

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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ADDRESS

READ AT THE NEW YORK STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION HELD AT PORT BYRON, ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JULY 25 AND 26, 1845.

(Concluded.)

III. APPLICATION OF THESE PRINCIPLES.

In the application of these principles to the current political topics of the day, it will be found that the party adopting them as its authoritative rule of practice, will be "thoroughly furnished to every good work" of a sound practical statesmanship, and will have little or no occasion to doubt or to hesitate in the disposition of any question of public policy or of political economy, that could be propounded for its solution.

EXPOSITION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

In the light of these principles, which were placed by our fathers at the very basis of our separate and independent existence, as a nation, and which form, of necessity, the corner-stone of our AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, without which it has no significance, no meaning, nor even existence—we may readily understand and construe the Federal Constitution of 1787-9, into the Preamble of which the very same principles were incorporated, as a key to its meaning, and clothing it with all the authority it contains.

It is self-evident that if the Constitution be construed in accordance with those principles, and understood as being conformed to them, then there can be no constitutional or legal slavery in the United States. All men admit that slavery is the greatest possible violation of those principles, yet few seem to reflect that this admission is, in reality, equivalent to a declaration that slavery is at war with the Constitution, or in other words, that there is no legal or constitutional slavery in the nation.

And as slavery is the greatest possible violation of the Constitution, there is manifestly no other duty devolving upon the Federal Government so obvious and palpably binding upon it, as the abolition of that slavery, unless the FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES, THE GRAND OBJECT and the LIVING SPIRIT of the Constitution is to be sacrificed to the MERE LETTER!

But if the ground should be taken, and if we concede that the strict letter of the Constitution, rather than its grand scope and prevailing spirit, should be our guide in the construction of that instrument—if the testimony of contemporaneous history be accordingly set aside, and the dictionaries defining the meaning of words be resorted to, in its stead, it will be found that not a single word, syllable or letter of the instrument recognizes even the existence of a slave, or of slavery, or makes the least guaranty, provision, or compromise on the subject.

It is only by keeping out of sight the main object and living spirit of the Constitution, and at the same time presuming its intention to be something more and something different from any thing that is expressed in the strict letter of the instrument—that the claims of constitutional slavery can be admitted for a moment!

The assumption is, that the framers of the Constitution intended that they were very careful not to express, and at the same time was in manifest and direct opposition to the declared object and design they professed to have in view! Just as though the people could be bound to abide by the secret intentions of their servants who drafted an instrument for them, intentions not expressed in the instrument itself, and which they were careful to conceal! The Madison Papers (sometimes quoted in this discussion) reveal to us the fact that the framers did not intend that the clause concerning "persons held to service and labor" should be understood as referring to slaves. In the first draft the word "servitude" had been employed, but "on motion of Mr. Randolph of Virginia, the word servitude was struck

out, and the word *service* unanimously inserted, the former being thought (says Mr. Madison) to express the condition of slaves, and the latter the obligation of free persons."—[Madison Papers, v. III, p. 1569.]

By the strict letter and by the living spirit of the Constitution, "the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government."—"No State shall pass any bills of attainder, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts;" and "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." This latter provision, being an amendment, controls and sets aside whatever, in the original instrument, might seem to conflict with it. If the definitions of Madison and Jefferson be correct, then no slaveholding State can be a republic. Slavery exists only by an attainder of blood, and by laws annulling the obligation of contracts: and not a single slave in the country was ever "deprived of liberty by due process of law." And "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers."

More than all this. The Declaration of Independence, adopted prior to the Federal Constitution of 1787-9 by the original thirteen States, was equivalent to an act abolishing slavery in those States. The courts of Massachusetts have thus decided—and slavery in the other States rests on no firmer basis than it did in Massachusetts.

ANTI-SLAVERY ACTION.

A Liberty party in power, and holding these views, would consequently regard and treat all men as equal, extending the like protection to all. It would know no slaves, in law; holding all conflicting enactments and decisions to be unconstitutional, null and void. It would allow no kidnapping on our free soil. It would permit no officers or others to arrest persons as being fugitive slaves. It would punish as criminal the holding of slaves in any portion of the country. It would abolish slavery, not only in the District of Columbia and Territories, but throughout the United States. Nor is there the least danger that the slave States would even attempt to resist this action—in the presence of the slaves, by any resort to physical force, or even by withdrawing from the Union.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE—FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR, &c.

The Liberty party, if true to its principles, will recognize the doctrine of POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY, and EQUALITY, everywhere, irrespective of property or color, regarding free access to the ballot-box, not as a mere franchise, to be contracted or expanded at the pleasure of those who are in power, but as an original and inherent right. It will not legislate for colored men or for white, but simply for MEN. The right of voting, of jury trial, eligibility to office, liability to share in public burdens, will all follow the same equal rule. Men coming into the State of New York, (for example) from the State of Virginia, whatever may be their hue, or their condition, whether they may have been slaveholders, or slaves, will be treated in every respect like men coming from Massachusetts, or any other State. They will come to the ballot-box as soon in one case as in the other, and enjoy equal protection—agreeably to the express provisions of the Federal Constitution, itself, which knows nothing of slaves or of color, and makes no exception in their case when it says, Art. IV, sec. 2, clause 1, "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States."

Teachers of religion, too, equally with other men, white and colored, would, on the same principle, be subjected to all the liabilities and burdens of other citizens, and clothed with the same eligibilities and privileges.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Their fundamental principles, unless relinquished, can not fail to guide and sustain the Liberty party in every possible exigency or problem arising out of the proposed, the probable, or even the consummated annexation of Texas to the United States. Such a measure, while pending, must of necessity be opposed by the members of that party. They can not receive to their fraternal embrace a nation with an anti-republican form of government, especially for the object of extending slavery. And besides this, they can not participate in the act of annexing to this nation any foreign nation at all. Their principles teach them that the functions of civil government are fulfilled when all the individual human beings comprised under it are secured in the enjoyment of their natural and original rights, unimpaird. Extent of territory, beyond the convenient exercise of these functions,

for them has no charms. National aggrandizement, national glory, national power, are terms without desirable meaning in their vocabulary, beyond the simple judicial execution of justice between a man and his neighbor. Acquisition of foreign territory, whether by conquest, negotiation, or legislation, as it has no place in the Constitution of their country, or in their own conceptions of the business of a just and wise government, has no place in their political creed. The annexation of Texas, if it takes place, must be the sole work of the opponents of the Liberty party and of its creed.

But the Liberty party, while guided by its principles, is neither to be frightened nor cajoled out of its principles, nor diverted nor disheartened from the pursuit of its objects, and the steady promotion of its enterprise, by the danger or by the fact of annexation, from whatsoever quarter the clamor, the sophistry, or the consummated deed may come. In order to prevent an addition to our territory, (should the alternative ever be fairly presented, which it has NOT!) LIBERTY party, while it remains such, can never assist in electing oppressors to rule over the territory that we now possess! So far as the slaves in Texas are concerned, it is only a question whether they shall be held in slavery under one government or under another! As little interest in the question have the slaves in this country, who are perhaps almost equally liable to be sold into Texas while that country is under its own government, as they would be were it incorporated into ours.

But were it otherwise, the Liberty party, guided by its principles, (which do not permit the choice between two moral evils, nor the doing of evil that good may come,) could never consent to elect a wicked or unjust ruler, or to vote for the continuance of slavery in the Federal District and in the present American States, for the sake either of preventing the sale of American slaves into Texas, or of preventing the laborers of Texas from becoming, for the first time, enslaved.

Nor could they do it for the sake of preventing an increase of political strength to the slave power in the United States. They can not bow down to a smaller demon, as a base and unwise means of keeping their necks from under the yoke of a greater one. Still less will they seek to propitiate the same great fiend, by lifting at its ear, when he most clamorously demands their aid! If the position of the Liberty party, in these respects, is not properly appreciated, understood, and honored, it must be by those who either have no correct moral principles themselves, or who have failed to learn the greatest lesson of finite wisdom—the highest point of true political sagacity, to wit: the safety of shaping our measures in strict conformity with first principles, and the certain ruin attendant on an abandonment of these principles, and a resort to the chess-board or adroitly managed expedients, in their stead.

Not less bright and cheering is the light shed by the principles of the Liberty party, on the course it shall pursue, in case of the ultimate annexation of Texas to the United States. Such an act being a violation of the Constitution, and not legally binding, might be annulled whenever the party shall come into power, as it may do, before the growth of Texas, with its political power, could prevent.—Or, if the two nations acquiesce in the proposed Union, as it becomes cemented in fact, the Liberty party, in power, only finds the sphere of its legitimate jurisdiction enlarged! Let the Texan slaveholders understand that annexation to the United States is annexation to a country under whose original Declaration of national existence, and fundamental constitution of government, slaveholding is unlawful, and its legal validity impossible! Let them know that a growing party holding these views is already in the field, and will probably soon hold the reins!—Then let them accept of annexation if they choose.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

The principles of the Liberty party, therefore, can not fail to regulate its position in regard to the continuance of our national Union. That Union was formed for the sole purpose of PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS, and has no value any farther than it can be made a means for obtaining and securing THAT END. To ask of a true Liberty party that it shall sacrifice the END to the preservation of the MEANS, and compromise human rights to prevent a dissolution of the Union, would be to ask of it an act of suicide, as well as of self-contradiction, absurdity, and idolatrous attachment to a thing of no real worth. And when the "Union" shall have become "destructive of these ends"—then, in the truthful language of our national Declaration of Independence, it becomes the right, as it is

the duty, of the people to throw off such a government." Nor would this, of necessity, involve scenes of carnage and blood. Let the non-slaveholding States cease to send Representatives to Congress, to vote in national elections, and refuse paying duties on imports, and they cease to be members of the present Union, of course. And no attempt to coerce them would be made. This the non-slaveholding States are morally bound to do, unless their political connection with the present Union can enable them in some way, to bring about the abolition of slavery.

If the Federal Constitution contained a "guaranty" of slavery, as some suppose, or even such a "compromise" as secured that abominable system of despotism from the action of the Federal Government, organized to "establish justice" and "secure the blessings of liberty," then, manifestly, a radical amendment of the Constitution would need to be made, or it would become a burden and a nuisance too intolerable for the endurance of a Christian and free people.—Thus much, the Liberty party ought distinctly and boldly to say; but before it proceeds farther to hoist the flag of disunion, it should diligently inquire whether the facts of the case are such as to require or even warrant such a course, in the present juncture of affairs.

