

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

The inviolability of individual Rights, is the only security of Public Liberty.

T. Foster, }
G. Beckley. } Editors.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCT. 9, 1843.

Volume 3, No. 24.
Whole No. 128.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by the Executive Committee, for the MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

BECKLEY & FOSTER, PUBLISHERS.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum, in advance. Two dollars and fifty cents will be required, if not paid till the expiration of six months. TEN COPIES will be forwarded to one Post Office, for one year, for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, if paid in advance, and at one time. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, one insertion, 50 cents. " " each subsequent insertion, 20 cents. Legal Advertising by the line. Terms of Advertising by the year or quarter made known at the office. All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid, to SIGNAL OF LIBERTY, Ann Arbor, Mich.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

THE "ONE IDEA."

Messrs. Editors:—Because the abolitionists are not confined in their idea to Banks, Sub-Treasuries, Tariffs &c., like the Whigs and Democrats, but make it a first principle to adhere to the spirit of the Declaration, they are denounced as men of "one idea." Having taken a step in advance of the old party politicians, who have no very distinct lines of separation between themselves, and having left them to fight their own battles, in their own way, upon subjects which have for their object nothing more than the loaves and fishes of the Government, it is not, perhaps, to be wondered at, that the motives of the abolitionists should be impeached by those who are left behind. It is not at all surprising that selfish politicians, who have long been addicted to habits of mutual recrimination among themselves, and who look at objects not in connexion with the party to which they belong with a jaundiced eye, should descend to the meanness acting out a vile spirit towards those who have stepped from the ranks of "the party."

No abolitionist expects at the hands of such reckless political parties any better treatment than they have been in the habit of bestowing upon each other. But there is one thing which excites their wonder and mortification. It is that the christian, and especially the christian minister, should condescend to place himself side by side, with the ranking politician. He also talks largely about the "one idea," of those who have taken a step in advance of himself; and he expresses his fears that the "union of the church" will be disturbed by those who insist upon carrying out the principles of doing unto others as they would others should do unto them. Because the abolitionist is unwilling to confine his ideas of sin to a half-a-dozen objects, such as idleness, theft, Drunkenness, sabbath-breaking, adultery and murder, but is tenacious of the right and duty of the church to look upon all men as neighbors, and to treat them as such, there is no danger that the "union of the church" will be disturbed. Thus, because the abolitionist has found seven objects of prayer while his teacher has only found six, he must be stigmatized as a man of "one idea."

But, we will leave the narrow minded christian and politician to themselves. If they take any satisfaction in leaning upon popular opinion, by counting the favor of the majorities in the rear, while they cast the poisoned javelin at those in advance, they are welcome to the enjoyment.

Having never intended the injury of any person we most cheerfully give place to the following communication which however only proves one thing, and that is, that there is a difference of opinion respecting Mr. FRAZEE. All we said of him, we had directly from some five or six of his brethren in the ministry.—We have no doubt but they reported his case to us as they understood it. Whether they were mistaken or not, others will judge.

Ed. Sto.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Messrs. Editors:—In your paper of the 28th ult., we have observed some remarks in reference to the Rev. Bradford Frazee, in which you represent him to be a "defaulter" to the Book Concerns of the Methodist E. Church, for "nearly one thousand dollars." The term "defaulter," we consider objectionable as conveying to the reader, something more than the facts in the case. Mr. Frazee is a debtor to the Book Concerns for a sum considerably less than a thousand dollars.

Again you say: "His character is in exceedingly bad odor among his brethren generally," and this is placed in such a connection with what you say about his location, that a person unacquainted with the facts, would infer that it was the cause of his location.—This whole statement we believe to be incorrect. There was nothing alleged against either his ministerial, or christian character, and the cause of his location was simply, that he had communicated to the Conference, that his temporal affairs required his attention for about one year, and that consequently he could

not fill an appointment for the ensuing year.

Your last remark so far as we are acquainted with the character of Mr. Frazee, we think to be not only gratuitous and unfounded, but unchristian and malicious.

As we profess to have some sympathy for the injured white man, as well as the black, we deem it due to Mr. Frazee to call upon you to make the above corrections.

ELIJAH H PILCHER,
LUTHER D. WHITNEY,
HENRY COLCLAZER.

Sept. 30th, 1843.

For the Signal of Liberty.

MARSHALL, Sept. 23, 1843.

