

al extinguishment of its existence? If either party shall have virtue to undertake the venture, it assumes our principles; it cuts off the South, it must look for support only in the north, and it must woo that support by pressing our principles, in fact it becomes the liberty party, whatever its name be, and wherever it does so in truth and sincerity, the liberty men will rally around it.

But after all, is the whig party entitled to the credit of the abolition effort of Adams, Giddings, &c.? Do the acts of a very few characterize the party, or are these the exceptions ever to be found in large bodies, where a few will stray from strict party doctrine? Our charge is that the party does nothing for liberty principles; the answer is, that some half dozen out of more than 150, (the whig number in last Congress) have done much for a part of these principles. What is this but an exception? The 150 odd whigs as a body do nothing, but individuals do something! Like all exceptions, this one proves the rule to be true. If a party claim credit, let the party acts sustain it; but if the credit claimed be merely that it contains a few individuals holding particular sentiments let the claim be stated in honest language, and let no sophistry seek to impose a false impression.

Even this view is on the basis of giving the whig party credit for the abolition efforts of individuals, but is the party in fact entitled even to this meagre credit? Have the abolition efforts been the result of party desire to sustain these principles, or have they been the result of chance, the accident, that the party representatives happened to be imbued with peculiar sentiments? surely not the latter. The party sought but a representative for party principles; not a liberty principle is among them, as defined by their great leader, Henry Clay. In these individuals the party principles found good representatives that won all that the party sought. That these representatives superadded certain of the liberty doctrines, for they do not hold them all, was one of the accidents peculiar to so large an assemblage.

Mr. Giddings course in Congress astounded all; it electrified his predecessor; his associates wanted him to avow his third partyship. Why this astonishment—why seek him to throw him off, unless the party felt that he was becoming liable to excision? This argument is not that Mr. Giddings' constituents did not know his position, but that the party at large, had not in this particular a representative in him, on the contrary, that they feel this particular to be excessive.

A representative may be very literary—a poet—an artist, &c. Do these attainments enstamp their character on the party, or on their possessors? Do the statesman qualities—the surpassing knowledge—the flashing wit—the cutting sarcasm—the brilliant intellect—the giant mind of J. Q. Adams, pertain to him as a whig, no more. The party claims him as a whig, no more. Why seek credit for his abolition more than for his any other bias or quality.

The fact is that the attempt to claim for the party the accidental abolitionism of 6 out of 150 members, proves too much. If the principle of the argument be admitted as good, it follows that every official act and sentiment of a member characterizes the party; this might lead to an absurd position. Members of the same party may—they frequently do—differ on some subjects, and if their varying acts are to tinge the party with antagonist hues, it may by this new argument be shown to beat out white and black. Nay, by this very reasoning, we charge the whigs to be a slavery hugging party, and to sustain our charge, point to the official acts and sentiments, not of six but of some forty or fifty of its members; so that by parity of reasoning, this argument shows the party to be at once and the same time, an anti and a pro-slavery party.

Such absurd conclusions are a ways the result of false pretensions—a party is just what its principles avow, and no more; representatives of these principles never conflict.

After all and apart from these considerations is the melancholy fact that Adams and Giddings neutralize their anti-slavery efforts by inconsistent action. Both continue to vote for slaveholding presidents, and slaveholding speakers of the House, this siding to perpetuate an evil whose magnitude and consequences none have shown with greater effect; both support by their deeds that which their lips have denounced, and both maintain at all risks the supremacy of a party undeniably incompetent to accomplish our objects.

In conclusion—it is often asked what the liberty party can do. It is answered, success will enable them to carry into effect all the principles before detailed; they will thus ensure safety, stability and harmony in our institutions; they will promote the true interests of the nation; they will assert the just rights of every section, and they will purge from dishonor the now tainted faith of the United States—a faith doubly dishonored by the national institution of Slavery at the seat of Government; and dishonored by the violated pledge given by our declaration of independence, to woe the world's sympathy, and again dishonored by the violation of another and more direct pledge made with a foreign power in a solemn treaty and under our national seal. These are objects so important, as abundantly to reward effort. But the party say further that their success will superadd to these great results, the blessing of universal emancipation in the United States.—This will be effected by either of two ways: 1st, by operation of the mighty moral feeling which must exist in the nation, as the prerequisite to the party's success, and which will

irresistibly induce the States to emancipate; 2d, by the fact that Slavery can no longer live, when the North shall cease to feed, and commerce to withhold the nurture which alone has maintained Slavery—a nurture the North has always given, and that free labor only can yield.

