish; whereas it was the unbelief of a great many of the most intelligent citizens, which stood against you and Mr. West; so you were entirely mistaken in your foe; and if I had been your enemy, I was entirely out of your reach, as must be evident to every candid and intelligent person who has examined the affair. It has also given me an opportunity of showing my good will to you, by proving that I am not so wanton, as to disturb your felicity in fighting as one that beareth the air; which, by the way, seem to be the kind of warfare that best suits some; especially when they can make a great clatter of arms, as if they were doing mighty wonders.

You seem to have grown bold by my silence, for you have got so you can couple my name with slavery, in capitals, at the head of your pieces, with as much confidence, as a farmer would yoke steers. Of the generosity and gentlemanly character of your course in this matter, the public shall judge.

You say Mr. West will prove his statements, when I give the connection, and deny them. He shall have the connection, for I have notes of what he said in that part of his discourse, which I took at the time. He said just before what I gave in my other letter, that Southern planters made their slaves work with hoes that weighed five pounds; and just after, that all these acts were sanctioned by law.

As it respects denying Mr. West's statements, I have only to say, that I have called on him in a respectful and gentlemanly way, for his authorities; and this is the only way in which I will have any thing to do with the matter. It seems he would not prove his assertions, for the sake of the cause. He advocates, not yet for the sake of his own character for truth and veracity; but he would do it if he could involve me by so doing. I wish you and him to understand that I cannot stoop to such a personal altercation. I commend the wisdom of Mr. West in his course; for I suppose he was aware that I would not turn backguard, and therefore he could slip out of the affair in this way.

In your defence of Mr. West, there are two very important defects; either of which is fatal to your cause.

First, your proofs do not reach the case at all; and secondly, if they did reach it, they are without authority. First, you have given one instance, if your authority were allowable, of a slave's being chopped to pieces; but very differently from Mr. West's statement of the matter, for he did not say that the perpetrator was apprehended for murder, but on the other hand, he said that it was punishment for running away, and messed it with several other acts, all which he said were sanctioned by law, and general in the South! Do you say so, gentlemen?

So far from proving that it is common, in the South, to send naked boys, fifteen years old, into parlors, to fan visitors; you have not adduced one instance of the kind, of any age.

You have, wisely, not attempted to prove the cropping of two ships' loads of negroes, at all; neither have you adduced one single instance of a planter, who was in the habit of cropping his slaves. You have given a few scattered instances, from your convenient book, of slaves being described by cut ears, cut hands, &c. but you do not show how they came to be cut. It is much more likely that the ears were bit off, in fighting, than any other way; and so some thought, in the south, according to your own showing; and moreover, if these extracts could prove cropping, they would prove maiming also, in the same way, which, I suppose you would not attempt. And remember that it takes a great many instances to entitle an act to be called common, in a State; and much more, in several States.

Can you prove Mr. West correct, in his assertion that "these acts are authorized by law?"

Secondly, your testimony; which you call "Weld's Slavery as it is." In your solicitude for my information, you advise me to peruse this wonder-full book. This, I had done, be-

fore your advice reached me; and what do you suppose was my surprise, on finding that it was sent out into the world in utter orphanage;—yes, as fatherless as a foundling; aye, and as motherless too; for even the printer was ashamed or afraid to put his name to it. It is true, the American A. S. Society, (from selfish views I suppose) has become its God-Mother; but whether "by authority" or not, we are not advised; perhaps for the very good reason, that, like a hypocrite, the less is known of its origin and history, the better it will pass.

But, why did the Compiler not put his name to his ranting? I suppose it was on account of his opinion of his book, or his knowledge of himself. If he thought his book too base a concoction, to be allowed to wear his name before the public eye, it is certainly unworthy of our confidence. But if on the other hand, he knew that his name would doom it to fall, still-born, from the press, and, to consequent oblivion; he is not worthy to be believed in any thing. So that in either case, if I were converted by this book, I should think it to be a work of remarkably easy accomplishment.

The fact is plain the book is destitute of authority; though perhaps sufficient for manufacturing abolitionists, in these days of humbugs. The Compiler and Printer have skulked—a cowardly pack. And could you prosecute the "American A. S. Society" on a libel? You might as well undertake to prosecute a flock of Black-birds!

This is the character of your vaunted testimony, with which you talk of proving points! I do not say that you intend to impose upon people; but your text book is most unquestionably an imposition upon the public; as I have clearly shown. Did you suppose that I could be fooled by such a fatherless outcast, as this book?

But you have put a name to it! I do not wonder that you felt the necessity of giving it an air of authority! But who authorized you to put another man's name to it? Until you give good authority for putting a name to your text book, we are bound to consider it as without authority.

So you and Mr. West are found wielding the dagger of the dastardly hand that would stab in the dark; and peddling the filth of "that coarse, licentious tribe That reptile race, with all their good at strife; Who trail their slime through every walk of life; Stain the white table where a great man's name Stands proudly chiselled by the hand of Fame; Nor round the sacred firsides fear to crawl; But drop their venom there, and poison all."

In conclusion, permit me to say, though I would not presume to dictate to you at all, yet I may be allowed modestly to hope that the disparity between the date of this letter, and that of its issue, will not be as great, as it is in some of your communications.

Very respectfully,
BRADFORD FRAZEE.

P. S. Gentlemen, you profess to give the names and dates, in the case of the alleged illegal ordinance, by Bishop Waugh. But you have not given the name of the man ordained, nor his address. Let us have these also, if you please. B. F.

Daguerrotype and the Telescope.—It is stated in a letter, read to the National Institute at Washington, on Monday, that at Rome, the powers of the Telescope and Daguerrotype have been so combined as to produce a perfect map of the heavens. The nebulous clouds are transferred to a sheet of paper, every star composing them and every shadow as distinct as seen through the best instruments; the precise position of Jupiter and his moons given at any moment of time, and all the phases of the planets, with the greatest accuracy.

Religious Intelligence.—The accounts of revivals of religion continue to reach us through every avenue. The religious press is unusually burdened with this intelligence. In one number of the Christian Advocate and Journal, over eleven thousand are represented as having been brought to Christ in the different parts of the country. The New York Evangelist gives accounts of revivals in various places. And the Baptist Advocate contains similar statements. Since our last, we have heard of particular interest being manifested in Adrian, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids and various other places. Michigan bids fair to be redeemed.—*Marshall Statesman.*

Comets.—A comet is a vast mass of nebulous or purely ethereal matter, so light and filmy that nothing on this earth can be compared with it.—It was calculated of one, that its whole immense volume, if compressed into a density equal to that of our atmosphere, would not occupy more than a cubic inch!—Even the denser part of these bodies—their apparent nucleus—is altogether filmy; for through the very heart of a comet of considerable brightness, stars of the sixteenth magnitude have been described.—*Nichols' Phenomena of the Solar System.*

The Public debt of the United States is now \$23,700,000. Northern labor must foot the bill.

SELECTIONS.

EXTRACT

From the Report of the Joint Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to whom was referred the petition of GEORGE LATIMER and 65,000 others.