Messrs. Editors:—You have probably heard nothing from our cause in Marshall for a long time. General Apathy has usurped the command, but we think a little check has been made upon his progress. Doct. Bement lectured here on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of the present week, to audiences as large as would be expected under existing unfavorable circumstances, and some good fruit is already manifest from his labors. Not many great, not many wise, not many mighty were present, to hear him. All present seemed to listen to his able, holding forth of facts. At the close of the second lecture, the subject of future action was taken up by those who wish to do something to promote the interests of Free Labor—and ten subscribed five dollars each, to support Doct. Bement as an advocate of the truth in this portion of the State for the year to come. Other parts of this County and other Counties in this district are moving in this effort, a few believing that truth is mighty and will prevail.

A MECHANIC.

For the Signal of Liberty.

UNION CITY, Sept. 26th, 1843.

The following preamble and Resolution were unanimously adopted by the General Association of Michigan, at their meeting which has just closed its session at Grass Lake.—Will you please insert the same in the Signal and oblige yours &c.

L. S. HOBART,

Sec'y of Gen. Ass.

"Whereas the system of SLAVERY existing in our country, is a great Political evil, undermining, and threatening the destruction of all our free institutions: and

Whereas it is an enormous social evil, polluting the fountains, and destroying the safeguards of domestic happiness: and

Whereas, it is a heinous moral evil, nullifying both the law and Gospel of God; trampling the dearest rights of man in the dust, and fearfully obstructing the progress of pure religion in the world, therefore

Resolved, That we deem it our solemn and bounden duty, to strive diligently in the use of all legitimate means, for the speedy and utter extermination of this complicated evil, from our land."

LETTER FROM JUDGE JAY.

MR. BAILEY:—I this day received the following admirable letter. It is of too great value to be kept from the public eye, and hence, I run the risk of being blamed by Judge Jay for sending it to you. Yours,

GERRIT SMITH.

Peterboro, Sept. 11, 1843.

Bradford, Sept. 6, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have not yet seen the proceedings of the Buffalo Convention, but I heard last night, that Mr. Birney had been nominated. I congratulate you upon this result. Birney is a man for whom Christians and Patriots can consistently vote. He shall have my cordial support. In my opinion, the selection is creditable to the Liberty party, and if it continues to give us candidates of this character, it will be a blessing to our country. No party has a claim on the suffrages of its members, unless it offers candidates qualified for the places for which they are nominated. On this point I have followed, and mean to follow, the example of my father. In 1812, the party to which he was attached, placed on the Assembly ticket for Westchester, an individual whom he and some others deemed unworthy. They withheld their votes from him, and thereby defeated his election. On being reproached for this breach of party discipline, he published a vindication of their conduct, concluding as follows:

"We approve the customary mode of nominating candidates, and have uniformly concurred in it; that concurrence certainly involves our tacit consent to be bound by the nomination which should be so made. But it is equally certain, that such conduct did, does, and ever will, rest on the condition, trust and confidence, that such nominations only be made, as we could or can support, without transgressing the obligations we are under, to preserve our characters and our minds free from humiliation and reproach. We are, and will be, faithful to the peace party; but we will also be faithful to our sense and conviction of what is decent and becoming for us to do.

"Adherence to party has its limits, and they are prescribed and marked by that Supreme wisdom which has united and associated true

policy with rectitude, and honor, and self respect."

These principles I believe to be sound, and they will regulate my adherence to the Liberty party. To that party I shall be true, so far, and so far only, as it may be true to itself. May God direct its measures, for the protection of our own rights, and the ultimate liberation of the slave.

I remain, my dear sir, yours, truly,
WILLIAM JAY.

GERRIT SMITH, Esq.

REPORT,

To the Executive Committee of the Ann Arbor Temperance Society.

DEAR BRETHREN:—

Having acted as a Temperance Lecturer in the State of Michigan ever since the 27th day of July, 1842, to the present time, I thought it might not be amiss for me to make a brief report of my labors. I have lectured extensively in all the counties where it is been practicable. I have lectured 138 times—13 times in Indiana—organized 24 societies in the State of Michigan, and 3 in Indiana. About 1400 have signed the pledge—150 in Indiana—making in all 1550, besides many others which I have not taken. In many places a great deal of interest was manifested, and it seemed as if the facts and arguments presented were understood and appreciated, and a new impulse given to the cause. I have found many hard places, where the number of temperance men were few, and the enemies were triumphing in the work of self-destruction—of temporal misery and eternal Death. Yet in many of those farming towns where there was a thin population, the settlements new, and the means of conveyance very limited, I have had large school houses crowded; people coming four or five miles with ox teams—the snow being from two to three feet deep, and the roads but barely passable. Such instances, and they have been many, have been very encouraging, assuring me, although I failed of receiving any pecuniary compensation, good was done, and that I ought perhaps to be satisfied with the consciousness of having been the humble instrument of alleviating human misery, and of removing the great obstacles in the way of moral religious and intellectual improvements.

