

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

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VARIETY.

During the last fourteen years 2257 bulls and 2944 horses have been killed in bull fights at Madrid.

Mike Walsh is already on the move, it seems, in the New York Assembly. He has offered a resolution declaring it expedient and proper to fix by law the hours of labor per day, and raising a select committee on that subject.

Mr. Samuel White, of Bristol, Rhode Island, has this week sold upwards of 600 bushels of fine looking onions, which are to be shipped at New York for the London market. We should not be surprised if vessels should enter our harbor next season to load entirely with onions for Europe.

The steam saw mills of Mr. Nelson, near Fredericton, New Brunswick, were destroyed by fire on the 15th inst. Loss about \$24,000. No insurance.

Twelve to fifteen buildings in Chilli-cothe, O., including stores, mechanic shops and dwellings were destroyed by fire on Saturday night last.

Further particulars of the loss of the American ship *Crook*, state that of 147 on board, the captain and 47 others perished.

It is estimated in the *St. Louis Union* that thirty-six good and substantial buildings have been erected during the two last years.

EMIGRANTS.—During the month of December there arrived at New Orleans, principally from Bremen and Havre, about six thousand emigrants.

Plinius, when he beheld the dead body of his wife before him, threw himself upon the corpse and instantly expired.

A REVEREND VOLUNTEER.—The Rev. W. H. T. Barnes is volunteer in Capt. Naylor's company, from Philadelphia, at Pittsburgh, en route for Mexico.

The Rev. John Angel James has publicly announced his determination not to accept the degree of D. D., offered to him by the London University.

James Fields, found guilty of the murder of his own mother, was hung at Leavenworth, Indiana, in the presence of about two thousand spectators, male and female. On the first attempt to hang him, the rope gave way, and he fell to the ground.

MISCELLANY.

Rev. Samuel J. May on Dancing.

Rev. Samuel J. May, of the Unitarian Church, Syracuse, preaches on all subjects that seem right in his own eyes, with as little regard to popular sentiment as any man we know of. Slavery, Rum-selling and War are common subjects with him. He has lately preached a sermon on Dancing, which has been published in the *Star and Intelligencer*, and in which he goes for dancing, under regulations corresponding with health and propriety. We do not agree with him, in his main object, but we like exceedingly the following passage:—*Lib. Press.*

"When I hear men uttering fierce condemnation of mirth and dancing, and assuming to be godly because they refrain from all such vanities, while it is known that they are hard-hearted, cruel, praying upon the ignorance, or taking advantage of the necessities of their fellow men, grinding the faces of the poor for the foreigner, and perhaps even divorcing widow's houses, I long to say, fudge! fudge!! with an emphasis that would throw down the mask from all such hypocrisy. When I see strict religionists and grave theologians, in solemn convocation, deciding with great unanimity that dancing is the device of the Devil, and that they who join in it are in the road to certain perdition, and ought to be expelled from the Christian church, while at the same time they tolerate the rum-seller, the slaveholder, the extortioner and oppressor of the poor; when I see

those whose who can readily agree to excommunicate persons who dance, yet disputing day after day, growing hot with anger, and even separating from one another rather than agree to expel from their communion those men who get gain or grow rich by making or importing and vending poisonous liquors, which are causing annually the moral ruin of tens of thousands—or those who dare to treat fellow beings as if they were chattels personal, domesticated animals, whom they may buy and sell and work like cattle, and treat no better:—I say, when I see grave assemblies of reverend Divines and zealous religionists unanimously agreeing to drive dancing out of the church, but concluding to keep rum-selling and slaveholding in, I am reminded of those of old, who Jesus said could 'strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.'

"Ah, and when, too, I hear men who assume to be the elect of God—the chosen followers of the Lamb, uttering the severest denunciations of those who "trip on the light fantastic toe," but commending, nay, applauding those who go with heavy tramp and iron heel to mutilate the limbs, deface the countenances, mangle the bodies, and crush out the heart's blood of their fellow men in horrid war, I cannot suppress the exclamation, "O Consistency! where is thy blush?"

Southern Planters.

A correspondent of the "Home Journal" says:—

"The Georgia Planters sacrifice almost all the comforts of life, and devote all their energy and all their means to raising cotton. It is the only article they can raise that will bring them money. They buy negroes to raise cotton, and raise cotton to buy negroes. A planter, with whom I spent a night, is worth \$50,000. He lives in a cabin, full of wide cracks on every side, through which the wind and rain have free access, and a chimney, made of sticks, crossed piled and plastered with clay. He raises, for the subsistence of his family and negroes, plenty of corn and pigs; and with corn-bread, and fried fresh pork, and smoked bacon, they live contented the year round. Yet he is not miserable, but a free hearted man—they do not know how to live better. There are, however, exceptions—some of the wealthy planters have the comforts and even the luxuries of life and know how to appreciate them. Their implements of husbandry are of the most rude construction. Their ploughs are such as we might imagine were used in the scriptural times, being three sticks put together in the form of a triangle, the hypothenuse forming the handle—the point at the sharp angle being shod with iron much in the shape of a mason's trowel, and not much larger. With this rude instrument they prepare their cotton, corn and other crops, scratching up the soil, not exceeding three inches deep. Some of the large planters, however, have become so much enlightened as to use real Yankee ploughs, and a better system of cultivation is being gradually introduced.

Charleston has not increased in population for some years. The great reduction in the price of cotton having very severely checked their prosperity. The rich planter, who formerly had a yearly income from his cotton crop of \$20,000, is now reduced to 5,000. The price of cotton depreciated in this ratio; and of course, every species of property is affected by it, houses, lands and negroes. The houses show the marks of former grandeur, but now look old and antiquated—many of them out of repair and some dilapidated. The people have no energy apparently. They walk about the streets with a slow, listless pace, apparently without any object in view, but to pass away time. If a man were to be seen walking through the street at a N. Y. business pace, the people would stare at him and wonder what could be the matter."

Outrageous Assault on American Citizens.

We learn from a Hayti paper, just received, that a most diabolical outrage has been perpetrated on several of our own free citizens, in consequence of a judge of one of the courts having decided that only free colored persons could enjoy any of the rights of citizens in that republic. One of the county courts has had five white men and two white women, professing or claiming to be free, whipped and sent out of the city; and the editor thinks that if this course is followed up, the court will soon free the city from the nuisance!

Don't be alarmed, reader, there are one or two slight mistakes in the above.—This "outrage" did not take place among the barbarous "niggers" of Hayti—it is one of the glorious exploits of our own

free and happy land, and we only changed a few names just to see how it would look. Strange how essentially circumstances alter cases! Here is the authentic account, as published in the *St. Louis Republican*:—*Boston Rambler.*

FREE NEGROES.—Yesterday, under the decision of Judge Kram, of the Circuit Court, we understand the County Court had five negro men, and two negro women, professing or claiming to be free, whipped and sent out of the city. If the County Courts will follow up this decision, they will soon free the city of a nuisance, and give greater security to slave property.

Courage—Onward.

The debate on the question of the abolition of slavery in Maryland was at length closed before the Marry Institute, on Wednesday evening, after having been continued for six successive weeks! It closed very spiritedly, and in good feeling. Some attempts to arouse popular prejudice, it is true, were made, by the Negative, against "the spirit of abolitionism;" but they fell flat upon the intelligent audience as shown by their vote, which stood more than two to one in favor of action on this important and urgent question! This was beyond our most hopeful anticipation, and it is, naturally, very cheering to one standing, as we do, in the van of the great contest now going on in this State between ignorant prejudice and enlightened self-interest.

We mentioned, a couple of weeks ago, that this question of questions had been up before several other lyceums of this city this winter, and we have already announced a favorable decision by the Jefferson Society. The decision of one of the other associations concerned we have not been able to learn. The Washington Lyceum has decided that slavery "should not exist."

This is enough for one winter; and it will, we think, justify the caption of this article, which we now repeat: **Courage—onward!**—*Baltimore Visitor.*

ADDRESS

OF
CHESTER GURNEY Esq.,
PRESIDENT OF THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, AT THE ANNUAL MEETING AT KALAMAZOO, FEBRUARY 4, 1847.

Fellow-Citizens, Members of the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

It is a gratification of no ordinary kind to be permitted to address so numerous and respectable an auditory upon any occasion. But the pleasure is greatly enhanced when that occasion is the Anniversary of a Society whose principles and progress hitherto, are calculated, not merely to arrest the attention of the philanthropist and the philosopher, but to enlist the deepest sympathy of the entire community, and even the whole civilized world: For if there be one subject more than any other, whose bearings and tendency upon the temporal and eternal interests of man, are purely benevolent and God-like, it is the promotion of the equal rights, and universal liberty and brotherhood of man. In other words, the adoption and practical consummation of that truly, and only truly democratic as well as religious principle, so sublimely taught by the benign and adorable Redeemer of the world, "All things whatsoever, ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

And, fellow citizens, were the talents of your Speaker, in any degree equal to his zeal and ardor in the glorious cause, none would leave this place unenlightened—none unmoved—none unconvinced of the immensely important and overwhelming interests, which have produced this great and noble gathering.

But I see, in the earnest and devoted countenances before me (and I rejoice in the encouraging assurance) a pledge that whatever of truth may be evolved, although in the garb of the humblest mediocrity, will be kindly received and duly appreciated.

The aspects of the Antislavery cause, as a civil, political and religious enterprise, are so various, interesting and absorbing, that it is with difficulty the mind can be brought, in the brief space allotted to an anniversary address, to the useful discussion in a consecutive form, of any one feature, so as to produce an enlightened conviction in the mind, capable of leading it to intelligent, consistent and useful action—and it need not here be said, that a conviction which produces no corresponding action, is entirely inconsistent with enlightened reason and social progress.

But, still something, nay much can be done. And it is proposed to occupy your attention a short time with a statement of some facts, and thence drawing some

conclusions, which, if successfully developed, will show you that the system of *American Slavery* as it is, (not the utopian system which many of our statesmen and divines have in their heated imaginations, reared in theory, but which never did, never will, and never can exist in fact,) is morally, civilly, and politically DANGEROUS—dangerous not merely to our National welfare and moral progress, but to our very existence, as a free, enlightened and republican nation.