There remains yet to be considered the third request, which is, "That the Legislature propose such amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as shall forever separate the people of Massachusetts from all connexion with slavery."

This is a wholly independent proposition of the preceding ones, far more extensive in its bearing, and one of great difficulty properly to discuss which your committee feel in the already too great length of the present report. The first question for consideration is, "What is that connexion of Massachusetts with Slavery, which it is the object of the prayer to have severed? Something of its nature has perhaps been already disclosed in this report, but nothing of its extent. Yet if the doctrine generally assumed to be true in the slaveholding States, and not infrequently repeated even in Massachusetts, that the free States have now no connexion with slavery, and consequently have no business to meddle with the subject at all were actually sound, then there would be no ground for the prayer of the petitioners. It is because they feel that this doctrine is directly in the face of all the facts, that they ask for action by which it can be made conform to them. The petitioners ask, that the very state of things which the people of the slave States affirm they most earnestly desire should be established. They deny that it is established now. They insist that the Constitution of the U. States, in some of its provisions, imposed upon them obligations to sustain the institution of domestic slavery, which they feel to be not merely burdensome, but exceedingly disgusting to them. And they seek a remedy, not by refusing to abide by the contract, or seeking forcibly to get rid of it, but in a perfectly legitimate way; by the proposing of amendments to the instrument, to which the parties must assent, or they cannot be made.

That there is a growing feeling, throughout the free States, of dissatisfaction with the operation of the slaveholding power upon the system of the general government, can hardly be denied by any person accustomed to observe the tone of public sentiment. It is partly based upon a moral and religious scruple against the lawfulness of slavery in any form, and partly upon less exalted views of the political preponderance acquired through its means. But in either shape which it assumes, it has had and has now, very little to do with the movement of the great parties into which the country is divided, or with the leading individuals who represent them. It is the spontaneous burst of the moral feeling of a portion of the people themselves, acting in resistance to the doctrines of political expediency, and to the interests of all the active statesmen of the day. As such, it deserves to be treated with respect even by those who see nothing but danger from the movement, and whether it meets with it or not at present, it will scarce fail in the end to secure it. When nearly seventy thousand persons, in a population not much more than ten times that number, unite in a single request of the nature now under consideration, there is reason to suppose that a feeling is at work in the community of which they form a part, which will not rest satisfied with inaction or indifference as it regards the questions they choose to agitate. Your committee could not be guilty of either, if they would. It is due to them to say, in addition, that they would not if they could.

But so great is the connexion of slavery with the people of Massachusetts, through the obligations imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States, that a great difficulty occurs at the threshold, which shall have to be proposed amendments which shall have the effect desired without completely destroying the instrument itself, and making necessary the framing a new one. Slavery, which crept in at the window of the edifice when it was building, under an implied promise to remain but for a time, has now grown so large that it occupies all the space, and cannot be put out of the door without hazard to the entire structure. The basis of representation now makes the slaveholding interest all powerful in the legislative department of the government. The same thing dictates to the chief magistrate, whoever he may be, the necessity of submitting to the power that creates him. The same influence insinuates itself, by a more covert and dangerous road, in the bench of the judiciary. The great principles of the Constitution are made to bend to it where they cannot be broken. No aspirant for political distinction can hope to gain it a moment longer than he can accommodate his most enlarged notions of popular liberty to the necessity of maintaining slaveholding doctrines and slavery throughout the territory of the Union. Such is a condensed statement of the facts proved by the experience of the past, but it is an easier thing to describe the evil than to define the remedy.

A keen sense of the unfavorable influence which slavery has exerted upon the character of the Union generally, and the interests of the free States in particular, has led some persons to commit aggressions on the rights secured to the slaveholders, which cannot altogether be justified. On the other hand, the slaveholders themselves, irritated by these constant attacks upon that which they deem to be their property, and feeling that, on account of them, their right to that property is daily becoming more uncertain, have been instigated to commit acts and adopt principles, which can neither morally nor politically be sanctioned.—The process thus described as having taken place, is yet going on, and bids fair to continue, so long as the connexion now existing between the free and the slave States, under the Constitution of the United States, is maintained. It would probably be a fortunate event for both parties, and for the duration of the common form of government now well established, if such amendments to the Constitution as would remove the causes of complaint on both sides, could be adopted before a degree of irritation shall take place, which may prove

beyond the control of reasoning. It is idle to suppose that the organization now formed against the progress of slaveholding doctrines, an organization which has survived every conceivable form of discouragement in its infancy, will ever be surrendered so long as slavery retains its power. It is equally idle to expect that the slaveholding doctrines themselves will be abandoned so long as the immense amount of property which they are designed to sustain shall continue to be at stake upon the issue. The only hope for peace under these circumstances is to be derived from the withdrawal of the material to feed the fire of contention. And much of this material is to be found in the articles of the Constitution of the United States, construed and acted upon as they have been, for the most part, by persons interested in the maintenance of slavery.

Your committee might, if they thought proper, go into a detailed examination of the history of the general government, in order to show how the slave system has bent the executive department to its will, both in shaping the foreign and the domestic policy of the administration; how it has controlled the Congress of the United States until it has actually substituted for the will of the people in the consideration of such measures as they may desire, the power of a majority of representatives to exclude every thing which they dislike; & how it has prompted the judiciary to extend, over the whole of the free States, the force of those arbitrary doctrines which, if heard in America at all, should have expended themselves within the limits in which arbitrary power is sustained by the local law. But they abstain for many reasons, and principally because they do not desire to say things unnecessarily to provoke opposition. In the discussion of a topic so full of danger, it is, above all, expedient and proper that nothing be said which may cause needless irritation. The truth must be spoken at all times fearlessly when it is indispensable to the justification of any measures that may be proposed, but it needs not to be attended with words of anger or of provocation.

The time appears to have arrived, when it is proper to look to the cause of the difficulties which have taken place in the progress of the general government, for some years past.—Through all the contests of the political parties which have taken place, one fact is visible; and that is the steady ascendancy of the slaveholding principles. This fact can be accounted for only in one way. It is the basis of representation in the popular branch of the Legislature, which establishes that ascendancy.—Twenty-five representatives, elected by the citizens of the slaveholding States, in addition to the number which they are entitled to by their free population, have, for ten years past, controlled the destinies of the country. Twenty-five electoral votes, gained to the masters from the chains of two millions of human beings, and held forth as the prize to that individual and that party which will consent to make the greatest sacrifices of principle to obtain them, are sufficient to decide the character of the government policy. This has been submitted to without great murmuring up to this time, but there are many indications to prove that it will not be so any longer.—The free States have a right to be heard in this point, because the original compromise, which was made upon this subject in the Constitution, and which let in this enormous power, has its practical effect been wholly favorable to the slave States, and without any benefits at all to them. The power which is gained by the white slave-owners, through the representation of their slaves, is a constant, enduring, and increasing power; whilst the slight relief from the proportional burdens, experienced by the citizens of the free States, through the taxation of those slaves, has been experienced only during the very brief periods, few and far between, when direct taxes have been levied by the federal government. For the last ten or twenty years that the slave power has pressed the hardest upon the free States, there has been derived not a particle of compensation for the burden. It is now the moment to state this frankly and fearlessly, and to ask for a revision of the contract.

