

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

POETRY

From the Cincinnati Herald.

"TRY AGAIN."

Robert Bruce, stretched in a wretched hovel in Ireland, overcome by misfortune, had resolved to abandon his claim to the Scottish throne. All at once, he saw a spider in the act of trying to swing itself from one beam to another. Six times had it failed; as it was preparing for another throw, Bruce determined that he would be guided by the result. It reached the point, and forthwith he rose up, went forth, and perilled his all in the cause of Scotland. Liberty men! We have not yet come to the seventh trial.

The Ettrick Shepherd uses this incident to good purpose:

"Try again, little weaver,
Try again, try again!
Ere you yield hope forever,
Try again!
There's a tide in nature's law,
Man never, never saw,
And some blessed breeze may blow;
Try again, little hero!
Though you risk a deadly fa',
Try again!

"Do you ken, little hero,
Do you ken, do you ken,
Through a dream of chambers,
Do you ken,
That upon your effort good,
There depends a sea of blood
And a name that long has stood
Among men, little hero!
In the land of frith and flood,
Dell and glen?

"In my dear native land,
Far away, far away,
With my brave little band,
Many a day,
I tried and tried again,
In sorrow and in pain,
Our freedom to regain;
And like thee, I'll try again,
If I may.

"Swing! a king is on his knee,
Swing away, swing away!
To pray success to thee,
Swing away!
His monitor to be,
Here he takes thee solemnly—
'Thou art fixed! And so is he!
So huzza! little hero!
Now my country shall be free!
So huzza!

MISCELLANY.

From the Christian Citizen.

THE HEROIC AGE OF THE U. STATES.

The ten years that immediately succeeded the Declaration of Peace, constituted the heroic age of the United States. It was the age of military bands and bands; the great reign of cockades and epaulettes; when those who had been peaceful citizens in the war, became valorous soldiers, and charged the air with long undulating rows of bayonets, and scorched the trees and clouds and themselves with the villainous saltpetre. It was the great era of trainband chivalry, when every able bodied man was summoned to the parade, to charge his gun with powder, and himself with rum; when corporals and other distinguished men did doughty deeds on the village green, and captured hearts at the head of sections; when the whole village assembled with beating hearts, and mothers with infants in their arms, stood sweltering in the sun to see the trainers; when the rustic swain who had well nigh lost his suit in his Sunday clothes, became irresistible in his fair one's eyes when he donned the uniform of a trainband. There is no period of equal duration in our history, when so many influences co-operated to make the war spirit the mania of the people. It put old age, manhood and infancy under martial law. It turned the nursery into a little military camp, where the associations, impressions and objects of war were the first impressed upon the infant mind.

DAYLIGHT FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

One of the best investigators and discovery-makers of our country, is Mr. Cist, editor of the Western Advertiser. Here follows one of his *den tradous*, which, if realizable, will certainly be one of the greatest discoveries of the age:

GAS AN "OBSCURE IDEA."—In the Advertiser of the 4th September, under the head of "Important discovery," I announced the fact that a new species of light, far surpassing the Drummond in intensity, was about to make its appearance in our city, and would be submitted to the public inspection so soon as the necessary letters patent were obtained for the discovery. It was stated that a half light, of ordinary size for table use, had enabled print to be read at the distance of three hundred feet, the glass in this instance rendered *semipaque* by grinding. This had become necessary to reduce the intensity of light for practical purposes, the full brilliancy being equal to that of the sun at noon day. It was stated, also, that a tower two hundred feet high, or even less, would suffice to light the whole city, and that the tower when built could be lighted at an expense of three hundred dollars. Finally it was alleged that this discovery had been tested for the last five months. When I stated all this I was perfectly aware that the account would stir up a vast amount of incredulity. As my friend Wesley Smead, the banker says, and the remark evinces profound knowledge of temporal matters, "In the affairs of this world men are saved by faith, but by the want of it." Hence I was prepared to expect, and even to justify, the skeptical air with which many received the announcement, and the knowing look with which others quizzed me for being *sucked in*, as they phrased it, to usher it forth to the community.

I have now the pleasure to say that all this is true, and that, as in the case of the Queen of Sheba, the half has not been told. At that time I was not at liberty to say more, but now state—

1. That this light is magneto electrical.
2. That it is produced by permanent magnets, which may be increased to any indefinite extent. The apparatus now finishing by the inventors or discoverers in this case will possess twenty magnets.
3. That it supplies a light whose brilliancy is insupportable to the naked eye.
4. That a tower of adequate height will enable a light to be diffused all over Cincinnati, equal for all practical purposes, to that of day.
5. That this light, when once set in operation, will continue to illuminate without one cent of additional expense.

And, lastly, that the inventors in this process have nearly solved the long-sought problem—perpetual motion. They suppose they have accomplished this, which I doubt, although there is as much evidence for it as I conceive can be furnished to the existence of *Mesmerism* or *Animal Magnetism*—sufficient to convince others, if not myself.

