

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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MISCELLANY.

AN APPRENTICE'S WAY OF ACQUIRING A LIBRARY.

BY ELIHU BURRITT.

Why, Frank Wilson! How—where on earth did you get all these books! Here! what! Knickerbocker! too! and the North American! Now, Frank, where did you get the money to buy all these? Why, I have ten dollars more a year than you; yet I have to send down to father for money, almost every month. You take the Knickerbocker indeed! Why, there are none but Squire Waters' and Doctor Marvin, in the whole town who think themselves able to have such a costly work, which is only meant for a few rich people to read. Pretty well, eh? for a poor apprentice to a soap-boiler! Where did you get that book-case, and all those books that you have got stuck up there? Let's see, *Plutarch's Lives*! Who's he? what's that about? *Rollin's Ancient History*! why didn't he write it in one small book, as well as to have a dozen about it? *Gibbon's Rome*! there's no such place in the United States. Why, my dear fellow, what a long list of outlandish names you've got here! Let me see—Milton, Shakespeare, Young, Pope, Dryden, Cowper, Bacon, Locke, Goldsmith, and all the other Smiths in creation, as well as those in America! Now, come: I will light my Havana, and sit down here, and give you a chance to explain how you, an apprentice, with only forty dollars a year, contrive to scrape together a library half as large as Parson Dayton's.

Francis Wilson did not interrupt this interrogatory and exclamatory medley of words from his comrade, by an explanation, until he had exhausted all his incoherent inquiries. Sitting down in the proffered chair, and lighting his long pipe, Edward Saunders placed his feet upon his friend's clean desk, and seemed really to be waiting for a detailed account of the *modus operandi* by which an apprentice could acquire honestly such a collection of valuable books. Nor did our Francis hesitate to gratify his curiosity. Both of the young men were in the middle of their apprenticeship; and the most cordial intimacy had subsisted between them from their youth. Edward was deficient in nothing so much as in that economy so necessary for an apprentice in expending his small annuity; and Francis hit upon a very successful method of administering to his young friend a salutary lesson upon this subject, while he explained how even an apprentice could acquire a taste and the means for the cultivation of his intellect.

Edward, said he, taking up his pencil, "I will explain to you in figures, what seems to have excited your wonder, if you will permit me, by the way, to ask you a few simple questions in order to solve the problem. I see you are very fond of smoking; how many cigars do you buy a week?"

"Six Havanas a week," repeated Francis, putting it down upon paper, with as much formality as if he was registering the data of a problem; "six a week, at two cents a piece, amount to the very trifling sum of six dollars and twenty-four cents per annum. I suppose you spend a trifle at the fruit shops," continued Francis. "Nothing worth mentioning," replied Edward, rather startled at the aggregate of such little items; "all that I buy—apples, nuts, raisins, figs, oranges, &c. do not amount to ninnepence a week, why, that is not half as much as Tom Williams, the goldsmith's apprentice, spends for juleps in half that time; and besides, Francis, you know I never taste a drop of any kind of liquor—not even wine. You certainly can't think I lack economy, Frank!"

"Ninnepence a week for nuts, raisins, oranges and figs," repeated Francis, in a low serious tone, pronouncing the items,

one by one as he wrote them down, with all the precision and gravity of a clerk in a country store;—"Ninnepence a week amount to six dollars and fifty cents per annum; which added to six dollars and twenty-four cents spent for cigars, make the trifling sum of twelve dollars and seventy-four cents for one year. Now, Edward, see what I have obtained for this sum. Here, said he, taking down several neatly bound volumes of the *N. American Review*, and a handful of these of the *Knickerbocker*. "I have bought all these, for a less sum than you have paid for cigars, nuts, &c. during the last year. And as for these other books, which you see here in my case, I will tell you how any other apprentice could do the same, with thirty-six dollars a year too. You know our masters are very industrious and steady men; and are attentive to their business, and like to see their workmen so. They prefer also to see them with a book in their hands, when they have done their work, rather than to be lounging about at taverns or in vicious company. So when my master saw that I liked to read every chance I could get, and spend all the money I could spare for books, he offered to give me ninnepence an hour for all the time that I would work from twelve o'clock till one, p. m. And that is the way, Edward, that I have bought all these books, which you thought I had borrowed, bagged or stolen. I work every noontime a half an hour, and earn enough every fortnight to buy one of these books—Milton's *Paradise Lost*, for instance. To be sure, they are not bound in calf, nor are they gilt-edged; but they contain the same matter as if they were, and that is enough for me."