If it be true, as it doubtless is, that the North as well as the South are deeply involved in the guilt of the slave system, and if it be true likewise that the northern or non-slaveholding States, under the present federal arrangements, still hold a controlling power over the entire slave system; not only as existing in the District, Territories, and inter-State slave trade, (which is admitted by all reasonable men,) but likewise, either directly or indirectly, over the slave system, in all the slave States; then have the non-slaveholding States no moral right to desert the slaves, in the hour of their most need, and leave them to the tender mercies of their task-masters, until all practicable efforts have been made in vain for their relief.

Be it so—as it doubtless is—that the liberties of the non-slaveholding States can not be permanently maintained in connection with slave States, it remains true that they have no moral right to seek their own exclusive security, by cutting themselves loose from their equal brethren who are enslaved at the South, and crushed by a petty oligarchy, while there is hope in their case. In estimating the sacredness of the obligations which bind us to the South it is chiefly the OPPRESSED MAJORITY, white and colored, and NOT merely the insignificant MINORITY of 250,000 slaveholders, whose claims upon us require to be especially examined.—And the Liberty party, believing, as it doubtless does, that the political power of the free States is adequate, in some way to the emancipation of the enslaved, and professing likewise to "remember them that are in bonds as bound with them," would contradict its own FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES, should it follow those who are sounding a retreat from the contest, in the form of "disunion," at the very moment when a glorious victory is apparently awaiting them. Our business, as a component and a controlling portion (as we trust) of this great nation, is not to abdicate the government, but to administer it. Guilty as we are in yielding to a false interpretation of the Constitution, and to a cruel misapplication of its power, that has so long crushed the slave, we can no more wash our hands in innocence, by a "dissolution of the Union," than the controlling partner in a slave ship or on a slave plantation can become guiltless by selling out his stock to his partner, or making him a present of it, leaving the slaves in their chains!

And besides, the Liberty party can as easily persuade the people of the North to exert their political power for the abolition of slavery, and (in that way) the preservation of the Union, as to persuade them, on the grounds of the evils of slavery, to terminate the Union itself. The same political power that could do the one could do the other; and the same love of liberty and detestation of oppression: that would dissolve the Union, to protect the liberties of the white man, would wield the power of the Union, to protect the WHITE and the COLORED, ALIKE.

CLASS LEGISLATIONS—MONOPOLIES.

With equal precision and certainty do the principles of the Liberty party indicate the position it should assume on every other question arising within the legitimate field of free government. There can be nothing partizan, selfish, or sectional, in its objects, or measures, if its principles are to be its guide. Against all such political activity, it must steadily set its face. It must be neither a Northern party nor a Southern party—a white man's party nor a colored man's party—a rich man's party nor (except as

he may need more protection) a poor man's party, an employer's party nor a laborer's party, a planter's party or a free man's party, a slave's party or a free man's party, but holding ALL alike to be free, and protecting all as equal and free men. It must neither be an agricultural party, nor a manufacturing party, a landholder's party nor a tenant's party, a merchant's party nor a consumer's party, a money-lender's party nor a money-borrower's party, a cotton-grower's party nor a wheat-grower's party, a cotton-spinner's party nor a flax-spinner's party, a wool-grower's party nor a turnip-grower's party, a shoe-black's party nor a shoe-wearer's party, a wood-sawyer's party nor a wood-consumer's party.

It must legislate, not for castes and classes, but for MEN, and for all men ALIKE. It must create NO MONOPOLIES and sustain and recognize none.

It must promote the interests of the people, simply and solely by protecting their individual and original rights against unlawful aggressions, not by directing them how to get rich, nor by legislating them either into importers, or manufacturers, or producers. It must show no partiality either to the "great interests of the country"—(the interests of the men of great wealth)—nor to the little interests of those who, with little or no capital, earn their daily bread by their daily toil. As it must not tax the cloth manufacturer for the benefit of the cloth wearer, so neither must it tax the cloth wearer for the benefit of the cloth manufacturer. As it must not tax the grower for the benefit of the consumer, so neither must it tax the consumer for the benefit of the grower. It must not impair, in any direction, or in any degree, the original and natural right of a single individual, however humble, for the benefit of any class of men, however numerous or however useful—nor even for an estimated "best good of the whole." It must neither control the literature nor the religion nor the industry of the people, but leave them free to study as they please, worship as they please, and work as they please, taking care simply, that no one of them tramples upon the equal rights of his neighbor. Essential as are intelligence, religion, and industry to the welfare of a people and to the existence of a free government, they are the priceless jewels that the government can not create, and can not mend, though they may mar, for "no free State was ever upheld wholly by its own coercive power."

Can it be doubted that these positions are involved in the principles avowed by the Liberty party hitherto! Or can it be difficult to foresee the course, that such a party, if remaining true to its principles, must ultimately take, in respect to the question of protective tariff or free trade?

Abolitionists, including Liberty party men, have always stigmatized the slave system as being the most odious and grinding "MONOPOLY" in the land—as unjust because legislating for the benefit of one particular caste or class at the expense of another—as anti-republican because it creates and sustains castes and classes. They have denied the moral rights of governments, (State or National) to uphold this monopoly and these castes. They have denied that any real or supposed pecuniary benefits, individual or public, could warrant the infraction of the rights of the enslaved. They have insisted on the immediate and unconditional restoration of their original and inalienable right to the disposal and the direction of their own industry, rejecting, indignantly, the pretension that the government may take care of them, and direct their industry, and provide for them, on the ground that they can not take care of themselves!

How then can the Liberty party, with any show of impartiality and consistency, do otherwise than to repudiate all monopolies, and castes, and class legislations, whether bearing upon white men at the North, or colored at the South! If the slave has a right to dispose of his own labor, has not every other man the same right, including, of course the right to dispose of the avails of his labor in whatever market he chooses?—If the slaves may be trusted to "take care of themselves" in this matter, are our free citizens to be told that they need the "protective" superintendence of the government over their concerns? That the pecuniary affairs of the nation would suffer shipwrecks if each individual were permitted to decide for himself whether to manufacture his clothing or buy it—whether to buy it of his next door neighbor or of one who should supply him cheaper from a distance?

It is well known that our northern operatives have never asked nor desired such protection any more than have the Southern. They dread the high prices of cotton fabrics, as the slave dreads the high

price of cotton and sugar. It is the well known signal for more labor and curtailed privileges without a corresponding increase of COMPENSATION in return.

The capitalists concerned in manufactures can derive no benefit from a protective tariff, any further or any longer than they receive the unjust tax levied upon consumers for their special benefit.—And when by the stimulus of artificial legislation, any particular product of agriculture or of manufacture is increased beyond the natural demand, a ruinous reaction ensues, not unfrequently involving in a general bankruptcy the very class for whose benefit the unjust bounty was granted. On this ground, from the first, the most substantial, prudent and sagacious manufacturers, to a great extent, have been opposed to the policy altogether. To compete with the pauper labor of Europe by creating (and by similar methods) a rival pauper population at home, must prove as ruinous in political economy, as it is unjust and merciless in ethics. The present distresses and pending contest in England, distresses introduced by tariffs and class legislations—and contests of the oppressed masses, against them, should be a beacon to warn us, in due season. Similar distresses, oppressions, and conflicts, already rising, in our own boasted New England, may furnish us with illustrations nearer home.—Already the slaveholder points (and not without some occasion) to our white slaves of the North." And already the grocers and the manufacturers of cotton are finding their affinities for each other, as lords over laborers, and are preparing to con-
clude.

A tariff for protection we need not discuss largely, since the discerning leaders of both the great parties, perceiving the rising sentiment of the country against it, have found it necessary to disclaim any higher rates than are required by the necessities of the revenue, both the rival parties expressing themselves in nearly the same terms.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

The real question of "free trade" which must at no distant day become a prominent political question, in this country, is the question whether the national revenue shall be supplied by direct taxation or by duties on imports. The framers of our present Constitution very manifestly contemplated (to say the least) the large preponderancy of direct taxation over duties. On no other supposition could the non-slaveholding States ever have consented to an interpretation of the Constitution giving the slave States a disproportionate representation on condition of their bearing the burdens of a direct taxation according to the same ratio. Availing themselves of their political advantage, the slaveholders with characteristic adroitness soon shaped the policy of the country in such a manner as to slip their checks out of the pecuniary equivalent they had stipulated to pay for their predominance; for slaveholders understand the art of eluding any payments for services rendered! To this fact, doubtless, the country is indebted for the prevalence of the doctrine that the national revenue must be supplied by the receipts of the Custom House. Unwilling at times, to pay any thing, even the form of duties, the slaveholders (or rather the rabid portion of them) have clamored for free trade.—Whenever the North shall learn the policy of giving it to them, in full measure, subjecting them to a direct tax on their twelve hundred millions of slave property, they will be in a position to study the policy of striking this twelve hundred millions of dollars from the rateable list, transforming three millions of human beings from the position of taxable property to that of tax paying men! As a peaceful, available, and unquestionably constitutional instrumentality against slavery—if indirect measures are to be selected) the presentation of Custom House duties presents claims which need only to be examined, in order to their being held of incommensurable value. Such a process the slave system could with difficulty survive, for a single year.

To object, as some do, that the people in general would never consent to pay, in the form of a direct tax what they now pay in duties without perceiving it, is only to say, in other words, that if the people knew and realized the enormous amount of taxes which they pay to support unnecessary expenditures, they would soon terminate the imposition, which they doubtless would do, and this is one grand reason why it should be done. For we hold it a slander on the people to say that they are so stupid as to prefer paying 50 dollars, as annual cash tax on merchandise through the Custom House rather than pay a ten or twenty direct tax to a tax gatherer—or that they are so unprincipled as to refuse paying (and with their eyes open) the amount really needed. The cheerful support of the State Government by direct taxes, (chiefly) though much heavier than they need be is a sufficient refutation of the slander.

The whole system of duties on imports will be found, on examination, to be one of the most gross and stupendous systems of deception and injustice ever inflicted upon the masses, by the few whose business and maxims it is, to fleece the people as much as they can, and by a process which shall prevent them from knowing when, how, or how much!