It might be supposed that a bare reference to our history and present condition and aspects as a Nation, would be all that is necessary to convince us of the truth of this proposition, startling as it is, that the fact, that some of our leading statesmen, public officers and divines, have assumed the fearful position, that there is *one subject, or one institution, entering largely into the very elements of our social, and even political condition, which may, not only, not be discussed, but not even named, without personal danger to him who shall have the temerity to broach it!* That the fact that for more than half a century, none but *petty despots and tyrants* (I speak advisedly in using these titles as will be shown before I conclude) have been permitted as a rule, and with very few exceptions to that rule, to govern this nation, either civilly, judicially or politically, were we not, as a people, perfectly besotted, in our devotion to the slave power—would long since have aroused every citizen of this republic, to his utmost energy and exertion, to throw off this worse than torpedo prostration at the shrine of oppression, ignorance, licentiousness and semi-barbarism. But, such alas! is not the fact—and herein consists our great, if not our greatest danger!! Rome, Republican Rome, was for centuries, struggling in the agonies of political dissolution, before, in her vanity and national pride, she was aware she had already descended far into the dizzy *Maelstrom* of anarchy, despotism and political death.

We too, seem not aware, that like Rome we have long been, and still are, planting the fruitful seeds of despotism through our system of slavery and its noxious influences; and with it, like them, are preparing the way for the luxuriant growth of misrule, which, if not checked, will necessarily, soon plunge us into the same vortex of anarchy, strife and bloodshed, by which our liberties must also inevitably be overwhelmed.

When it is confessed by slaveholders themselves, that in Kentucky and in nearly all the other Northern Slave States, there is probably, not a single *full blooded African*: when also, it is adopted as a principle, as it is in all slaveholding states, that any mixture of African blood on the mother's side, produces the contamination of degraded caste, who does not see at once, that the way is rapidly opening, not only through the inducements of the baser animal passions, but through the sordid urging of avarice, covetousness, and love of despotic power, (even admitting what is utterly false in principle, and absurd in ethics—that the African may, under any circumstances, be rightfully enslaved) for the utter degradation, and final enslavement of much the largest portion of the Anglo-Saxon race in our nation?

But, fellow citizens, we are not left to our own deductions or reasonings, however cogent and conclusive, in endeavoring to arrive at a just conclusion in this matter. The history of our National existence, upon the confession of slaveholders themselves, (and from them, as being in the eyes of their supporters and apologists of the *chivalry*, and therefore the most unexceptionable witnesses, I shall draw most, if not all the testimony for this occasion,) is a history of DANGERS; public, private and social, from its earliest dawn, to the present moment.

During the memorable struggle of our revered sires for National Independence, and while the immortal Lafayette, driven by a superior British force, through the Carolinas and Georgia, unable, by the numerical weakness of his army, to make a successful stand, called, with earnest and devoted patriotism, upon the people of South Carolina, and Georgia, who had as yet furnished scarcely a man to fight the battles of liberty, for assistance, to enable him, with some hope of success, to face the common foe—what answer did he receive to his earnest appeal! Let the secret journal of the Continental Congress of March 20th 1779, vol. 1. page 105, tell the shameful confession, by the mouth of Mr. Huger, sent on from South Carolina for that purpose. He said "that they were unable to make any effectual efforts, with militia, by reason of the great proportion of citizens necessary to remain at home, to prevent insurrection among the negroes, and prevent the desertion of them to the enemy—that the

state of the country, and the great numbers of those people among them, expose the inhabitants to GREAT DANGERS from the endeavors of the enemy to excite them to revolt or desert."

Think you, fellow citizens, the danger is diminished by lapse of time, and increase of knowledge of men's natural rights? Think you the danger is less when the proportion of slaves to the whites, from being less than *one-sixth*, has now become but little less than *one-fifth*?—and in several of the Slave States, a majority (saying nothing about the free colored people) of the entire population?

Such was the appalling truth at our outset as a Nation! It is no crazy, fanatic ultraism of modern abolitionists; but matter of history, commencing with our national birth! and it has alas! but too faithfully developed its true character, instincts and tendency, in our subsequent progress. That this is true, is proved by our every step, as we shall see by looking only cursorily at the events of the Revolution, and times succeeding that period up to the present, and by examining the opinions of our early patriots and statesmen, as well as those of later days.

The illustrious Washington left his solemn testimony, not only in the very commencement of our Constitutional existence—but at the close of his Presidential career, he gave this interesting and solemn warning against the dangerous tendency of slavery. He says—"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations."

Who that has paid the slightest attention to the history of our country has failed to see the literal fulfillment of this appalling prediction, in the almost numberless broils, jealousies, and heart-burnings exhibited on the floor of Congress and elsewhere, of one portion of the Union towards the others, approaching sometimes, to the very verge of civil war and intestine commotion, arising directly from the mercenary wickedness of the slave institutions of the South, and the determination of southern soul-driving, soul-selling, and soul-destroying politicians, to *rule or ruin* the nation for the sole use, benefit and behoof of the *peculiar*—the very *peculiar* (Republican?) institution.

Madison, also, a name which will command the respect of every well-wisher of his country, in the Convention which framed our abused and desecrated, yet glorious national Constitution, said: "The great DANGER to our General Government, is the great Southern and Northern interests of the Continent being opposed to each other." In the first Congress under the new Constitution, this same distinguished and honest patriot, speaking of the refusal of South Carolina and Georgia to come into the Union, said, [and O! that his words might sink, like molten lead, upon the consciences of modern Northern Democratic and Whig politicians] "Every addition they [South Carolina and Georgia] receive to their slaves, tends to weaken them, and renders them less capable of self-defence.—In case of hostilities with foreign nations, they will be the means of inviting attack, instead of repelling invasion."

Jefferson, has also uttered his warning voice, in language so fervent, so philosophical and patriotic, and of such solemn admonition, that it should cause every thinking man to tremble. He says—"The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions—the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submissions on the other.—Our children see this and learn to imitate it. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives loose to the worst passions; and thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it, with the most odious peculiarities. With what execration should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one half the citizens thus to trample on the other, transforms those into *despots*, these into *enemies*; destroys the *morals* of the one part, and the *amor patriae* of the other. And can our liberties be thence *secure*, when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people, that these liberties are the gift of God? Indeed, I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep forever."

Monroe, successor of Madison to the Presidency, has left on record this brief, but pungent and alarming declaration, delivered in the Virginia Convention—"We have found that this evil [slavery] has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union."

William Pinkney, in the Maryland House of Delegates in 1789 said—"Eternal infancy awaits the abandoned miscreants whose selfish souls could ever prompt them to rob unhappy Africa of her sons, and freight them hither by thousands, to poison the fair Eden of Liberty, with the rank weed of individual bondage! Nor is it more to the credit of our ancestors, that they did not command these savage spoilers to bear their hateful cargo to another shore! But wherefore should we confine the edge of our censure to our ancestors, or those from whom they purchased? Are we not equally guilty?—They strewed around the seeds of slavery—we cherished and sustained the growth. They introduced the system—we enlarge, invigorate and confirm it! For shame, sir! Let us throw off the mask; 'tis but a cobweb one at best, and the world will see through it. I will not do thus to talk like philosophers, and act like unrelenting tyrants—to be perpetually sermonizing it, with liberty for our text, and actual oppression for our commentary. What a motley appearance must Maryland at this moment make in the eyes of those who view her with deliberation! Is she not at once, the fair temple of freedom, and the abominable nursery of slaves—the school for patriots, and the foster mother of *petty despots*—the asserter of human rights, and the patron of wanton oppression. That the dangerous consequences of this system of bondage, have not as yet been felt, does not prove they never will be. To me, sir, nothing, for which I have not the evidence of my senses, is more clear, than that it will, one day, destroy that reverence for liberty, which is the vital principle of a Republic."

I might add the testimony of Martin, Randolph, Brodax, Curtis, Henry, Faulkner, and a host of other statesmen of the same period, of the Slave States, all deprecating the dangers of slavery, but time will not permit.

And now let us barely glance at the period of the late war with Great Britain. Do you remember the history of New Orleans, and the State of Louisiana in the autumn of 1814 and winter of 1815?—If you do, you will not have forgotten the fact, and the admitted necessity for that fact—that Gen. Jackson proclaimed, and for a long time, continued to enforce martial law, in the city and adjacent country—and what was the *avowed* and *admitted* cause for this enforcement of arbitrary military power, always dangerous to civil liberty? That which alone could have authorized, or even been an apology for it. The danger of servile insurrection—that danger that the accursed oppressions of American [Republicans!] would fill the ranks of the enemy with fugitives from the institutions of our own land of blood and tyranny; and thus pull down our glorious temple of liberty by means of the petty despotism nurtured in our own bosom.

Another fact in the history of Gen. Jackson's campaign in 1814 and '15 at New Orleans, will not fail to strike my intelligent audience, as, at the same time, a singular and terrible illustration of the dangers of slavery, and of the outrageous falsehoods and ingratitude of this government, in its support and perpetuation.—I allude to another proclamation of the same commander, offering freedom to those slaves who would join his standard, and to the fact that a Regiment was soon raised under this promise, who nobly fought to defend their country, and to obtain their own liberty, and forced from the General, by their bravery and good conduct, a general order after the memorable battle of the 8th of January 1815, promising that their services should be suitably noticed and rewarded by the nation. But when and where was that just, honest and patriotic promise redeemed by the Government? I blush for my country, to be compelled to acknowledge—*Never! no Never!!* And why? Because it would show to the nation and the world, 1st, that emancipation is perfectly safe—2d, that the slaves love freedom, and would fight to obtain the precious boon; and 3d, that they are capable of defending themselves. Therefore, strange and unaccountable as it may appear, they were never, even MENTIONED upon the records of the war department!—These are but few of the many evidences which might be adduced, connected with that portion of our national history.—But I must pass.

And now we will approach our own times, and the evidence of living slaveholders. John C. Calhoun, in his speech on the Ashburton Treaty, August 1842, speaking of the closing of the slave markets of Brazil, and their production of cotton, said "he had no objection to see Brazil develop her resources to the full—*but he did believe* that higher considerations, connected with her safety, and that of the Spanish colonies, made it their

interest, that their market [for slaves] should be closed against the traffic."