When Edward Saunders had listened to this very interesting and simple explanation of his uncle's apprentice, and had passed his eye over all the fine books in his little library, he arose suddenly at the very last words of Francis, and opening his little chamber window, took out of his hat the half-dozen cigars which were to constitute his week's stock of comfort, and without saying a word, tossed them into the garden. A new fire of indignation lit up his eyes, as he darted out of the room, turning only at the door to say, *Plutry it, Frank!*

Edward Saunders, Esq., and the Hon. Francis Wilson, never forget in their intimate intercourse in after life, their mutual computation of the cost of nuts and cigars, in the garret of the latter.

SELECTIONS.

LETTER FROM JUDGE JAY.

GIVEN, July, 24, 1844.
MY DEAR SIR: Before leaving Bedford I promised you a letter from the Pyramid. Eight or ten are now in sight, and I am writing from the summit of the largest. Around these stupendous monuments of usurpation and of despotism stretches a land, for forty centuries cursed with slavery. The wrath of God has been poured out upon her. The sands of the desert are burying her magnificent structures; her energies have been crushed by foreign rulers; and her inhabitants wisted by pestilence. Fearfully has been accomplished the prediction of the prophet, Egypt shall be the basest of Kingdoms. When I witness the arrogance of the Turks, the sufferings of the slaves, and the base, avaricious sycophancy of the Arabs, I remember our Northern denegations; and while trembling for my country I here devote myself anew to the cause of American Abolition. Good bye for the present, I will resume my pen at a more convenient time and place.

IN QUARANTINE, MALTA, February 10th, 1844.

I avail myself of my present leisure, to continue my letter begun between the Heavens and the Earth. I remember writing to you, that I should visit Egypt with less apprehension of personal violence, than I could my own slaveholding countrymen. My anticipations on this point have been fully realized. From all the information I have obtained, I am convinced, that Christian slaveholders are far more cruel towards their bondmen than are the disciples of the false prophet, and far more vindictive towards the advocates of the rights of man. One reason undoubtedly is, that the Turks have among them no Bishops and Clergy claiming to be the privileged ambassadors of Heaven, teaching them, that slavery is a divine institution, and that civil and religious rights are founded not on the immutable principles of justice and mercy, but on the "texture of the skin." A Mahomedian would be horrified at the idea of restricting the privileges of the Mosque to a favored caste, or of excluding a true believer from religious schools or religious councils, solely on account of his complexion. A clergyman of the Church of England, long resident in Egypt, assured me that the Coptic Christians were far more cruel to their slaves than the Turks, and he assigned for this fact the very sufficient reason that the Coptic clergy held slaves, and justified the practice from scripture.

I carried with me from London a quantity of Anti-Slavery Tracts in Arabic, the common language of Egypt and addressed to the Mahomedans. I distributed them in the streets, at the Hotels, at the public Turkish Coffee House, in the Bazars, and to the keep-

er of the Slave Market! What would have become of your friend, had he, trusting to the protection of laws and constitutions, and the influence of christianity, made a similar use of Anti-Slavery Tracts in Richmond or New Orleans?