Advancing the temperance cause, as the Drawings of Dr. Sewall, exhibiting the effects of alcoholic drinks in the human stomach. These I have exhibited in many meetings, which have been of incalculable benefit in exciting interest, and presenting to the eye the effects of intoxicating drinks on the human stomach. Repeated instances have occurred, where a casual exhibition of them has arrested the poor inebriate in his course and led him to sign the pledge. I have seen some, during my whole lecture, sneer and laugh, but when the plates were presented, turn pale and tremble like an aspen leaf. They would even go out of meeting, and could not bear the sight of them. I would wish to say that a set of them ought to be owned in every country town—hung up in every Court House, College and Academy in the State. Ten dollars could not be more advantageously expended for the promotion of temperance.

The progress of temperance in your State is such as to afford the most cheering encouragement, and to assure us that God is ready to give efficiency to every proper instrumentality, such as to assure us that energy, perseverance and prayer in the use of the appropriate means, will finish up the work in due time.

The Washingtonian movement has worked wonders in reclaiming the drunkard. Its effects are to be seen every where. The rescued are to be found in every town and village, and some of them are successfully pleading the cause—building up the things they had been so long laboring to destroy; and I have found the greatest proportion of them remain steadfast in their new formed resolutions.—However, there is a difference in different places; yet so numerous are the cases of persevering reform—the relapses so few comparatively, that we have very much to cheer and encourage, and very little to dampen zeal or discourage effort. Let us then continue to diffuse light. Let us continue to use the means with which God has blessed us, and we have nothing to fear. Permit me to say by way of conclusion to my worthy citizens of Michigan, ye are called upon by the poor drunkard—by the value of his soul—by his wife's woe, and his children's cries, to rescue him from the grasp of the enemy, before he is entirely overwhelmed. Ye are called upon by a voice from heaven, saying, touch not, taste not, handle not; by a voice from Hell, saying in tones of woe, Testify unto these, (makers, sellers, and drinkers of intoxicating liquors) desist lest they also come to this place of torment. Ye are called upon by the most solemn considerations of a national, social, individual, physical, mental, moral and eternal character to remove this evil from the nation without delay, for if it is permitted to continue, the happiness, peace and prosperity of the nation will decrease.

Finally, brethren, be united, for in union there is strength. Roll on the temperance ball, and with an inflexible resolution adhere to your favorite motto. Total abstinence from all that intoxicates; & while you are trying to demolish the toppling throne of the tyrant by the battering ram of moral suasion, forget not to call upon God to grant you success; ever considering that from him alone all your prosperity is derived—that thro' his gracious blessing upon your laudable efforts, instead of the earth being affected with intemperance, it may rejoice in the glorious benefits of temperance from age to age, and that instead of men ruining men by the influence incompatible with the laws of moral order, engage with harmony in the same holy desires and employments, for the promotion of their mutual comfort and prosperity. Thus living and thus acting would hasten the glorious day when Alcohol would be slain, the nation glad, and Jehovah receive the glory.

I need not say to you that a door of hospitality has uniformly been opened to me. In many instances, I have received the most hearty welcome, and a kindness has been manifested which I shall long remember, and will lead me to look back upon them as a bright spot in my pilgrimage, smoothing the rugged path in my wandering life.

I am respectfully your friend,
VALENTINE ANTONIE.

October 4, 1843.

A CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION, OF THE COLORED CITIZENS, OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At a Public meeting held in the city of Detroit on the 19th of Sept. 1843, for the purpose of considering the propriety of holding a State Convention of the oppressed citizens of this State. After mature deliberation it was Resolved that a Convention of the colored citizens of the State of Michigan, be held in the city of Detroit, to commence its session on the 26th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

On motion, the undersigned were appointed a committee to prepare a call for a State Convention.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Believing the time has now come, for us to be united in sentiment, and in action, and to speak out in our own defence, upon the great cause of human liberty and Equal rights: we call upon you to co operate with us in this important movement, that we are now about to make. For as we are an oppressed people wishing to be free, we must evidently follow the examples of the oppressed nations that have preceded us.—For history informs us that the liberties of an oppressed people are obtained only in proportion to their own exertions in their own cause. Therefore in accordance with this truth, let us come up; and like the oppressed people of England, Ireland and Scotland, band ourselves together, and wage unceasing war, against the high handed wrongs, of the hideous monster Tyranny.