What farmer or mechanic—what individual head of a family—can tell, or can form a tolerable conjecture, how much he pays the na-

tional government, in a single year? Not the smallest purchase of foreign merchandise can be made without paying a tax. The unnoted tax gatherer comes to day—comes to-morrow—comes every day in the year. At morning, at noon, and at evening, he sits in visible at the family table, and slyly pockets his pence, abstracted from every mouthful that is swallowed. Not a rag of cloth can a member of the family wrap round him in winter or summer, by night or by day, without paying a tax. Intelligent foreigners who visit us, smile at our simplicity and call us the people that are taxed without knowing it—who groan under "hard times" without "guessing" the reason—who call ourselves the freest people on earth, but must ask leave of our government whether we may hoe corn or spin cotton; who watch the newspapers half the day in the year to know whether a vote in Congress or State Legislature—a Governor's Message, or a President's—will not make us bankrupts—and exile us to the woods or to the poor house! A people who have concluded that they do not know whether it is best for them to buy goods cheap or dear, and must keep two voracious legislatures under pay, half the time, to tell them—or to say who may lend money (or rather their own promissory notes) to such persons as may wish to hire them!

Do the principles of the Liberty Party supply no touch-stone by which such schemes of legislation may be tested? No remedy for the evils they have introduced!

And what character have those principles bestowed upon that feature of the Custom House taxation by which the tax-payers are compelled to pay, not according to their capitals, their incomes, or their possible earnings, but according to the number of mouths, whether of rich or poor, that have to be fed—or the number of backs that have to be protected from the cold? It to be tolerated, forever, and without censure, by the advocates of equal rights, by the friends of the poor that the wealthiest man in community is compelled to pay no more into the national treasury than the poorest, that is comfortably clothed and fed?

The demoralizing nature and tendency of all Custom House systems, in all nations is a still more serious and insuperable objection against such arrangements. As no people have ever yet been found so unscrupulous as not to feel the grievous wrong done to them in the invasion by the government that should protect them of their original right to buy where they please; so no nation has been found in which the "Custom House oath" was not proverbially and almost universally regarded as having no binding force, and where the laws were not evaded to the full extent to which the wit of man sharpened by avarice and hunger, is competent. No has any nation yet succeeded in securing the aid of inferior officers, tide waiters, &c. &c., who were not, to a fearful extent, accessible to bribery, and, as a class, in the perpetration of revenue frauds. The most painfully graphic descriptions of embezzlement and deception on record are those connected with the importation of goods! On all the seaboard districts of mercantile nations, the business of smuggling becomes one of the settled avocations of a large portion of the people, and few who are at all connected with maritime or mercantile affairs in our seaports, can claim that they do not, in some way, connive in the process.—But all the power and vigilance even of the British Government and British Navy have never sufficed even to put any considerable check to the business of smuggling, in which so much capital and so many thousands and tens of thousands of persons are engaged.

Then look at the comparative expenses of collecting this Custom House national tax.—Put down the actual receipts at twenty-five millions of dollars. But who can estimate the probable expenses of the Custom House establishment? In the single city of New York alone, above one thousand men are constantly employed in the business. The chief man, the collector, is said to have realized a much higher annual income than the President of the United States. Every seaport town in the nation, must have its Custom House establishment, in proportion to its business.—Then come the revenue cutters, how many we know not, manned and employed constantly for the same service. The Navy, the Diplomatic Department, these are chiefly needed to negotiate and to enforce the commercial arrangements not needed on the system of Free Trade.

In 1827, (the Treasurer's Report of which happens to be at hand) the Custom House receipts were a little short of \$23,000,000. Expenditures for Naval service 4,000,000. Military establishment, nearly 6,000,000. (Of the Custom House and Revenue Cutter expenses, we have no data of estimate.) Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous, 2,300,000. Scanty as are our statistics, we have data enough to see that a very large proportion of receipts of the National treasury, through the Custom House, is expended, either in collecting it, or in providing for its collection, in paying the expense of the legislation, by which, at every session, its details are adjusted, and of the foreign diplomacy needed only by an artificial system of commercial intercourse displacing the natural.

RETRIBUTION.

We come then by a natural process to that master of arrangements, of which rival parties have promised so much, and account (held a) little. Very evidently no real retriement can come, come, but through the abolition of all those class legislations, monopolies, and artificial systems of commercial intercourse that, of necessity, require vast expenditures in the direction and management of them. Yet strange to tell! We have had parties promising retriement whose avowed policy was the increase of all

those sources of expenditure from which extravagance proceeds. Sometimes we have had promises of retrenchment most ludicrously coupled with propositions to distribute the surplus revenue among the States, to make room for a proportionate increase of the revenue tariff to supply its place!

Extravagant expenditures, most assuredly, will never be checked, until that system of supplying the national treasury is abandoned that calls for a standing army of legislators for its annual perpetuity and perpetual revision—a standing army of Custom House officers for its collection—a naval and military establishment to guard and enforce it—and a regiment of foreign ambassadors to negotiate commercial treaties for its details or to obtain redress for infractions of them. A system whose grand recommendation to public support is—that it taxes the people so rectly that it does not detract the amount of its exactions, and to an extent that would lead them into rebellion, if it were attempted to collect it openly and by broad day light!

Abolish our Custom House system, as the Swiss Republic has long since, abolished hers, and the manufacturing interests of this country, no longer blated into appallable plagues, might vie in stability and healthiness with those of Switzerland. Abolish the system, and that retrenchment of national expenditures which is otherwise an impossibility becomes inevitable of course. By the common concession (or rather plea) of its advocates, not one third the present amount of national revenue could be raised by direct taxation, and of consequence would not be expended—and, very happily, there would remain no occasion nor apology for the disbursement.

The diminished hazards of war, on the policy of free trade, and in an age when wars are mostly for commercial advantages, should be set down as, by far, the largest item of benefit, on the score of pecuniary saving alone.—There is nothing connected with national expenditure half so costly as war.

The army and naval establishment, now requiring disbursements, even in time of peace, to the amount varying from one third to two thirds of the national revenue, would scarcely find an apology for their continuance, and would, of necessity, be reduced to the lowest possible standard, at once. Military academies, for the costly training, at public expense, of a military nobility to lord it over the people, would soon become obsolete, and standing armies and navies, those graves of republics and nurseries of aristocracy and vice, would, ere long, follow in their train.

Foreign ministers, with an outfit of \$9,000 each, and a salary of \$2,000 per annum more, (scarcely needed now,) would become so manifestly useless, then, that the splendid emolument would be laid aside, except in very rare cases. A simple consul or commercial agent would do the business as well, now, the great part of time, and very little business, even for consuls, on the free trade system, would remain to be done.

A congressional session of two months a year, would be amply sufficient to transact all the public business, properly pertaining to our national government, on the principle of free trade, and in the absence of all the class-legislations connected with, and growing out of the present system. The business of the chief magistrate, and heads of departments, with their clerks, would proportionately decrease.

Salaries, thus diminished in number, might also be reduced in amount. The principle should be, to fix the compensation at such a rate that, while it should not exclude the poor man from holding any office in the gift of the people, by leaving him without due support, should not make it an object of pecuniary speculation, as it now is—to seek after office—not supply the public services by the means of corruption and bribery while in office, nor tempt them to ape the magnificence of monarchial and aristocratic courts—and indulge in anti-republican luxury and show.

For the President \$10,000 to \$15,000 per annum, should suffice, instead of \$25,000.—For members of Congress \$5 per day instead of \$8—and other functionaries in proportion. The rage of party spirit should no longer be stimulated, as it has been, by the scramble for extra lucrative employ.

EXERCISE PATRONAGE
Would no longer remain as form dable an abuse as it now is. The prospects of a foreign embassy would not so disgracefully dazzle, corrupt and warp the representatives of the people, and lead them astray.

Add to this, that the principles of the Liberty party, when faithfully applied, would require the election of all or nearly all the officers of the government—particularly the "heads of departments," by the people, direct. And the Post Office establishment, if remaining in the government's hands, should be subjected to the same rule.

The President and Vice President, without the intervention of Electors, should be chosen by the people themselves. For the introduction of these salutary changes, the laws and the Constitution should undergo the requisite amendments.

JUDICIARY REFORM.
In the State, counties and towns, similar retrenchments and reforms should be made. In the State of New York, it is said that one thousand offices are in the gift of the Chief Magistrate! What a source of corruption is here! Let these abuses be reformed, and the swarms of locusts now thronging the seats of State and National Governments, fit tools of corruption and servility, will disappear.

new occupy all their attention, and they will, perhaps find time to provide for the people a Judiciary system that the people can use and understand. The time, then, may come, when the law will be used for the administration of justice—not for the emolument of a privileged caste—when it may be used for the benefit of the poor, the defrauded, the oppressed, the wronged—and not for the almost sole purpose of legalizing the depredations of fraud, assisting the rich to grind the faces of the poor—providing another swarm of useless and idle officials, to be supported by the hard earnings of the people—and all by a system of jargon originating in the dark ages, in which equity is prohibited for the preservation of dead forms.

POLITICAL ETHICS.
The maxim that "all is fair in politics" will fall into disuse, with a Liberty party guided by the principles of equal justice and unchangeable moral right. In the selection of candidates for office, intelligence and moral worth—not wealth nor standing in artificial society will supply the standard—the best instead of the "most available" candidate—the most competent—not the "least of two evils," will be the result! The voter will vote his own conscientious convictions, and not the bidding of his party. The right of suffrage will be understood to include the right of nomination, and the latter will no longer be relinquished than the former. No nominating Convention, however respectable, and however equitably appointed may be its representation will ever be understood as holding any thing more than a recommendatory power—and it will hold no monopoly of the right of recommending, nor supersede either before or after its sitting, the right, the duty, and the privilege of the humblest among the people to recommend such candidates as they judge proper. The obnoxious nominations at Conventions by the process of secret wire-pulling, will be effectually checked by the conviction that the voters will think and act for themselves, like honest men. Nominations when made by Conventions will be made in those Conventions, and in the restraining presence of the masses, men, women, and children assembled to witness, and not in secret cabals of committees apart by themselves. In a word, the corrupt and despotic reign of King Caucus will come to an end, and the entire system of "log-rolling," or barter trade legislation, will share the same fate.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.
If practicable, will be distributed, gratuitously, to temperate, industrious settlers, in small parcels—and not sold on speculation, either by the government or its favorites.

NATIONAL DISPUTES.
Would be equitably and magnanimously adjusted by negotiation or arbitration, without a resort to arms. And the false patriotism of national selfishness, seeking the wealth or aggrandizement of our country at the expense of another, would be scouted as still more mean and disgraceful, in a great nation, than in the walks of private life. The UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD OF THE RACE would be cherished and honored as the foundation principle of international intercourse, and of international law.

THE POLICY.
Of adopting these measures we need not largely discuss. We recognize no policy but that of doing right—and we hold the course to be wisest that includes the most of moral rectitude—that applies in the greatest manner of directions, and with the greatest fidelity, the self-evident principles of inalienable human rights. In doing this, we apprehend, the sum total of true political sagacity consists.