As to their chance of success, the party feels every assurance of its result. They repose an unshaken confidence in the integrity and power of their principles. These principles are founded in the immutable decrees of God's government; they are echoed in our constitution, and live in every American heart. Who can doubt their triumph when fidelity advocates, truth provides, and an American people decides. To doubt were gloomy indeed! It would be to contemplate the extinguishment of Republican principles and the overflowing of the land by Slavery; it would be to anticipate the quenching in that flood of the lone star, which has for the last 67 years guided the oppressed of every clime to a land of freedom in the west, and to predict the unfurling of our banner over a slaveholding nation. The faith of the liberty party in their cardinal principle, is too unbounded to permit their entertaining such fatal foreboding. Sooner may fire and water unite; sooner may love and hatred embrace; sooner may the summer rose bloom amid the winter's frost; sooner may all these antagonisms blend in harmonious and enduring connection, than Liberty and Slavery coexist—the common basis of a republic.

Liberty and Slavery! not much longer can these irreconcilable enemies remain as now in the nation, in insidious embrace; already they are preparing for a death struggle; one must triumph, and one perish. With the country it rests to decide the contest; and to the country the liberty party present the appeal. Say, Freeman of America, which shall be the vanquished, and which the victor?

CHAS. H. STEWART.
Adrian, January 12, 1844.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1844.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.
For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

To-day we copy from the Michigan Expositor, the Report of C. H. STEWART, Esq., on the principles of the Liberty Party, as read before the Adrian Lyceum. It formed the basis of protracted argument for several evenings. We hope it will be attentively read. We are indebted to the liberality of the Expositor for spreading before its readers this able exposition of our principles, as put forth by a Liberty man—an instance of courtesy which is not usual with Whig Editors.

THE LIBERTY PARTY NOT SECTONAL.

The Adrian Watch Tower refers to the recent discussions in that village on the propriety of the Liberty organization, and takes occasion to warn every good Democrat against it, because its first and strongest influence is to array men against the truth—because it has made benevolent and high-minded friends of the slave to become political demagogues and disorganizers—and because it is merely a northern and therefore a sectional party.

The Editor says he did not hear the discussions in the village. We regret that he did not; for by hearing them he would have escaped these erroneous views into which he has fallen.

His first objection against the Liberty party—that it arrays men against the truth—applies quite as strong to the Democratic principles as to ours. For instance, the Democratic watchword for a generation has been, "No Monopolies"; and if we can believe the Democratic papers, it has been a cardinal party principle.—What has been the consequence? Why, that those who wished for monopolies, have arrayed themselves against the truth, and in an organized capacity, have voted and labored to establish monopolies of various kinds. But does the Editor intend to forsake his party on this account, or would he have them renounce this principle because the Whigs organize against it? He would not. When Truth organizes her forces, it is to be expected that Error will do so likewise; and the result can only be avoided by refusing entirely to organize. A slight consideration will convince the Editor of the Watchtower that the objection applies to his own party, and to all parties, as well as to ours.

His second objection is, that benevolent and high-minded friends of the slave have been made into political demagogues and disorganizers. We cannot answer this unless he will name the persons implicated. We know of none such. It is true that Liberty men vote against slavery, and persuade others to do so. Does that constitute a demagogue or disorganizer? The third objection, that the Liberty party is sectional in its character, arises from inaccurate and incomplete views of the whole subject. We contend that there is a SLAVE POWER which governs the general policy of the nation—that this is composed of about 250,000 slaveholders. These, for the most part by their wealth and knowledge, control their respective States, and the hundred Southern members of Congress, nineteen of whom represent mere property. They have