I suppose this light will prove the great discovery of modern times. It is needless to add how much it gratifies me, that Cincinnati is the place, and two of its native sons, J. Milton Sanders and John Starr, the authors of the discovery. Mr. D. A. Sanders has gone to Washington for letters of patent, and on his return, public exhibitions will be made of its astonishing capabilities.

The whale, that great sea lubber, has been blown out of the community by the hog, the great land lubber. Gas for public use has superseded both; alas for them all, when doomed to be reckoned among the things that were!

I have no time to specify the many uses to which light, independent of combustion, may be applied, and will merely suggest, as one, its perfect adaptedness to mining, in which respect it is very far superior in efficiency as well as security to Sir Humphrey Davy's lamp. Its aid to the Daguerrotype art alone is invaluable.

THE GOLDWATER CURE.

A Yankee patient at the Graffenberg Infirmary thus describes the Coldwater Cure. It does not appear to be of a very agreeable character:

"On the morning after my arrival Priessnitz called at my chamber, and first directed me to lay aside my flannel under-shirt and drawers for the future, which I have done without the slightest inconvenience. He then directed me to stand in the middle of my room without a thread upon me, the thermometer at 48, and my servant brought a large linen coarse sheet soaked in water at 44 deg., and dripping wet; after rubbing on my back, face and breast, they threw on my head and shoulders, rubbing me briskly, say 5 minutes; afterwards they dried me

WITHIN THE ELEMENTS OF HIS OWN DESTRUCTION.

If they can be brought to bear on the great measures of the government. In a republic where all equally rule, these classes and divisions cannot exist.

SELECTIONS.

THE SUGAR TAX.

FACTS WORTH THINKING OF.

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The tariff bill introduced by Mr. McKay, and voted for by a majority of the Democrats in the present Congress, retained this specific duty, and fixed it at two cents per pound.

The Newburgh Telegraph, quoted by the New York Tribune, states the price of sugar in New Orleans, at 94 cents per pound in 1842, and 7 cents per pound in 1844.

Of this great rise, how much is attributable to the duty of 24 cents per pound on foreign sugars? We dare not say the whole, or even half, but to be entirely within bounds, will say a cent and a half per pound.

A cent and a half per pound on 200,000,000 pounds, is three millions of dollars.

The number of sugar plantations in Louisiana, according to the writer in the Journal of Commerce, is 702. Allowing one planter for each plantation, and estimating the number of planters in Florida at 298, we have a total of one thousand sugar planters.

Three millions of dollars tax divided among one thousand planters! Let the people mark the quotient. It gives, on an average, three thousand dollars a year, or half a United States Secretary of State's salary to each planter; as much, within 193 dollars, as the State of Ohio allows to her Governor, Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer together. Analmost equal sum, it must be noticed, is paid into the National Treasury, on foreign sugars.

This enormous tax is paid chiefly by the free laborers of this country. Every man and woman who uses a pound of brown sugar pays a cent and a half towards it.

Against this enormous tax, which violates every principle of sound policy and political economy, neither Whigs nor free trade Democrats, have dared to speak or mutter.

The Whigs aided by the Democrats, imposed the tax in the tariff of 1842. Such an imposed Whigs as Sidings and his sort, who can reconcile their elastic consciences to the support of Henry Clay, of course find no difficulty in voting for it. The Democrats, having a majority of 60 in the House of Representatives in 1841, did not repeal it. No Democrat in Congress ever entered a word against it. The bill of McKay, which was voted for by the anti tariff Democrats, and which proposed immense reductions of other duties, only proposed half a cent reduction of this, leaving it still a specific duty of two cents per pound, and heavy enough to produce all the effects of the other.

The Liberty men protest against this tax, and against all other taxes like it, disposed and calculated to enrich slaveholders out of the free laborers. All parties agree that Congress should lay a tariff for revenue, discriminating for the protection of industry. The Liberty party, alone insist that whatever discrimination is made should be in favor of free laborers. Which party will you, free laborers, support?—*Cin. Herald.*

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The most moderate and least zealous portion of the Temperance men—the politicians, judges, senators, prominent preachers, and some of the Washingtonians, are found among this class. They have no objections to good lectures and meetings, but are opposed to all innovations, especially to any which look, in the slightest degree, towards

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

This class are against all alteration of the Licence Laws, unless it be a great while hence. But all other Temperance men are in favor of some kind of legislative action, although they widely differ as to what that action shall be. There are three opinions on this subject.

The first is, that a law respecting the sale of intoxicating drinks should be prohibited, and every one be left free to sell without restraint. It is enough to say, that such a state of things could never be sanctioned by our Legislature. The people feel the curse of the present system too deeply to augment it by potential influences a hundred fold. Nor could the mass of Temperance men be induced to countenance such legislative action.

The second opinion is, that there should be a law positively prohibiting the retailing of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, under sufficient penalties to secure obedience to its requirements. To this it is objected, that a prohibitory law would in itself be odious; that it would be difficult of execution while it contravened the long established habits of a considerable portion of the people; that the legal profession, few of whom are temperance men, would interpose every obstacle to annul and obviate its penalties; that similar legislation in other States have not met the expectations of those who advocated it, or it has proved wholly abortive; and that all attempts, to compel obedience to even a salutary law, will be met by a strenuous resistance on the part of those whose interests are injuriously affected by it.