Now, fellow citizens, if slavery be a safe, consistent and stable foundation for our *Republican Edifice*, can you—can Mr. Calhoun himself inform us, why it is not equally safe, consistent and stable for Brazil? The text is abundantly sufficient for the foundation of an entire address, but must be left to your own reflections and deductions, while I proceed to cite an authority to which some of my audience will doubtless bow with great respect and deference.

In the Senate of the United States on the 7th of Feb. 1839, upon the discussion of the somewhat famous Gag Rule question, Henry Clay, speaking of the dangers apprehended by the founders of our present Constitution, said:—"The other cause, [of danger] Domestic Slavery, happily the sole remaining cause, which is LIKELY to disturb our harmony, continues to exist. *It was this* which created the greatest obstacle, and the most anxious solicitude in the deliberations of the Convention that adopted the general Constitution. And it is *this subject*, that has ever been regarded with the deepest anxiety, by all who are sincerely desirous of the permanency of our Union. The Father of his country, in his last affecting and solemn appeal to his fellow citizens, deprecated, as a most calamitous event, "the geographical divisions, which it might produce." Then, why not, Mr. Clay, put it away! Even at the hazard of wearying my respected audience, I now proceed to read some passages from Mr. Upsher's late report as Secretary of the Navy, in 1841, of a character, it would seem, to settle the question of the danger of slavery, if any evidence short of the testimony of actual experience, can influence our minds. You will recollect this report was made under the expectation of a war with Great Britain, originating from the North Eastern boundary difficulties, and I need not say his reasonings and conclusions, are of solemn weight and import to us and to the nation. Among many other arguments, which I am compelled to omit, Mr. Upsher says—"If one of the European nations, to avenge a supposed injury—to draw off a portion of its belligerent and troublesome, if not dangerous subjects, to gain the applause due to those who relieve the oppressed, from cupidity, the desire to monopolize the trade, from ambition, or from any other or worse motive, should send a fleet with 8 or 10,000 warriors, each with the promise of promotion, [if not with a commission in his pocket] to take effect upon their arrival in America; and land this nucleus of an army at or near Charleston, or some other Southern port, offering security, free trade and speedy fortune to the *renegade whites*, and liberty and land to the blacks; who can doubt, but that such an army, composed of the very elite of the military men of modern Europe, now out of employ and ripe for any warlike adventure, trained under Bonaparte, Wellington or Blucher, could, by such promises, in a few weeks, seduce to their standard one hundred thousand able-bodied colored men; and with these, march from New Orleans or Augusta, to Philadelphia or New York, ravaging the intervening country with fire and sword; and laying every city, town and village along the seaboard under contribution; and thus make us pay the expenses of the war—England was deterred from doing this during the last war, *only* from a fear of their own Islands. That check is now entirely removed.

It is obvious that a war thus conducted, must be successful to a very great extent, in spite of all the defences on land which we could contrive. *Nothing less* than the conversion of *one half* of our country into a military garrison could protect us against it." With regard to the naval force required by our then situation and prospects, Mr. Upsher said:—"We cannot safely stop short of half the Naval force of the strongest maritime power in the world. With less than this, our fleets would only serve to swell the triumph, and feed the cupidity of our enemy." The expense of a Navy such as described and proposed by the Secretary, at the rate of expense of our present Navy, would cost us \$50,000,000 annually, besides the cost of construction, which would probably exceed three times that amount. What a fearful, yet a faithful picture have we here, without one word of the Secretary's appalling admissions in the same report, respecting "the hostile elements of our social system being arrayed against each other," showing, with the vividness of the lightning's flash, the horrid volcano just ready to explode with terrific ruin beneath our feet! We might add the opinions and arguments of President Tyler, Generals Jessup and Butler, Col. Henderson, and many other slaveholders, mostly military men, to the same

effect, but must for want of time, omit them.

But the are not all, nor even the worst of the dangers, to which we are exposed. By the unconstitutional act of Congress of 1793 which has received from the Federal Courts, a strictly proslavery construction, [as was to have been expected from slaveholding, and slave-devoted Judges] by which, the mere certificate of a local, and often basswood, Justice of the Peace, that any one, or all of you, are slaves belonging to Polk, Clay, Soule, or Fuller, at once sweeps from you, the priceless right of trial by jury. And, even worse still; this omnipotent certificate, being signed, sealed and delivered, such a presumption is at once raised by this infamous proslavery construction, in favor of SLAVERY! that no relative you might produce as a witness to your freedom, or even Anglo-Saxonism, will avail for the protection of your Liberty! No. You must procure [which is in new States often difficult, if not impossible] witnesses who are entirely strangers, and free from even the suspicion of the taint of one drop of African blood on the maternal side!

But before concluding this branch of our subject, I cannot refrain from copying from an article which first appeared in the Richmond [Va.] Whig a few weeks since, and was successively copied into the Alexandria Gazette and National Intelligencer, both of Columbia District.—“No community can greatly flourish and prosper, where its youth are brought up in idleness, and to regard manual labor and the mechanic trades as dishonorable, because slaves are employed to do the manual labor of the community. This is the clinging curse of slavery! It enervates and effeminates the youth of the republic; it causes them to rely, at every turn, even to the bringing of a pitcher of water from the well, or brushing their shoes, upon a negro, instead of upon themselves! They grow up worthless; and when their patrimony is squandered, as is almost sure to be, from the habits of idleness and extravagance engendered by the existence of slavery, they become drones here or emigrate to the west to seek the fortune they rarely or never find, and never deserve to find.”

Now, if it be true, as asserted by Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Clinton, Seward, Wright, and scores of other enlightened statesmen of our nation, and as our own convictions must testify, that virtue, industry and intelligence are the great fundamental pillars of our Republic, can we fail to shudder at the picture here drawn? Want of time compels us to pass over the almost numberless instances in which personal Liberty and life have already been closed down by the ruthless system of slavery; thus exemplifying its dangerous but legitimate effects, and I cannot even glance at the constant tendency to vice, crime and licentiousness, which are its inevitable concomitants, and which in the very nature of things, directly lead, as Pinckney justly said, to a disregard for the great principles of republican liberty.

Nor have I alluded to the pusillanimous cringing of our braggadocio 54 40 President and his Southern allies, before the British Lion's distant growl—frightened, doubtless by the same ghost of the peculiar institution, which marshalled his hundreds of thousands of colored troops, under “the very elite of modern European” military champions, in a late Secretary's Report, already quoted.

But I must not omit to notice an evidence of the danger of slavery, of very recent occurrence, found in the last U. S. Executive message. I refer to the fact, that a slaveholding President, in his eagerness to sustain and extend the rule of the anti-republican institution of slavery, has found, or supposed he found it necessary, to descend to the most grovelling and undignified pettifoggery, falsehood and sophistry, in his efforts to blind and deceive the people, and to justify himself, in a foul, unjust, barbarous and unconstitutional war of conquest, against a neighboring, weak & distracted Republic, (the proper subject of our commiseration) commenced and prosecuted avowedly to extend and perpetuate slavery.—Can Mr. Polk so soon have forgotten, that while the process of annexation was yet in progress, [by the admission of both Texas and Mexico, as shown by the propositions of the Texan Government to Cuevas, the Mexican minister, to suspend hostilities, pending the deliberations of Mexico, upon which propositions, Texas was actually annexed, and which propositions, Mexico actually rejected,] that war then actually existed? or it would have been worse than absurd to talk about suspending hostilities, which in fact had no existence. And when, since annexation, has peace been established between this government and Mexico? Never. But conceive of a more contemptible instance of pettifoggery, than the President's effort to convince himself and the world, that the Mexicans in fact did commence the war? He seemed to have supposed he could convince his hitherto pliable, gullible and good natured constituents, and the world too, that the first shot fired necessarily commenced the war—and forsooth, that

Gen. Taylor's invasion, erecting military works to command Matamoros, taking possession of Point Isabel, where a Mexican Custom House was located, were all friendly, neighborly, peaceful acts, by no means commencing a war.

Again—The President, in the same Message, professed to have proved (but mainly by the claim set up by Texas, which it testimony at all would in once establish the title incontrovertibly in Mexico, for she always claimed it, and until the Texan revolution, always possessed it;) that Texas extends to the East bank of the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source—and that therefore he could not have been guilty of invading Mexico—and yet he informs us with great apparent satisfaction, that Gen. Kearney, acting under executive orders, has conquered, and taken military possession of New Mexico and Santa Fe, its capital; the latter and a large portion of the former, lying East of the Rio Grande, and forming according to his assumption, part of the state of Texas; and including, besides Santa Fe, on its East bank, sixteen cities and towns, with a population of more than 250,000 Mexicans, whose laws uniformly, up to the time of Kearney's invasion, had prevailed—and where a Texan officer, court or Law, had never pretended to have sway. And all this invasion and conquest, in the face of the joint Resolutions of annexation, which specifically provide, that the Western boundary of Texas shall be settled by negotiation; thereby admitting, in the most explicit manner possible, that at the period of annexation, it was uncertain and unsettled—and in the face also, of executive orders to Gen. Taylor, in the fall of 1845, not to occupy any ports where Mexican laws had theretofore prevailed.

Fellow Citizens—Can you contemplate these facts and not shudder at our dangers under slave rule? And yet these are not a tithe of the absurdities and falsehoods in that extraordinary Presidential document. I have taken but a mere birds eye view of the dangers of slavery—but it would seem sufficient to lead us to the inquiry, the earnest inquiry—what is our duty in reference to this momentous subject?—And I am not unaware that we shall be met, as we have often before been sneeringly met, with the inquiries—“What have you done? what can you do?” The answer to these questions will constitute the sequel of this address.