usurped the national government, and wielded its power and patronage for the injury or destruction of Free Labor, and the aggrandizement of Slavery. To perpetuate this usurpation, they have created seven Slave States. They have filled national offices to a great extent with slaveholders, and in many respects, reduced the Free States to the condition of a conquered province. Hence the aggression is on their part; and if we have no other way of meeting organized tyranny but by organized resistance, it is proper to do so. But this view of the subject does not comprehend all its material bearings. Our war is not with the South—it is with Slavery. The number of slaveholders in the United States is probably not more than one fifty-sixth part of the whole population. Do we oppose the interests of the others? Certainly not. The population of the whole South is about eight millions. The number of slaves and free colored persons is 3,000,000. Do we oppose them? No, we labor for their welfare. The white population is nearly 4,000,000. These, as we have seen, are governed by 250,000 slave proprietors whose interests are directly antagonist to those of the non-slaveholders, and these are therefore oppressed and degraded to a large extent. A vast proportion of them, being poor, are debarred from voting by property qualifications. The interests of the non-slaveholders are identical with ours.—Our principles would give them equal rights in the government of their States and of the nation. Hence the Editor of the Watchtower will perceive that instead of organizing against the South, we are organizing most emphatically for it, by opposing the tyrannical and monopolizing spirit of a very small fraction of its inhabitants, who are grinding the remainder to the dust. So far as we act at all, we assist the slaves, the free colored people, and the non-slaveholders to maintain their rights against forcible and legal oppression. The non-slaveholding whites are at least three times as numerous as the slaveholders, and we anticipate the time when they will constitute a large and efficient wing of the Liberty army.

The Editor represents our organization as embodying "the old and black calumny against the arrangements of Him who loves us all, that men are natural enemies; that we are born rivals; and that the interest, not of different nations merely, but of different sections of the same nation, must be antagonistic!" A further acquaintance with our principles will convince the Editor that he is entirely mistaken in attributing such positions or designs to us. Our organization embodies the very opposite of these doctrines, insists on the Equal Rights of all, and maintains that men should forbear threatening and violence and stripes toward their brethren, and render to them that which is just and equal, and thus the highest interests of all will be promoted.

C. M. CLAY.
Mr. C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, delivered a lengthy and eloquent speech at a Texas-annexation meeting, Dec. 30.—R. M. Johnson presided, and Mr. Clay took ground against the annexation, and went over the whole subject of slavery. He is one of the most eloquent men of the nation. The Promethean fire of intellect characterizes his productions in an eminent degree. His knowledge, talents and wealth are calculated to give him extensive and abiding influence, if his stability of mind, and energy of character are at all proportionate to the productive power of his faculties. For mere eloquence, in itself, accomplishes but little. As Dr. Young long since remarked, "a man may have the talents of an angel, and yet be a fool." In the rough and tumble of life, an untiring assiduity, which steadily pursues a definite object without intermission or variation, will accomplish much more, either for good or evil, than the fitful and unstable efforts of the most splendid genius. Whether Mr. Clay has this indispensable requisite to exalted usefulness, we have not the means of knowing. His present relations to the anti-slavery cause are calculated to test his character thoroughly. With emancipation on his tongue, he is the holder of many slaves; while denouncing slavery as an awful curse and crime, he is daily perpetuating the curse, and committing the crime. While urging his fellow citizens to emancipate, his practice gives the lie to his advice. This inconsistency he feels, and is apparently at a stand what to do. He says that both slaveholders and abolitionists ask him, if he means what he says, why he does not emancipate? All the reply he can make is, substantially, that he is ready to emancipate as soon as Kentucky shall adopt emancipation as the policy of the State. He will ask nothing for his slaves, and will be taxed to buy up others, if that is thought the best way. But we intend to publish this speech as soon as we can find room for it.

Hon. Mr. Sprague, Senator from Rhode Island, has resigned his seat in Congress on account of the death of his brother, who was lately murdered in a horrid manner. His brother was his partner in extensive business transactions.

SEDUCTION AND CRIME.

Our exchanges contain particulars respecting another of those judicial developments which occasionally give a glimpse of the ocean of pollution and vice existing in our large cities.

Amelia Norman, a young woman of 19 or 20 years of age, was tried in the Court of Sessions, before the Recorder, for an assault and battery with an attempt to kill Henry S. Ballard, by stabbing him in the side with a dirk knife, on the steps of the Astor House, on the evening of the 1st of November last. The case was clearly made out by the prosecution as charged in the indictment. The act was deliberately done, after the prisoner had pursued Ballard to his store in Cedar street, and from thence to the place where the attempt was made upon his life. The fatality of the wound inflicted was only prevented by a rib; a surgeon testified that if the knife had struck the eighth or an inch lower, it would have penetrated the heart!