Some of these considerations possess considerable weight. The presumption to our own mind, however, is that a prohibitory law, if once enacted, would be generally sustained by the people, and would be preferable to the present system. In many localities it might remain, to a considerable extent, a dead letter; but it would withdraw the countenance of the Law from the Traffic, and would render it respectable. No respectable public house would keep it openly for sale in violation of the Law.

A third proposition is, that the law shall be so amended, that at each town meeting a box shall be provided, into which each elector who pledges may drop a ballot entitled, "Licence," or "No Licence." These ballots to be counted by the inspectors. If those entitled "Licence" be the most numerous, the Town Board, which consists of the four Justices, Town Clerk and Supervisor, may grant as many licences as they please; but if there be a majority for "No Licence," then no licence to retail intoxicating liquors shall be granted by the Board for that year. The best of Wines

be urged on the attention of the Editors, and the arguments in favor of it presented to them for publication. A blank form of Petition should be published in every paper, and be followed up by weekly editorial arguments in its support, and intreaties to circulate it. A united and energetic action of all the friends of Temperance in the State will secure the desired action this winter; but a few, feeble, scattering petitions will have no other effect than to show that Temperance men are sensible of the existence of the great legalized curse which weighs down community, while they are too indolent to labor energetically for its removal.

Much may also be done by using personal influence with our Legislators. Eight tenths of them, we presume, are practical rum drinkers or rum-sellers; but the greater portion of them will be willing to legislate any way to please their constituents. The difference between the action asked for, and a prohibitory law, should be clearly pointed out. Nothing can be more Democratic than to let all the people say whether a particular act by which the interests of all must be affected, shall be done or not.

NATIVE AMERICANISM.

The following notice from the Pittsburgh Gazette, a prominent Whig paper, exhibits the state of mind of a considerable portion of the Whig party throughout the country.—They are determined on adopting the Native American doctrine as their main issue, but cannot agree whether it will be better to engraft it on the old creed, as a new Whig principle, or to throw up the old organization, and commence anew under the name of American Republican. There are advantages and disadvantages both ways. Our opinion is, that it would be better for them, as a party, to retain the old appellation of Whig, and under that cherished designation considerable numbers, who would not join a Native American party, can be gradually induced to support its narrow and hateful views. They will support the doctrine as a part of Whiggery, but not as a distinct system of politics. As a separate organization, its "Native" ugliness will be too apparent. The Whigs can take a lesson profitably from their political opponents. Under the name of "Democracy," that party is made to shout almost unanimously for "Texas," when one half the Democratic party would instantly bolt, were they required to vote and shout for the same scheme, if labeled according to its true character, "A project for the aggrandizement and perpetuity of Slavery." There is much in a name. But to the extract:

"AMERICAN REPUBLICAN PROGRESS.—The progress of the principles of the American party are without a parallel in the history of any party in the country. The North and South, the East and West, are all rushing to the rescue of the country, from the domination of unprincipled foreigners. The Boston Courier and Atlas; the Providence Journal; The Albany Advertiser and Citizen; the Rochester Democrat; the Commercial; the New York American, Advertiser, and Courier and Enquirer; the Richmond (Va.) Whig; the Washington National Intelligencer; the Philadelphia North American and Clipper; and many others, all over the republic, have unfurled the banner of the country—the American flag.

The only difference of opinion seems to be, whether it is best to throw up our present name and organization, and form a new one, or cling to those which have done us such good service. As far as we understand the tone of the press, it is for holding on to our present organization. As to the principle there is no disagreement. All go in for a change in our naturalization laws."

Many of the Whig papers, which before election were professedly very zealous for anti-slavery, are now deciding the Liberty party as already dead. The Rochester Democrat, a Whig paper, edited by Geo. Dawson, formerly of the Detroit Advertiser, now copies the following from the True Sun, as "found on reason and good sense:"

"We consider therefore the Abolition movement dead. We shall hear but little more of it. Its leaders may petition till they are black in the face, they will produce no results. Neither party will have any thing to do with them. The foolscap they have resolved to deluge with ink, they may as well place upon their head."

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION—DEXTER IN ASHES.

A most destructive fire occurred in the village of Dexter on Sunday last about noon.—It broke out in Vinkle's cabinet shop, situated on the brow of the hill on the north side of the street, and swept the entire block of buildings, ten in number. The buildings were principally occupied as stores and mechanic shops.—The total amount of property destroyed we have not been able to ascertain. It will amount to some thousands of dollars. The property insured, was principally by Kalamazoo and Marshall Mutual Insurance Companies.

The heaviest losses are sustained by D. C. Whitwood, Dry Goods Merchant, and Thomas Alexander, Grocery and Provision dealer; the former about \$2,000 and the latter \$1,800.

One thing is very singular in relation to the above fire. A rumor was current in Ann Arbor on Saturday evening, that this same block had been burnt that evening, and that the fire commenced in Vinkle's shop.—State Journal.

