

GERRIT SMITH'S LECTURES.

The supposed desecration of the Sabbath, by Gerrit Smith's Lectures, has considerably stirred up the spirits of certain Whig Editors, and they feel called upon to cry aloud against this interfering with their politics on Sunday.

The Editor of the Signal of Liberty is out in favor of political harangues on the Sabbath. We expected better things of Brother Beckley.

Now we deny that any thing can be found in the Signal in favor of 'political harangues,' on the Sabbath, in the sense in which the readers of the Advertiser must understand the phrase, without explanation.

Look at the catalogue of topics which are generally accounted appropriate to the Sabbath. The Bible, Tract, and Sunday School causes are heard without alarm.

The Temperance cause has been advocated on the Sabbath from the beginning. Is it of less importance than men should be free, than that they should be sober?

A short time since we heard a lecture on Common Schools, in the Presbyterian church in this village, from a distinguished gentleman of Connecticut, in which the speaker referred to the construction of school houses, arranging seats, stoves, &c. &c.

Again, Mr. Smith is laboring for the ultimate extension of the Bible, Tract, Sunday School, Temperance and Common School enterprises among millions of our countrymen from which they are now chiefly excluded.

But it may be said that no objection would be made to Mr. Smith's lectures, were they not political in their character. Well, how are they political? He tells the people that slaveholding is wicked, that it is sustained by them, and that it is a great moral, social, financial and political curse.

will not. But Mr. Smith goes one step further, and teaches that they should withdraw from their pro-slavery parties, and vote for none but anti-slavery men. Ah, exclaims Mr. Bates, how wicked! Here is the gist of the whole matter.

Thus while we should disapprove of political convocations on the Sabbath similar to those of 1840, we have no fault to find with Mr. Smith's meetings, but think them calculated to promote the cause of piety, and the best interests of men.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE EAST! The returns from Maine show that the Liberty vote has nearly or quite doubled, in spite of the opposition of two proslavery parties.

In Vermont, the Whigs were equally perverse, and the result is the same—no Governor is elected. The Liberty vote is stated to be probably rising of 3,500.

In a speech before the Repeal Association, Aug. 3, Mr. O'CONNELL alluded to his late speech on slavery which has created such a sensation among the Americans.

But the Charleston people accused him of uttering a base calumny against them, in saying they reduced human beings to the condition of brutes of the field.

Mr. O'Connell said he belonged to no party in America, although he had many personal friends among the Abolitionists whom he highly esteemed.

Morals of Slaveholders.—We cut the following from an exchange. "The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette gives the names of the eleven public officers in that State, who are defaulters to the General Government in the sum of \$527,210.

Rev. Mr. Pennington the colored clergyman of New Haven, who was an anti-slavery delegate to England, was not made a D. D. by any University there, nor would he accept of such an empty title.

THE ELECTION.

The election for Governor and Legislature will be held in a few weeks. Are all our friends prepared for it? Have their nominations been made, and their tickets provided?

We are satisfied that a greater change has taken place in the views of our citizens generally during the past year, on their relation to slavery, than on any preceding one.

We hope to see every county where there are a dozen Liberty men, organized and equipped for action. The strength of a cause does not depend always so much on the number of its advocates, as upon its intrinsic excellence, and the energy and judgment with which it is pursued.

We give the following from the Detroit Advertiser for what it is worth.

ABOLITIONISTS.—The Abolitionists seem to be divided into two classes, with distinct views and modes of operations. The old Abolitionists are those who adhere to the system of measures first adopted—who strive to spread antislavery sentiments, and to form an anti-slavery public opinion, by discussion and argument.

For a year or two, the "third party" abolitionists have swept all before them. But we understand that a re-action has now begun, and that the old Abolitionists are again recovering their ascendancy.

Gerrit Smith writes concerning his Sabbath meetings: My principal object in these meetings is to persuade my hearers of the sinfulness of clinging to proslavery political and ecclesiastical parties.

I have now answered the calls of five of our fourteen towns—viz: Smithfield, Nelson, Leno, Eaton, and Brookfield. In the last of the first three Meetings, there were seven hundred people; and, in the greatest, a thousand.

Mr. Clay and the Abolitionists.—The National Anti-Slavery Standard and Philanthropist have published an advertisement, bearing date 1839, offering a reward for a run-away slave, which is signed by Henry Clay, Senator.

About the time the advertisement was written by another Mr. Clay the farmer of Ashland visited this city, the Falls, and spent some days in Canada, having of course his servants with him, who were slaves.