Shall we be told, (Doubtless we shall!) that the anti-slavery enterprise can not afford to carry the load of so many innovations and reformations at once!

We answer: the anti-slavery enterprise can not longer afford to carry the load of the inconsistent measures involved in a hesitancy to apply our principles wherever they should be applied! This load it is high time to shake off, and to seize not the load but the lever of a full and thorough democratic reformation, in its stead!

The old parties are both sinking into contempt, simply for their neglect of the honest course we recommend. The one claims to be "democratic," but limits its democracy by the hue of the skin! The "load" of too much democracy, at once, forsooth! it cannot afford. And so it allies itself to the slave power, for the good of the whites; and tramples the white man's right of petition in the mire, as the result of its very prudent, conservative course!

On other directions, too, it ticks the poor white man's cries for redress. Monopoly and class legislations it can loudly denounce, yet eagerly sustains! In the selection of a Presidential candidate it can lay the free North prostrate at the feet of the all-enslaving South! It can faintly clamor, for a day at the prostration of civil and political liberty in Rhode Island, and then tamely succumb, as the slaveholder bids. No marvel that this pretendedly democratic party is deserted by its many ultra-democratic members, who, as a choice of two evils, or by way of experiment, throw themselves, half despairing, into the arms of the Whigs!

Of the Whig party, what shall we say?—Taking its name from its professions of loyalty to High Tory prerogative! Complaint of Executive patronage and Executive power—promising retrenchment and a limitation of the Presidency to one term! And yet clamorous for those very same class legislations, upon which High Tory power latens, and Executive patronage revels, and extravagant expenditure becomes inevitable and perpetual! The "party of progress," yet courtling the conservators of aristocratic monopoly and usurpation! The champion of the right of petition—the opponent of Texas annexation, (i. e. in some parts of the country)—yet demanding, like its rival, the elevation of a slaveholding chief magistrate! Conjoining the country to assist it in terminating the aggressions of the slave power in the person of John C. Calhoun, and then making him, by Senatorial acclamation, Secretary of State!

Denouncing the Executive usurpations of President Tyler, and then, throughout all the ranks, (from Henry Clay downwards,) exulting in the greatest of all his usurpations, his interference for the suppression of "a republican form of government" in Rhode Island, for this openly avowed object of suppressing popular sovereignty at the South!—Very evidently, too, the Whig party, (like the Democratic) "can not afford the load" of conforming its practices to its professed principles! And thus the country is left in a waiting posture, inquiring whether there is ever to be any party in this country that can afford the burden of being truly democratic and honest. Shall the Liberty party decline the service, and leave it for other hands?

Assuredly it will not, if it regards either its principles, its professions, or the claims of the enslaved! Fifty six years of experiment, under our present Constitution, have fully settled the impracticability of abolishing slavery, except by a party that can bear the load! and wield the lever of a thorough democracy, applied wherever democratic principles can be made to apply. Of the prospects of relief to the enslaved from the "old Democratic party," falsely so called, it were idle to say a word. Professing no regard for any except white freedom, it presents no claim to the support of the friends of the enslaved.

And all the great parties opposed to the so-called "Democratic" party have equally failed a long relief to the slaves. Under Washington and the elder Adams, the party known as Federalists arose and bore rule. A more honest, respectable, moral and religious anti-democratic party in politics, the world has, perhaps, never seen. The Federalists never professed to consider fully, in the capacity of man for self-government, and they could not be expected to make a special exception in favor of the enslaved colored man! No national measures in favor of the enslaved were adopted during their twelve years of continuous power. The law of 1793, for returning fugitives from slavery, was among the early measures of that party, under its most venerated and popular leader, thus early directing the policy of the country in favor of the slave system. As the democratic party triumphed in Mr. Jefferson's election, could "afford to bear no heavier load" than the advocacy of white freedom, in defence against Federal aggressions, so the Federal party, on their part, were sufficiently occupied with their own conservative aims. The "monstrous alliance" of "democracy" with the slave power could not indeed escape their notice. And among the available topics of declamation with the rising aristocracy of the North, (by whom the Federal party was now wielded,) the abominations of slavery had a somewhat prominent place. But the people would not again trust them with power. Had they done so, there is no reason to think that their philanthropy would have overcome their fear that so many ignorant men "let loose, could not take care of themselves." No aristocratic party, in power, would adventure such an experiment.

The "National Republican" party, under Monroe and John Quincy Adams, neither attempted nor did anything on behalf of the enslaved. The famous Missouri Compromise was made under Monroe. The subsequent history of the parties, Whig and Democratic, we need not repeat.

The bottom line of our more than half a century experiment, then, may be summed up in a single word. A Democratic party pledged only for the support of white liberty, can not protect the rights of the free. A party denouncing slavery, and sustained by the northern aristocracy, can do nothing for the deliverance of the enslaved. It could not, even while the northern and the southern aristocracy were pitted against each other, as rivals. Still less can it, now, when the northern and southern aristocracy, (shaking hands over huge bales of raw cotton fabric,) are learning how to conspire! This latter party, a northern democracy will not entrust with power. Its rival they cannot trust without being deceived and betrayed!

The folly of a democratic alliance with the slavery of the South, therefore, has its full counterpart in the folly of an anti-slavery sympathy at the feet of the aristocracy of the North! An aristocracy of the North! An aristocracy whose "gentlemen of property and standing" first mob abolitionists to gain southern votes, and then demand the votes of abolitionists for protecting them from the South!

Let the true friends of Liberty, irrespective of caste or color, come together. Here only is the true and the safe ground. As no anti-slavery party can succeed without the democratic voice of the northern masses—so those masses can find no protection from a northern aristocracy, under leaders who sell themselves and their constituents, for the patronage of southern tyrants.

A Liberty party, no longer regarded as an offshoot of the old Federal stock, and a branch of the Whigs, would not lack public support, nor suffer the intolerable disgrace of being courted, as allies, by the conservators of monopoly and class legislations, which the working men will never sustain.

The leaders of the mis-named "Democratic" party would find themselves distanced—their ranks broken—their strength withered—their cheat detected—and their game gone.

The Whig party, already confessedly powerless without anti-slavery support, would greedily grasp at a fraternal union with the "Old Hunkers," that they now so truthfully call corrupt.

Moral affinities would, once more, discharge their proper functions. An open field and fair play would ensure the speedy triumph of the right.

The experiment has now fully tested the impracticability of retaining the partisans of class legislations in our ranks, were it never so desirable to do so. In every returning hour of trial and of need, they desert to the enemy.

Having, long ago, ascertained that the bulwarks of American slavery are at the North, and that the aristocracy of the free States constitute the main props of the slave power, it is high time to carry the war directly into the enemy's camp, and overthrow that aristocracy itself, by whom we have been alternately mobbed and wheedled, courted and maligned, cheated and grazed. The enslaved laborers of the South will thus be emancipated by the white laborers of the North and South combined, before a system of class legislation has quite reduced them to the condition of serfs.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARRER, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1845

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES G. BIRNEY.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
NATHAN M. THOMAS.

Notice.

Being desirous of extending to the whole community every possible facility for Liberty intelligence, we will send Five copies of the Signal, for one year, to the order of any person who will forward to us Four dollars, postpaid.

Don't Forget the Printer when you sell that load of Whigs! Let us have our small allowance out of the first fruits of Harvest. Our weekly expenses are Forty Dollars: how can we publish when our receipts are but a fifth or sixth of that amount?

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN KENTUCKY!

C. M. Clay's Press threatened by a mob! He replies resolutely, and then surrenders to them!

The account of the disturbances in Lexington and the final result, involve statements so strange that we cannot reconcile them. We will tell the story as we find it in the papers, trusting that the next mail will bring us a key to the unaccountable conduct of Cassius. The Cincinnati Herald says: "a meeting was called on the afternoon of the 14th, to take measures for the suppression of the 'True American.'" Cassius M. Clay, invalid as he was, repaired to the Court House at the time appointed, and found some twenty persons there, all but one, political enemies, and three-fourths personally hostile. Two speakers proposed to dissolve the meeting. Captain Henry Johnson, a cotton planter, declared he would have nothing to do with it, unless the Whig party would come up, and incur also responsibility. Thomas F. Marshall was present as one of the actors. Several persons contending that the meeting was a private one, Mr. Clay left the place.—It seems that the mobocrats then proceeded, and appointed a committee to wait upon him, to request the discontinuance of his paper. What followed, we quote from his extra, which Mr. Clay has forwarded to us.

"I have received the following letter from the hands of Tho. H. Waters, on my sick bed, at my own house: LEXINGTON, 14th Aug., 1845. Sir:—We, the undersigned have been appointed as a committee upon the part of a number of the respectable citizens of the City of Lexington, to correspond with you, under the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon Cassius M. Clay, Editor of the 'True American,' and request him to discontinue the publication of the paper called the 'True American,' as its further continuance, in our judgment, is dangerous to the peace of our community, and to the safety of our homes and families.

In pursuance of the above, we hereby request you to discontinue your paper, and would seek to impress upon you the importance of your acquiescence. Your paper is exciting and exciting our community to an extent of which you can scarcely be aware. We do not approach you in the form of a threat. But we owe it to you to state that in our judgment, your own safety, as well as the repose and peace of the community, are involved in your answer. We await your reply, in the hope that your own good sense and regard for the reasonable wishes of a community in which you have many connections and friends, will induce you promptly to comply with our request. We are instructed to report your answer to a meeting, to-morrow evening, at three o'clock, and will expect it by two o'clock, P. M., of to-morrow.

Respectfully, &c.
B. W. DUDLEY,
THO. H. WATERS,
JOHN W. HUNT.

To which I have made the following reply, which will be delivered to-day, at the hour appointed.

Sirs:—I received through the hands of Mr. Thomas H. Waters, one of your committee, since candle-light, your extraordinary letter.

Inasmuch as two of your committee and myself are not upon speaking terms,

and when I add to this the fact that you have taken occasion to address me a note of this character, when I am on a bed of sickness of more than a month's standing, from which I have only ventured at intervals to rise out and to write a few paragraphs, which caused a relapse, I think that the American people will agree with me, that your office is a base and dishonorable one, more particularly when they reflect that you have had more than two months whilst I was in health, to accomplish the same purpose.

I say in reply to your assertion that you are a committee appointed by a respectable portion of the community, that it cannot be true.

Traitors to the laws and constitution cannot be deemed respectable by any but assassins, pirates and highway robbers.

Your meeting is unknown to the laws and constitution of my country, it is secret in its proceedings, its purposes, its spirit, and its action, like its mode of existence, are wholly unknown to and in direct violation of every known principle of honor, religion or government, held sacred by the civilized world. I treat them with the burning contempt of a brave heart and a loyal citizen. I deny their power and defy their action.