The Monroe Advocate asks: "Would it not be well, so to amend the Constitution, that the people shall vote directly for the President and Vice President, without the intervention of electors?"

Last Proposition!

We want immediately a thousand more subscribers to the Signal, and arrears unpaid. One Dollar in advance from each of our present subscribers. To do away with all excuses, and place the Signal within the reach of every person, we offer to take the following articles of Produce in payment, at cash prices, if the article be of good quality, and delivered to us in Ann Arbor: Wheat, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Wool, Beeswax, Corn, Oats, Flax seed, Tallow, Hides, and Maple Sugar.

This is our last proposition. We have presented the highest possible inducements for prompt payment, by making the amount and the conditions as easy as possible. Will not the friends of Liberty in every town now try to double the circulation of the Signal? There is no way in which they can so rapidly and easily advance the influence of Liberty principles.

SLAVE LAWS NOT OBLIGATORY.

I allow not to human laws, be they primary or secondary, no matter by what numbers, or with what solemnities ordained, the least semblance of right to establish slavery, to make property of my fellow, created equally with myself, in the image of my God. Individually, or as political communities, men have no more right to enact slavery, than they have to enact murder, or blasphemy, or incest, or adultery. To establish slavery is to do wrong, to trample on justice, the only true foundation of governments which exist not for the destruction of liberty, but for its defence; not for the annihilation of men's rights, but their preservation. Do they incorporate in their organic law the element of injustice?—do they live by admitting it in practice? Then do they destroy their own foundation, and dissolve all men from the duty of allegiance. Is any man so besotted as, for a moment, to suppose that the slaveholder has an atom of right to his slave; or that the slave has resting on him an atom of obligation to obey the laws that enslave him, that rob him of everything—of himself? No one—else why do all just men of all countries rejoice, when they hear that the oppressed of any land have achieved their liberty, at whatever cost to their tyrants? On this ground, were there no other, I should say, we cannot receive Texas as a slave territory. We have no right to continue chains which we have no right to forge or impose.—Birney's Letter to the Pittsburgh Committee, 1844.

Efficient measures are now in progress for bringing to the light the originators of that Garland forgery.

Some of the Whig papers seem to feel bad because it is alleged as probable that John C. Calhoun will be secretary of State under Polk. This result they attribute to the Liberty party, because they would not vote for Clay.—But they are a little too fast. Who appointed John C. Calhoun to his present situation as Secretary of State, unanimously, without referring it to a committee? THE WHIG SENATE. In case of his nomination by Polk, who will confirm it? If confirmed at all, it will be by a WHIG SENATE! The Whigs seemed determined, if they can, to make a scape goat of the Liberty party to bear the responsibility of their own wilful sins.

Our Agent, Mr. D. L. Latourette, is now visiting the northern Counties of this State. Our friends in those Counties are requested to settle arrearsages with him, as far as possible, and commence on the new plan at One Dollar a year. We hope they will also give him every possible assistance in extending the circulation of the Signal in their vicinities. The present is a favorable time to effect this.

The Detroit Advertiser speaks of "the cunning Editor of the Signal"—"the wild editors of the Signal of Liberty," &c. and would make its readers believe that some profound and sagacious Machiavel or Ahtopel was its presiding genius. The conductors of the Signal profess to be only plain, common sense men, with honesty enough to adhere to their own principles, & sagacity enough to discern and reprobate some of the Whig falsehoods and forgeries, without fear or favor. Hence the Advertiser feels bad because we will not suffer ourselves to be made a mere instrument of Whig plans and purposes.—As to the charge of "duplicity," it does not apply to our course, which has ever been open, frank, and straightforward.—Can the Advertiser give an instance of duplicity in the Signal, chapter and verse?

We mentioned last week, that nearly one hundred persons in Oakland County, who voted for Mr. Birney, gave their suffrages for Wisner, the Whig candidate for Congress. We are informed that most of these supported Wisner, not because they had any objections to Mr. Canfield, or because of personal attachment to Wisner, or on account of friendship for Whig principles; but because of a local interest respecting a contemplated Canal, for the completion of which Wisner had promised his influence.

The Liberty vote of New Hampshire was 4054. The Garland forgery did us much injury there.

The Liberty vote of New York, according to the Evening Journal, is 15,953—about the same as last year.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.

We extract the following table from the Free Press entire, as it will be found convenient for future reference:

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The following table giving the vote cast in the several counties of this State, for President and Vice President, at the late election, is made up from official returns received at the Secretary of State's office. The only exception is Chippewa, of which we give the reported majority.—We also include in our table the Presidential vote of 1840 in the same counties:

Table with columns: County, 1840, 1844, Har., V. B., Polk., Clay., Bir. Allegan, 157, 174, 241, 223, 11. Barry, 123, 115, 219, 228, 16. Berrien, 549, 553, 823, 713, 35. Branch, 543, 661, 868, 614, 89. Calhoun, 1143, 1169, 1528, 1357, 226. Cass, 670, 527, 715, 760, 59. Chippewa, 41, 59, 15, 15. Clinton, 521, 144, 283, 255, 19. Eaton, 337, 229, 376, 410, 61. Genesee, 512, 380, 676, 733, 183. Hillsdale, 841, 721, 1084, 958, 212. Ingham, 251, 261, 411, 432, 45. Ionia, 266, 219, 308, 43, 59. Jackson, 1514, 1121, 139, 1312, 475. Kalamazoo, 954, 744, 888, 932, 276. Kent, 319, 320, 564, 476, 83. Leapeer, 491, 413, 502, 399, 68. Lenawee, 2118, 1865, 2272, 2177, 228. Livingston, 700, 853, 1030, 687, 108. Macomb, 982, 1124, 1359, 963, 140. Mackinaw, 85, 79, 100, 43. Monroe, 939, 1028, 1283, 770, 48. Oakland, 2372, 2365, 2833, 2225, 377. Ottawa, 81, 88, 116, 42, 17. Saginaw, 89, 100, 104, 107, 2. Shiawassee, 253, 131, 269, 300, 96. St. Clair, 517, 446, 617, 559, 27. St. Joseph, 800, 761, 976, 935, 84. Van Buren, 182, 251, 350, 273, 46. Wayne, 2246, 2237, 2737, 2345, 193. Washenaw, 2526, 2057, 2549, 2347, 386. Total, 22,952, 21,165, 27,703, 24,237, 3632. Har's m. j. 1,787 Polk's m. j. 3,466. Whig m. j. in 1840, 1787. Democratic m. j. in 1844, 3465. Dem. gain, 5283. Aggregate vote in 1840, 44,411. " " 1844, without Chippewa 55,558. Increase, 11,147. Abolition vote in 1840, 294. " " 1844, 3,652. Increase, 3,358. The vote for Governor last year was as follows: Barry, 237, 260, 3. Pitcher, 576, 471, 27. Birney, 619, 304, 59. Branch, 201, 165, 2. Cass, 510, 531, 55. Calhoun, 1162, 777, 204. Chippewa, 45, 23. Clinton, 215, 211, 7. Eaton, 278, 297, 51. Genesee, 549, 441, 117. Hillsdale, 677, 549, 193. Ingham, 311, 272, 41. Jackson, 1174, 675, 391. Kalamazoo, 671, 602, 204. Kent, 405, 246, 16. Wayne, 2114, 1590, 130. Ionia, 316, 267, 38. Leapeer, 412, 325, 35. Lenawee, 1918, 1260, 195. Livingston, 804, 403, 65. Mackinaw, 47, 65. Monroe, 1121, 522, 41. Macomb, 889, 594, 73. Oakland, 2161, 1173, 342. Ottawa, 85, 21, 11. Saginaw, 101, 70. Shiawassee, 226, 171, 36. St. Clair, 534, 408. St. Joseph, 842, 488, 103. Van Buren, 271, 172, 11. Washenaw, 1843, 1084, 311. Total, 21414, 16007, 275.

Whig m. j. in 1840, 1787. Democratic m. j. in 1844, 3465. Dem. gain, 5283.

Aggregate vote in 1840, 44,411. " " 1844, without Chippewa 55,558. Increase, 11,147. Abolition vote in 1840, 294. " " 1844, 3,652. Increase, 3,358.

The vote for Governor last year was as follows:

Table with columns: County, Barry, Pitcher, Birney. Allegan, 237, 260, 3. Berrien, 576, 471, 27. Branch, 619, 304, 59. Barry, 201, 165, 2. Cass, 510, 531, 55. Calhoun, 1162, 777, 204. Chippewa, 45, 23. Clinton, 215, 211, 7. Eaton, 278, 297, 51. Genesee, 549, 441, 117. Hillsdale, 677, 549, 193. Ingham, 311, 272, 41. Jackson, 1174, 675, 391. Kalamazoo, 671, 602, 204. Kent, 405, 246, 16. Wayne, 2114, 1590, 130. Ionia, 316, 267, 38. Leapeer, 412, 325, 35. Lenawee, 1918, 1260, 195. Livingston, 804, 403, 65. Mackinaw, 47, 65. Monroe, 1121, 522, 41. Macomb, 889, 594, 73. Oakland, 2161, 1173, 342. Ottawa, 85, 21, 11. Saginaw, 101, 70. Shiawassee, 226, 171, 36. St. Clair, 534, 408. St. Joseph, 842, 488, 103. Van Buren, 271, 172, 11. Washenaw, 1843, 1084, 311. Total, 21414, 16007, 275.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The following we believe is a correct list of the members of the Legislature of this State for the year 1845:

Table with columns: SENATE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SENATE: First District—Lorenzo M Mason, William Hale, Amer C Smith. Second District—Michael A Patterson, Jefferson G. Thurber, Wm T Howell. Third District—Edwin M Cust, Samuel Denton, John Allen. Fourth District—Abner Pratt, Jesse F Turner, James Videto. Fifth District—Wm A Richmond, Flavinus J. Littlejohn, Joseph N Chipman. Sixth District—Johnson Niles, Alvin N Hart, Gardner D Williams. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Wayne—Andrew Harvie, William O Rose, John E Schwarz, Archibald Y Murray, Wm. Munger, Nicholas W Pullen. Washenaw—Fitch Hill, Isaac Magoon, Thos. Wood, Henry Compton, Asa Williams, Henry T. Walker. Oakland—Augustus S Johnson, William A Pratt, John Galloway, Alfred H. Hanson, Seymour Arnold, Horace Stevens. Lenawee—Abira G Eastman, Charles Blair, Henry Wyman, George Ecklee. Jackson—David Johnson, Wm. H. Pease, David Menzie. Monroe—Hiram Stone, Henry Mason. Hillsdale—Henry Packer, John Humphrey. St. Joseph—Washington Pitcher, John H. Bonemus. Cass & Van Buren—James Shaw, John Andrews. Calhoun—Andrew L. Hays, L. L. Sullivan. Kalamazoo—Fletcher Ransom, Stephen Viceroy. Macomb—Harleigh Carter, Calvin Davis. Livingston—Ralph Fowler, Robert D Power. St. Clair—Edward C Bancroft. Leapeer—Turner. Branch—Wales Adams. Berrien—John Groves. Allegan & Barry—Cook. Kent, Ottawa & Ionia—Adam L. Roof. Ingham & Eaton—Col. Jones.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

The following is the Liberty vote of the several towns in this County for Sheriff.

Table with columns: County, Sheriff. Allegan, 10. Rhoads Island, 4. Adams, 43. Cambria, 4. Camden, 2. Fayette, 2. Florida, 10. Litchfield, 10. Massachusetts, 10. Vermont, 6. Delaware, 4. Kentucky, 12. Tennessee, 5. Georgia, 10. Mississippi, 6. Arkansas, 5. Louisiana, 6. Total, 208.

We shall publish a full list of the Liberty vote of all the States as soon as it can be ascertained.

It is suggested that Daniel Webster will shortly be elected a Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Both Whigs and Democrats claim Tennessee; but nothing can be known with certainty until the official returns are received, as the majority will not probably exceed 40 or 50.

SHIWAASSEE & CLINTON—ROBERT R THOMPSON.

Genease—George H Hazleton. Saginaw—Charles L. Rickman. Mackinac—Wm Norman McLeod. Chippewa—Peter B. Barbeau. Democrats, 46; Whigs, 7. The Representatives whose names are in italics are Whigs.

RECAPITULATION.

Table with columns: Senate, House, Democrats, Whigs. Senate, 18, 0. House, 46, 7. Total, 64, 7. Democratic maj. 57 on joint ballot.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Two years since, the St. Clair Banner wished us to take notice, that not a single voter could be found among the "single-seeders" who would support abolition, and the editor requested us to send him a pair of gloves or a pair of tongs to handle our paper with, if we would persevere in sending it to him. This year we have quite a number of subscribers in that County, and Birney received twenty-seven votes among the hard-fisted "single-seeders!" Next year we shall have an efficient Liberty organization in that County.—"CITIZENSHIP DEMOCRACY" will yet beat a discount there!

WAYNE COUNTY.

The vote for Birney in the several towns of this County was as follows: Detroit, 39. Brownstown, 6. Van Buren, 6. Huron, 1. Sumpter, 4. Nankin, 13. Livonia, 48. Canton, 7. Plymouth, 58. Redford, 14. Total, 192.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

The Liberty vote last year was 57. This year it is as follows in the several towns: Green Oak, 55. Brighton, 2. Hartland, 7. Tyrone, 7. Deerfield, 7. Oceola, 3. Genos, 2. Hamburg, 2. Putnam, 11. Marion, 11. Howell, 6. Tuscalo, 1. Conway, 1. Handy, 1. Isoco, 1. Unadilla, 11. Total, 109.

BRANCH COUNTY.

The Liberty vote for President in the several towns of Branch County stood thus: Alganssee, 11. Bethel, 5. Butler, 5. Batis, 5. Bronson, 1. Caldwellwater, 1. Girard, 10. Gilead, 1. Kinderhook, 7. Matteson, 1. Quincy, 1. Sherwood, 6. Union, 53. Total, 89.

The vote of the Whigs in the County was 644; of the Democrats, 223.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

The following is the Liberty vote of the several towns in this county, on electors: Adrian, 45. Blissfield, 10. Cambridge, 10. Dover, 10. Fairfield, 31. Franklin, 6. Hudson, 6. Madison, 21. Macon, 13. Medina, 10. Ogdun, 5. Palmyra, 14. Riga, 2. Raisin, 6. Rome, 2. Rollin, 11. Ridgeway, 2. Seneca, 10. Tennesh, 1. Woodstock, 1. Total, 228.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

The following is the Liberty vote of the several towns in this County for Sheriff. Connecticut, 6. Maine, 9. Rhode Island, 4. New Hampshire, 6. New Jersey, 7. New York, 36. Maryland, 8. Pennsylvania, 26. Ohio, 23. Virginia, 17. North Carolina, 11. Indiana, 12. Massachusetts, 12. South Carolina, 6. Vermont, 6. Alabama, 9. Delaware, 3. Illinois, 9. Kentucky, 12. Missouri, 7. Tennessee, 12. Michigan, 5. Georgia, 10. Mississippi, 6. Arkansas, 5. Louisiana, 6. Total, 170.