In answer to the first, I unhesitatingly own that the history of the world scarcely furnishes a parallel to the glorious progress already achieved in the brief span of little more than six years, in the political—and but a brief eleven years in its organized moral movement!! How long is it since even in the most intelligent, enlightened and religious portions of the free states, it was at the hazard of mob and martyrdom, that a man ventured to assert that American slavery was anti-christian, or even anti-republican? Who has forgotten the horrid descriptions of republican liberty and right at Cincinnati in 1835, when Birney was mobbed and his press destroyed? Who has forgotten the scenes in Boston, when a quiet, inoffensive citizen, for daring to express his opinion of the wickedness of slavery, was led, by an infuriated mob, with a halter around his neck, thro' the streets of that Capitol of the land of steady habits; and was only saved from ruthless murder by being incarcerated in a dungeon? Who has forgotten the infamous scenes of Utica and Philadelphia? Who has forgotten the scenes in Boston, when he remembers that a Lovejoy and others have paid the forfeit of their lives in professedly free states, for the (horrid!!) crime of maintaining “that all men are created equal” and that God abhors oppression!!! But that day has passed away. This, of itself, had nothing else been accomplished, would fully justify all, and more than all, the efforts of time, talents and money, hitherto expended.—But this is in fact, but a speck, in comparison of the glorious mass of influence already developed, through the feeble instrumentalities thus far employed. We have convinced Congress, if not of the wickedness and unconstitutionality, at least of the impolicy and inexpediency of longer gagging freedom of speech and freedom of petition in that body.—We have forced the discussion of the subject of slavery, not only over the entire free states, but into the very heart of the slave states—and more still, into the slave ridden church of this nation. We have induced, or rather forced, into several of the free states (hitherto falsely so called) legislation, looking to the amelioration of the condition of the free blacks; and to a check upon the infamous practice of Slave shooting and kidnapping upon their soil. We have broken that adamant chain of grovelling subservility of the north to the slave power, which had, heretofore, a perfectly paralytic influence upon the energies of the free states. We have established, and now support nearly forty Presses, earnestly devoted to the advocacy of the great principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution—equal and universal liberty: three of which are in the

Slave States; and more than 20 others, not professedly Liberty papers, are now earnestly denouncing American Slavery as a great sin against God and man. We have driven learned divines, in their sectarian, proselyting zeal for church organizations, and their apparent devotion to the slave power, to assume the bold yet silly absurdity, that, that which is a crime in a soulless corporation or community, is innocent in the individual of that community. We have redeemed self-immolated New Hampshire from the worse than Boa Constrictor grasp of Slaveholding domination. We have placed two Liberty Senators in the Senate of the United States. We have placed a barrier in a Wilmot, Brinkerhoff, King and others, to the further progress of Slave territorial acquisition.

Where—where shall I stop in the cheering enumeration? for it might be continued almost ad infinitum. But I am admonished to forbear.

Yet mighty things still remain to be achieved—and this leads me to consider the inquiry so often tauntingly made—“What can you do?”

My limits forbid more than a bare glance at this branch of the subject.—Among the first duties which devolve upon us as Americans, is one which we owe to the entire world, savage and civilized—despotic and liberal. It is to convince them that Pinckney's hitherto just reproach, that we, as a nation, profess liberty, and practise oppression and despotism, is no longer just. And inasmuch as impartial justice towards the slaveholders, as well as the confessedly democratic principle of rotation in office, concur to favor our claim—inasmuch too, as petty despotism is equally inconsistent with republican liberty, (and infinitely more contemptible) as despotism on a national scale—inasmuch as it has been shown, that slavery is dangerous, and therefore if we have the power, we clearly have the right, and ought to abolish it—our first step, and I am fully satisfied, the only one necessary to the accomplishment of the desirable result, is at once to bring back the Federal government to the people, instead of longer permitting a junta, an oligarchy of less than a sixtieth of the people, to misrule the nation.—That slaveholders and slaveholding interest have hitherto almost uniformly predominated, I appeal to the entire history of the nation—to slaveholders of all parties, and to the press of the slave states. Read the Charleston Courier (Whig) of last fall, in which it is claimed with singular impudence, although in strict accordance with the facts, “That the slaveholding interest enjoys a monopoly of federal office—Executive—Judicial—Legislative—Military and Naval: that they have always had the Lion's share of the offices and power of the government.” Also read the Charleston Mercury (Democratic) of May last, which takes the ground, with equal modesty, “That there is no safety under northern and western rule—that they the north and west are incapable, coarse, unreasonable in their policy, and utterly rapacious for appropriations!! of public money—that it is impossible that Mr. Polk's administration can be successful until it rids itself of those influences—and that its proper affinity is with the Southern Democracy.”

That the course now indicated is not only right and just, but called for by every motive of safety, consistency, and regard for the continuance of our national existence, we have the authority of the New York Tribune, Albany Evening Journal, and more than 20 other leading whig papers of the nation—and the Chicago Democrat, Ohio Statesman, Cleveland Plaindealer, and many other influential and leading democratic papers of the day. It would be gratifying as well as interesting, to read you many of the soul-stirring and earnest appeals of these papers, against the continuance of the domination of the slave power—but want of time prevents.

And now fellow citizens, I take the position, fearless of successful refutation, that no christian, or true republican or democrat, can, with any more propriety, support a man-stealer (and such are all voluntary slaveholders) than a horse-thief, or highway robber, for office,—for who does not know he is incomparably most guilty before God and man, who, not satisfied with forcibly taking and appropriating his fellow man's property and labor, to his own use without his contract or consent—also violently and forcibly, and in the eye of God, feloniously takes his wife, his children, his own body, his Bible, his education, and every privilege here; and then tramples his eternal interests in the dust!!

Need I tell this intelligent audience? I know I need not—that let me more than two-thirds of this nation, north of Mason and Dixon's line, determine no longer to support slavery, by supporting Slaveholders, or their apologists for office in this government; and the days of slavery will at once have been numbered! For it has long since become a settled fact among slaveholders, that the system is utterly antagonistic to their pecuniary prosperity. Take away therefore, the inducement—with many the all-controlling inducement, that our slave system car-

ries with it the political power of the nation, as well as its money patronage—and it is easy to see, it will be at once abandoned.

Again—Another measure within our national reach, is to abolish Slavery in the Federal District, where it now exists, and has existed, ever since it was the seat of the National Government, in direct violation of the clearest provision of the United States Constitution (I am not ignorant of the force of the position here assumed) and not only will the thousands now in bondage, within the very vestibule of freedom, be set at liberty, but, as was truly said by Preston and Holmes of South Carolina, the “entering wedge” will have been inserted, which will soon end the infamous and dangerous institution in fragments, throughout the whole land—and uproot that vile hideous, sickening mart, where hitherto our (democratic and whig!!!) members of Congress have been wont to fill the shambles with human Anglo Saxons, male and female chattels, for export to the deadly malaria of Southern rice and cotton fields—while they were falsely pretending to legislate for equal liberty for all. I have not forgotten Mr. Clays “implied faith,” which would erect a Constitution out of surmises instead of pen, ink, and paper.

But there is still another measure within the Constitutional power of Congress and the nation which, if honestly and perseveringly carried into execution, would at once, remove the foul pollution, inconsistency and danger of Slavery, and place our otherwise glorious Union upon the very highest pedestal of national safety, glory and fame. This measure is to prohibit the inter-state, or American Slave Trade. Time will not permit the discussion of this proposition, at present; but the glove is here deliberately thrown down for any who may see fit to take it up for future discussion. Now it is obvious, at a moments glance, that if the American Slave Trade be abolished, and the annual stock of more than 100,000 slaves, now exported from the Northern to the Southern Slave States, be left to accumulate upon the hands of the producers!! (How does this ONLY applicable expression sound to a chaste republican, or religious ear?) they will be driven to emancipation to avoid utter pecuniary ruin; and the Southern, or planting States, wanting this annual supply to replenish the “DETERIORATION” which Gen. Wade Hampton, in his famous pamphlet, stated to be at the rate of at least 20 per cent per annum, it is apparent that their plantations must shortly run out of slave help, and they be driven to abandon them or seek free labor: unless indeed the U. S. Navy can be kept as it is more than suspected, it has hitherto been kept up, for the special protection of the African slave trade.

We have often been met on this point, with the assertion that the south would dissolve the Union, rather than be deprived of their slaves. To this I answer, they dare not—they are as well aware as we, that they could not sustain themselves against their slaves an hour, without northern bayonets and northern money. That bereft of these supports, the slaves would at once arise and assert their freedom. Moreover, the 4 million of Slaveholders might find that million of non slaveholding voters unwilling to go with them in such a suicidal enterprise—for they are not ignorant that the system of slavery is utterly at war with their interests, safety and happiness. But suppose them reckless enough thus to be willing to cut their own throats—not a civilized or even semi-barbarous nation on the Globe will assist, countenance, or sustain them with their accursed dead weight of Slavery: and they well understand that Mr. Underwood of Kentucky uttered, on the floor of Congress, the words of truth and soberness, in 1842, when he said, “The dissolution of the Union is the dissolution of Slavery.” They begin to learn too, that the north is not ignorant that slaveholders have at least as much need of us, as we have of them. And I rejoice to believe, on sufficient authority, that a large majority of the people of the Slave States, and even many of the Slaveholders themselves, would readily and earnestly join with us in a direct movement for the entire overthrow of slavery—for very many of them have already discovered in the sterility and barrenness of their soil, and the effeminacy, want of enterprise, luxury, pride, and selfishness of the people of the entire slave region, as already quoted, the worse than Sirecco influence, physically, mentally and morally, of this disgusting scourge.

Other measures of great importance might be constitutionally adopted by Congress and the nation. But these measures, in which all parties can conscientiously and constitutionally join, honestly and fearlessly prosecuted to their results, there can be no doubt, will very soon dig the grave for the final and peaceful overthrow of slavery and the establishment of enlightened liberty and republicanism in all our borders. I have therefore not even alluded to the power clearly vested in the general government, resulting from the very nature of things, if slavery indeed be a dangerous institution—the power, (ever in-

herent in all sovereignties) of self defence; and which power was avowed by Madison in Congress, and acted upon by Jackson, when he proclaimed freedom to all Slaves, who would join his standard—the power, by direct action of Congress, to abolish Slavery throughout the Union;—and more especially, where they have, by their own Legislation, unconstitutionally created it in the new slave States. But because this ground has not been assumed and discussed, let it not, for a moment be understood, that I hesitate in avowing my clear and decided conviction, of the perfectly immovable soundness of the position. But under the view taken of the effect of the other measures indicated, it becomes practically of no importance to consider this latter proposition.