It may be true that those men are excited as you say, whose interest is to prey upon the excitement and distresses of the country. What tyrant ever failed to be excited when his unjust power was about to be taken from his hands! But I deny, utterly deny, and call for proof, that there is any just ground for this agitation.

In every case of violence by the blacks since the publication of my paper, it has been proven, and will be again proven by my representatives, if my life should fail to be spared, that there has been special causes for their action independent of, and having no relation to the True American or its doctrines.

Your advice with regard to my personal safety is worthy of the source whence it emanated, and meets with the same contempt from me, which the purposes of your mission excite. Go tell your secret conclave of cowardly assassins that C. M. Clay knows his rights and how to defend them.

C. M. CLAY.
Lexington, Aug. 15, 1845.

Kentuckians: You see this attempt of these tyrants, worse than the thirty despots who lorded it over the once free Athens, now to enslave you. Men who regard law—men who regard all their liberties as not to be sacrificed to a single pecuniary interest, to say the least, of doubtful value—lovers of justice—enemies of blood—laborers of all classes—you for whom I have sacrificed so much, where will you be found when this battle between Liberty and Slavery is to be fought? I cannot, I will not, I dare not question on which side you will be found. If you stand to me like men, our country shall yet be free, but if you falter now, I perish with less regret when I remember that the people of my native State, of whom I have been so proud, and whom I have loved so much, are already slaves.

C. M. CLAY.
Lexington, Aug. 15, 1845.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of the 21st has the following:

"We were yesterday informed by a gentleman who left Lexington on Tuesday morning, that the call for a county meeting at the court house was responded to by the attendance of from 2,500 to 3,000 persons. The meeting was organized by the appointment of a chairman and Secretary. A committee of sixty was subsequently appointed to wait upon Mr. C. M. Clay, and report to him the sentiments of the assembled multitude.—They did so, and Mr. Clay delivered up his office into their hands. The printing materials were then very quietly packed and boxed up, shipped by railroad to Frankfort, and from thence to this city, to the order of Mr. Clay. Thus was quelled the excitement which had fair at one time to end in bloodshed."

LATER.
A further explanation of the affair is brought by the last mails. We have only room for a synopsis of the transaction. We will give an accurate history of it hereafter. A mass meeting of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette was called to meet on Monday at 11 o'clock. On Friday, Cassius put forth a second handbill, quite moderate in its tone, promising to restrict the latitude of discussion in his paper. On Sunday he published an order, stating that he had had the typhus fever 33 days, and could neither hold a pen nor pull a trigger, and protesting that the language of his paper had been grossly misinterpreted. On Sunday evening, he caused a large number of deadly weapons, which had been placed in his office to be removed. On Sunday night there was much alarm through the city lest there should be insubordination among the negroes.

On Monday morning, Mr. Clay put out another handbill addressed to the mass meeting. In this, Mr. Clay tells them that he was unable even to write; that he felt it just and proper for him to answer at their bar; that he disapproved of the last article in his paper written by another, and disavows the instructions given to one of his own; that the paper has not been conducted from the beginning as he wished; and satisfied that free discussion of slavery is liable to many objections, he had not anticipated, he proposed in future

"very materially to restrict the latitude of discussion." He also tells them that he had directed the publisher to insert no more anti-slavery matter till he should get well; and announces to them that his office and dwelling are in their hands.

Many thought this handbill would appease the mob; but they were of a different spirit.—An assemblage of several thousand met in the Court House yard, and an address was made and resolutions presented by Thos. F. Marshall, (the Ex. M. C. who formerly proposed to expel J. Q. Adams.) A committee of 60 was appointed by the chair to take possession of the office. On approaching it, a pledge was offered in behalf of Mr. Clay, that if he would not molest his property, the paper should be immediately discontinued. A member of the committee replied that it was too late, and the keys having been given them, the sixty entered the office, and having sent for some master printers, every thing was put in good order in boxes, and shipped for Cincinnati by way of Frankfort.

Mr. Clay is represented as being yet dangerously sick.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The following letter was received at Mobile by the Water Witch.

"VERA CRUX, Aug. 1, 1845.
DEAR SIR:—I last had this pleasure, per Reliance, which left here on the 23rd ult.; no arrivals have since taken place from your part.

H. M. B. brig of war Persian arrived here on the 27th ult., in seven days from Galveston, bringing the news of the annexation of Texas being confirmed by President Jones—and also that a body of U. S. troops, say about 4,000 men, were expected at Galveston in the course of a few days.

It appears now that our government is in no hurry to declare war against the United States, or, at any rate, it seems to be the general opinion that she will merely attempt to reconquer Texas, without making any declaration of war. Of course the news by the Persian caused a great excitement throughout the country. The ministry has presented an act to the two Chambers for their deliberations.

1st. To declare war against the United States.
2d. Authorizing them to raise a foreign or national loan to the amount of 15 millions of dollars, which they consider to be requisite to carry on a war to reconquer Texas.

The proposals are now under discussion in the chambers, and if they get the "argents" there is no doubt they will make the attempt to again get possession, though it is doubted whether they will declare war against the U. States or not.

Of course you have heard, ere this, of the revolution at Tobacco, in favor of federalism, which has induced government to declare itself port closed to foreign as well as native shipping, but is rather puzzled to find out how they will keep out the former, as they have not got a single steamship that they can get away in less than eighteen or twenty days. All the engineers being still, as I may say, loafing on shore and waiting for their pay, of which, for some months past, they have received but a mere trifle.

Aug. 5.—The Water Witch not sailing yesterday, I open to say that we have no news from the American Squadron, but it is thought here that it will soon appear.

It is said that the troops now on the road to Texas, amount to 10,000 men.
Yours, &c."

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

We are informed that one of the freight trains, heavily loaded with produce, coming in from the west on Saturday last, and while passing the bridge at Lowell, near Ypsilanti, about 90 feet of the bridge gave away, precipitating some four loaded cars into the river Huron. The remainder are slightly injured, which will be put in running order in a few days. Through the quick thought of the engineer, Mr. Jurant, pulling out the trolley rod, letting in a full head of steam just at the moment that part of the bridge was sinking, the engine and tender sprang with the quickness of a horse under spur and cleared itself from the threatening danger, by breaking the chains of the freight cars. The fireman at the same time jumped, clearing the railings 30 feet into the water, sticking fast for a moment in the mud under 6 or 7 feet of water.—Free Press.

The N. Y. Herald says, our forces already concentrated in Texas on her southern frontiers, amount to 1500 regulars, infantry, and dragoons, under Taylor and Twiggs. We shall have by the first of September an effective force, independent of volunteers, of 3,000 regulars on the Mexican borders.

We do not consider this a very formidable force for the protection of a country from invasion larger than the kingdom of France. It is by no means secure from defeat by the Mexicans: because according to Napoleon, a tolerable judge in such matters, victories are attained, other things being equal, by assembling the greatest number of armed men on a given point.

In the naval line, however, our force is more respectable. In the Gulf we have a squadron of eight vessels of war with an aggregate of two hundred guns and upwards—three more ships are ordered down—while, on the Pacific side, we have a fleet of ten ships in process of concentration to the blockade, at the signal, off the coast of California.

The Democrats have carried Iowa, and elected Gov. Dodge to Congress.

CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENCE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22, 1845.

MESSRS. EDITORS:
The news has just reached us that C. M. Clay's press has been taken to pieces, packed up, and quietly shipped to this place; and his life is despaired of—given up by the physician—but his sickness has so affected him, that he has yielded; gave up his keys, offered to pledge himself to discontinue his paper, if they would spare his property, but it was too late. We expect it here every day. It shows us plainly that a christian is only truly brave, and that courage, consists not in bragadoos and threats, but in a firm reliance in God, and a knowledge that you are right.

When James G. Birney, our worthy candidate for the Presidency, (God preserve him) started the Philanthropist in our city, and when the famous Market House Committee, consisting of "Gentlemen of the highest respectability," clergymen among the number, demanded him to stop his paper, his answer was mild, but immovable, argumentative not demagogical. And he finally conquered, though not until he had sacrificed some \$5,000 of his private property in defending the freedom of the press. And this is the man the Advertiser is trying to destroy—to blast his reputation, branding him as a mercenary!

Thomas F. Marshall was the prime mover in this mob. The "meeting" was composed equally of Whigs and Democrats—and the Louisville Journal, the leading Whig paper asserts "that the Whigs and Democrats can share the honor equally."

The excitement in Kentucky is intense.—What will be the consequences we cannot imagine. It will try the strength and faith of our abolition friends, who are Kentuckians. May they not avert an inch, or yield a hair, but like our worthy leader, show themselves true owners of that "chivalry" which they claim as peculiar to their "sunny climes."

The great Convention of last June, has wrought a great influence over public sentiment. It showed conclusively that we were in deed earnest, that even the contempt (!) of the Tribune, and the backguardism of the Advertiser, strengthen and unite instead of dividing us. They might as well attempt to destroy the affection of the son for his father, who has worked, and sacrificed every thing dear to him, for the son's sake—as weaken ours for James G. Birney,—who has brought himself to his present retired life in the "wilds, and glooms, and melancholy shades" of Saginaw, out of devotion to the Liberty cause.—I hope the Woolverines will show their wisdom by dropping their old party hacks, and try for once an honest man,—it would be a novel attempt, an innovation, but it is the age of experiments—and a christian scholar and a statesman, all found in an honest man, would fill the gubernatorial chair of Michigan, with honor, were he called, Cincinnati like, from the Plough.

The Parkersburg affair scarcely creates any feeling among the people. A few fanatics rave, about state rights, freedom, constitutional privileges, those old and exploded theories. But it goes no further. The Herald has come out in articles thrilling and stirring enough to heat the chilled blood of age.—But in vain. Our Governor is waiting for authentic information!

You are truly,
J. P. F.

ANTI-SLAVERY.
A gentleman from Perry county, Missouri, informs us that a few days ago, he lost a very valuable slave, who crossed at Chester, and escaped into Illinois. He informs us that a very considerable number of slaves have lately escaped from that part of the State and eluded pursuit. A few miles from the river, in Randolph county, Illinois, is a small town called Eden, in and near to which are settled a horde of Abolitionists, who are organized for the business of slave-stealing. A slave escapes and comes among them, they secrete, feed, and aid him in his escape. They are sent by a regular line to Canada; and if a slave once gets into this settlement he is never recovered.—The gentleman states that the great facilities for escape have materially diminished the value of slaves in that part of the State, and that slave property has ceased to be considered safe in the river counties in that part of Missouri. The Abolitionists about Eden openly avow and glory in Anti-Slavery opinions and practices.—St. Louis Era.