The Louisville Courier comes out for Nativism as follows:

"Our former political opinions and prejudices have been thrown aside, and we now go heart and soul for American Republicanism. In future canvasses we will most heartily support those men who are in favor of American Republican principles, to matter to which of the two great political parties they belong."

New Hampshire.—The complete vote of New Hampshire gives Polk 27,165; Clay, 17,935; Birney, 4116. Polk's majority over both, 5,114.

NO SLAVEHOLDER SHOULD BE APPOINTED TO OFFICE.

The national legislation ought to go to the very verge of Constitutional power in favoring and exalting our free institutions. And this, not only because in itself it is right to do so, but because it tends to weaken and destroy slavery. For the Legislature equally to respect free and slave institutions, is to confound all distinction between right and wrong—to call evil good and good evil. With the same reason might it equally respect the obsequies of Paganism and the decencies of Christianity. The natural equality of man—justice—liberty—are the basis of our government. In adopting this basis, we voluntarily gave to the world, a guaranty that slavery, the most nefarious adversary of Equality, Justice and Liberty, that had ever appeared, should not only meet with no favor, but that it should be extinguished, and of this course, in a reasonable time. That we have not, as a government, taken the first effectual step towards the performance of this guaranty—toward the redemption of this pledge—but that, on the contrary, we have permitted the slave interest to override every other interest, and usurp the administration of our affairs, is fast making us—has already made us—a hissing and a by-word among the nations of the earth. What a burning shame it is to the North, possessing so large a preponderance of intellect, of education, of capacity for business of every sort, with so decided a numerical majority, giving her the legitimate constitutional power to control the government, with a view to securing the blessings of Liberty to all the inhabitants of the land—that she should have suffered the helm to be taken from her—the stately vessel to be turned away from its illustrious destination, and given up to the despicable and dirty uses of the slaveholder and pirate! Do the free States deplore the existence of Slavery and wish for its extinction without violence to the Constitutional rights of the slaveholders? Let them prove their sincerity,—let them demand of the APPOINTING POWER that no slaveholder be henceforth put into any office under the government. Why should he? Has he not disqualified himself for office in a government whose great aim is to secure the blessings of Liberty—just as certainly as the infidel debauchee has disqualified himself for ministering at a Christian altar, or for practically commending the excellence of Christian morals. If slaveholders were treated as wholly unqualified for office under the government, we should soon witness the extinction—the constitutional extinction of their iniquitous system.—J. G. Birney.

MR. BIRNEY AT SYRACUSE.

We alluded in our last to an "awful disclosure" that was threatened Mr. Birney by certain "gentleman of property and standing" in this city.—We might have added that it was reported that there was a gentleman in town who knew all about the matter of which the latter treated; and different persons were solicited to go up with him to Chittenango to confront Mr. Birney. Well, at Syracuse an unknown gentlemanly appearing man, soon after Mr. Birney's arrival at the American Temperance House, called on Mr. Chase and requested to see Mr. Birney alone.—Mr. Birney was sitting in the parlor with several friends who had met him at the Depot; and when informed of the desire of the visitor, went below into a room with the gentleman, when the following conversation substantially took place: "Stranger.—Do you know me, Mr. Birney?" "Mr. Birney.—I do not—though I think I have seen you before. What may I call your name, Sir?" "S.—That you shall have in due time. Mr. Birney, you are going through the country trying to hunt Mr. Clay. I have your biography, and unless you desist, I shall expose you before the people and hold you up to public contempt."

"Mr. B.—I shall pursue my own course, regardless of threats. There is nothing in my life but what I feel willing to meet on all occasions."

"S.—Well, Sir, I shall confront you at your meeting this afternoon. You will then know who I am."

The stranger left, and Mr. Birney returned to his friends. Mr. Birney attended his meeting as though nothing had happened, during which he reviewed the public acts of Mr. Clay in connection with slavery, placing it in its own dark and disgraceful light. When he had done, he stated there was a "personal matter," concerning which he felt bound to speak. He then related his interview with the stranger in the morning; and in connection gave the outline of his early education and habits. He claimed for himself no particular virtue, and admitted in particular his sins of omission and commission to the slave—but challenged any man to point to a dishonorable act in his life, or to a period in which he had not met fairly and honorably the obligations and duties which he owed to his equals. He called on the stranger, if present, to stand forth and accuse him!

After a pause of a few moments, and no reply, the clapping commenced! The applause of the multitude broke forth to the no little chagrin of the sons of Roorbach, assembled on the occasion.—Lib. Press.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The following is supposed to be a correct statement of the result of the Presidential Election: Clay States. Polk States. Connecticut, 6. Maine, 9. Rhode Island, 4. New Hampshire, 6. New Jersey, 7. New York, 36. Maryland, 8. Pennsylvania, 26. Ohio, 23. Virginia, 17. North Carolina, 11. Indiana, 12. Massachusetts, 12. South Carolina, 6. Vermont, 6. Alabama, 9. Delaware, 3. Illinois, 9. Kentucky, 12. Missouri, 7. Tennessee, 12. Michigan, 5. Georgia, 10. Mississippi, 6. Arkansas, 5. Louisiana, 6. Total, for Clay, 105. For Polk, 170.