Your committee have then come to the conclusion to recommend that an amendment of the Constitution be proposed in the third clause of the second section of the first article. They believe that the root of the evil which threatens the peace and happiness of the Union lies here. They would eradicate it if they could. But at any rate they deem it not unwise that Massachusetts should act under a provident eye to the future, and by a calm and frank exposition of her doctrines, endeavor to guard against dangers to come. The representation of a free country ought to be the representation only of the free. Let this principle be once carried out, and the government of the United States will assume a moral power on the face of the earth which it has never yet enjoyed. Let this principle be carried out, and the geographical distinctions which threaten the integrity of the Union, and against forming which Washington's last words so earnestly forewarned us all, will lose the greatest source of their support.—Neither will the slaveholding States lose so much by assenting to the change, as they may at first imagine. Let them once remove the necessity of acknowledging the influence of the slave in the national councils, and they will remove the strongest incentive to agitating the question of his freedom. Let them cease to extend their local law over States which cannot assent to its propriety, and they will be more likely to maintain it undisturbed at home. The great object of Massachusetts is to free itself from all responsibility, direct or indirect, for the continuance and spread of slavery in the United States. If it must exist, let it exist without sanction from the free States. Let those only sustain it, who think they derive pleasure or profit from the relation. It is non-interference, based upon a total separation of interests in the subject, which is the point aimed at by the present proposal.

But it may be objected to the committee's amendment, that it will not of itself, even if adopted by the requisite number of States, effect the purpose intended by the petitioners. The remark is true. There are several passages of the Constitution, besides that fixing the basis of representation, which connect the free States with slavery. They are all, however, of secondary consequence, when com-

pared with that, and as they probably drew their vitality from, so they would die with it. Your committee are, for this reason, unwilling to weaken the force of the position taken by them on the main question, by at the same instant, opening a variety of smaller ones. It is the slave representation, which in their belief is effecting, by slow but sure degrees, the overthrow of all the noble principles that were embodied in the federal Constitution. To that let the public attention be exclusively directed. If in the process necessary to the procuring a removal of it from the instrument of government, it should become advisable to consider the points of minor consequence, this may be done then as easily as now, and with more effect. The withdrawal from the Constitution of the slave representation, would alone, in the opinion of your committee, be of force enough to carry with it the remaining obstacles to that complete and effective separation from all connexion with slavery, which the petitioners desire.

PRESENT STATE OF JAMAICA.

Rev. Asher A. Davis, of Massachusetts, spent the winter of 1841-2 in Jamaica. He took much pains to inform himself of its history, soil, productions, and present condition. He embodied his views upon these points in some articles in the Christian Freeman. We have roon this week only for a short extract.

In order that the results of emancipation may be clearly perceived, it will be necessary for us to contrast the present condition of Jamaica with its condition for several years before emancipation took place. Then a large proportion of the plantations belonged to men in England. A very great majority of the inhabitants owned nothing, possessed nothing, and worked for nothing, except a miserably poor support. The great staple products of the island, instead of being consumed by the producers, were chiefly sent off, to be consumed by others. Many of the sugar plantations had become so worn out, by bad management, that it was not profitable to cultivate them; and doubtless many of them would have been abandoned, could the owners have found any other employment for their slaves. The slaves were intolerably lazy, as they always are. Many of the planters were bankrupts, in consequence of the immense losses they had sustained by having their property destroyed by insubordinate slaves.

Poverty was not confined to the laborers, but reigned triumphantly over all classes.—Although the aristocracy use every means in their power, to prevent the peasantry from becoming land-holders, yet, since the emancipation, a large proportion of the negroes—say two-thirds of them, have made money enough, notwithstanding the extremely low rate of wages, to buy themselves small farms, and support themselves comfortably and respectably.

Thus, instead of laboring to put money into the pockets of others, they are laboring to put money into their own pockets, and bread into their own mouths. So it ought to be. That the wants of the peasantry are much better supplied now than they were before the emancipation, is indicated by the fact that the imports to the island have increased from twelve to eighteen millions of dollars annually. Another portion of the negroes—perhaps two-fifths, or to be bought lands, have hired or leased small places. O these they raise their vegetables, &c., but they are employed the most of the time in laboring for others, on the plantations, on coffee estates, on farms, and in the capacity of servants, waiters, &c. They procure for themselves an ample supply of the necessities of life; though they possess less enterprises, and are, perhaps, less industrious than the class which I have before spoken of.

Another portion—probably near one-fifth of the whole population, have flocked into the villages and cities. A few of these are respectable, and are employed as police officers, clerks, mechanics, &c., but the majority of them are poor, worthless, lazy, idle creatures—just as they were when in slavery. They are often seen in the street in a state of almost entire nudity; and are so brutish, that both sexes baffle together, in the day time, near the city wharves. It is from this class, chiefly, that the prisons are filled. The vices to which they are addicted, are lying, stealing, drunkenness. There are the people usually employed to discharge cargoes from vessels; and, of course, they are the people mostly seen by our captains and crews that visit the island.

Judging from such specimens, it is not strange that our people, who have made transient visits to Jamaica, have fallen into great errors in regard to the character of the negro population of the island. It is a remarkable fact that the best white people, and worst negroes, are in the cities and villages, and, of course, the best negroes, and worst white people, are in the country. The brown people of Jamaica are, I think, less industrious than the blacks, but vastly more so than the whites. Many of them are engaged in business, have considerable property, and live in a respectable style. The whites, with of course, many honorable exceptions, are the most idle people I ever saw or heard of. They would generally consider it a shame to be seen at hard work; and a gentleman or gentleman would be disgraced by carrying home a dozen oranges from the market, while a poor black woman might carry a live hog through the city, on her head, without creating any surprise. Many of them are too lazy to do anything. They will scarcely move without a negro waiter to help them. I doubt not that if some ingenious Yankee should invent a breathing machine for them, to go by negro power, he would make an independent fortune by it. But few of them are possessed of much property, and they have a poor prospect of ever being any better off.

Emancipation has done but little yet towards promoting industry and economy among the white population of Jamaica; yet it has done much for the moral improvement of all classes of the community. Under the reign of slavery, there were but very few married people in the island; almost the whole adult population were living in a state of concubinage. White men generally had black or brown concubines. The extent to which amalgamation of colors took place, is indicated by the fact that there are four times as many mongrels as white people in the island.

Since emancipation, a large proportion of the black and brown population have been lawfully married. I wish that I could say the same of the white, but truth will not permit me to do so. A large majority of the young white men still continue to live without wives; preferring to live in a state of concubinage; to taking upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of husbands. If there are any real objects of pity in the world, they are the white women of Jamaica. They have but a poor chance to get married; and if they do get married, they have reason to expect that they will share the crosses of their husbands with a number of negro concubines—for there are but few white husbands in Jamaica who are not guilty of infidelity to their wives. The Lord have mercy on the white women of Jamaica. Although a great reformation has been accomplished in this particular, licentiousness still continues to be the besetting sin of the people. Indeed, they are so deluded, that many of them can't conceive that it is possible for a man to live in a state of continence; hence, an unmarried clergyman can have little or no influence among them; for, though unclean themselves, they justly suppose that the ministers of the gospel ought to lead holy lives.