And now, Fellow Citizens, in view of the dangers and responsibilities,—in view of the legalized amalgamation, concubinage and crime prevailing over one half of our abused republic—in view of the vile hypocrisy of professing religion and republicanism, while as a people, we are practising the most hateful selfishness, oppression and despotism—in view of the undered ties of parents and children, brothers and sisters, husbands and wives, now rending the bosoms of millions of our own native-born American Citizens—in view of all that is lovely, benevolent and consistent in the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, and its horrid desecration under the American Slave system:—I appeal in the bonds of Christian philanthropy, to you all—to you whigs and democrats—to you liberty men—to you Rev. Fathers and brothers in Christ—to you members of this society—to you the youth of our nation—but above all, to you, our mothers, sisters, daughters, wives, who rule the world by your sweet silken despotism,—at once to arouse from your moral and mental torpor, and in a righteous crusade of soul joint heart and hand to overwhelm this system of unmitigated wickedness, cruelty, wrong and danger! And let the nursery henceforth bear testimony, that like Hamilear, you have taught the hisping Hannibals of America, to swear eternal hatred, not to Rome—but to worse than Roman—to AMERICAN slavery.

February, 1847.

Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society.

The Annual Meeting was held at Kalamazoo, Feb. 3, 1847. The President, C. Gurney Esq. took the chair, and Elder Twiss addressed the Throne of Grace.

Messrs. Marsh, Alexander and Gallup, were appointed a committee on Credentials. They reported the following list of members of the Society.

St. Joseph—N. Nickerson and C. Gurney.

Eaton—E. N. Bartlett, E. Curtiss, J. B. Barnes, H. A. Trench.

Berrien—John Orr, and J. I. Alexander.

Genesee—J. W. King, and J. C. Gallup.

Wayne—S. M. Holmes, and C. H. Stewart.

Washtenaw—T. Foster, G. Dell, and A. A. Copeland.

Jackson—Samuel Higgins.

Kalamazoo—Joseph Gilbert, Joseph Merrill, J. White, J. P. Marsh, J. A. B. Stone, S. M. Babbitt, N. M. Thomas, W. C. Denison, F. Denison, J. White, M. Wilson, A. N. Nourse, T. W. Merrill, H. Montague, A. H. Hill, M. L. Hill, M. Kingsley, H. Thayer, O. P. Hoyt, A. Forbes, A. B. Cobb, A. W. Bushnell, C. Anderson, H. Wells, M. Percival, and A. Lykin.

Calhoun—J. Harris, E. Hussey, A. Denmore, J. S. Twiss, and C. Cooley.

Branch—J. D. Zimmerman.

Van Buren—R. D. Gurnsey, and S. Hunt.

Allegan—W. C. Warrant, S. F. Drury, C. Lay, T. N. Russell, E. H. House, C. C. Brunson, J. B. Porter and H. J. Cushman.

C. H. Stewart, F. Denison, J. W. King, Dr. Babbitt, and John Orr, were appointed a Business Committee.

E. Hussey, S. M. Holmes, N. Nickerson, J. D. Zimmerman, Dr. Thomas, T. Foster, Elder Twiss, S. F. Drury and W. Denison, were appointed a committee on Nominations. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1847.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Morris.

C. C. Brunson was appointed assistant Secretary. Communications addressed to the Society by D. M. Bagley and E. H. Sanford were read, and laid on the table for further action.

Resolutions 1, 2 and 3 reported by the Business Committee, were discussed by Messrs. Stewart, F. Denison, Hussey and others, and adopted.

Elder Twiss offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the recent exhibition of public feeling in the village of Marshall in resisting the attempt of the Southern slaveholders to carry off a whole family into slavery from which they had escaped some 4 years ago, meets our approbation, and we hail it as indicative of an

advance in the true principles of the Liberty party.

Messrs. Zimmerman, Orr, Gallup, Holmes and Thomas were appointed a committee on the time and place of the next meeting.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following list of officers, which was confirmed by the Society.

For President, WM. DENISON, of Kalamazoo.

For Vice Presidents, T. M. RUSSELL, of Allegan County, J. D. ZIMMERMAN, of Branch “

J. W. KING, of Genesee “

S. M. HOLMES, of Wayne “

Executive Committee—O. P. Hoyt, J. A. B. Stone, and N. M. Thomas, of Kalamazoo County: for Secretary, F. Foster, of Washtenaw; for Treasurer, J. P. Marsh, of Kalamazoo.

The Committee on the time and place of the next annual meeting reported Ann Arbor as the place, and the first Thursday in February as the time, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and the President was authorized to call a meeting the evening previous, if practicable. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bartlett.

The Annual Address was then delivered by the President. The Society voted their thanks to that gentleman for the able and interesting address, and requested a copy for publication.

A brief report of the Executive Committee of last year was presented by a part of the Committee (the others not having been advised with) and adopted as follows:

“The Executive Committee of the Michigan State Antislavery Society, beg leave to report, that during the last year, unusual circumstances have marked our course—some that cause deep regret, and some, cause of gratulation. Some discordant views have existed, and while many have adhered to our former and first principles, many others have wished to hasten the cause by some new scheme.—Such a state of things has produced temporary relaxation and apathy, but on the whole we have cause of thankfulness that Liberty men are Liberty men still, and that many new converts have been made. Further, we feel that the present dilemma, in which the course of the Democratic and Whig parties has brought them—the one to commence and urge on a detestable war with Mexico, and the other, to support it right or wrong, has brought our opponents to the blush, and given us high vantage ground, showing conclusively, the better counsels of the Liberty party.

Finally, we think and feel that our present position is auspicious, and invite and urge our friends to join and unitedly press to final victory, and success, our principles of Liberty.”

A resolution offered by H. A. Trench, proposing in substance that the Liberty party ought to take full grounds on every subject of national interest, was debated by Messrs. Trench, F. Denison, Copeland, Bartlett, Drury, Hussey, and Holmes, and was unanimously rejected. [The resolution cannot be given verbatim, as it was not left on the Secretary's table.]

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That while we view the establishment of “The National Era,” as one of the most cheering features in the signs of the times,—we feel that our liberty friends are, at this time, peculiarly called upon to rally around the liberty press of our own State.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Prayer by Elder Twiss. Resolution No. 6 was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Stewart, Foster, Harris, Gallup, F. Denison, and others and adopted.

The State Central Committee made a report which was adopted, and ordered to be published, and Messrs. Foster, Hill and Beckley of Ann Arbor were appointed an auditing committee. [The Report will be found in another column.]

Mr. Stewart then made a statement of the financial affairs of the Central Committee, after which, a collection of \$58.00 was taken up to meet the deficiency of funds, and the following gentlemen were appointed committees in their respective counties, to obtain further subscriptions to liquidate the whole amount of indebtedness contracted by the Central Committee:

S. F. Drury, of Allegan.

F. Denison, of Kalamazoo.

Geo. Ingersoll, of Calhoun.

I. W. Clarke, of Branch.

J. J. Alexander, of Berrien.

P. B. Osborn, of Cass.

A. A. Copeland, of Washtenaw.

W. C. Hoyt, of Van Buren.

H. A. Trench, of Eaton.

W. G. Stone, and N. Power, of Oakland.

S. P. Munger, of Monroe.

S. Zugg and H. S. Bradley, of Wayne.

W. Moody, of Lenawee.

W. Canfield, of Macomb.

W. W. Jackson, of Hillsdale.

Thos. McGee, of Jackson.

J. B. Barnes, of Shiawassee.

J. W. King, of Genesee.

S. J. M. Hammond, of St. Joseph.

The remaining resolutions were then adopted, after which the Society adjourned.

C. GURNEY, Pres't.

T. FOSTER, } Secretaries.

C. C. BRUNSON, }

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That our grateful thanks are due to Almighty God, that during the past year he has again sustained his great principles of gospel and civil rights, and against powerful opposition has advanced them in power and influence.

2. Resolved, That a review of the past antislavery year furnishes matter both of congratulation and regret. While we rejoice that the cause has gained in strength and importance, we regret that the want of the united aid of all its friends did not permit it to reach the elevation, it would otherwise have attained.

3. Resolved, That the signs of an approaching crisis between Liberty and Slavery fast thicken in every section of the nation. Liberty has increased its vote: it has won important converts: it has sundered the heretofore strongest political organization: in the highest quarters it has declared its opposition to extending slavery: at the nation's seat of government it has placed its press: it fast gathers public sentiment of all parties to coalesce against Slavery: and it coerces the Journals of Slavery to heave, and throes, and express their alarm at the symptoms around.

4. Resolved, That every consideration invites the faith, hope, and perseverance of Slavery's opponents, and assures them that there is wanting to victory only an effort determined, combined, self-sacrificing, and sustained.

5. Resolved, That the revolution already achieved in public sentiment respecting Slavery by a minority weak in all save principle, has accomplished by far the most difficult part of emancipation's task: and that compared to it, all yet remaining to be done is comparatively small.

6. Resolved, That the Liberty party had its origin in the fact that the existing parties were proslavery: and as these parties have since made no reform on this subject, but on the contrary still continue their fellowship with Slavery, the original necessity for Liberty organization continues undiminished, and every person now voting for candidates of other political parties, votes to support Slavery.

7. Resolved, That the position and sentiments of a party are known only by its acts, and its declarations in Convention: and that to take the professions, or even the sentiments of members of a party, as the means to define the party's position, is most delusive, and has been openly repudiated as such by leading whig and democratic presses.

8. Resolved, That to vote for any nominee of a party is to vote really for the party and its principles, the candidate being presented not because of his individuality, but that he represents party; and we regret that many devoted friends of the slave, in their zeal for individuals, presented on proslavery tickets, have voted in fact for principles and parties most repugnant to those of Liberty.

9. Resolved, That the strongest obstacles now existing to the consummation of the Liberty effort are the following:—lukewarmness or indifference in professed Liberty men: absence from the polls: voting proslavery nominations: a minority withholding cordial support from a majority: the expression of doubt on principles long settled: and the want of faith and work.

10. Resolved, That with all, who ever stood by, or now hold dear the cause of the slave, and our country, we plead tenderly to rally around those who work for both, as they best can: and in their contest with a common enemy, to sustain their fellows in principle and brothers in love.

11. Resolved, That individual exertion is the most efficient means of forwarding the antislavery enterprise: and to procure such exertion this Convention earnestly recommends the institution of School District Committees, whose duty it shall be to hold meetings within their several localities, at least once in each month to discuss the subject.