It appeared by the testimony, that she had lived in the city at service for several years—that at the age of sixteen he had seduced her, and taken her to a boarding house where she visited her as Mrs. Brown—subsequently he passed her as Mrs. Norman, and himself as Mrs. Norman—again as his niece—again as Mrs. Brown his wife—then as Mrs. Williams, and he as Mr. Williams her husband—that she had twice been delivered of still born children, and once of a living one, which he compelled her by threats to swear to another person—that she was desirous of leaving her course of life, but was pursued by him wherever she was—that upon applying to him for aid, he told her to get her living as other prostitutes did—whereupon being stung to madness by his continued injuries, she made an attempt on his life as set forth in the indictment.

The jury were out eight minutes and returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The New York Express says in relation to it:

"The verdict was received with applause by the multitude in Court—outside of the Court, the avenues to the Court, and the streets resounded with cheers. She was attended in Court by a Mrs. Hopper, a Quaker lady of some distinction in the city, and by Mrs. D. L. Child, a literary lady of much eminence, both conspicuous for a chivalric humanity, and whose presence in Court was not without a profound effect upon the jury. Two other respectable ladies were present, to give her countenance and support. Her counsel were congratulated when the verdict was given, by the crowd for their zeal and ability; and she herself fainted away—the whole scene presenting a picture of thrilling interest that no pen can describe."

The ground of defence by her counsel was, that the act was committed under an excitement of feeling, which in fact amounted to a species of insanity.

Mrs. Child, with the excellence of whose heart our readers are already acquainted from her writings, has taken her into her family, and represents her as broken-hearted, penitent, and ardently desirous to reform.

"A woman, (says the Tribune,) who in a fit of phrenzy stabs the man who has ruined her by the basest treachery, must answer for it to the law; though hers is only an attempt; but for the man, whose long career of perfidy and brutal lust has effected her ruin, and whose cowardly selfishness has several times placed her life in extreme jeopardy, the law has no penalty! Such is now the Law of New York! Such is Human Justice!" But such it appears, is not the finding of a New York jury. They declare, quoting the Tribune again, that "the deliberate, plotting, impudent seducer, is a wolf, who may be shot down any how and any where, by any shepherd whose fold he has violated—by any sufferer from his fiendish depredations."

The verdict in this case was directly in the face of law, evidence and justice, and yet the press scarcely murmurs against it. The fact that Ballard had been guilty of seduction and atrocious villainy towards her, were no sufficient reasons for murdering him. One crime cannot justify another. But the whole transaction demonstrates the necessity of effectual laws against that species of scoundrels who go prowling around the firesides of the lovely and virtuous, like their great instructor the Devil, "seeking whom they may devour." The punishment of such villains should not be left merely to the action of a corrupt public opinion, but the offender should find his place with those who make it their business to injure and destroy the happiness of society.

S. H. GAY has published in the Liberator a review of the Hundred Anti Slavery Conventions held by the Garrison Abolitionists in New York, Ohio, and Indiana. Mr. Gay speaks well of the Liberty men of the West, although he disagrees with them on political action. He found them true to the slave in all points, and resolute in their section. As to the warfare upon the clergy and churches, which forms such a large ingredient in the system of the Garrison abolitionists at the East, he concluded there was less need of such a contest at the West, because the people were more independent in their habits of thinking, and were far less priest-ridden. Hence the clergy at the West, not being able to control public opinion by sustaining slavery, true to their instinctive love of power, are seeking for it by sailing with that anti-slavery current which they cannot stem. This allegation against Western ministers as a body, so far as we are acquainted, is unjust. There are all gradations of feeling and action among them, from the warmest and most self-denying zeal for the slave, to the most cold-hearted, sneering, contemptuous hatred of him and of his rights. Ministers are like other men; and in the same circumstances, it is to be expected they will act as other men do.

RETRENCHMENT.

We should have given more in detail a debate in the House of Representatives, Dec. 23, on the Home Squadron. Mr. Hale, a Democrat of New Hampshire, took ground resolutely for the reduction of the expenses of the Navy to five millions, whereas it now costs nine. Mr. Adams supported him, while J. R. Ingersoll and Morris, of Penn. opposed.