Many other vices besides lewdness, are very prevalent; particularly drunkenness, profanity, lying, quarreling and stealing. They sometimes quarrel and fight in the churches and even in the grave-yards, and I have heard the most foul and vulgar jokes passed by men, at the very moment when they were burying the dead. Half, or two thirds, of the managers and overseers of estates and plantations, get drunk about every evening. But notwithstanding the present alarming prevalence of wickedness, the moral state of the community is not half so low as it was ten years ago. The brown people, I believe are the most moral, the blacks the next, and the whites the least.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1843.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,

JAMES G. BIRNEY,

OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,

THOMAS MORRIS,

OF OHIO.

For Governor,

JAMES G. BIRNEY,

OF SAGANAW.

For Lieutenant Governor,

LUTHER P. STEVENS,

OF KALAMAZOO.

For Representative to Congress,

WILLIAM CANFIELD,

OF MACOMB.

REV. MR. FRAZEE.

We do not feel called upon to make any reply to the communication of Rev. Mr. Frazee, which will be found on the first page.—We think this document is not entitled to any answer from its intrinsic merits, nor does it derive any additional value from the fact that it emanated from a Methodist clergyman.—If any credit can result from such a production to the author, to his cause, or to his denomination, we shall permit him to enjoy it in undisturbed repose.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Liberty vote is higher than was anticipated. All the towns heard from, give an aggregate of 3,564—last year, 2,666. The day of election was very stormy, and the roads much blocked up with snow, hence many staid at home. The Liberty vote in the several counties stands thus:

	1843	1842
Rockingham,	603	269
Stafford,	605	395
Carroll,	130	89
Belknap,	97	138
Merrimack,	820	554
Hillsboro',	872	481
Cheshire,	543	551
Sullivan,	254	257
Grafton,	801	339
Coos,	4	7

Hubbard, the regular Democratic candidate, was elected by about 300 majority.

The People's Advocate says: "Let it be understood, that New Hampshire is yet the better State. In proportion to her population she has polled a larger liberty vote than any other State. And we doubt not, she will continue to lead her sister States, and be the first to declare for the unconditional emancipation of the enslaved."

"We do not assent to the latter part of this paragraph. The population of N. Hampshire is 234,481. The Liberty vote is 3,564. The population of Michigan is 211,105, and her Liberty vote, in the same proportion, ought to be 2,660. We shall much exceed that next fall.

The Slaveholders interrogated the adulterous scientific lecturer, Dr. Lardner, as to what he thinks of slavery. He declines saying any thing about the intellectual or moral condition of slaves. His observation has been confined to the physical condition of slaves in cities. He says they appear to be 'eminently a happy & contented race'; 'emancipation would impair their physical comforts. Also he has never met with any cases of hard treatment like those detailed in anti-slavery publications, nor has he ever witnessed a case of cruelty practised toward a slave. Perhaps not; for the Dr. has announced that he intends to write a book on America and its institutions, and it is not to be expected that the slave-breeders will fling their property before him. Letters have been written to him, he has been puffed in the papers, and every method used to do away with his English pre-possessions in favor of liberty, and secure a favorable report. From his extreme caution in answering their inquiries thus far, we think they may be somewhat disappointed.

MR. CLAY AND SLAVERY.

The *Signal of Liberty*, an Abolition paper in Michigan, takes hold of our remark that, in view of the constitutional relations between the North and South, Mr. CLAY could not now be abandoned by the Whigs of the North without bad faith, and bestows on it a column of such sophistry as this:

"According to this argument, of two Whigs of equal qualifications, the Tribune will prefer a slaveholder, merely because he is such! We ought not, perhaps, to notice such a falsehood. Our position is, that Mr. Clay, being the undoubted choice of a great majority of the Whig party apart from the question of Slavery, cannot be repudiated on that ground—the Southern Whigs having ardently and effectively supported a non-slaveholder of the Free States for President at the last Election—without a violation of good faith, and a virtual disfranchisement, so far as we have power, of the citizens of the Southern States. The attempt to liken this to a refusal to support a candidate because of his immorality, is but adding insult to injury. When the Constitution was penned, it was of course understood that immorality would be a ground of objection to any candidate for the Presidency; while it was not and could not have been anticipated by the South that the simple fact of being a citizen of that section, & conforming to its institutions, would confer a title to the Presidency or any other station under the Federal Government. When an attempt was made, by a union of Loco-Foco and Slave-Holding votes, to proscribe and reject EDWARD EVERETT in the Senate, on account of his avowed Anti-Slavery sentiments, that attempt was manfully resisted and defeated by HENRY CLAY, as striking at the integrity of the Union. But we waste words in commending the obligations of good faith to one who evidently seeks the accomplishment of his ends through a violation of the compromises of the Constitution.—N. Y. Tribune.

As we had no intention of stating a "falsehood" in reference to Mr. Greeley's position on the Presidency, we make the "amend honorable" for our mistake, by publishing his correction. But was there a falsehood, or even a mistake?

The Tribune said thus: "The objection made to him (Mr. Clay) on the ground of Slavery is one which not only cannot properly weigh against him, but which renders it more imperative that he should be supported. To abandon him on such grounds would be a breach of faith to the Whigs of the South, and treason to the Constitution."

From this we drew the conclusion, that if Mr. Clay and Daniel Webster for instance, had every way equal Whig qualifications, Mr. Greeley would, according to his own statements, feel it "more imperative" on him to vote for Mr. Clay, "on the ground of Slavery," and would consequently be governed by the "more imperative" reason, and support him in preference to Mr. Webster. We cannot yet see that we were wrong in that conclusion. Perhaps our readers can.

Mr. Greeley admits that it was formerly understood, of course, that "immorality would be a ground of objection to any candidate for the Presidency." Perhaps he will admit that it is now an objection. If so, we have a valid objection to Mr. Clay, that he is a duelist in practice and principle. An immorality, says Webster, "is an act or practice which contravenes the divine commands, or the social duties." Will the Tribune contend that Slaveholding and duelling are not immoralities?

The Tribune intimates that we object to Mr. Clay because he is a citizen of the South. Not so. That is no bar whatever to our support or suffrages. Mr. BIRNEY is a native of Kentucky, and has resided the greater part of his life at the South. But we do admit that "conforming to the institutions" of the South, to wit, slaveholding and duelling—are insuperable bars to our support. We shall regret to see a flaming advertisement in the Washington papers, signed by "Henry Clay Sen." President of the United States, offering "THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD"

to any one who will return his fugitive slaves; or to see the walls of the city covered with handbills to that effect. Mr. Clay has thus advertised his stray human cattle heretofore, and the presumption is fair that he would conform to Southern institutions sufficiently to do it again. What a beautiful document such an advertisement would be for foreign ministers to transmit to their respective governments as a specimen of our republicanism!

The Northern Whigs are determined on a union with Whig slaveholders at some rate; and they will find eventually, that the only condition on which the bond of union can be perpetuated will be by unreserved submission to their Southern allies.