MORE ECONOMY.

The Chicago Citizen referring to the public vessels on our Lakes, says: "Another piece of profligacy was the experimental construction at Buffalo of the little iron steamer ABERT, which, after all sums asked for had been expended upon it, could not stem the current of the St. Clair river. The Abert was built for the use of the Topographical Corps of Engineers, and the first cost was fifty thousand dollars, but after attempting to come round the Lakes, returned to Buffalo, and laid on the beach until this spring, when it was got off, the submerged wheels thrown away, and the common side wheels substituted at an additional cost of some fifty thousand dollars. We are happy to add that her powers of propulsion were, after this increased outlay of the people's money, sufficient to overcome the current of the St. Clair river, and she is now in the service of the U. S. Engineers at Green Bay, and is known as the "Surveyor."

The Lectures on Palestine are to be on Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings. See Advertisement.

Correspondents shall be heard next week.

WM. GOODELL'S REPORT.

We publish the remainder of this document to-day, and ask the attention of our readers to its perusal. It combines a large amount of truth on the various topics discussed; with some views which we deem to be erroneous. We have already expressed our dissent to the Free Trade portion of the address, and to that upon the Public Lands. But we intend hereafter to take up these subjects separately in detail.

NOMINATIONS OF "THE DEMOCRACY."

The State Convention passed by the greater lights of the party—Barry, Houghton, Bingham, Littlejohn, Kingsley, &c. and chose Judge FELCH, of this County, for candidate for Governor, and Senator GREENLY, of Adrian for Lieut. Governor. The origin of this compromise we have not learned. Judge Felch is not known either as one of the "Young Democracy," or as an "Old Hunker," and we suppose is rather unexceptionable to his party. It is probably unnecessary to say that both the candidates are lawyers.

CHAPTER ON DOGS.

As this is the time of year when the war on Dogs is usually at its highest pitch, it may be a good time to say something about the worthless creatures.—They are a species of wolves, domesticated. In this country they are entirely useless, except to kill sheep, disturb people with their noise, amuse and instruct boys and men in fighting, and find employment for loafers in cities and villages in killing them. Some wise ones in the last Legislature proposed to tax each Dog 50 cents, but as this would excite the anger of dog-owners, the measure was deemed unpopular, and was lost.

We learn from the Argus that a Mad Dog made his appearance in the Upper Village, August 23, biting some fifteen or twenty of his race. Whereupon a large and respectable meeting was held in the Court House, and the Common Council were requested to take measures for killing all dogs found running at large, after Monday evening.

GOOD.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, who has somewhat signalized himself as a missionary among the slaves, publishes a report of his labors in the Christian Index, Georgia, in which occurs the following passage. He relates the fact as illustrative of the character of Mr. Jones and his teaching.

"Allow me to relate a fact which occurred the spring of this year, illustrative of the character and knowledge of the negroes at this time. I was preaching to a large congregation on the Epistle of Philemon; and when I insisted upon fidelity and obedience as Christian virtues in servants, and upon the authority of Paul, condemned the practice of running away, one half of my audience deliberately rose up and walked off with themselves, and those that remained looked any thing but satisfied, either with the preacher or his doctrine. After dismission, there was no small stir among them: some solemnly declared 'that there was no such epistle in the Bible'; others, 'that it was not the gospel'; others, 'that I preached to please the masters'; others, 'that they did not care if they ever heard me preach again.'"

This was capital. So ought the slaves always to treat the sanctimonious wickedness that would prostitute God's word to the support of Oppression.—Ex. Paper.

STATE LANDS AT 50 CENTS PER ACRE.

State warrants, as our exchanges state, can now be obtained for 37 or 38 cents on the dollar: and State Lands in Kent, Ottawa, Allegan, Barry, St. Joseph and Kalamazoo, all healthy, flourishing counties, can be purchased for \$1.25 per acre, in these warrants at par.—Monroe Advocate.

IONIA COUNTY.

A notice for a Liberty Convention in this County will be found in another column. We trust there will be a general rally on that occasion. Mr. Biss is generally solicited to be present, and also at the District Meeting on the 20th Sept. The Committee are unable to address him by letter, being ignorant of his locality.

The "Liberty Intelligencer" is the title of a new Liberty paper just commenced at Syracuse. It is published for the County Antislavery Society by Joseph Barlor at \$1.25 per annum, in advance. It is of the size of the Signal, and appears to be well conducted. We trust its projectors will make its existence a fixed fact, and go ahead in their enterprise.

The Jackson Gazette contains a list of all the Lodges of Odd Fellows in the United States.

In Michigan, the grand lodge of the State is located at Detroit. The subordinate lodges are at Detroit, Pontiac, Jackson, Marshall, Niles, Kalamazoo, Adrian, and Ann Arbor. The subordinate encampments are at Detroit and Marshall.

Courage! Liberty Men!—Hear what Cassius M. Clay says of the Liberty party—

"The seeds of an independent party is planted, a party of slow but sure growth, but of certain success—and lasting power—traitors in the eyes of the American slaveocracy—but Patriots and Immortals in the grateful appreciation of coming generations."

Commercial.

ANN ARBOR, Aug. 29, 1845.

The weather is very dry, and crops are suffering. The yield of potatoes will be light, unless there be rain immediately.—We never saw corn look more unpromising in this vicinity. In fields we have seen we should not suppose there would be half the usual crop.

There is more activity in business transactions. Wheat is coming in plentifully at 60 to 62 1/2 cents, but will not probably exceed those rates. In Buffalo, Aug. 21, we notice sales of new Michigan Flour at \$3.60. A sale of 1,670 bush new Michigan Wheat took place at 74 cents.

General Intelligence.

BURYING ALIVE.

In France, there has been much discussion recently in relation to premature interments. Le Guen, author of a work on the subject, has petitioned the King and Chambers for the adoption of measures to prevent the occurrence of this horrible calamity. Among the cases enumerated is that of a young female, in one of the provincial towns, who had twice in her life been in a trance, from which she had recovered. She died, as it then appeared, for three physicians, who were called in to examine the body of the young woman, declared that she was positively dead. Considering however, what had previously occurred, the authorities of the place permitted the body to be kept above ground for one week, unless decomposition should in the mean time take place. The week passed without any symptoms of decomposition, and three days more were allowed; but then the inhumation was peremptorily ordered. The body was in the coffin, the lid of which was about to be sealed down, when another young female, who had been a school companion of the supposed deceased, knelt down to kiss her for the last time. As she remained in this position for nearly five minutes, her friends became alarmed lest her grief and agitation should become too great, and were about to tear her from the body, when she warded them off with her hand exclaiming, at the same time, "Eh! n'est pas morte!"

In kissing the lips of the supposed corpse this female had fancied that the body breathed, and breathing in her turn into her mouth she convinced herself that her imagination had not deceived her. In ten minutes it was evident to all present, by the application of the glass over the mouth, that the breath had not departed entirely from the body, which was then removed from the coffin and placed in a warm bed. In an hour, by the use of restoratives, the poor girl, who was before on the point of being consigned to an unclimbed tomb was able to speak. Her statement was a harrowing one. She said she had all along been quite conscious of what was passing around her, but incapable of making the least sign to show that she was not dead. She had even heard the bells tolling for her funeral. She recovered entirely and lived several years.

What can be shrewder or pathier than Sam Slick's description of a good wife?

"She had'n't no ear for music, Sam, but she had a capital eye for dirt, and for poor folks that's much better. No one never seen as much dirt in my house as a fly could'n't brush off with his wings. Boston gals may boast of their spindles, and their garters; and their eyelashes and their ears for music—but give me the gal, I say, that has an eye for dirt, for she's the gal for my money."

AMUSEMENT OF LADIES.—Caught Wearing the Breaches.—Two ladies, one young, beautiful and unmarried, the other a somewhat older, married lady, were, on Monday arrested and conveyed to one of the station houses, New York, where they were locked up till morning, being found promiscuously dressed in male attire. The reporter is noticing the case, says:

"The young lady, who belongs to one of the first families in the city, was jealous of her lover, and determined to watch his movements, and being some what fearful of going into the field alone, she requested her older friend to accompany her, to which she assented. They were discharged in the morning upon promising never to 'wear the breeches' again."

DANDIES.—There are some fools in the world who, after long incubation, will hatch out from the hot-bed of pride a brood of fizzly ideas, and then go strutting along the path of pomposity, with all the importance of a speckled hen with a black chicken. I have an antipathy to such people. They are mere walking sticks for female flirts—ornamented with brass heads, did I say? No. Their caputs are only half-pipe musk-millions with the rinds all hollow inside, containing the seeds of foolishness swimming about in a vast quantity of sap.

Tinkered up with broadcloth, finger rings, safety chains, soft soles, vanity and impudence; they are no more men than a plated teaspoon is solid silver. I detect a dandy as a cat does a wet floor.—Doe, Jr.

A yard of plain coarse cotton cloth is deemed amazingly cheap at sixpence. Happy were our immediate ancestors to purchase it at five times the sum.—What shall we say then of a yard of newspaper at twopenny, filled with the impressions of tens of thousands of letters, each individually put in its proper place, and conveying knowledge wide as the earth and fresh as the morning breeze? The wit of Solomon and the wealth of Croesus, in their generation, could not have procured for them, good reader, what a couple of pennies buys for you!

"TAKE THE LIBERTY PARTY: They stand by the Constitution in its WHOLE LETTER and SPIRIT, and are for LEGAL and EQUITABLE REFORM ONLY."—Cassius M. Clay.

Taking the Census.—Marshal—How many male persons are there in this family?

Old Lady—Do you mean children and all?

Marshal—Certainly.

Old Lady—Oh then there ain't none, cause my children is all gals, 'cept John, and he ain't my child, d'ye count John?

Marshal—Who's John?

Old Lady—Oh! don't you know John? Why, he's lived with me these ten years.—He's our hired man.

Marshal—Well, that's one male. How many females are there in the family?

Old Lady—Females? Let me see: 'There ain't none but Biddy, the hired gal.

Marshal—I understood you to say that your children were all girls.

Old Lady—L! yes, Wall, d'ye count them?

Marshal—Certainly I do: I count all who make their home in your family—old and young—men, women and children.

Old Lady—Sakes alive! Then you want to take down the old gentleman, I spose, don't you?

Marshal—What old gentleman?

Old Lady—My old man, to be sure.