12. Resolved, That this Convention recommends the formation of Town and County Anti-Slavery Societies, auxiliary to the State Society, which shall report to the annual meeting of the latter all matters of interest within their respective districts, and that such Auxiliary Societies be forthwith formed all through the State.

13. Resolved, That this Convention is deeply sensible of the efficiency of aid bestowed by the Ladies of Michigan on the antislavery cause during the past year, and would express their thanks therefor, did not the Ladies possess a higher tribute—the testimony of an approving conscience, and the blessing of God. We trust their efforts will be continued, and extended.

14. Resolved, That we utterly deprecate the war with Mexico, as unjust, unchristian, uncalled for, and an act more in accordance with the days of savage igno-

rance, than those of an (so called) enlightened and christian republic of the Nineteenth Century.

15. Resolved, That every opponent to this proslavery war should unite his influence with the only party of the day, which has dared to withhold aid from it, and spurned the menial office of doing the Slaveholder's bidding.

Whereas the support given to our organ, the Signal of Liberty, is insufficient, and although it has been managed with extreme economy and ability, yet that it is now embarrassed by serious debt and its existence periled, and as a State organ is indispensable, even a temporary stoppage of the Signal would be highly disastrous, if not fatal, and would lose to our cause the benefit of the regular issue of the paper during many years; And whereas great injury is done by neglect to pay subscriptions regularly, causing a collection loss of 25 to 33 per cent to the editors and a needless waste of so much antislavery money; and it is considered by friends competent to judge, that the subscription of a dollar and a half is not sufficient to make a journal of the size, issue, and patronage of the Signal to sustain itself, even with the pinching economy they have witnessed with the Editors—

16. Resolved therefore, That we recommend the subscription price to be raised to \$2 a year, and that our friends pay this sum, as a just equivalent in itself for value received, and as a necessary expenditure for our cause, that they interest themselves for the paper, and to procure it subscribers.

17. Resolved, That we commend the Signal to the cordial support of all friends, and that in their zeal for Eastern papers, they will not allow our domestic Journal to go down.

18. Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are given to our kind friends and entertainers at Kalamazoo, for their grateful hospitalities during our sojourn at their hospice.

REPORT

Of the State Central Committee of their proceedings during the past year.

Soon after the appointment of the Committee they received a very general assurance that a system of lecturing and organization would be highly acceptable, and would be sustained, and being themselves convinced of the necessity of some effort, they adopted the system, known as "the State Agency System," and published in detail through the Signal of Liberty.

Early in April last Mr. S. B. Treadwell was engaged and put into the field as State Agent. On the first of May Mr. Bibb was united with him. They continued to lecture till November, visiting during the interval nearly the entire State. They delivered lectures, effected organizations, and did what else they could for the cause. They labored with a zeal—a faith—and an effect—which entitles them the grateful consideration of Liberty friends.

Your Committee also engaged Messrs Hough and Plumb of N. Y. for the months of September and October. Mr. St. Clair, who lectured in Berrien, and Cass, may also be considered their agent, having been paid out of a fund pledged to the State purposes.

The Committee also delivered many lectures in the northern counties by their Chairman, and distributed Antislavery documents, and Extra Signals through the State generally. Their correspondence was heavy and continual.

It cannot be doubted that the result of this effort has been to diffuse more Antislavery light and intelligence through our state than was ever imparted in any previous year. The largest meetings assembled every where, and from Bibb's lips heard their first Antislavery truth. All were interested, and many converted. The new counties of Van Buren, Allegan, Barry, Ionia, Eaton, Kent, and Clinton. Also many parts of Shiawassee, and of eastern counties on that tier, had the subject for the first time presented to them. The fruits of the effort are not yet gathered. Seed must remain in the ground some time or it will, burst and vegetate. The Antislavery seed of 1846, has to remain on its moral soil its appropriate period. The doings of party, and the events of time, seen by the hearers of 1846, in the new aspect of Antislavery view, will water and fructify that seed to yield its legitimate fruit, and in 1848 will be first gathered the full harvest sown during the past year.

The Committee regret that at this moment they are unable to render a precise account of their receipts and expenditures. They solicit the indulgence of this Convention. Their Chairman, who was conversant with the details, was necessarily absent from the State. His absence was unexpectedly and greatly prolonged by illness in his family. He returned only in time for this Convention, and was unable to procure his papers from Detroit. The Committee, therefore, can only render a general statement from recollection, but which, however, will not be far from fact. Within 2 or 3 weeks they will present the full and precise facts in a regular account, and will submit it for

auditing to a committee, whose appointment they solicit from this Convention. It will be seen from the subjoined statement that even though every dollar pledged to the State fund shall be paid, yet there would remain a deficit of about \$130 to meet the liabilities. But it is certain that at least 25 per cent, will not be paid at all. It is feared that is too small a calculation, but even at it, the Committee would require about \$400 to clear their engagements.

C. H. STEWART, H. HALLOCK, J. D. BALDWIN, S. M. HOLMES, W. M. CANFIELD, Central Committee.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FROM MEMORY.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total amount subscribed to Liberty fund, about \$1,056. Received, 550. Expenditures and liabilities, about \$450. Mr. Treadwell's salary and expenses, about \$300. Mr. Bibb's " " " 300. Messrs Hough & Plumb " 260. Documents, cost " 75. Extra Signals " 50. Printing " 60. Postage " 10. Total \$1,185.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Feb. 13.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

The Anniversary.

The attendance was not quite as large as we had hoped, owing, we suppose, in a measure, to a severe and driving snow storm, which came on just before the commencement of the meeting. The number of enrolled delegates appears to have been about 60, representing twelve or thirteen counties. The proceedings were of the most harmonious character, and indicated a fixed determination in the members to hold on in their political course without deviation to the right or the left. The voting for a proslavery Whig candidate for Congress by 150 Liberty men of Calhoun county came up for animadversion, and received a universal condemnation.

One of the resolutions involving substantially this question—"Is it proper for Liberty men to vote for any but Liberty candidates in any case?"—was discussed with considerable interest. Elder Harris brought up a case in Battle Creek where Liberty men had voted for a candidate of another party for the purpose of essentially subserving the cause of Temperance, and he approved of it. P. Denison also spoke in support of the principle. He might choose between two good things, but did not believe in a voting for one evil as less than another. This view was opposed by Mr. Stewart at length, as it would be impossible to draw the dividing line. If we might leave our party for one good purpose, we might for another, and there would be an end of it. Besides, by voting for candidates of one proslavery party or the other we built up that party; and the result of the contest, secured by Liberty votes, was published as a "Brilliant Democratic Victory," or "Great Whig Triumph." He argued with much force that no party, as such, can prosper, unless it adheres closely to its nominations. Dr. Gallup, Mr. Trench, Dr. King, Elder Twiss, and others spoke on the same side, and the resolution passed unanimously.

The question of extending the "Other Interests" was brought up by Mr. Trench, a delegate from Eaton County, and on a resolution to define our position thereon, the project was unanimously rejected, the Society being unwilling even to discuss it at length.

The Editor of the Signal being present, and having been strongly suspected of this heresy, was called upon to define his present views thereon, which he did with much cheerfulness.

He said that about a year and a half since he had bestowed the best reflection he could command upon the condition and prospects of the Liberty party: that he became satisfied that it had then arrived at a point where two roads opened before it, one of which it must necessarily travel: the one lead more and more from the proslavery parties and from all connection and intercourse with them, and those who were for travelling in it contemplated the abolition of Slavery by uniting all real patriots in one powerful, permanent antislavery party. The other road turned in a direction which would bring the antislavery army into near and continual proximity with the other parties, which would produce such an interchange of feelings and views, that the anti-slavery men would ultimately be found laboring in connexion and co-operation with those parties for the abolition of Slavery, and the Liberty party organization would finally be superseded by other combinations of antislavery men. He had been decidedly in favor of choosing the road first mentioned. He had urged such a course on the party. It had met with a refusal from the great mass, who were bent on travelling the other road. He

had as yet found no reason to question the correctness of the views he had then advanced: but as they had been decidedly rejected by nine-tenths of the Liberty party, he was not disposed to press them any more upon their papers or Conventions.

Still less was he in favor of the secession of a small minority from the main body of anti-slavery men on account of this difference of opinion. This was a measure which he had never advocated, although it had been proposed in various quarters. He had full confidence in the final triumph of the anti-slavery cause; the signs of its progress were never more plainly discernible than at the present time; and he expected to continue to act with the great mass of anti-slavery men in every efficient way, reserving to himself as an individual the right to propose and support any new modes of accomplishing the common object, which circumstances might seem to render advisable.

In the evening the financial operations of the past year were discussed, liberal donations were made to the Antislavery fund: and the society separated in the fulness of hope and good feeling, with mutual confidence in each other, and a determination in every individual, to abound more and more in antislavery works and faith, through the coming year.

From the War.

Gen. Taylor has written a letter respecting the operations in Mexico, which, although addressed to a friend, has found its way into the papers, and is extensively published by them. The following is an extract:

"I do not intend to carry on my operations (as previously stated) beyond Saltillo, deeming it next to impracticable to do so. It then becomes a question as to what is best to be done. It seems to me that the most judicious course to be pursued on our part would be to take possession at once of the line we would accept by negotiation, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and occupy the same, or keep what we already have possession of; and that, with Tampico, (which I hope to take in the course of the next month, or as soon as I can get the means of transportation,) will give us all on this side of the Sierra Madre, and, as soon as I occupy Saltillo, will include six or seven States or Provinces, thus holding Tampico, Victoria, Monterey, Saltillo, Monclova, Chihuahua, (which I presume General Wool has possession of by this time,) Santa Fe and the Californias, and say to Mexico, "Drive us from the country"—throwing on her the responsibility and expense of carrying on offensive war; at the same time closely blockading all her ports on the Pacific and the Gulf. A course of this kind, if persevered in for a short time, would soon bring her to her proper senses, and compel her to sue for peace, provided there is a Government in the country sufficiently stable for us to treat with, which I fear will hardly be the case for many years to come. Without large reinforcements of volunteers from the United States—say ten or fifteen thousand, (those previously sent out having already been greatly reduced by sickness and other casualties)—I do not believe it would be advisable to march beyond Saltillo, which is more than two hundred miles beyond our depots on the Rio Grande—a very long line on which to keep supplies (over a land route, in a country like this) for a large force, and certain to be attended with an expense which will be frightful to contemplate when closely looked into.