On Monday last, as we were passing to Detroit on the Central Rail Road, when about one mile east of Ypsilanti, the Locomotive ran off the track, and immediately came in contact with a logway, instantly stopping the whole train and throwing several of the cars from the track. Considerable damage was done, especially to the Locomotive.—Fortunately the passengers, and all the hands escaped unhurt.

"The Second Advent of Christ," is the title of a paper forwarded to us weekly from Cleveland, Ohio. It is edited by Rev. C. PITCH. It advocates Mr. Millers doctrine, is supported chiefly by contributions, and is designed for general circulation.

The Richmond Whig gives notice that Captain Samuel Perrin has cut two bundles of hickory canes from "the natal spot" of HENRY CLAY, in the Hanover Slashes. The Editor of the Whig acts as agent in distributing them.

The eastern papers contain reports of many persons who have become maniacs from hearing Millerism preached. Most of these reports are probably lies.

BURR, THOMPSON, AND WORK.

Our readers will remember these are the three young men who are suffering imprisonment for twelve years in the Missouri, because they attempted to help a fugitive slave escape. They were all devoted and active Christians. By the following extract from a letter of the President of the college at Galesburg, Illinois, to Gerrit Smith, it will be seen that devout and humble piety will make itself known, respected, and trusted, even in the walls of a prison! Such a religion is worth having.

"We have a great many fugitives passing through our State and it is very rare, that one of them is taken. The slaveholders in Missouri admit, that they erred greatly, when they arrested and imprisoned Burr, Thompson and Work; for that circumstance has served to spread among the slaves the knowledge of freedom's highway. Fugitives have multiplied ten fold since this occurred. Several, whom I have seen, informed me, that it was through these men, that they received their information. These men are as much in favor with the keeper of the prison, as was Joseph. Mrs. Work and some other friends lately visited them. The keeper treated them kindly and sent for the men to visit in his parlor. He trusts them as captains of convict gangs to go wherever business calls. God will make the wrath of man to praise him."

THE MILITIA.

A convention of the officers of the Ninth Division of Michigan Militia, was lately held at Napoleon, to consult upon measures to be taken to amend the militia laws of the State. It appears that a previous Convention of officers had drafted a militia bill, which they offered to the Legislature for adoption. But the members did not sanction it. This convention thought the military ought to secure a judicious militia law "by the proper remedy, an appeal to the people and the ballot box."—So it seems abolitionists are not the only persons who believe there is power in "political suasion."

The convention have recommended some judicious alterations of the law. They propose that the assessors shall return all who are liable to military duty annually, and the companies shall meet for enrolment once a year. Those neglecting to do military duty shall pay an equivalent of one dollar annually to the State. Those performing military duty shall be paid fifty cents per day, or allowed a remission of one day's highway tax. All officers and all volunteer companies to be drilled six days successively in camp.

These provisions will not meet the minds of all, but they are certainly preferable to the present system, which is a practical burlesque upon military discipline. Besides, it is unequal, unjust, and feeble in its operation. It is a heavy tax on a portion of the people, with out any benefit to any one.

Richard Yeardon, a slaveholder of Charleston, has written Dr. Lardner a long letter on slavery. In describing the security of slaveholders, he tells us that:

"My mother-in-law is a widow living on a plantation, in the midst of 60 or 70 slaves, remote from towns & villages, in a neighborhood sparsely settled with whites, and crowded with blacks, and having no white male adult living in the house with her, and two of her negro fellows are detailed every night from her gang, as faithful sentinels—as the evening and the morning watch, to protect her property, her person, and her life, from robbery or violence—and of this case or instance, I can truly say, ex uno disce omnes."

"Ex uno disce omnes," concludes Mr. Yeardon—from one instance learn the general rule. We learn then, that through the South, on every plantation the owner is apprehensive of robbery or violence. On a plantation of 60 slaves, there will be only about fifteen men, over 21 years of age. It follows that two out of every fifteen of the laborers, in a district of country remote from cities or villages, in a time of profound peace, are kept awake every night, to protect the slaveholders from "robbery or violence." What a state of security and bliss! They dare not close their eyes without somebody to stand guard, with loaded weapons, over their human cattle.

Hon. D. D. Barnard, M. C. from New York, in an address to his constituents, says in reference to Mr. Arnold's Retrenchment Bill that he could not conceive of one case in ten thousand to which this bill applied, where he considered the present allowance by law too much. Mr. Greeley of the Tribune, cites him to a case, where he was allowed \$64 from the Treasury for a night's sleeping on board a steamboat to N. York, when on his way to Washington. His night's lodging cost him probably \$3; and he received \$64.—It cost him \$20 or \$25 to go to Washington, and he received \$160. The latest grade of Custom House officers now receive \$1,095 a year, or just as much as in 1836. The passage of this bill would have reduced the larger salaries materially.

As our Representative, J. M. Howard, voted against this bill, suppose he should address his constituents on the subject, and argue the case with them, as Mr. Barnard has done in New York. Many of them would like to know his reasons for his course on this subject.

Hon. J. C. Spruce, late M. C. from Kentucky, who gets so drunk that he spews in his desk at Washington, announces himself a candidate for re-election! Before his constituents send him again, they had better supply him with an ear, in the place of that which was bitten off lately in a drunken fight.

The correspondent of the Tribune writes from Cincinnati, that credit is hardly known in any sales. No one knows whom to credit, and honest men are afraid to promise lest they fail in the performance.

Of 104 reformed men at New London, 60 have recently joined Christian churches.

FOREIGN MARKET.

The Emancipator says that the average price of wheat in England, for 1842, as officially ascertained, was 57s. 5d. per quarter of eight bushels, being \$157 per bushel. Last year the average price was 64s. 5d. per quarter. The importance of the English market to the Northwest may be seen from the fact, that of the 1,694,324 barrels of flour exported from this country in one year ending September 30, 1841, 1,005,423 barrels went to England and her colonies. The quantity of wheat imported into England in the year 1841, was 2,500,893 quarters, equal to 3,021,457 barrels, paying a duty of £993,865. In 1842, the quantity imported was 2,667,944 quarters, equal to 4,268,710 barrels, yielding £1,112,453 duty. This shows that the abundant crop in England last year did not prevent the usual importation, and that the new sliding scale has greatly increased the revenue. Also, that our exports already equal one fourth of British imports, although the full crop of the North West has not yet been fairly felt upon the market.

What have the whigs done during the last two years, towards securing a better English market for the farmers of the Northwest?

By a law of the State of New York, all persons arriving in the city from foreign countries, or from the States, except New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, are obliged to pay a tax to defray the expenses of the Quarantine establishment. The income from the tax last year was \$200,000, while the expenses of the establishment were about half that amount. A part only of the taxes is collected from the passengers, while the balance is footed by the ship owners. Legal proceedings have been instituted to test the validity of the law, and Daniel Webster has given his written opinion that it is unconstitutional and void. The Bostonians, with true yankee shrewdness, have scattered circulars through Europe, representing that emigrants to that port will not be required to pay hospital fees, and the distance West is no greater than from New York.