I had intended seeking an interview with the Pasha, meaning to give him the Tracts and at the same time an Anti-Slavery lecture—but my time was too brief to permit me to wait for an introduction. The Pasha, you know, is supposed to be rather wolfishly inclined; but there are certain high-minded, chivalric gentlemen in America, who would be far more likely to murder me, on account of my opinions than Mahomed Ali. I have, as you may suppose, not been inattentive to the present state of Egypt, and the character of its celebrated Ruler. The result of my inquiries and observations is, that Egypt is rapidly progressing in civilization, and that the Pasha is one of the ablest and most extraordinary men of the present day. He is both civilized and enlightened in no measured terms. The fact is, different people judge him by different standards. Tested by European civilization and christian morality, he is a selfish, sanguinary tyrant. But when you recollect, that he was brought up, almost a savage, and that he was forty years old before he could write his name—and when you compare him with other Turkish governors, you are astonished at the extent of his views, the liberality of his opinions, and the energy of his government. From time immemorial, it has been the prerogative of Turkish governors to squeeze as much wealth as possible out of their people; and certainly the present Pasha conducts the squeezing process with great vigor; but he has attempted what never entered the heads of his predecessors, the creation, as well as the abstraction of wealth; hence the introduction of the cotton cultivation, the establishment of numerous manufactories, and the encouragement of commerce, and the patronage of European. He has moreover founded several schools and hospitals, and there is now at Cairo, a lunatic asylum, better conducted probably than any in Europe, 40 years since. I was astonished at the prodigious number of vessels on the Nile, often reminding me of our own Hudson—Alexandria is rapidly increasing, and the best part of it has been laid out and built by the Pasha and his family, within the last ten years. The "improvements" now going on at Cairo, for magnitude and expense, would not discredit the New York Corporation. Splendid Avenues lined with trees, and an extensive park, the soil of which is raised 8 or 10 feet above the natural level, and planted with trees, now adorn the capital. Near Cairo are the Pasha's Gardens, very far exceeding in size, magnificence and taste any thing of the kind to be seen in our own country. I was struck with the liberality with which the palaces, gardens and institutions are thrown open to the public. I visited them, and even the mint, without asking for any orders of admission. A newspaper is published at Alexandria, and I could not learn that there is any formal censorship. But the Pasha to encourage the undertaking, subscribes for a thousand copies, and I take for granted the Editor is careful how he offends. He is probably as independent, as a Northern Editor with a long list of Southern subscribers. As far as I could judge there seems little or no restraint on the expression of opinion. I heard the Pasha's conduct freely and publicly discussed, and censured, and apparently without any apprehension of the consequences. Beyond all doubt, there is more freedom of opinion in Egypt than in our slave States.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in the government of Egypt is the security it has given to persons and property. Lynch law is unknown in the Nile valley. Not a negro is burnt alive in obedience to "public sentiment," not an abolitionist hung; and I may almost say not a man is robbed. In sober earnestness, from all I can learn, a stranger may travel from one extremity of Egypt to the other with as much safety as in a New England village.

Cairo has a population of between two and three hundred thousand; and yet it is one of the most quiet and apparently orderly cities I have been in. I am persuaded, that for every murder committed in Egypt, there are, at least, a hundred in our slave States. It is melancholy to be forced to make such comparisons between such a country as Egypt, and a portion of my native land. But while denegations deal in lies and flatteries, it is the duty of a patriot to expose, and by exposing, endeavor to correct the faults of his country. If slavery continues in the United States we shall become the basest of nations, even more base than Egypt herself.

You will be glad to learn that my health has greatly improved. I was failing fast, when I left New York. A little bodily or mental exertion fatigued me. Exercise and relaxation have set me up again, and I feel ten years younger. I trust I shall return through the blessing of God, with strength to mingle once more in the mighty host which is now battling in the cause of human rights. American Abolition is never absent from my thoughts. It is engraven on my heart.

A Brutal Prize Fight was fought opposite New Orleans on the 10th inst. between two pugilists named Bill Wilson and Ned Hughes. It was a hard-fought fight. After it had continued for an hour and some seven minutes, Wilson was declared the victor—Hughes having, by that time been so severely beaten about the eyes that he became perfectly blind, and could not see where to strike. They are both men of, or under the middle size; Wilson is the weightier. The money staked on the issue was \$2000—\$200 a side. Notwithstanding the laws, these brutal exhibitions are still suffered to take place.