Marshal—To be sure I do. I thought you said 'John!' was the only male in the family.

Old Lady—So I did; but I did n't s'pose 'molest' meant decent old men, like my husband. Poor deary! He's been all but dead with palsy these six years next hoing.

Marshal—Now for the females.

Old Lady—Well, there's Biddy, and Prudence, and Grace, and Jetima; that's all—four of 'em.

Marshal—But you haven't included yourself.

Old Lady—Gracious! D'ye put down the old woman too? 'Peers to me the State's mighty curious this year.—Alb. Cl.

Going it Strong!—The following standing toast was drunk, "with all the honor," at a Fourth of July celebration in Richmond, Louisiana:—

The American Eagle.—May its wings extend over Texas, California, Oregon and Canada, and shield the united family from the wintry blast of oppression.

We are surprised that these modest southerners, did not add "Patagonia, and all intermediate regions!" Why not "extend the area of freedom" a little farther? These "lovers of liberty" should not be cramped for a slave market!—Alb. Eve. Jour.

The Whitney Expedition.—A gentleman of this city, travelling with Mr. Whitney's expedition under date of July 14th, writes as follows: "We are now ninety miles west of Prairie Du Chen, and from the Mississippi river. You will receive this by the hands of Mr. —, of Canandaigua, one of our party who returns on account of illness. I have but a moment to say to you that we are progressing slowly, and are all in good health and fine spirits. We shall be 30 or 40 days more in crossing to the Missouri river. We have travelled only 10, 13 and 17 miles a day, since we left the Mississippi, on account of the heat, the thermometer standing at 99 degrees in the shade. In crossing the streams we sometimes had to unload the wagon two or three times a day and lift it over by hand. Some of us have enjoyed the luxury of sleeping in wet, hot standing in the mud and water waist deep to lift out the wagon. This, however, we regard as only one of the varieties of our prairie life."—Roch. Dem.

Ex-Governor Davis of Worcester, has been appointed by the governor and council as counsel in defending the constitutionality of the Massachusetts license law, which is to be tried before the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, next winter.—Springfield Repub.

The Great War Ship Ohio.—We are happy to lay before our readers the latest news from the glory and defence of Boston harbor. Yesterday she lay for several hours gracefully headed E. N. E. During the afternoon, she veered around several points of the compass, and put out to sea to the distance of several fathoms of her cable, to the entire satisfaction of her commanding officers, and to the trifling expense of about \$1000 to the people of this republic.—Chr. St. Citizen.

Southern Hospitality.—The editor of the Havrehill (Mass.) Gazette says that he received a letter recently, postmarked Athens, Alabama, enclosing an article out from that paper, wherein he had seen fit to make some strictures on the "Peculiar Institution." The writer of the letter says: "I wish I had you here, and I would give you thirty lashes by rope breakfast, the usual compliment I give the refractory slaves I own."

Sailors at New Zealand.—Forty liquor shops have been opened in one town in New Zealand, to supply British Sailors with spirituous liquors; and they are constantly to be seen rolling about on the beach, a by-word into a proverb among the heathen. Sometime ago one of the sailors indulged in intoxication to such an extent as to bring himself to the gates of death. He was attended in his dying hours by a converted New Zealander, who was with him at his bed side.—Levi. G. C. Greenway.

Rumsey Slaves.—By a law passed at the last session of the Legislature of Missouri, it is provided, that any person, who will take up a runaway slave out of the State, shall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, if the slave is over 21 years of age, if under, fifty dollars. What shall be the proof that he is the property of another man?

Female Sem. Patch.—As a party of young gentlemen and ladies were amusing themselves with a rural walk on the 4th of July last, one of the number, Miss Moffatt, at Varna, approached the bank of Fall creek, at a point near the dam, about a mile up the stream, to obtain a view over the precipice. Seizing hold of a bush for support, and fascinated by the beauty of the scene, she incautiously leaned too far forward, by which the bush giving way, she was precipitated over the bank, a perpendicular fall of eighty two feet. One would suppose that instant extinction of life must be the necessary consequence of such a descent; but fortunately she was received in water three and a half feet deep, from which she scrambled upon dry land considerably frightened, but not seriously injured, not even having lost her presence of mind, for, upon supposing after striking water, that she might be carried down by the force of the current, she drawn off a glove to enable herself to seize hold of any thing that she might be able to reach, to arrest her progress.—Utica Chronicle.

Supreme Court.—The Judges of this court were in session at Utica 17 days up to the 25th of July, when they adjourned. During this time 120 out of the 534 cases on the calendar were disposed of. No. 80 was the highest reached in the regular order of the calendar, but about 40 cases were submitted on written arguments. Upwards of 400 causes remained on the calendar, and business of the same class accumulating. Corporation Freeman's Journal.

A recent writer in a Kentucky paper took C. M. Clay to task, for daring to hold an opinion adverse to the Supreme Court on the subject of slavery; reminding him that the ablest and wisest statesmen had approached this "delicate question" with timidity. "Well, to tell the truth," replies Mr. C., "what is the very reason why we have approached it, we enter upon the constitutional question of slavery, because it is full of hoary error and sanctified fraud. We enter the sanctuary of American Liberty, sword in hand, determined to expel if possible, the westerners of the blood-stained ermine, who have prostituted its holy places to the sustaining and perpetuating of slavery among men."

The following lines very simply illustrate the manner in which individuals frequently become involved in difficulties which they might amicably adjust by a little cool reflection:

GOING TO LAW.
An upper and a lower Mill,
Fell out about their water;
To war they went—that is, to law—
Resolved to give no quarter.
A lawyer was by each engaged,
And both they contended;
When fees grew slack, the war they waged
They judged were better ended.
The heavy coats remaining still,
Were settled without bother—
One lawyer took the upper Mill,
The lower Mill the other.

Bible Argument.—A letter in the N. Y. Tribune, from a slaveholder in Georgia, contains this passage: "The Greeks and Romans had the power of life and death over their slaves when Paul entered and ordered them to be obedient to their masters. The sexual intercourse I acknowledge is degrading, but nothing more than a brahmah committed with Hagar, and is the safety valve to the virtue of our white females, who are far superior in virtue to your Northern females."

The Florida flag has on the centre of an orange stripe, a white scroll, with the motto, "Let us alone!" A pretty motto for a gang of Ishmaelites, the enemies of their country and their race! Oh, certainly, sister Florida! you must be allowed to rob, outrage, and murder the "niggers" to your heart's content, without molestation; and you have an undoubted right to sink your red hot BRANDING IRONS into the flesh of NORTHERN FREEMEN who believe in the Declaration of American Independence.—Herkner Freeman.

Inhuman Assault.—A young woman named Amanda McKee, was arrested yesterday upon a charge of throwing vitriol upon the person of Isaac Angel, whereby his clothes were much burned. Amanda was held to bail in the sum of \$100, and Isaac committed in default of bail in the same sum, to appear and testify. This course was adopted because there was a disposition to make up the matter by marriages.—N. Y. News.

Minor Troubles in New York.—These very continue in some counties, with increased alarm. In Delaware county, on the 7th inst. Under Sheriff STEELE was mortally wounded, as supposed, by 100 Indians who had assembled to prevent the sale of distrained property.

Flogging in the Royal Navy.—In the year 1843 there were 2,160 corporal punishments inflicted in the Royal Navy. The total number of lashes was 63,635. The highest number inflicted at one time was 60, and the lowest 8. In the previous year as many as 100 lashes were inflicted at one time by sentence of a court martial.

A Rich Place.—The town of New Bedford, (Mass.) contains assessed property to the amount of \$12,000,000, while it has a population of but 12,000, thus making \$1,000 for every man, woman and child in the place! What place on the globe can beat that?

The new regulations for rebuilding Quebec prohibit the use of wood in any part of the exterior of a building under a heavy penalty.

The wives and female friends of the Members of Georgian Lodge, No. 3, of Odd Fellows, at Thomaston, Me. were lately invited to witness the imposing ceremony of installing its officers. They were highly pleased with the performance. This, says the Golden Rule, "is the first instance, where ladies have been admitted, but we see no impropriety in it." Neither do we.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas gives the following description of a fashionable soiree at the Sault St. Marie.

"Last eve, there was a party here, to which we were very kindly invited. The soiree was held at a good sized hewn log house, situated on the principal street in the village.—Such a motley group, I do not believe was ever before seen. There were French, Canucks, Yankees and Half-breeds. Dancing was the chief amusement, and all participated. I had for my vis a vis a beautiful Chippewa girl, who was the partner of a distinguished gentleman from New Hampshire. There were ten couple on the floor at one time, numbering among them the ton of Boston and New York, of the Sault and the far off Chippewa country. The Chippewa girls are elegant dancers—they are quick at learning the most intricate figures, and for grace and beauty they may challenge the poliest circles.—The party broke up in good season—all were in fine spirits, and perfectly delighted with the evening's entertainment. When these bright-eyed Chippewa girls have another party I hope I may be here going with some of my friends to enjoy it. This is truly the boundary line between savage and civilized life—here may be found the most degraded of both races, as well as the most noble and generous hearted—here the extremes meet—you can see the steamboat and bark canoe side by side, the one all power, the other as beautiful and graceful as a swan. The air here is always cold, much colder than at other places in the same latitude—but there is no place in the world more healthy, and it will undoubtedly become, ere long, with Mackinaw, a famous resort for the afflicted. The twilight here, at this season, lingers until eleven o'clock in the evening, and commences again at one in the morning—so we have but two hours of darkness out of the twenty-four—and here is the place to see the Aurora Borealis in all its glory."

Millierism.—A respectable man, from the north part of Maine, says that in the town in which he lives, 400 persons proposed to have been converted in the Miller excitement which swept over the place like the resistless tornado, not one of whom now appears to give evidence of sincere piety. Some have become immoral, and others scoffers at all forms of religion.—Chr. Reflector.

A magnificent service of plate is to be presented to C. P. Van Ness, late Collector of New York, by the officers of the Department. It consists of a large silver, a coffee urn, tea kettle and lamp, a pair of pitchers, tea pot, sugar bowl, cream and sloop bowls and sugar tongs, the whole costing one thousand dollars.