The Louisville Courier comes out for Nativism as follows:

"Our former political opinions and prejudices have been thrown aside, and we now go heart and soul for American Republicanism. In future canvasses we will most heartily support those men who are in favor of American Republican principles, to matter to which of the two great political parties they belong."

New Hampshire.—The complete vote of New Hampshire gives Polk 27,165; Clay, 17,935; Birney, 4116. Polk's majority over both, 5,114.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

In another place will be found the official returns of the Presidential vote in Michigan. From them it will be seen, that the Whig vote is 1,285 larger than in 1840; the Democratic vote is 6,538 larger than in 1840; and the Liberty vote has gained in the same time, 5,304; making an aggregate increase on the vote of 1840, of 11,127. So far as we have heard, there was a general attendance at the polls.

The Liberty vote in 1840 was 328—last year, for Governor, 2,775; this year, for Birney, 3,832, being an increase on the vote of last year of about 30 per cent. This is not quite as large as we had hoped; but when the fierceness of the political contest is considered, and the unscrupulous frauds, falsehoods and forgeries which were brought to bear upon Liberty men by a powerful and desperate party, it is as well as could be expected. Small as have been our gains since 1840, a proportionate increase for four years more will give us 39,000 votes in 1848—more than a majority of the whole. There are 31 organized Counties in the State, and all but two of these, (Mackinaw and Chippewa) gave Liberty votes. To those who are again prophesying the death of the Liberty party, we would commend this single fact—that the election has resulted in an increased Liberty vote in every County but one. This general and uniform increase in all parts of the State, in the midst of the strenuous efforts which were made to seduce each individual voter, is to us convincing evidence of a general increase of interest in the anti-slavery cause. The number of Liberty men in Michigan has multiplied 11 times in four years. In 1840, only one in 135 was found who would bear witness to his principles at the polls; in 1844, every fiftieth voter was found immovably fixed in his principles.

The several trials to which Liberty men have been subjected will tend to give them that faith and confidence in each other, which is indispensable to organize an efficient action. We shall also be less subject to temptation from the other parties in reference to the "other great interests," and can move forward harmoniously and efficiently towards our common object.

We can assure our friends and enemies, that we are encouraged by the past to enter on another four years' campaign with renewed resolution and order. It matters little to us under what names our opponents may rally. We shall neither seek alliance or make a compromise, with any party whatever, but shall labor for the overthrow of the SLAVE POWER which now rules this nation; and shall account and treat as Proslavery every party that interposes between us and the accomplishment of our object.

IOWA.

The Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Iowa have closed their labors.—The Iowa Standard gives a summary of the provisions of the New Constitution.

The Legislature to consist of 17 Senators and 39 Representatives, biennial, pay for first 60 days \$2 a day; for any longer time, \$1 a day.

The Executive, Governor for the term of 2 years, salary \$200, to have a veto. Secretary of State, 2 years, \$500. Treasurer 2 years, salary \$300. Auditor 2 years, salary \$500. All these to be elected by the people; and their salaries not to be increased for 10 years.

The Judiciary, Supreme Court, 3 judges elected by joint ballot of the Legislature, term 4 years, salary \$300. Three District Courts, Judges to be elected by the people, term 4 years, salary \$300. Prosecuting Attorneys elected by the people for two years.

A Superintendent of Public Instruction to be appointed by the Legislature.

Legislative elections viva voce, and a plurality elects.

Corporations limited to 20 years, unless re-enacted. Stockholders individually liable, the Legislature to have the right to repeal, but the State to be a stockholder. No Bank to be established unless the charter is submitted to the people and approved by them.

Laws to embrace but one subject which shall be expressed in the title. Not to be in force until published in the counties. Laws to be passed early, to prevent black and mulatto persons from settling in the State.

Lotteries and the sale of Lottery Tickets prohibited.

Amendments may be proposed in the Legislature, approved by the second, and then if adopted by the people to become a part of the Constitution. Revision by a Convention called by a vote of two-thirds of the Legislature if approved by a popular vote.

It is stated that a new paper is soon to be established in Detroit, to be called the "American Citizen."

Louisiana is said to have gone for Polk by a small majority.

The Liberty vote in Pittsburgh was 450—a gain of 70 since the State election.

The Liberty vote of Ohio is 8,650; for Governor, in October, 8,411; loss, 261.—The Whigs have lost in Ohio, since 1840, 29,963.

A friend writes us from St. Joseph County, Nov. 20: "I regret to say our Liberty vote has fallen off, in consequence of the reckless falsehoods and forgeries, published against Mr. Birney just upon the eve of the election, from 106 last year, to 84 this year. But we feel encouraged to go ahead, under the assurance that the falsehood and forgery will eventually rebound upon the heads of the infamous calumniators."