MR. CALHOUN ON SLAVERY.

The following statements and reasonings are extracted from a letter of Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham, the British Minister, April 18, 1844, in reference to Texas. We believe such a state paper is without a precedent in the official correspondence of this government. One would think that the sole object of having a National Government, in Mr. Calhoun's view, was to protect and propagate slavery. After referring to the Free States who had emancipated their slaves, he continues:

"It belongs not to the Government to question whether the former have decided wisely or not; and if it did, the undersigned would not regard this as the proper occasion to discuss the subject. He does not, however, deem it irrelevant to state that, if the experience of more than half a century is to decide, it would be neither humane nor wise in them to change their policy. The census and other authentic documents show that, in all instances in which the States have changed the former relation between the two races, the condition of the African, instead of being improved, has become worse. They have been invariably sunk into vice and pauperism, accompanied by the bodily and mental infirmities incident thereto—deafness, blindness, insanity, and idiocy, to a degree without example; while, in all other States which have retained the ancient relation between them, they have improved greatly in every respect—in number, comfort, intelligence, and morals—as the following facts, taken from such sources, will serve to illustrate:

The number of deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, and insane, of the negroes in the States that have changed the ancient relation between the races, is one out of every ninety-six; while in the States adhering to it, it is one out of every six hundred and seventy-two—that is, seven to one in favor of the latter, as compared with the former.

The number of whites, deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, and insane, in the States that have changed the relation, is one in every five hundred and sixty-one; or nearly six to one against the free blacks in the same States.

The number of negroes who are deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, and insane, paupers, and in prison, in the States that have changed, is one out of every six; and in the States that have not, one out of every one hundred and fifty-four; or twenty-two to one against the former, as compared with the latter.

Taking the two extremes of North and South—in the State of Maine, the number of negroes returned as deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiots, by the census of 1840, is one of every twelve; and in Florida, by the same returns, is one out of every eleven hundred and fifty; or ninety-two to one in favor of the slaves of Florida, as compared with the free blacks of Maine.

In addition, it deserves to be remarked, that in Massachusetts, where the change in the ancient relation of the two races was first made, (now more than sixty years since,) where the greatest zeal has been exhibited in their behalf, and where their number is comparatively few, (but little more than 8,000 in a population of 730,000) the condition of the African is amongst the most wretched. By the latest authentic accounts, there was one out of every twenty-one of the black population in jails or houses of correction; and one out of every thirteen was either deaf and dumb, blind, idiot, insane, or in prison. On the other hand, the census and other authentic sources of information establish the fact, that the condition of the African race throughout all the States, where the ancient relation between the two has been retained, enjoys a degree of health and comfort which may well compare with that of the laboring population of any country in Christendom; and it may be added, that in no other condition, or in any other age or country, has the negro race ever attained so high an elevation in morals, intelligence, or civilization.

Such is the wretched condition of the race in their changed condition, where their number is comparatively few, and where so much interest is manifested for their improvement, what would it be in those States where the two races are nearly equal in numbers, and where, in consequence, would necessarily spring up mutual fear, jealousy and hatred, between them? It may, in truth, be assumed as a maxim, that two races differing so greatly, and in so many respects, cannot possibly exist together in the same country where their numbers are nearly equal, without one being subjected to the other. Experience has proved that the existing relation, in which the one is subjected to the other in the slaveholding States is consistent with the peace and safety of both; while great improvement to the inferior; while the same experience proves that the relation which it is the desire and object of Great Britain to substitute in its stead, in all other countries, under the plausible name of the abolition of slavery (if it did not destroy the inferior by conflicts, to which it would lead) would reduce it to the extremes of vice and wretchedness. In this view of the subject it may be asserted, that what is called slavery, is in reality a political institution, essential to the peace, safety, and prosperity of those States of the Union in which it exists. Without, then, controverting the wisdom and humanity of the policy of Great Britain; so far as her own possessions are concerned, it may be safely affirmed, without reference to the means by which it could be effected, that could she succeed in accomplishing in the United States, what she avows it to be her desire and the object of her con-

stant exertions to effect throughout the world, so far from being wise or humane, she would involve in the greatest calamity the whole country, and especially the race which it is the avowed object of her exertions to benefit."