What more could Solomon have said on the occasion? True he has put it on record, that "a soft answer turneth away wrath," and this being taken as true—and everybody knows it to be so—it is evidence in favor of the superiority of the law of kindness over that of wrath.

days in Canada, having of course his servants with him, who were slaves. While in her Majesty's dominions, some benevolent persons took the pains to tell Mr. CLAY's servants that they could leave him with impunity if they saw fit to do so.

Of all the slave holders in all the slave States, why should Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Tyler, and every other public man, receive not a word of abolition censure, while no falsehood is too outrageous not to be eagerly published against the Whig Candidate for the Presidency?

We venture to say that every "corrupt" abolition leader who has published what purports to be Mr. Clay's advertisement firmly believes that the said advertisement was put out by Mr. Clay, the Whig leader.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We publish this week the official proceedings of this body. They will be read and considered attentively. They breathe of Justice, Truth, and Liberty!

We have printed 900 extra copies of the official proceedings for gratuitous distribution. Our friends from all parts of the State will please call and get them.

WAYNE CO. IND.—We see by the Free Labor Advocate that Demming, the Liberty Candidate for Gov., received 413 votes in Wayne Co. H. P. Bennett, candidate for Congress, received 458, which was the largest vote on the liberty list.

The Advocate says, "The probability is: that the freemen (!) of Indiana have chosen a practical slaveholder (Jesse D. Bright), for their Lt. Governor. Nothing to do with slavery, Ha? Only to elect slaveholders to office in a free state! Do we not need a liberty party?—West. Citizen.

The Whigs of the Fourth Senatorial District have nominated C. B. Clarke, of Coldwater, and Lorning Grant, of Albion, for Sonitors. These gentlemen are fast friends of Mr. Clay.

The Oakland County Address shall appear next week.

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 22, 1842. Wheat is selling in our village at 56 1/2 cents per bushel, while Flour retails at \$3.50 per barrel. In New York, on the 13th, Genesee Flour was worth \$4.62 1/2 and Ohio and Michigan 6d under. Illinois wheat brought \$1.

General Intelligence

Mammoth Steamer Great Britain.—The Great Britain is a wonderful achievement. She is 322 feet long; (from 60 to 70 feet longer than the largest line-of-battle-ships,) is 50 feet broad, and 32 1/2 feet in depth.

MARRIED. On Tuesday morning, September 5th, by Rev. Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. ALFRED L. MILLERD to MISS HARRIET E. TRUAX, all of Adrian.

DIED. In Superior, on the 15th instant, ANN O. TOOKER, eldest daughter of Hiram H. Tooker, in the 19th year of her age.

"Sister, thou was't mild and lovely— Gentle as the summer's breeze— Pleasant as the air of evening When it floats among the trees.

At Barry, Jackson county, Mich., on the 31st of August, after a sickness of one week, Rev. LUTHER MYRICK, in the 43th year of his age.

Christ) which had been his delight for years. Several years since, he was hopefully converted to God, and after proper preparations, was inducted into the ministry, by one of the Presbyteries, of Central New York.

In his death, the church has lost a leader, the poor and the oppressed a decided friend, the wife a kind and affectionate husband, the children a kind and attentive father.

LIBERTY CONVENTION. At a meeting of the friends of the Liberty party, held in the village of Niles, August 23, 1843. Rev. GEORGE FELLOWS was appointed Chairman, and J. I. ALEXANDER was chosen Secretary.

NOTICE. The quarterly meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection for Manchester and Wolf Creek Circuit, will be held in the new meeting house in Wheatland Township, Oct. 7 and 8.

RECEIPTS For the Signal of Liberty, by Mail, from August 23, to September 23. C. Farrar, H. C. Fitch, J. Wilkinson, H. Lander, C. Edwards, J. Tremaine, &c. each. P. M. at Weston, Smith & Baker, J. M. Ton Eyck, \$1 each.

Cheese. FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND, Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, '43.

Sheep Shears. FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND, Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

CURIOSITY! A Tailor who will not violate his Promise.

Tailoring Business, in the Lower Town, Shop over Harris, Partidges & Co's store.

"FREE LABOR." MARCUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG, HAVE taken the rooms in the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, where they will keep an extensive assortment of

CABINET WARE, of every kind, quality, and description, of their own manufacturing, and warranted to be as fashionable, good, and cheap as can be had West of New York.

WANTED, In exchange, CHERRY, WALNUT, AND MAPLE LUMBER, &c. &c. STEVENS & ZUG, Detroit, April 17, 1843.

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