Mr. Giddings said he should warmly support the views of the gentleman from New Hampshire. For want of appropriations here, he had seen the poor mariners on the Lakes suffering every hardship, and exposed to dangers unknown on the coast. Yet, the expenditures of the navy, for the last five years, had been thirty millions, of which Ohio had paid three millions. Discarding the idea of local feelings, he would yet declare that he would vote for no more appropriations for the navy, &c., until he saw more indications of a disposition on the part of the Atlantic country to protect the commerce and improve the harbors of the West. Now, the West had power to take care of their own interests, and he wished to use that power with discretion and forbearance, and more generosity than had been extended to the West during its weakness. He would challenge gentlemen to tell the House in what particular the Home Squadron had been serviceable to the United States, to commerce, navigation or anything else. The people of the West, who had paid a part of this expense, wished to know what were its fruits. He was for bringing down the expense of the navy to five millions. He would dismantle ships. He saw no use in keeping up six squadrons. The commerce of the country did not require it. He would also cut down the army and abandon the fortifications, forts, which were a monument of our disgrace—which the improved art of war rendered as useless as the old feudal castles. He did not care whether his party went with him or not,—he would stand by his professions in favor of reform. He would go with Mr. Ingersoll in the minor reforms which he had suggested, but he would also strike at the millions. He would cut down the whole expense of the government, and particularly of the army and navy.

A convention of Associationists of all kinds was lately held in Boston to discuss the best mode of re-organizing society. W. H. Channing, O. A. Brownson, A. Brisbane, John Pierpont and other eminent speakers took part in the proceedings. We are told that all sorts of opinions and notions were advanced and argued for four days, the sessions lasting each evening until nearly mid night.—The following resolution shews what evils the Convention thought to be most urgent:

Resolved, That the movements now in progress in various parts of the country, designed to promote a social re-organization, are the legitimate results of the spirit of Christian Brotherhood, of Liberty, and of Peaceful Reform; and that the inefficiency of all modes of Public Charity to relieve or prevent Pauperism with its attendant degradations; the injustice of our common system of Wages; the tediousness, oppressiveness, and unhealthfulness of our habits of Labor; the unequal distribution of means and opportunities for Culture, Refinement, Recreation and Social Pleasures; the imperfect character and degree of Popular Education, both for children and adults; the unnatural subservience of Woman; the distinctions of Caste based upon outward and artificial circumstances; the universal war of Competition; and finally the tendency of our Industrial, Commercial, and Financial transactions to the establishment of a Moneyed Feudalism—call urgently upon all to aid by their counsel, energies & means, these movements, and others having the similar end in view of Uniting all conflicting Interests, and of establishing the Relations of Society on the basis of Universal Justice and Love, thus securing for each human being the highest possible Social Good.

Garrison says very justly of all these efforts to regenerate society:

"Of one thing we feel certain: an internal regeneration must precede the external salvation of mankind from sin and misery. The chief obstacle to the success of these communities or associations will lie in the breasts of their members, and not in the present state of society. If they dwell together in love, having the same mind that was in Christ Jesus, they will surely prosper. If they attempt to walk by sight, and not by faith, they will perish. No theory or plan of association can save them from themselves, though it may aid them in the work of human redemption."

Long Articles.—Most readers have a horror of long articles, merely on account of their length. But this in itself is not a sufficient reason for condemning an article unread. It should be valued according to its merits; and how can those merits be ascertained except by examination? Some long documents must necessarily appear in every paper. We have had an unusual succession of them of late; but we hope soon to resume our accustomed variety. We intend to devote a larger space to general intelligence than we have hitherto done.

The Junius Tract on Political Abolition does not appear to have met the minds of all its patrons. It has been revised by Rev. Calvin Colton, the author, and about one-fourth of the matter struck out, and new matter introduced. Mr. Greeley, of the Tribune, gives notice that he "does not agree with all Junius says about slavery!"

The States.

MARYLAND.
Maryland is badly in debt, her present liabilities amounting to \$16,376,637. Last year the Legislature authorized the sale of the public works for \$11,700,000 in State bonds, which could then have been purchased for \$4,000,000, but no sale was effected and now the bonds have risen to 70 per cent. The tax laws will not pay the interest on the State debt and the public works are in a bad condition.