From Saltillo to San Luis Potosi, the next place of importance on the road to the city of Mexico, is three hundred miles; one hundred and forty badly watered, where no supplies of any kind could be procured for men or horses. I have informed the War Department that 20,000 efficient men would be necessary to ensure success if we move on that place, (a city containing a population of 60,000, where the enemy could bring together and sustain, besides the citizens, an army of 50,000,) a force which, I apprehend, will hardly be collected by us with the train necessary to feed it, as well as to transport various other supplies, particularly ordnance and munitions of war."

The following remarks from the N. Y. Evening Post seems to show that after all the cry about Federalism, the war may not be very popular in at least some portions of the Democratic party. "We began the war [mark this admission: we began the war] against the Mexican rulers, in marked contradiction to the people; it has already become a war with the people—a war with that invincible power, the principle of nationality. The women are now, by hundreds, aiding to build fortifications, and boys of fourteen are volunteering. We may beat them in a hundred battles and extremity will only serve to create renewed resources: while on such a plan, penetrating further and further into the interior, with necessarily increasing forces, the time cannot be far distant when Mr. Webster's saying of the half-million a day will acquire a truth too undeniable and too fatal. With such a war, inglorious enough even in its most splendid successes, contrast such a plan as that above stated, and the plain common sense of every reader cannot, as it seems to me, hesitate in the choice between the two."

The proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the State Society, and the Address of the President, which was ordered to be published with the proceedings, so fill our paper that many interesting articles are necessarily deferred till next week. We will then bring up the Congressional and Legislative doings in full.

We have received the first number of the "Michigan School Journal" published monthly at Jackson by J. H. Wells, at 50 cents a year.

The Homestead.

Between its friends and its enemies, the Homestead bill bids fair to be made into a most incongruous and foolish affair. We have not seen the bill, but we see by the debates on it that propositions of all sorts are made by way of guardianship over the poor and destitute for whose benefit the bill is specially designed by its framers. Legislators are slow to learn that people can best take care of their own individual business. Now, all we want done by the Legislature is to pass an act exempting from legal process for debt (except for breach of trust, &c.) the real estate of every person not exceeding 40 acres of land in extent, and \$500 in value, so that every person who has ability and industry enough to acquire a home, may have one until they choose voluntarily to alienate it. We would let the debtor designate what part of his real estate he will choose to keep, surrendering all the remainder to his creditors. This is all the "protection" to the poor man that we wish for. Let him sell his property or dispose of it in any way he pleases: but let it not be taken from him by avaricious sharpers through the devices of the law.

Still less was he in favor of the secession of a small minority from the main body of anti-slavery men on account of this difference of opinion. This was a measure which he had never advocated, although it had been proposed in various quarters. He had full confidence in the final triumph of the anti-slavery cause; the signs of its progress were never more plainly discernible than at the present time; and he expected to continue to act with the great mass of anti-slavery men in every efficient way, reserving to himself as an individual the right to propose and support any new modes of accomplishing the common object, which circumstances might seem to render advisable.

In the evening the financial operations of the past year were discussed, liberal donations were made to the Antislavery fund: and the society separated in the fulness of hope and good feeling, with mutual confidence in each other, and a determination in every individual, to abound more and more in antislavery works and faith, through the coming year.

State Liberty Fund.

Please acknowledge the following sums received for the State Liberty Fund.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. From Highland: Elijah Dunham, \$2.00; John Morse, 1.00; William Hyde, 1.00; William Kenney, 1.00. From Birmingham: E. S. Fish, \$5.00; M. Morrell, 25; M. Barnes, 50; Wm. Souls, 1.00. From Milford, Oakland Co. per W. Crawford Chairman of Town Committee, \$12.00. From Vernon, Shiawassee Co. per R. W. Holley, \$8.00. From Rives, Jackson Co. per R. H. King, Chm'n. Town Com. \$6.00. The following are additional subscriptions to the State Liberty Fund: F. Denison, paid, \$5.00; S. F. Drewery, paid, 5.00; S. M. Holmes, paid, 5.00; J. W. King, 5.00; W. C. Denison, paid, 5.00; J. D. Zimmerman, paid for Union City, 5.00; Samuel Higgins, paid, 3.00; W. J. Cushman, paid, 1.00; N. Nickerson, paid, 1.00; A. A. Copeland, for Ypsilanti, 5.00; Mills, for Richland, 2.00; E. H. House, paid, 5.00; Brunson, for Otsego town, 5.00; Elder Twiss, paid, 1.00; Matilda Van Vleet, paid, 1.00; A. Nourze, 1.00. Total \$58.00.

H. HALLOCK, For State Cen. Com. Detroit, Feb. 1, 1847.

A Moon Story.

"We learn that an amateur operator with the Daguerretype in this city, has, by means of an accurate and costly lens, manufactured in France, expressly to his order, succeeded in getting a magnificent photographic representation of the moon, which, on being subjected to the action of a powerful microscope, has disclosed the most astonishing and beautiful phenomena in relation to that planet.

"The experiments are as yet incomplete, a representation only of the thin crescent of the new moon having been obtained, but in the course of the next week, should the weather prove favorable, the entire disc of this luminary will be indelibly fixed upon the polished plate. The apparatus for obviating the motion of both the earth and its satellite is ingenious, yet simple, and can be easily adjusted to the unequal motions of both planets, so as to present a fixed object to the operator.

"We are not at liberty to give an expose of all the discoveries thus far made, but can only state, at present, that all generally received opinions of scientific men in regard to the Queen of night are positively erroneous. The moon is NOT AN ORB! It is either hemispherical or bowl-shaped—probably the latter—and has an INHABITED ATMOSPHERE!—We are promised a full account of this most wonderful triumph of scientific research, so soon as the present series of experiments shall have been completed."

The proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the State Society, and the Address of the President, which was ordered to be published with the proceedings, so fill our paper that many interesting articles are necessarily deferred till next week. We will then bring up the Congressional and Legislative doings in full.

We have received the first number of the "Michigan School Journal" published monthly at Jackson by J. H. Wells, at 50 cents a year.

State Liberty Convention.

This body met at Kalamazoo, Feb. 4, and organized by appointing Dr. J. W. King, of Genesee, Chairman, and T. Foster, of Washtenaw, Secretary.

Messrs. Foster, Zimmerman and Holmes, were appointed a committee to nominate a State Central Committee for the ensuing year. They reported the names of the following gentlemen, who were duly elected.

- Chester Gurney, of St. Joseph County. E. Hussey, of Calhoun " J. P. Marsh, of Kalamazoo " Martin Wilson, " " J. D. Zimmerman, of Branch " The Convention then adjourned. J. W. KING, Chm'n. T. FOSTER, Sec'y.

New Mexico.

The National Intelligencer has the new constitution of the Territory of New Mexico, giving the provisions in full.

The right of suffrage is given to all free males of the Territory who then are, and for three months next preceding the election shall have been, residents of the county or district in which they shall offer to vote, and they are entitled to vote for a Delegate to the Congress of the U. S., and for members of the General Assembly, and for all other officers elected by the people. The first election for delegate and members of the General Assembly is to be held on the first Monday in August, 1847—the proclamation of the Governor to designate the necessary places in each county for holding the election. The General Assembly is to convene in Santa Fe on the first Monday in December, 1847, and every two years thereafter unless otherwise provided by law. The General Assembly shall have power to make laws in all cases, both civil and criminal, for the good government of the people of the Territory, not inconsistent with or repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States.

Several other sections declare at length the usual powers and mode of conducting business belonging to the Legislature.—The pay of the members is fixed at \$3 per diem, and \$3 for every twenty-five miles of travel.

The whole concludes in the following manner: "Done at the Government House, in the city of Santa Fe, in the Territory of New Mexico, by Brigadier General STEPHEN W. KEARNY, by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the Government of the United States, this 22d of September, 1846."

S. W. KEARNY, "Brigadier General U. S. Army."

Correction.

By some mistake, the Liberty vote of Van Buren County for Congressman was reported in our paper at 14 instead of 43; the true number. We think the error originated in the State Paper. This will make the total Liberty vote of the State 2,914, and will show that although the Democratic party have the full government of the State, they have it by a minority of 28 votes.

Congressional.

The project for extending the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean, and its defeat, we have already mentioned. Says the National Era:

"The debate was decisive in its issue. The vote on Mr. Bur's amendment stood, yeas 82, nays 113. No negative was given from the slave States, and but 12 members from them were absent. From the free States, sixteen were absent; of those present, all but six voted in the negative; that is, against the proposition to extend the line of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific. The six were, E. A. Cunningham, and Isaac Parish, of Ohio; C. J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania; Robert Smith, and S. A. Douglas, of Illinois; S. Clinton Hastings, of Iowa.

"The vote is doubtless final and definitive, so far as any project of extending the line of slavery is concerned. The will of the House on this point, we believe, is unalterable. But, will not another compromise be proposed? Will not some suggestion be made to divide the territories of New Mexico and California between freedom and slavery? And, if made, cannot a majority be found in the House in its favor? We hope for the best, but we confess our deep apprehensions."

Amendments to the Constitution.

The Select Committee of the Senate have reported in favor of submitting to the people of the State amendments for electing Senators and Representatives by single districts; for limiting the sessions of the Legislature to thirty days at three dollars a day, and if held after that, the pay to be one dollar a day; and for the election by the People of the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, the County Prosecuting Attorneys, Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Biennial Sessions of the Legislature. The Report, though brief, is a good one.

We are indebted to Mr. McClelland for valuable Congressional documents.

The Governor of the smallest State, Delaware, has delivered a message seven blank columns.

We have received the first number of the "Liberty Advocate," a new Liberty paper just commenced at Providence, R. I., at \$1.50 a year. It presents a handsome appearance, and we trust it may be well supported.

The Phrenological Journal for February has come to hand, replete with excellent articles.

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, FEB. 12, 1847. Sleighing is good in this vicinity, and the weather moderately cold. Wheat is selling at 62 1/2 cents to day. Eastern prices would warrant a higher rate, however, if navigation were open.