The errors in the census on which Mr. Calhoun relies, have been refuted in lengthy articles in several papers, which we have not thought worth while to copy. Common sense alone is sufficient to explode his theory. Does the possession of liberty ever make men deaf and dumb? Does it put out their eyes, so as to make them blind? Does it destroy their understandings so as to make them insane? Does the possession of liberty by the parents cause their offspring to be born idiots? Mr. Calhoun will have the honor of originating a new system of Political Economy. The greater the freedom enjoyed by a people, the more wretched and pitiable in their condition.

As an instance of the egregious errors of the census by which Mr. Calhoun has been misled, we may mention that in the Insane Asylum at Worcester, Mass. are 132 insane persons, all, or nearly all of whom are white. And yet this one town is entered as containing 132 colored insane persons, and in many towns colored insane, blind, idiots, &c. are entered where there are no colored persons whatever.

MR. CLAY'S FIRST DUEL.

The following is the official account of this transaction, as published at the time by the seconds:

Rules to be observed by Clay and Mr. Marshall on the ground, in settling the affair now pending between them:

1. Each gentleman will take his station at ten paces distant from each other, and will stand as may suit his choice, with his arms hanging down and after the words, Attention! Fire! being given, both may fire at their leisure.

2. A snap or flash shall be equivalent to a fire.

3. If one should fire before the other, he who fires first shall stand in the position in which he was when he fired, except that he may let his arms fall by his side.

4. A violation of the above rules by either of the parties, (accidents excepted) shall subject the offender to INSTANT DEATH.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL,
JAMES F. MOORE.

Conformably to previous arrangements, Mr. Clay and Marshall, attended by their friends, crossed the Ohio, at Shippingport, and an eligible spot of ground presenting itself immediately below the mouth of Silver Creek, ten steps, the distance agreed on, was measured off, and each gentleman took his position.—The word being given, both gentlemen fired. Mr. Marshall's fire did not take effect; Mr. Clay succeeded so far as to give Mr. Marshall a slight wound on the belly. Preparations were then made for a second fire. Mr. Marshall again fired, but without effect; Mr. Clay snuffed, which, agreeably to rules agreed on, was equivalent to a fire. A third preparation was made, when each gentleman stood at his station, waiting for the word. Mr. Marshall fired first, and gave Mr. Clay a flesh wound in the thigh; Mr. Clay fired without effect. Mr. C. insisted on another fire very ardently; but his situation, resulting from the wound, placing him on unequal ground, his impotent request was not complied with. We deem it justice to both the gentlemen, to pronounce their conduct on the occasion, cool, determined and brave in the highest degree. Mr. Clay's friend was under an impression that Mr. Marshall, at the third fire, violated a rule which required that he who fired first should stand in the position in which he was when he fired; but Mr. Marshall's friend being convinced that Mr. Clay had fired previous to Mr. Marshall's moving from his position, this circumstance is considered as one in which gentlemen may be mistaken on such occasions, and is not to be noticed in this affair.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL,
JAMES F. MOORE.

Thursday, January 10, 1829.

WHY SHOULD WE VOTE FOR HIM?