The Emancipator gives us a specimen of the management of slaveholding States.—There is a railroad from Baltimore to Washington, owned by a company, but controlled by the Legislature, on which they charged \$2,50 for travelling less than 40 miles. Fifty cents of this, according to the Washington Globe of Dec. 30, is a poll tax on every man, woman and child who may visit the seat of Government, the proceeds of which were paid into the State Treasury. In this way the statesmen of Maryland thought they could come it over the Yankees. But certain persons of the Sam Patch order, who think some things can be done as well as others, established a line of stages through from Baltimore to Washington, and the travel on the railroad is fast diminishing. The Governor calls the attention of the Legislature to this state of things, and advises them to conform to the spirit of the age, and reduce the rate of fare.

It will be recollected that Mr. W. Cost Johnson, the projector of the Two Hundred Million scheme, was from Maryland. We have not heard a word of it during the present session, notwithstanding it was so loudly talked of last winter. Quite a voluminous document was published on the subject by the last Congress. But the credit of the States and of the General Government have rapidly risen since the project was first published, and "the relief of the States" is very properly left to the exertions of the citizens of each state respectively.

OHIO.
The Whig nomination for Governor of this State was offered to Mr. Splangler. The Liberty Herald says he declined on account of the great pecuniary sacrifices the situation would require. That paper states that Gov. Corwin would have been the unannounced choice of his party, but he was understood to decline for similar reasons. In a late speech, Governor Shannon remarked to the effect that his situation as Governor had reduced him to poverty. Yet the Governor of Ohio receives fifteen hundred dollars a year. The heavy expenses referred to by these gentlemen are doubtless chiefly incurred for electioneering purposes. The fashion of taking the stump and perambulating the Districts adds greatly to the expenses of the candidates.

The prejudice against color seems to be almost inveterate in Ohio. In the Senate, the following resolutions were proposed:

Resolved, That the standing committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill prohibiting all persons of mixed negro blood from exercising the elective franchise under the laws of this State.

Resolved, That the standing committee on Schools and School Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to prevent all children of mixed negro and white blood from being admitted into Common Schools.

The first resolution was opposed by Messrs. Hazeltine and Parker, on the ground that the Constitution gave every white man the right to vote, and that the Supreme Court having decided that persons less than half black were white, that was the law of the land. Mr. Diney thought the Supreme Court were wrong, and wished to legislate their right. Mr. Newton was opposed to any legislation on the subject. Mr. Perkins wished the resolutions referred to the mover, with leave to report. A motion to that effect was lost, 10 to 19. A motion to postpone them indefinitely, was lost, 13 to 16. The question was finally taken on the adoption of the resolutions, and lost, 14 to 16.

A large and spirited meeting was held in Columbus, at which a memorial to the Legislature was adopted, praying them to take ground against the slave representation in Congress as Massachusetts had done. The memorial says:

"That this representation of the (unjustly so called) property of the Slaveholders of the South, on the floor of the U. S. House of Representatives, is nearly if not quite as numerous as the whole representation from the state of Ohio; and your memorialists consider it still more disgraceful that the representatives of southern property have a voice in making laws by which the State of Ohio must be governed.

And your memorialists would further represent that the slaveholding states of the union are allowed an increase of electoral votes, for the same cause, and to the same extent, as that of their representation; your memorialists consider it very unjust that the property of southern planters should have as much influence in the election of the Executive of the U. States as the whole of the free people of the state of Ohio."

Also they petitioned the Legislature to make it penal for any State officer to aid in the return of a fugitive from slavery, and to prohibit the use of jails to slave catchers.

The State Committee have called a Liberty party Convention at Columbus, on the first Wednesday in February, to nominate Governor, and take other measures for organizing and arousing and enlightening the State for the great political campaign of 1844.

PENNSYLVANIA.
A Convention of the Liberty party of Western Pennsylvania has been called to meet at Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, to nominate one half the number of electors of President to which Pennsylvania is entitled; and with the advice of the Liberty men of the Eastern part of the State, to nominate a candidate for Governor. Pennsylvania is a great State and contains many thousands of true-hearted Abolitionists, who only need concert of action and unanimity of views to make their strength felt at the polls. They need a permanent, regular, established Liberty paper, in which all can have confidence. Just as soon as this can be had, the Liberty cause will go ahead with energy. Without it but little will be accomplished.

GEORGIA.