There is also a compulsory inspection law, in N. York, by which every barrel of beef, before exportation, must be inspected at an expense of one dollar and twenty-five cents; and the exporter is obliged to send it abroad in packages of a size which diminishes its value in England.

The following is an extract from the Report of the committee on Education in the Senate of Massachusetts:

"The committee have much pleasure in saying that they approve of the plan and execution of the LIBRARY published under the Sanction of the Board of Education by Messrs. THOMAS H. WEBB and Co. of Boston. But while the committee feel it to be their duty to express a favorable opinion of the Library sanctioned by the Board, and which they approve of the general character of the other Libraries, they are constrained to say, that among these latter books, they have discovered some which, in their opinion, are objectionable both on account of the passages which they contain, and from the fact that some of the works themselves, are not suited to the capacities of children."

The Virginia Slave breeders, insist that all other questions shall give place to the question growing out of the Latimer case—and that that shall be the main issue till final adjustment. So say we. Other matters are important, but the Liberty or Slavery of millions of Americans is more important still.—The question is this: Shall 250,000 Slaveholders continue to tyrannize over seventeen millions of people just as they please? The PEOPLE will render a verdict in this case.

Hon. G. A. Waggaman, late U. S. Senator from Louisiana, has recently lost a leg by amputation, in consequence of a wound received in a duel. Duels are all the fashion in New Orleans. Having "killed his man," or tried to kill him, adds to his dignity in the social circle, even though the exalted personage stands on a wooden leg, like this Senator, or hobbles with a crutch, like Col. Webb, of New York.

The majority of the joint committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on Capital Punishment have made a report against its abolition. The minority reported a bill substituting solitary imprisonment for life. This is certainly more cruel than hanging. It is useless cruelty. The majority report was adopted in the House—yeas 122—nays 70.

The Albany Patriot says in reference to the price of wool, that when sheep shall be generally introduced through the west, which will be soon, we shall need a tariff on wool as little as we do on wheat or maize.—The cry will then be "a foreign market for our surplus wool," as it is now for our wheat and corn.

Gov. Morton of Mass. has sent a message to the Gov. McDowell, of Virginia, declining to interfere with the decision of his predecessor, but will be careful to do nothing contrary to the Constitution as he understands it. Besides, he says Latimer is now out of his jurisdiction. What will the slave breeders do now?

We learn that the dwelling house of Nathaniel D. Goss, in the village of Dexter, occupied by him as a tavern, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The origin of the fire is unknown, but strongly suspected to be the work of an incendiary.—[Argus.]

In New Hampshire snow fell on 29 days, between Nov. 9, and March 17 to the depth of eleven feet six inches.

We cut the following from the Albany Patriot: We rejoice to find that "the Town Paper" is duly appreciated at the East:

LIBERTY VOTES.—Jesse Campbell, of Litchfield, writes to the Liberty Press, that the liberty vote in that town was 94; last fall 23. In Columbia, last fall; 2 votes; this spring 27. In Winfield the liberty ticket failed of success by the misprint of a few votes. Richfield Otsego co., has elected Lib. Supervisor, and town clerk.—Brookfield Madison co., gave 70 liberty votes.—Cazenovia 105 for J. Woodward, supervisor.—Whar Mr. Campbell says of the town meeting at Litchfield will prove true every where; that carrying our principles to the polls makes the claims of Liberty every meeting a theme of universal discussion. The vote in Utica, the Press says, was about the same as last year.

In China, last fall, 54; this year 82. The Whig vote was 40, and a mixed ticket had 124.

The Washingtonians in Portland, and other towns in Maine, are trying the efficacy of THE LAWS upon Rom-sellers! Four clerks in grog-shops were lately sent to jail for refusing to testify in court.

The Peoples Advocate says that hundreds and hundreds of the voters of N. Hampshire did not attend the polls because they were believers in the Second Advent.

Read the Extract from the Report on the Latimer Petition. The subject is important. Every free State must be freed from all connection with slave-holding. That time will surely come!

The latest rumor at Washington is that Webster is to go to England or France, and that overtures to Mr. Cass have been made to take a place in the Cabinet.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

TAX LAWS OF MICHIGAN.

We copy from the Free Press, the following synopsis of the Tax Laws of this State.

AMTORG GENERAL'S OFFICE, Detroit, March 29; 1843.

J. S. BAGO, Esq. Editor of the Free Press:

Sir—For the information of the public, I have prepared the following synopsis of the laws in regard to the payment of taxes, sales of land for non-payment thereof, redemption after sale, conveyance &c. I have prepared the statement in order to save the expense of correspondence to tax-payers, resident, and non-resident, and to show persons intending to purchase at the October sales, what rights they will acquire by virtue of a sale under the present laws. If you think that its publication will be useful, it is at your disposal for that purpose.

TAXES FOR 1839, AND 1840.

First. Taxes assessed for the years 1839 and 1840, may be paid at this office up to the first day of September next, and no longer.

Second. They are subject to an interest of 45 per cent, computed on taxes for 1839, from the first of April 1840, and on taxes for 1840, from the first of April 1841, to date of payment.

Third. Ten cents on each description of lands taxed for 1839, will be added for printing charges already incurred, which will not be enhanced, if paid before the first of June.

Fourth. After the first of June, each description for 1839 and 1840, will be subject to an addition of 95 cents, charges for blanks, messengers, postages, printing, sale and conveyance.

Fifth. Delinquent tax bonds of any date, whether at maturity or not, and coupons for interest thereon, which are due, will be received for above taxes, interest and charges, to first June, and State Scrip for such amount as was assessed for State taxes only.

Sixth. After the first of June, the same funds will be received at this office to first September, and at the County Treasurers office after that time; to and including sale, except for the ninety five cents, mentioned in 4th sub-division, which must be in "specie or its equivalent."

Seventh. At the sales which will commence on the first Monday of October, the smallest quantity of land will be sold which will pay the amount due.

Eighth. Deeds will issue to purchasers on sales for taxes for 1839, immediately.

Ninth. Sales for taxes of 1840, will be made immediately after selling through a given township for 1839, so that the purchasers may pay what shall be due on such descriptions as they shall have purchased for 1839, or bid them off for taxes of 1840 at their option.

Tenth. On sales for taxes of 1840, a redemption of one year is given at 15 per cent interest, which will be paid to the purchaser with the purchase money—at the expiration of which time, deeds will issue on all descriptions not redeemed.

Eleventh. From the County of St. Clair only, there are unpaid taxes in this office for the year 1836 and 1837, and there are small amounts of unpaid taxes for 1838 from various counties, which are subject to the same charges and will be sold in the same manner as taxes for 1839, but the interest thereon is computed from the first of April 1839.

TAXES FOR 1841 AND 1842.

First. All taxes for the years 1841 and 1842, are to be returned to this office and be subsequently payable here, and at the Treasurer's office for the county in which the land is situated.

Second. Taxes for 1841, are charged with interest at the rate of fifteen per cent from the first of February, 1842; also with the charges incurred in the counties for printing judgment notices, which are now discontinued.

Third. Taxes for 1842 are subject to an addition of ten per cent, for collection expenses; incurred in the townships and counties; and interest at the rate of fifteen per cent,

from the first of February, 1843, to date of payment.