For whom? For Henry Clay. We are anti-slavery men—he is a slaveholder. Both his principles and his practices are in direct antagonism to ours. He believes that MEN may be converted into PROPERTY—that HUMANITY may be held as MFRCHANDISE—and that all that is required to work this dreadful transformation, is law. "That is property, what the law declares to be property," says Henry Clay. Could Southern kidnappers, therefore, lay their hands upon the angel Gabriel, and enslave him, all that would be needed to justify the deed, would be law—the passage of "An Act enlarged in an Act for the conversion of Archangels into chattels personal." In vain would the captive plead his exalted nature—his heavenly capacities, or his relationship to the shining host that surround the Great White Throne—all such considerations would be silenced by the declaration, "Our law says you are property, Gabriel, and you are property." Should he remonstrate against the iniquity of the thing, Henry Clay still answers, "Legislation has sanctified property in angels—so away with the missionary dogma which holds that the angels of God cannot be the subjects of property." The principle and the crime which it justifies, are alike abhorrent to abolitionists—then

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Senate of the United States.—In answer to the resolution of the Senate of 13th inst., requesting to be informed "whether, since the commencement of the negotiations which resulted in the treaty, now before the Senate for the annexation of Texas to the United States, any military preparation has been made or ordered by the president, for or in an anticipation of war; and, if so, for what cause, and with whom was such war apprehended, and what are the preparations that have been made or ordered? Has any movement or assemblage or disposition of any of the military or naval forces of the United States been made or ordered with a view to such hostilities? And to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders or directions given for any such preparation, or for any such movement or disposition, or for the future conduct of such military or naval forces?" I have to inform the Senate that, in consequence of the declaration of Mexico, communicated to this government, and by me laid before Congress at the opening of its present session, announcing the determination of Mexico to regard as a declaration of war against her by the United States the definite ratification of any treaty with Texas annexing the territory of that Republic to the United States, and the hope and belief entertained by the executive, that the treaty with Texas for that purpose would be speedily approved and ratified by the Senate, it was regarded by the executive to have become emphatically its duty to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico and its vicinity, as a precautionary measure, as large a portion of the home squadron, under the command of Captain Conner, as could well be drawn together; and, at the same time, to assemble at Fort Jesup, on the borders of Texas, as large a military force as the demands of the service at other encampments would authorize to be detached.

For the number of ships already in the Gulf and the waters contiguous thereto, and such as are placed under orders for that destination, and of troops now assembled upon the frontier, I refer you to the accompanying reports from the secretaries of the war and navy departments.—It will also be perceived by the Senate, by referring to the orders of the navy department, which are herewith transmitted, that the naval officer in command of the fleet is directed to cause his ships to perform all the duties of a fleet of observation, and to apprise the executive of any indication of a hostile designs upon Texas, on the part of any nation, pending the deliberations of the Senate upon the treaty, with a view that the same should promptly be submitted to Congress for its mature deliberation. At the same time, it is due to myself that I should declare it as my opinion, that the United States having by the treaty of annexation acquired a title to Texas, which requires only the action of the Senate to perfect it, no other power could be permitted to invade, and by force of arms to possess itself of, any portion of the territory of Texas, pending your deliberations upon the treaty, without placing itself in a hostile attitude to the United States, and justifying the employment of any military means at our disposal to drive back the invasion. At the same time, it is my opinion that Mexico or any other power will find in your approval of the treaty no just cause of war against the United States; nor do I believe that there is any serious hazard of war to be found in the fact of such approval. Nevertheless, every proper measure will be resorted to by the executive to preserve upon an honorable and just basis the public peace, by reconciling Mexico, through a liberal course of policy, to the treaty.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, May 15, 1844.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTER FROM S. B. TREADWELL.

JACKSON, May 21, 1844.

MISSRS. FOSTER & BECKLEY: I wish to say to our friends through the Signal, in answer to numerous applications to me by letter, from different parts of the State to lecture on Slavery, that the matter of making any definite arrangement to this effect having been longer delayed than was expected, it is now inexpedient for me to comply with their wishes at present.

Whether it will be consistent for me to do so hereafter, will have to depend entirely upon future circumstances. Were it consistent with other prior and indispensable duties for me to devote my whole time to lecturing upon slavery, nothing would gratify me more than to do so entirely upon my own responsibility.