Come up Brethren, and rally under the banner of freedom, for since our late national Convention, a new and a bright star has made its appearance in our dark horizon, and has attracted the attention of our oppressors, and caused many to cry out, go on; thou genius of Liberty, go on: The friends of Liberty throughout the civilized world has hailed it, and now stand cheering us to go on.

Then Brethren shall we not meet together and consult how we may better our condition! Shall we not infuse into the minds of our young men and Posterity, a disposition to be free, and to leave their present low and degrading employment, and endeavor to obtain mechanic arts, and follow agricultural pursuits! Shall we not meet together and endeavor to promote the cause of Education, Temperance, Industry, and morality among our people; and by our correct, upright, and manly stand in the defence of our Liberties, prove to our oppressors, and the world, that we are determined to be free.

Yes! Yes! let us assemble—let us come up together, and pledge ourselves in the name of God and bleeding humanity, and posterity, to organize, organize, and organize, until the green-eyed monster Tyranny, shall be trampled under the feet of the oppressed, and Liberty and Equality shall embrace each other, & shall have scattered their blessings throughout the length, and breadth of our land.

Then come Dear Brethren, If we would be free, We must demand our Liberty, And strike the blow with all our might, For Liberty is the Balm of life.

Henry Jackson, W. R. Wilson,
A. Dorrick, R. Gordon,
R. Williams, Benj. Willouby,
J. Henry, P. Purse,
L. Johnson, Henry Bible,
T. Willis, A. Goff,
A. Smith, G. Smith,
J. M. Bell, W. Lane,
E. Smith, J. Hall,
R. Leer, J. Mosley,
W. C. Munroe, O. P. Hoyt,
Frisby Delany.

Signed, WM. LAMBERT,
Cha'n of Com.

SELECTIONS.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

Certain statistics quoted in the Gazette of Monday, from the National Intelligencer, demand something more than a passing notice. It must have startled the readers of that paper to be told that the population of England had increased faster during the last forty years, than the population of the Atlantic States. The truth is, we shall never arrive at any important conclusions in relation to progress, and causes modifying progress, in the different sections of this Union, until we learn to take in moral, as well as geographical distinctions.

"The writer in the Intelligencer shows," says the Gazette, "that while the population of the Atlantic Strip increased on an average of 16 per cent. from 1830 to 1840, that of the Valley increased at the rate of 80 per cent. It is known, he says, that the increase of population in the U. States is exceedingly rapid; but it is not generally known in what part of them the increase is made. In 1800 the population of the Atlantic States was 4,926,274; in 1840, 8,627,899; being an increase in 40 years of 75 per cent. In 1801 the population of England was 3,331,335; in 1841, 14,995,513; being an increase in 40 years of 80 per cent. The Atlantic Strip, therefore, has not increased as fast as England."

What is the conclusion that might be drawn from this statement? It is, that after our boastings of the glorious effects of free institutions, they do very little after all for the prosperity of a nation—for here in a new country, rich in resources, the increase of population has fallen behind that of an old country, of small extent, and oppressed by an aristocracy!

It so happens that the framer of these statistics is a citizen of a Slave State; and probably it never entered his head that no statistics of population in this country could be fair, which were not so arranged as to show the powerful influence of slavery. It is only when England and the Atlantic Slave States are compared, that the advantage is on the side of England! But, we shall not put the reader off with general statements. We have prepared a few tables, which will show where population is increasing, and where it is stagnant; and will demonstrate too, how much more important it is in this kind of calculation, to regard moral causes than geographical differences.

In our classification, the Atlantic Free States embrace New England, New York and Pennsylvania. The Atlantic Slave States, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, District of Columbia. The Mississippi Free States, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa. The Mississippi Slave States, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama.

ATLANTIC FREE STATES.

Population in 1840	6,761,022
" " 1800	2,634,335
Increase in 40 years.	4,126,687

Rate per cent. 155 1/2

The writer in the Intelligencer, by grouping free and slave States together on the Atlantic board, made the increase for forty years, only 75 per cent.—less than that of England in the same time. We see that in the free States, the ratio of increase is 155 1/2 per cent!

ATLANTIC SLAVE STATES.

Population in 1840	3,924,512
" " 1800	2,285,609
Increase in 40 years,	1,638,903

Rate per cent. 71 1/2

9 per cent. less than in England, 35 per cent. less than in the Free States.