Fourth. Taxes for these years may be paid here or in the counties as above, until June 1, 1844, without any additional charge. After which, advertising, expense of sale, &c. will be added.

Fifth. The funds receivable for these taxes, are State Scrip, claims on the General or Delinquent tax funds, including bonds and coupons as before mentioned, for such part only, as belongs to the State for State tax.—The amount due the counties for county, township, highway, and school purposes, and for printing lists of 1841, as in second sub-division, must be paid in "specie or its equivalent."

Sixth. Sales of lands for unpaid taxes of 1841, 1842 and 1843 will be made on the first Monday of October, 1844, in the several counties.

Seventh. Two years redemption after sale is allowed to owners, on payment of purchase moneys, with interest at the rate of twenty five per cent; 20 per cent of which is for the benefit of the purchaser, and five per cent, to reimburse the expenses of the State in doing the business.

TAXES FOR 1843, &c.

First. Taxes for the year 1843 and subsequent years, will be returned subject to collection fees, in the Townships and Counties of 5 per cent, and an interest of fifteen per cent from the first of February succeeding the assessment.

Second. Payments, sales and redemption will be the same as is provided for 1841 and 1842; and subject to the same charges and interest.

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL YEARS.

First. Office charges on each certificate of receipt issued by the Auditor General or County Treasurer, of 25 cents for the first, and six cents for each subsequent description will be collected with the tax.

Second. All persons having a legal lien, may pay taxes, and acquire an additional lien upon the land. This is important.

Third. Deeds issued are declared by the law prima facie evidence of the regularity of all proceedings to the date of deed. This changes the burden of proof in contesting tax titles.

Fourth. Residees and non-residees, wishing to pay taxes without the intervention of an agent, can do so, free of charge therefor, by corresponding, (postage paid) directly with this office.

Most respectfully,

Your obt. Servant,
C. G. HAMMOND,
Auditor General.

Slavery and Democracy.—The Richmond Whig utters the following truths:

Properly and strictly speaking, there is no such thing in the whole Southern country, as a Democrat, unless he be at war with the institutions that surround him. There is a total and irreconcilable hostility between a slaveholder and a Democrat. The fundamental principle of the latter is, that all men are equal. The former cannot hold such a principle, without giving the lie to it by daily practice. If he hold such sentiment he has to suppress it, and in subservience to his interest, enact the constant hypocrite. The Northern Democrat, on the contrary, acts up to his interests, when he acts out his convictions of universal equality. Disguise it as they may, this radical difference pervades those who call themselves Democrats, at the North and South; and when the southern Van Buren men, or Locos become in reality Democrats, they cannot, and will not, any longer tolerate Slavery. For THE SYSTEM OF SLAVERY IS AT WAR WITH DEMOCRACY; and those at the South who are now giving aid and countenance to what is called the Democracy of the North, are in effect doing all in their power to subvert the social institutions of the South. A Northern Democrat, unless he be as great a hypocrite as a Southern slaveholding Democrat, must abhor Slavery.

The Springfield Gazette, speaking of the Christian Freeman, says, "can some one of the Reverend trio of Editors inform us why the Whigs come in for a much larger share of reprobation than the loco-focos?" Yes. On the same principle that a Christian Church has more reason to guard against the admission of artful hypocrites, than open infidels. The Democrats don't ask abolitionists to help them, on the ground of their abolition doings. But the Whigs, nineteen-twentieths of them, run up their flag for a slaveholding President, and then fawn around Liberty men, and beseech them to vote with them on account of their Anti-Slavery character.—Charter Oak.

A Good Report.—More Progress.—The Constitution of Michigan is disgraced by the word "white," placed before the word "inhabitants"—thus disfranchising the colored population of that State. Petitions have been sent to the Legislature, asking that body to take the necessary action for amending the Constitution in this particular. A select committee, to whom these petitions were referred, has reported that "the object sought by the petitioners is just and right," and recommends the adoption of a joint resolution to that effect. The Report is based on sound democratic principles.—Liberator.

The Providence Chronicle has a pamphlet, from England, the composition of which was done by the new composing machine.—It sets 12,000 an hour! This will make an entire revolution in the Printing business.—We sent journeyman printers, who smile at it, will find it no JOKE, in the end.

NEW YORK BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE LATEST ADVICES.

All the good Banks of the States here mentioned may be found in this Table. Bills of Banks not found here may be considered worthless.

Table listing banks and their locations across various states including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New York.

Thrashing Machines.

The undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a large invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public...

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers...

The price will be \$120 for a four horse power, with a thrashing machine, with a stove or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a thrashing machine with an iron bar cylinder.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and thrashed with it about 3000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the undersigned laid out and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841. This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months, and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted...

SMUT MACHINES. The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$50. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many years' experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY. The subscribers have recently put in operation a woollen manufactory for manufacturing woollen cloth by power looms, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the railroad, where he wish to manufacture wool into cloth on shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms, and they have employed experienced workmen and feel confident that work will be well done. They therefore respectfully ask a share of public patronage, especially from those who are in favor of home industry. Wool will be left at Scio village.

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS. The subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants, to his present stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dry Stuffs, Varnish, Brushes, &c. &c. comprising one of the largest and fullest assortments brought to the country. In his present stock will be found: 100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English, 20 oz. Sulph. Morphia, 10 oz. Act. do, 50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract Bark, 1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb, 1 Chet Rhubarb Root, 1 bbl. Powdered Jalap, 50 lbs. Calomel, 5 casks Epsom Salts, 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil, 40 boxes Sperm Candles, 2000 lbs. White Lead, dry and ground, 4 casks Linseed Oil, Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Pla Winoare, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

TO CLOTHIERS. The subscriber is just in receipt of a fulling supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of every description; CLOTHIERS JACKS, and PICK-UP WARE, CARD CLEANERS, and TINTERS, SHUTTLES, REELS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSONS'S SEAMING MACHINE, EMERY, (every size.) TENTER HOOKS, PRESS PAPER, together with a full selection of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and manufacture.

TAILORING BUSINESS! M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the lower town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner. Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at his shop. Those who have cash to pay for services of this kind are particularly invited to call. Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

RIVER RAISIN INSTITUTE.

This Institution is located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful river whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian. This eligible site has been selected for its quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleasant scenery.

There are now on the premises suitable rooms for the accommodation of forty students; which are adapted to be occupied for private study and lodging. Other necessary building are provided for recitations and boarding.

EXPENSES. Tuition per Term of eleven weeks, \$4.00 Board " with 4 hours work each week, 7.50 Room Rent, 88 Incidentals, 50 Total, 12.95

There will be an additional charge of one dollar for those pursuing the higher branches as Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, &c. For Chemistry, Latin, or Greek an addition of two dollars will be made. Scholars are expected to provide themselves with what furniture they will need in their rooms, also, with lights, fuel, and washing—none will hereafter board themselves.

The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of complexion or condition. The second term of this summer will commence Wednesday, July 20th.