RECEIPTS FOR THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.
Opposite each subscriber's name will be found the amount received, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays.
E. Truesdell, 1.00, to 27c. or Aug. 22, 1845
A. Parkhurst, 1.00, to 25c. or Mar. 9, 1845
E. Calkins, 0.15, to 23c. or Nov. 21, 1845
G. Bunting, 1.33,
P. Veeder, 1.00, to 27c. or Aug. 8, 1845
L. Quackenbush, 0.50, to 24c. or Jan. 12, 1845
J. L. Bishop, 2.00, to 34c. or April, 19, 1845
L. M. Brown, 1.00, to 27c. or Aug. 22, 1845
J. P. Weeks, 1.00, to 27c. or May 23, 1845
N. Stillson, 1.00, to 27c. or Aug. 8, 1845
J. A. Thompson, 1.00, to 27c. or Jan. 31, 1845
C. F. Smith, 1.00, to 27c. or Aug. 22, 1845

Ann Arbor Debating Society.
This Society will meet agreeably to adjournment, at Ormsby's block, 4th street, on Saturday, September 6, inst.
Question.—Resolved, That man by nature is more inclined to do evil than good.
All the members are requested to be present.
Ann Arbor, September 1, 1845.

HILLSDALE COUNTY MASS MEETING!
A mass meeting of the friends of Liberty, will be held at the Depot (if it can be procured) in the Village of Hillsdale, on WEDNESDAY the 2th day of Oct. at two o'clock A. M. for the purpose of making the nominations for the County, and to advance the cause of Liberty and Equal Rights in the County.—Several speakers have been written to attend, (among whom is Mr. Biss) and some, if not all may be expected. We confidently hope that no pains will be spared by the friends in the several Towns to attend themselves, and induce others of the Whigs and Democrats to come also. We here assure our friends abroad that if they come, this shall be a meeting in Mass of the opponents of the Slave Power. Our friends from Lenawee, Jackson, Branch and the other counties of the State are earnestly requested to be present with us, as we intend the meeting shall be second to none in the State.
D. C. EULLER,
Ch'm. of County Committee.
Adams, Aug. 25, 1845.

LAPEER LIBERTY CONVENTION.
On SATURDAY, the 20th SEPT. next, at 1 o'clock P. M., the Liberty party of Lenawee County, are earnestly requested to meet at the School House near Mr. Perkins, in Metamora, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Senatorial Convention and nominating county officers for the election the coming November.
W. S. HIGLEY,
N. GREEN,
E. B. HOLMES,
County Committee.
Aug. 27, 1845.

IONIA COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.
A Convention of the Liberty party will be held at the village of Lyons, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of consultation among the friends of Human Right, and for the discussion of such subjects as may appertain to the objects of the meeting, and to adopt such action as may seem necessary to further the cause of Equal Liberty. At the same time, delegates, will be appointed to attend a District Convention at Grand Rapids, proposed to be held on the 20th following.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A Liberty Convention for the Fifth Senatorial District, comprising the Counties of St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Barry, Allegan, Ottawa, Kent, and Oceana, will be held at Schoolcraft, on Thursday, 25th day of September, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and continuing through the day and evening, to nominate a candidate for the office of Senator, to be supported at the ensuing election. A full delegation from all the Counties in the District is solicited, as business of much importance to the advancement of the cause is expected to come before the Convention.

It will be important that the different counties in the District hold county meetings for the appointment of Delegates and making County nominations, previous to the Senatorial Convention. For the purpose of a thorough organization, let the County Committees or other Liberty friends, as far as practicable, appoint meetings and procure Liberty speakers to address the people of the various towns in the respective Counties composing the Senatorial District. We would urge upon the Liberty friends the importance of attending to the above suggestions without delay, so that we may have as complete an organization of the whole Senatorial District previous to the Convention as the present stage of our enterprise will permit.

The delegates to the Convention are requested, when they arrive at Schoolcraft, to call on Dr. S. L. BARRBT, who will direct them to places of entertainment.
HENRY MONTAGUE,
AMOS B. COBB,
NATHAN M. THOMAS,
Committee.
Kalamazoo, August 12, 1845.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT.
There will be a Convention of Liberty men of the 6th Senatorial District at Grand Blanc, Genesee County, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Sept., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the Senate. It is expected that the Liberty friends of the several counties in the district will make this a general rally, so as to make effective and final arrangements for the ensuing election season.
To render the meeting interesting, speakers of high talent and celebrity will be secured from Detroit or elsewhere, and their names will be announced in a future publication.
Meantime let every friend to the principles of '76—every foe to Man enslavement, and every opponent to an iniquitous, dishonoring, and fatal Annexation, stir up himself and neighbors to swell the unequivocal demonstration of a progressive Liberty spirit.
J. A. PECK, O. PARKER,
ELIJAH DUNHAM, J. W. KING,
MUNNIS KENNY, J. B. BARNES,
J. C. GALLUP.
Pentonville, Aug. 20, 1845.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.
The Liberty Party of Livingston County, will meet at Howell on the third day of September to nominate two candidates for Representatives to the State Legislature, to be supported at the ensuing election and transact such other business as may come before the Convention.
E. F. GAY,
M. WHEELER,
W. H. ROSENKRANS,
Corresponding Committee.
Aug. 13, 1845.

NOTICE.
The Michigan Annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, will by the leave of divine providence meet at Ann Arbor on the eighth day of October next at 10 o'clock A. M.
MARCUS SWIFT, Pres't.
Plymouth, July 24th, 1845.

NOTICE.
Persons in Salem and its vicinity who have subscribed to Henry Garner, Agent for the Colored Congregation of Marshall, can find the subscription paper at the store of Beckley, Foster and Co.

ANN ARBOR DISTRICT MEETING.
The Preachers and Delegates appointed within the bounds of the Ann Arbor District, are respectfully requested to meet in Plymouth on the 17th of September next at 1 o'clock. Come up your brethren, prepared to respond to the following inquiries:
1. Shall the Circuits within our bounds be divided? If so, where shall these divisions be made?
2. What number of preachers shall we employ within our bounds next year, and how much can be raised upon each Circuit, for their support?
W. P. ESLER, Ch'm.

ANN ARBOR QUARTERLY MEETING
Will be held at Carpenter's Corner, in the town of Pittsfield on the 7th and 8th of Septemr next. Service will commence on Saturday at 11 o'clock. A general attendance of all our members, friends, and friends, is earnestly requested.
W. P. ESLER.

"DILLY IS DANGEROUS."—It is a truth that punctuality is the life of business, and it is not less the case that delay is dangerous, and it is sometimes productive of ruin. But what is the destruction of business to the loss of health and life? How often does a cough, which at its commencement, seems slight, and not worthy of notice, by neglect, to the most fearful consequences? Thousands, in this way, have gone down to an untimely grave, when by the use of a little care, their slight coughs might have been cured, and health perfectly restored. Dr. Sherman's Cough-Lozenges will not only cure slight coughs—they have also been the means of raising up many from the verge of the grave, whose lives have been spared by their friends. But few remedies have ever been discovered that are so effective and so convenient to take. In fact, all the preparations made by Dr. Sherman are equally pleasant, and the person who is now suffering under sickness, and delays taking the proper remedies because of their unpleasantness, is excusable. Dr. Sherman's warehouse is No. 106, Nassau st. N. Y.
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents, for Ann Arbor.

DIED.

At his residence in Fentonville, Genesee County, on the 22d inst., Dr. HENRY BRADLEY, in the 54th year of his age.—Dr. Bradley removed from Erie County N. Y., to Michigan, at an early period, and has since been for nearly 26 years, engaged in the arduous duties of his profession.

He was well known to most of the early settlers of Michigan, and has left a large and respectable family, and a numerous circle of friends to mourn his loss. In his death we are called to lament the departure of one of that band of pioneers who bore fatigues and encountered the hardships of settling our country in its infancy—one who has contributed to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted—to afford aid and encouragement to the disconsolate in seasons of almost unparalleled deprivation, and to make the wilderness bud and blossom as the rose. He was recognized as an unwavering friend of the cause of the oppressed, and bestowed upon it his support, and followed it with his sympathies and his influence to the close of his career.

These Lectures have delighted crowds, in Colleges and Universities of both Protestants and Catholics, and in churches of half a dozen of the principal Protestant denominations. They assist the truth in each, and have been particularly commended by leading clergymen in all. See 61s.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
(Directly opposite the Cataract Hotel.)
BY CYRUS F. SMITH,
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
CHARGES MODERATE
THIS Hotel is situated in the pleasant part of the village, on Main street, and is a few minutes walk from the Cataract, Goat Island, or the Ferry. The location is one of the pleasantest in the village. The House is not of the largest class, but has been thoroughly repaired, and newly furnished since last season, and the proprietor pledges himself to the public, that no House shall better kept, or greater attention paid to the comfort of guests than at the Exchange Hotel.
This Hotel is kept upon strict Temperance principles, which will ensure the traveler a quiet home, during his sojourn at the Falls. Every facility in the power of the proprietor, will be rendered, to make the visit of his patrons agreeable and interesting.
Niagara Falls, 1845. 27-6m

Taken up
A LARGE Brake or Light Brown Stage, with a small white spot on the top of his shoulders, aged from seven to ten years, was taken up on the 15th of August, and impounded at the Township Pound of Webster, County of Washtenaw, for breaking into the enclosure of John Williams. The owner is requested to pay charges and take property.
JOHN WILLIAMS,
August 25, 1845. 221-3w

IN ATTACHMENT.
James Gont,
vs.
BETORE Wm. R. Ferry, Justice of the Peace.
Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment was issued in the above entitled cause, returnable on the 26th day of August, 1845, and the said defendant did not appear at the return of said writ. Therefore said cause stands adjourned for trial until the 30th day of November next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of said Justice of the Peace.
WM. F. FULCIPHER,
Dated, at Ann Arbor, 26th August, A. D. 1845. 227-5w

Village Property for Sale.
The Subscriber offers for sale his property in the Village of Seio, situated on the Huron river, two miles below Dexter Village, consisting of:
A STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, in one building, 53 feet in length by 19 feet wide;
EIGHT VILLAGE LOTS, being one entire Block, NINE Acres of improved and LARDY, adjoining the west side of the Village.
The property will sold together, or separately to suit purchasers.
THEODORE FOSTER,
Ann Arbor, Jan. 1, 1845. 22-17

HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company
INCORPORATED IN 1810—CAPITAL PAID-UP—
CAPITAL \$150,000, WITH POWER TO
ISSUE POLICIES TO THE AMOUNT OF \$250,000.
THIS well known and long established Institution, with ample cash capital, have established an agency in Ann Arbor, and offer to insure Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Ware, Flour, &c., on very favorable terms. The high character of this company is well known, and its extensive business is conducted on the most just and honorable principles. Owners of property in Ann Arbor and vicinity who wish to insure it against loss and damage by fire, are invited to call directly on the subscriber, in his Store in Ann Arbor, who is authorized to issue policies without delay.
Ann Arbor, Jan