The Legislature of the State, at its late session, repealed the Act of 1842, which threw open the doors for the free introduction of slaves into the State, and revived the former penalties against such an introduction.—They also mitigated the severity of a cruel law passed in 1836 requiring free negroes to register themselves or leave the State. By the new law, all those who have resided in the State since Jano 1, 1833, are exempted from the penalties, provided they hereafter comply with the law, and the law no longer extends to children under 14, and the penalty hereafter is to be only a fine. That is the way Abolition aggravates Southern laws. There is to be a census of the State in 1845.—Emancipator.

The politeness of Hon. R. McLea land has furnished us with a speech of R. Barnwell Raett, of South Carolina, on the right of petition. It goes into an elaborate argument, quoting from English History, and taking sundry positions with which we shall not trouble our readers. Time, ink, and labor enough have been spent on this hackneyed subject, which is totally extrinsic to the anti-slavery enterprise, and abolitionists should now address themselves to the main object of their association, without suffering themselves to be led off on this collateral issue by cunning politicians. The right of petition is of no more value to abolitionists than to slaveholders. That petitions have been effectual in promoting the anti-slavery cause, we admit; but we are inclined to think their rejection has done more to excite an interest in our enterprise than their reception would have done; and in this respect, the denial of our rights has been more available to our cause than would have been their full recognition.

Mr. Rhett concedes that the 21st Rule will be abolished, owing to the desertion of many Northern Democrats, who have hitherto gone with the South. The Southern members have not determined what course to pursue when this Rule shall cease. Several consultations have been held, but no unanimity of views has been attained. It is said they are waiting to hear Mr. Adams' report on the Massachusetts Resolves, being desirous of ascertaining the precise point of attack before they determine the requisite mode of defence.

Some months since, the Michigan State Journal had some sneering articles on the Liberty party, comparing its attempts to those of a frog in a well, which, in attempting to jump out, fell back further with each exertion. All the Whigs do not regard the party in this contemptuous light. The following is the testimony of C. M. CLAY, one of the most prominent whigs of Kentucky, as declared in a public meeting, Dec. 30:

"Then came the Liberty party, embracing a large portion of the virtue, intelligence and legal knowledge, the Christianity and patriotism of the North. Taking the ground first occupied by Washington himself, that slavery was the creature of the law and should be abolished by law, they appeal to the ballot-box, not the bayonet; like the great Irish Reformer, having faith in the power of reason, truth and virtue, they expect to achieve a bloodless revolution, more glorious than any yet arising from force and arms. This party, a few years ago, numbered but seven thousand voters, now in 1845, they poll sixty-five thousand men at the ballot-box; having doubled themselves every year from the time of their organization. At such a continued rate of increase, I leave it to the reflecting to determine how long it will be before they absorb the whole political power of the North."

It appears to be quite doubtful whether the project for the sale of the Railroads will be consummated at the present session. We notice by our exchanges that the Press is divided respecting it, without reference to party—about half the papers approving the plan, and the remainder opposing it.

The Richmond Enquirer, the organ of Southern Democracy, is strongly opposed to the reception of Anti-Slavery petitions, and says, "The only way to abate the nuisance is to slam the door in their face!" Beautiful Democracy!!

The bill punishing Adultery and Seduction has become a law. It has eleven sections. We shall try to publish it next week.

Our eastern exchanges speak of very cold weather. In Montpelier, on the 21st, the thermometer indicated 40 degrees below zero—the coldest weather since 1835.

The latest arrival from England bring no foreign news of much interest.

ANN ARBOR, Feb. 9, 1844.

The weather has been cold during the past week, and the little snow that has allowed fallen has remained, affording tolerable sleighing, which has been well improved. Wheat has come in pretty freely, buyers paying to-day 66 cents. The rise in New York has been small. Genesee Flour bringing there \$4.75 to \$4.81.

Congressional.

The great change which has come over the spirit of the Slaveholders, was brought to view in a late speech of A. V. Brown, of Tenn. on the Right of Petition. Instead of commanding and bullying, they now resort to begging and entreating. We commend the following to those who are forever telling how the anti-slavery efforts have tightened the chains of the slave. Mr. Brown has been a prominent member of the House for several years, and his testimony on this point ought to be of as much value as the unsupported assertions of northern men. The report is from the National Intelligencer.