MISSISSIPPI FREE STATES.

Population in 1840	2,967,840
" " 1800	50,240
Increase in 40 years	2,917,600

Rate per cent. 5816

Such is the comparison for forty years. It is more instructive than a score of arguments.

Let us now try a comparison for a shorter date.

ATLANTIC FREE STATES.

Population in 1840	6,761,022
" " 1830	5,542,361
Increase for 10 years	1,218,221

Rate per cent. 22

ATLANTIC SLAVE STATES.

Population in 1840	3,924,512
" " 1830	3,645,752
Increase in 10 years	278,760

Rate per cent. 7 1/2

MISSISSIPPI FREE STATES.

Population in 1840	2,967,840
" " 1830	1,470,028
Increase for ten years	1,497,812

Rate per cent. 101 1/2

MISSISSIPPI SLAVE STATES.

Population in 1840	3,906,132
" " 1830	2,202,541
Increase for 10 years	1,206,591

Rate per cent. 54 1/2

The rate of increase of population in the Western slave states, is only a little more than one half of what it is in the Western free States; in the Atlantic Slave States, not quite one-third of the ratio in the Atlantic free States. By examining the census it will be found, that it is only in the first periods of a slave state that the increase is rapid—afterwards, the rate is speedily reduced. While in a free state, the rate of rapid increase keeps up much longer, and when it falls, never falls so low as in a slave state.

Finally, to make the conclusion complete and irresistible against slavery, we must remember that the slave states possess a much greater extent of territory, and to say the least in fertility of soil and other natural advantages, are equal to the free. Is it in a spirit of vain-glory or sectional pride that we present these facts? Far from it. But we would constantly hold up to the view of the people of the free states what they are in danger of forgetting—the inestimable blessing of FREE INSTITUTIONS—and we would call the attention of our brethren of the South to the fact which their politicians are striving to conceal from them—the blasting effects of slavery upon their social condition.—Philanthropist.

PRESERVE THIS PAPER.

To School Directors of Districts and School Inspectors of the Townships.—The undersigned would respectfully remark, that should the forms which have been prepared and printed by him, not be obtained by each of your boards before they make their annual reports, it may be convenient for you to know even in this way, that the headings of the columns (1) of the district reports, are

1. Whole number of children in the Districts between the ages of 4 and 13.
2. Number attending school under 4, and over 13.
3. Whole number that have attended school during the year.
4. Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.
5. Name of each qualified teacher.
6. Time kept by each qualified teacher.
7. Wages paid each qualified teacher.
8. Average length of time each scholar over 4, and under 13 has attended school during the year.
9. The amount of money received from town treasurer.
10. Amount of money raised in district.
11. Purposes for which it was raised.
12. Books used in the district school.
13. Number of scholars who have attended private schools during the year within the district.
14. Number of scholars who have thus attended, between 4 and 13.
15. Number of scholars residing within the district.
16. Number of scholars residing out of the district.

2. The headings of the columns of the reports of School Inspectors, are,

1. Whole number of districts in the township.
2. Amount of money for township library, to wit: 1, raised; 2, received.

Here must be added 'the several particulars set forth in the reports of said directors,' and in as many columns and with the same headings as are seen in said reports and the school law.

The forms referred to and the school law will be found with the clerks of the counties. Your obedient servant,

O. C. COMSTOCK,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

A Slaveholder's Convention in Missouri.—We see by some of our exchange papers, that a Convention of slaveholders for the northern counties of Missouri, has been called, which was to assemble at Hannibal on the 20th inst. for the purpose of devising some means to keep the Illinois abolitionists from showing their slaves the road to Canada, when they escape to this State. This is all we know about the Convention; and if such an one was held, we expect, in time, to get the news. We have only now to inform our slaveholding friends in Missouri, that we know of no way whereby they can keep their slaves at home, except by giving them freedom on the soil. Experience with human nature ought to satisfy them that men will do strange things, and make great sacrifices for liberty. If their slaves will run away, we can't stop them. It is a great pity that so many noble fellows, and valuable laborers, should run away to people the dominions of the British government. We advise them in sincerity and kindness, to approve of our sug-

gestion, at once to transform their chattels into men, their foes into friends, and substitute the inducements to faithful labor held out by Mr. Cash, instead of those held out by Mr. Lash. Furthermore, we hope they will do so, because it is rather a dangerous undertaking for their slaves to come into this State, for our laws are very severe upon those who do come here without the proper papers—they forbid us, under heavy penalties, to clothe and feed them; so it will be seen that slaves that escape to this State stand in great danger of starvation. Such a calamity should make the kind masters feel bad. What greater kindness, then, can we show the kind masters of Missouri, than to rescue their faithful servants from the devouring jaws of our wicked statutes?—*Western Citizen.*

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1843.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

For Governor,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF SAGANAW.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LUTHER F. STEVENS,
OF KALAMAZOO.