It is very desirable that all who design to attend the school, should be on the ground before the first day of the Term. Any further information can be obtained at the Institution, by addressing, post paid, J. S. DIXON, Principal, Raisin, Lenawee Co. Mich. Raisin, May 19th, 1842. n5-2m

CLINTON SEMINARY. SPRING TERM.

The sixth regular term of 12 weeks will commence on Monday, February 6, 1843. TUITION. For common English branches, 3 00 For highest English branches, 4 00 For Latin and Greek, 5 00 Board, including Room, Furniture, and Washing, at \$1.25.

Ladies and gentlemen from abroad will be required to present a certificate of good moral character, and by a standing rule of the Seminary, no scholar who persists in the use of "profane or obscene language," is allowed to continue his connection with us. This rule, with a number of others, have been adopted by a vote of the school.

The English text books that are adopted are generally such as are in use in the best Academies and High Schools. The Classical books are such as are required for admission to College.

Considerable has been done to furnish manual labor for those who wish, in this way, to pay for a part or all of their board. Students can enter at any time during the term, though it is much to their advantage to enter at the beginning.

GEO. W. BANCROFT, Preceptor. MRS. BANCROFT, Preceptress. Clinton, Jan. 25, 1843. 41-17

ESTATE of Charles Tozer, late of Webster, in the County of Washtenaw, deceased.—The undersigned have been duly appointed by the Hon. Geo. Sedgwick, Judge of Probate of the county aforesaid, Commissioners, to receive, examine, adjust, and allow the claims of the creditors to said estate, which is represented insolvent, and six months are allowed by said judge, to said creditors to present and prove their claims, before said commissioners, who will meet for the purpose aforesaid, at the Inn kept by John Waldo, in the village of Dexter, on the first Mondays of March and April, and at the dwelling house of Stephen Cogswell in said Webster, on the 22nd day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each day respectively.

MUNNIS KENNY, JOHN ALLEY, JAMES BALL, Jr. Com'rs. Webster, Dec. 22, 1842.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY. The subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at low rates, a large and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Dry Stuffs, &c. &c. with every article in the Drug and Paint line. Persons wishing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at Wholesale and Retail Druggist 139, Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

"Be wary of drinking the forge." JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE, AND BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE, With Hot and Cold Baths. Dr. J. T. WILSON, East end of Main Street, Jackson, Mich.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the fifteenth day of October last, two cows, one is a pale red, rather brownish around the head; the other is a brown, with a star in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. BENJAMIN PRYER. Salem, Feb. 8, 1843. 5w-43

SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS.—S. THEO. H. EATON & Co., 138, Jefferson Avenue, offer for sale a large stock of Sattinet Warps, from the New York mills. These Warps are considered superior to any other in the country, and will be sold, for cash, at a small advance. 12-3w

SALARATUS—A prime article in boxes or barrels, for sale at the lowest prices by F. DENISON. Sept. 24, 1842. f2

MONEY TO BE MADE. THE subscriber would hereby give notice to the farmers of Washtenaw, and the neighboring counties, that he has an Oil Mill now in operation in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, where he intends at all times to buy FLAX SEED, (and other Seeds used in making Oil) and pay the highest price, and the best of pay. One Dollar per bushel will be paid for good clean seed, or, one gallon of Oil given for the same quantity.

FARMERS are requested to try Flax on their Summer fallows, and thereby avail themselves of two crops instead of one. MERCHANTS are requested to send in their seed and exchange for Oil in preference to sending to New York or Boston for it, and thus keep what money we have in our own State. [45-17.] JOEL R. HIDDEN. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 1, 1843.

PARSONS'S SHEARING MACHINES.—THEO. H. EATON & Co. 138, Jefferson Avenue, are the sole agents of these very celebrated machines. 12-3w

Peters Pills.

'Tis fun they say to get well with them. All mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation, that ever try them continue to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely vegetable, they work no miracles, nor do they profess to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has somewhat distinguished himself as a man of science, and genius among the family of the late Gov. Peters; Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.

Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely used, and have no rival in curing bilious fever, fever and ague, dyspepsia, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstructions, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoea, flatulence, habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, bloated, or swollen complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility; and we repeat all who buy them continue to try them.

The most triumphant success has ever attended their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to posterity with the improvements of the age in medical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the healing art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only scientific machinery in the world for pill working.

The perfect process imparts to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills' inherent virtue is revealed, when called into action, and here also it is Peters excels all the world and takes all the premiums, medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engage—Peters' Pills are coming—a million of witnesses can now be heard for them—resistless—do you hear that while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pill, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.

CERTIFICATES.—This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well known that the people will have Peters' Pills, and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind. Price 25 or 50 cents per box.

The resistless force of these truths—their universal reception, added to the testimony of millions, "keep it before the people" mustard will be heard throughout this vale of tears.

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, velvet cheek, lily and carnation complexion by their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in delicate situations always admit their power and innocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of an abortion; which facts are of the utmost importance.

Pimples, a young lady sent her love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grateful to him for the restoration of her beauty than if he had saved her life. "Tis fun to get well with Peters Pills, for they cause the blood to course as limpid and gentle through the veins as a mountain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the patient is not compelled to make a meal.

TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP. Quite astonished Old Pluto came to New York, (Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work). To resign his commission, his hour glass and scythe.

I have come to deliver them all up to you—Sir, my calling is over—my business is through. I have been for three years in a terrible stew, and I really don't know what on earth I am to do.

Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain But a tamed New Yorker, one PETERS by name. The diseases my sibs, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we find? I would yield him N. York, sir, if there he would stay; But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his sway.

While musing in cogent what course to pursue That Engage of Peters broke forth into view, The King of terrors looked a while, As though his soul was torn and to bile, At that unparalyzing scourge of ills, By all men known as Peters' Pills. These Pills of Peters stop the slaughter, And leaves the blood as pure as water. Now Peters makes, I've heard him say, Five hundred thousand pills a day; So that the chance is very small Of people dying there at all; For soon the checks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.

Look here! all who try continue to buy them. For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel, G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard, & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickinson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor; Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Miller & Son, Dexter; Wm. A. L. Shaw, Lima; J. C. Winans, Sylvan; H. A. & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaker, Michigan Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Hayward, Saline; Snow & Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth; Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Movi-ous & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrian; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmon & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago—and almost every where else. Oct. 19, 1842 27-1y

DR. SPONH'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPONH'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUGHS

pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying. CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure

hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin. SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailments—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholemew's EXPECTORANT COUGHS & COLDS

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually. Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that you can call to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Wholesale Druggists, 1 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor Mich.

Ann Arbor Iron Store. (LOWER TOWN.) The subscriber continues to keep on hand a good assortment of Iron, Steel, Nails, &c. &c. which he is selling very low for Cash. DAN W. KELLOGG. March 6, 1843. 45-1y

N. B. I would here say to those indebted to me, or to the Estate of my deceased Father, that if they do not pay up soon I shall have to wait longer, under the laws of this State. D. W. K. 45-3w

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-Lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of Comstock on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' SERRIC; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS and sores, and sore EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. (See Dr. Lin's signature, Actur O Lin nature, thus.)

HEADACHE DR. SPONH'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

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