NEW YORK, FEB. 8. ASHES—Market steady but quiet. Pots \$4 47 1/2—pails \$5 41. The high price of freights prevents operations.

FLOUR—Demand not very large, but holders generally are firm. Some holders ask \$7 for prime Genesee. The sales are about 2000 bbls. at \$6,87 1/2 for Michigan, and \$6 87 1/2 a \$6 90 for Genesee to arrive at opening of canal—500 bbls. sold at \$6 41, and 500 bbls. Philadelphia at \$6 37 1/2.

BUFFALO, FEB. 9. Flour \$4,75, to \$4,90. 559 barrels good Michigan bro't \$4,55.

New York papers represent that vessels are loading down with every variety of provisions for the European markets, and that freights are exceedingly high.

NOTICES.

The Young Men's Association of Ann Arbor.

On Tuesday evening Feb. 16, this Association will hold its first regular meeting for discussion, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The following is made the order of discussion: "Resolved, That the Judges of our Superior Courts ought to be elected by the people."

Disputants. AFFIRMATIVE. A Welch, G. L. Becker. NEGATIVE. E. Lawrence, J. F. Hubbard. The public are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Ex. Committee. H. HILL, Sec'y.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

FOR THE PAST WEEK.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. S M Holmes \$1.00 to 363 or April 7 1848; S Stanbro 1.50 to 325 or Oct. 16 1847; D Gaudin 1.50 to 315 or May 10 " " ; S D Waggoner 1.50 to 213 or Apr 18 " " ; J Aray 1.50 to 345 or Dec 4 " " ; J Montgomery 4.00 for sundry subscribers; W H Boland 2.00 to 369 or May 19 1848; J Lucifield 2.00 to 358 or Apr 14 1848; Mr. Husall 2.50 to 349 or Dec 31 1847; D G Willis 2.00 to 307 or Mar 15 " " ; D C Whitwood 1.50 to 348 or Aug 16 " " ; A Osgood 6.50 to 363 or Apr 7 1848; C B Turner 2.00 to 308 or May 12 " " ; A A Benson 7.50 to 348 or Apr 14 1847; J Leonard 6.30 to 321 or June 21 " " ; Dr Thayer 4.00 to 312 or Apr 18 " " ; A Norris 1.50 to 351 or Jan 14 1848; W H Dodge 3.50 to 353 or Oct 2 1847; J Gore 2.00 to 354 or Apr 14 " " ; A J Hshaway 2.28 in full; J B Mason 10.50 to 312 or April 18 " " ; R Ranson 2.00 to 313 or Feb 15 " " ; A Scofield 1.50 to 352 or Jan 21 1848; S Percival 4.00 to 354 or Apr 14 " " ; S W Mills 2.00 to 300 or Jan 25 1847; W Tate 7.50 to 326 or July 26 " " ; H Monique 1.50 to 319 or Oct 23 " " ; M Kingsley 1.50 to 345 or Dec 4 " " ; A W Neuse 2.00 to 353 or Jan 21 " " ; M Percival 1.90 to 319 or Apr 12 " " ; J D Zimmerman 1.50 to 320 or Aug 16 " " ; S Godfrey 50 to 201 or Feb 1 " " ; A Bryant 1.50 to 352 or Jan 21 1848; S Hoy 2.00 to 353 or Jan 21 " " ; S Johnson 1.50 to 352 or Jan 14 " " ; S F Drury 50 to 217 or May 24 '47; J Bowers 1.50 to 302 or Feb 8 " " ; H F Crook 1.00 to 315 or May 10 " " ; W Harvey 75 to 327 or Aug 2 " " ; R Taylor 1.00 to 322 or Apr 22 " " ; S N Parker 1.00 to 330 or Oct 2 " " ; Jacob Snider 2.00 to 375 or July 21 '48; S F Dorr 1.00 to 326 or Oct 23 '47; C D Hoyt 1.50 to 330 or Oct 23 " " ; Ellet Ingersoll 1.50 to 351 or Jan 14 1848.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

- Under this head, we publish free of charge the name, residence, and business, of those who advertise in the SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. W. S. & J. W. MATSARD, Druggists, Ann Arbor. ELDER & Co., Tannery, Detroit. J. GIBSON & Co., Merchants, Ann Arbor. G. F. PENNY, Bookkeeper, Ann Arbor. H. W. WELLES, Hardware, Ann Arbor. W. F. LEWIS, Broker, Detroit. E. G. BERGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor. C. BLISS, Jeweler, Ann Arbor. F. J. B. CRANE, Insurance Office, Ann Arbor. D. L. LATOURETTE, Seed Oil, Long Lake. J. M. ROCKWELL, Marble Yard, Ann Arbor. KNAPP & HAVLAND, Machinists, Ann Arbor. D. BARNY, Temperance House, Detroit. Miss J. B. SMITH, School, Ann Arbor. Cook & Robinson, Harness Makers, Ann Arbor. W. A. RAYMOND, Merchant, Detroit. J. M. BROWN, Stores, Ypsilanti. M. WHELEHAN, Merchant, Ann Arbor. H. W. WELLES, Hardware, Ann Arbor. J. SPRAGUE, Tailor, Ann Arbor. S. D. BERNET, Dentist, Ann Arbor. SASSFORD & BROTHERS, Gem of Science. STEVENS & ZOOS, Upholsters, Detroit. W. S. BROWN, Attorney at Law, Ann Arbor. S. FLETCHER, Shoe Store, Ann Arbor. J. W. THILMAN, Cabinet Ware, Detroit. MAINS, M'DOWELL, & Co., Merchants, Ann Arbor. HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Clothing Store, De troit. INGALLS, LAMB, & FISHER, Steam Mill, Ann Arbor. J. A. TWISS, Farm for Sale, Ann Arbor. MILLS & MARTIN, Tailors, Ann Arbor. FOR SALE. A GOOD FARM, containing one hundred and sixty acres of good farming land, 60 acres under improvement, with a good pointed house, framed barn, and 1200 bushels of wheat. A payment will be required down, and the balance in 2 and 4 years. Title indisputable. For further information enquire of J. A. TWISS, Ann Arbor, Lower Village, 299-300. BRASS CLOCKS. A large lot of 30 hour and 8 day Brass Clocks for sale at \$14 and \$22 by the case. J. W. TILLMAN.

AT THE NEW DRUG STORE, in Battle Creek, called the "Apothecaries' Hall." WILL be found a new, extensive, and complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Fats, Lye, Stuffs, Groceries, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, School Books, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, &c. procured directly of the importers; which are offered to the community at as low prices as at any other establishment in the State—Detroit not excepted. Physicians, Surgeons, and the Trade, will be supplied upon the latest terms. Prescriptions and orders attended to with care and dispatch. Be sure to recollect the place. G. F. HARRISON & CO. Battle Creek, 1847. 303.

"BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE!" New and Fashionable TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

"In the elegant subject of CLOTHES, rightly understood, is included all that men have thought, dreamed, done, and been; the whole external Universe, and what it holds in its clothing; and the essence of all science lies in the PHILOSOPHY OF CLOTHES.—Curlye.

THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its branches, would take this method of informing the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they may be found at their shop, No. 19, south Main St., where they are prepared to do all work in their line, in a manner not to be surpassed in fit, style, or durability, by any other establishment in the State.

These gentlemen are particularly invited to call who prefer having their garments made in a shop where none but experienced workmen are employed, instead of being made by a shop full of girls—for, be it known, that we employ none but the best of hands, and having made permanent arrangements with G. C. Scott of New York, the Napoleon of Fashion Publishers, to be supplied with his American and European Spring and Fall Fashions, and also his "Mirror of Fashion," a Monthly Periodical, devoted to the science of cutting and making garments of all kinds—those advantages, combined with the attention and experience of the subscribers, renders it almost an impossibility of not being able to please all, even the most fastidious.

Particular attention will be paid to the cutting of garments which we do not make. And here we will state for the information of all concerned, that the common cry of the tailors is all a hoax, when they say the tailors has spoiled the garment—there is no loss of making a good fit of it when in ninety nine cases out of every hundred, the fault lies at the cutter's door. Therefore, to put a veto on this method of doing business, the subscribers are induced to warrant all their cutting without the usual proviso, if properly made up, but warrant it without any "ifs or ands." Although we do not set ourselves up as the perfection of perfection, yet it will be borne in mind that we make our cutting so plain, that a tailors cannot make it up wrong if he tries.

One thing more: we will do our work just as our customers wish it done, for we labor to please them in reference to their work, and not ourselves; and in return, we expect them to please us by prompt payments. Although "the love of money is the root of all evil," yet as it is very necessary in these degenerate times, we will make a liberal discount for Cash. C. E. MARTIN, Ann Arbor, January 4, 1847. 300-3m

READY MADE CLOTHING!!

HALLOCK & RAYMOND, HAVE now on hand, just manufactured under their own instruction, at their well known CLOTHING EMPORIUM, corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues, Detroit, one of the largest and most complete assortments.

Ready Made Clothing ever before offered in this State, which are prepared to sell at the very lowest Cash prices, for these Cash times. Call and see! Detroit, Jan. 5, 1847. 293-4f

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

State of Michigan, WASHINGTON COUNTY. John Diamond, vs. Matthew Toussy. JUSTICE COURT before Michael Thompson, Justice of the Peace. Attachment issued Dec. 15th 1846; returnable Dec. 20th 1846 at 2 o'clock P. M. Attachment returned, served by taking twelve or fourteen bushels of wheat on the 17th of Dec. 1846, on return day court called. Defendant did not appear. Court adjourned on Jan. 10th 1847, at 2 o'clock P. M. Court adjourned to Feb. 6th, at 2 o'clock P. M. I certify the above to be a transcript of the above entitled suit, this 26th Jan. 1847. 3c2 MICHAEL THOMPSON.

CORN, RYE & WHEAT.

WANTED by the subscribers, 10,000 bushels of Corn—10,000 bushels of Rye, and 10,000 bushels of Wheat, delivered at the Steam Mill, for which Cash will be paid. INGALLS, LAMB, & FISHER. Ann Arbor, Jan. 4, 1847. 298-4f.

BRIGHT and Black Log Chains.

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