As we have no regular lecturer in the State I do most sincerely hope that a very deep sense of individual responsibility among all our friends will be felt, to be active in thoroughly

organizing themselves without delay in all counties and towns, in order the more effectually to disseminate among all classes of their fellow citizens a knowledge of our principles, by way of holding neighborhood and town meetings for free discussion—by visiting and conversation, from house to house among friends and neighbors, and in the mean time by supplying them well with Liberty Tracts and prevailing on as many as possible to take the Signal on the 50 cent plan for 6 months, and by such other judicious means as their own good judgment, and interest in the cause shall dictate.

In every county where a sufficient number of "good and true" Liberty men can be ascertained to make a nomination, it ought to be made soon without fail, to form a nucleus, a rallying point as a beacon light for LIBERTY. This Liberty Ball in some of the counties and towns may seem small at first, and may excite the jeers of such as "despise the day of small things," yet, if it be kept constantly ROLLING, it will rapidly accumulate to the establishment of all—like the "stone cut out of the mountain without hands."

Let some one, or two, or three, go ahead and not wait for the "deaf and dumb humanity of the church or the State," and others will soon unite with them. Corporations in these days do indeed seem to have no souls. This is the way our friends do East where the cause is now so rapidly advancing. Every intelligent Liberty man being well armed with the whole truth against every form of oppression and wrong, is in himself a host indeed, against all the weak and groundless proslavery arguments. They can not stand before the faithful exhibition of the plain truth. Show up the great and fearfully accumulating guilt of the northern people in forever giving the bleeding claims of humanity in the persons of 3,000,000 of crushed slaves, the go by, for the sake of Party—Office—Tarriffs—Banks—Subtreasuries, &c. &c. Show the people that no man with an intelligent mind and an enlightened conscience on the subject, can consistently or innocently vote for a slaveholder or a proslavery man, or an apologist for slavery.

What greater encouragement to labor can we ask for, than we have, that with so little effort as has been made in our State the Liberty vote has already increased about TEN FOLD since 1840!!

The great noise and excitement of 1844 will prove only the second part of the farce of 1840. Every intelligent Liberty man will know and deeply feel this. It is all proslavery!! And let which of the old proslavery parties may succeed, the fearful judgments of forbearing and insulted Heaven will still be upon our guilty and oppressive nation for its crying sin, and heartlessness and persevering wickedness of holding 3,000,000 of innocent people in cruel bondage. We are emphatically a money worshipping idolatrous nation!! No flimsy excuses, prevarications or attempted extenuations of our guilt in turning a deaf ear to the already long protracted groans of these enslaved people, until our certain favorite party and our certain favorite money making measures shall first succeed, will be of any avail whatever with HIM who hath said, "break every yoke and let the OPPRESSED GO FREE!!"

Shall we dare longer as a people to disobey the injunction of Heaven "to feel for those in bondage as being ourselves bound with them," until we shall first have accomplished our own favorite party, or office, or money making schemes? "God is not mocked!!" Is it not indeed most surprising mercy and forbearance, that the God of the oppressed, should so long hold back the elements of judgment and destruction from a nation like this. What Christian, what patriot cannot say with Jefferson, that he "remembers for his country when he remembers that God is just." Never did Henry Clay utter a more truthful and lamentable declaration than when he said exultingly, in the Senate of the United States, that "neither of the great political parties of the country has any design or aim at Abolition," and that he should greatly regret it if they had. Both of the old parties "as parties," are still decidedly, and I believe incorrigibly proslavery. Cannot the same be said in truth of proslavery ecclesiastical parties?

Neither of the pro-slavery political parties, through the late letters of their favorite leaders, has given the least symptom that the party as such was opposed to the annexation of Texas, on the ground of the great wrong and wickedness of slavery, but merely on the ground of a selfish fear, that if annexed just as present it would doubtless involve us in a fearful war with the Mexico, to be backed up indirectly by the Navy of Great Britain.—Just let this matter of selfish fears, for our peace and safety, be "COMPROMISED" BY THE ARCH PRINCE OF ALL COMPROMISERS, and what hinders Texas with all its guilt and blood of slavery upon it, being annexed to the United States. The deliverance of 3,000,000 of innocent people in our country, now suffering under all the horrors of "American Slavery," "the vilest under the sun" will be the very last thing the national leaders of the old proslavery parties will think of until the unyielding and persevering efforts of the Liberty party shall compel them to think of it, from mere selfish "expediency," if from no higher considerations. The liberties of the mass of the white laborers in this nation, north and south are already but nominal, on account of the spirit, and the combined aristocrat creation of the "black" slavery of their own creation.—"The slavery power—the monied power—and the demagogic power, are fast obtaining the white people too out of their own liberties."

The mass of the whites of this country never will, and never ought to retain their own liberties, while under pretence of pursuing

schemes of their own pecuniary prosperity... He is well known to our readers by his writings...

Of Alvan Stewart we need say nothing... He is well known to our readers by his writings...

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1844.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

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

ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

For Representative to Congress, FIRST DISTRICT.

CHARLES H. STEWART.

THIRD DISTRICT.

WILLIAM CANFIELD.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

JAMES WILKINSON, GEORGE SUGDEN, MELVIN DRAKE, JOHN THOMAS, HENRY WALDRON, SEBRING VOORHEES.

MACOMB COUNTY.

PLINY CORBIN, CHAUNCEY CHURCH.

REVIEW OF THE LIBERTY PARTY—CONTINUED.

NEW YORK.

The population of New York in 1840, was 2,423,855, being about 200,000 greater than that of the six New England States...

TEXAS.

On our first page will be found a Message of Mr. Tyler, to the Senate, by which it seems he has virtually concerned a war with Mexico...

A FALSE WITNESS.

At the Whig meeting on Monday Evening, to hear the report from Baltimore, one of the delegates, in detailing an interview he had with Mr. Clay, said, that among other things, Mr. Clay asked him "what the true state of the case was with regard to the abolition question at the North?"

1. Men are mutually acted on by each other. A person entirely isolated from the human race will form his conclusion from the workings of his own mind...

Hon. Seth M. Gates was always an abolitionist when a member of Congress, and a liberal contributor to the cause. He came near losing his seat just previous to his last election on account of receiving a colored clergyman into his church pew...

From all these considerations, it is plain that the cities can be carried for the cause of Liberty; but it cannot be done without the aid of a daily press, and it will probably be done at once...

The Whig party of this State have generally supported the right of petition, and have reproached, to some extent, the insistent encroachments of the Slave Power...

Our opponents have had considerable rejoicing over the fact that New York city, with a population of 340,000, being considerably greater than that of Michigan...

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PROPOSITIONS.

1. American Slavery is a violation of the laws of God, an outrage on the rights of man, a curse to the master, to the Slave, to the free colored man, and to the white laborer...

2. The abolition of Slavery, and the dispensation of equal and exact justice to all classes of men, by law, are objects of sufficient magnitude and importance to become the foundation of a political organization...

3. There is but one certain and effectual mode by which Slavery in the United States can be abolished, and that is by the legislative authority of the several States and of the Nation...

4. The formation of a political party for the purpose of liberating the slaves of our nation, and securing equal justice to all, is a plan unexceptionable in itself, in accordance with republican institutions, the best adapted to remedy the evils of Slavery, fully competent for its removal without violating a single Constitutional provision of any State or of the Union...

5. The preceding propositions appear to us to cover the whole ground necessarily in controversy between the Liberty party and its opponents, and we have put them into this shape that both its friends and enemies may be able to see them at once...

6. We have no Congressional department this week, because there are no doings of that body of any moment with which it may be filled...

The Senate Bill for the reduction of Postage is likely to be lost in the House. Reason: the slaveholders are opposed to it.

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