For Representatives to Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT,
ARTHUR L. PORTER,
OF WAYNE.

SECOND DISTRICT,
RUFUS B. BEMENT,
OF CALHOUN.

THIRD DISTRICT,
WILLIAM CANFIELD,
OF MACOMB.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

For Senators,
SECOND DISTRICT,
EDWARD F. GAY.

THIRD DISTRICT,
J. P. MARSH.

SIXTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. GALLUP,
URI ADAMS.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL,
ERASTUS HUSSEY.

For Representatives,
KALAMAZOO COUNTY,
ROSWELL RANSOM,
DELAWARE DUNCAN.

OAKLAND COUNTY,
ERASTUS INGERSOLL,
WILLIAM C. STONE,
JESSE TENNEY,
GEORGE SUGDEN,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
JOHN THOMAS.

WASHTENAW COUNTY,
DANIEL POMEROY,
JOSEPH BENNETT,
DARIUS S. WOOD,
IRA SPAULDING,
SABIN FELCH,
SAMUEL W. POSTER.

BERRIEN COUNTY,
NATHANIEL PULLMAN.

WAYNE COUNTY,
ALANSON SHELEY,
HORACE HALLOCK,
WILLIAM S. GREGORY,
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS,
HIRAM BETTS,
GEORGE W. SWIFT.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY,
LEONARD NOBLE,
ASAHEL HUBBARD.

NOTICE.

Friends in different parts of the State have received encouragement that I should visit and lecture with them the present fall. Necessity, however, compels me to say, that in consequence of protracted illness, from which I have not yet recovered, and the death of a brother, who has usually attended to business in my absence, it will be impossible for me to meet my engagements. As soon as health and circumstances will permit, without further solicitation, I will redeem all my pledges.

G. BECKLEY.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 6, 1843.

Twelve Weeks papers.—A portion of our Twelve weeks subscriptions have expired.—Who intends to continue? Those who are responsible, who wish for the Signal for the year, can have it, by sending a line through the Postmaster to that effect! Who sends? Be quick. We shall cut off 26 this week, unless countermanded.

CONVENTION OF COLORED CITIZENS.

On our first page will be found a call for Convention of the colored freemen of this State, to meet in Detroit on the 25th of October. We hope they will have a spirited, energetic meeting, which will accomplish much for their elevation, and the recovery of their rights. For it depends on themselves, as the committee have truly stated. The day when much can be gained for freedom by physical force is passing away. Intellectual and moral qualities alone can elevate, and just in proportion as these predominate, other things being equal, the individual will be respected, and esteemed.

We have forwarded 300 extras containing the doings of the National Convention to S. B. Treadwell at Jackson. We have more at the office. Send and get them.

We like the article of "Vindex," but cannot publish it because it is not fitted for the press.

Extract of a letter from H. Greeley, editor of the N. Y. Tribune, "to the friends of the Repeal cause in Jackson, Mich."

"I cannot repress the conviction that this question of repeal is destined to draw the line with considerable distinctness between the lovers of universal liberty and those who could be very well content with freedom for themselves, their kindred, class, or brethren in country or faith. It is a very easy matter to be vehement for rights and liberties, so far as our own are concerned—you can find such liberties in abundance among the aristocracy of Russia or Great Britain—but the men who will stretch out both arms, will encounter obloquy, derision, and the infatuation of sinister motives, to take hold of and bring up to their own level those whom tyranny, misfortune, or the judgment of God upon the crimes of their ancestors, have degraded and enslaved—such friends of freedom are, alas! not too abundant even in this boasted land of liberty. I trust that this question of repeal is destined to enlarge their number, to quicken their zeal, to increase their knowledge and add to their efficiency by teaching them to know and trust each other, and to feel that the cause of Human Progress and Universal Emancipation has in every sect and party earnest advocates, who are willing to be its defenders, and if need be its martyrs.

With lively hopes of the triumph of the great cause in which we are engaged, I am, Yours truly,
HORACE GREELEY."

Nothing short of incontrovertible facts could convince us that a man possessing the reputation for honest political integrity, almost universally accorded to Mr. Greeley, could be found advocating such glorious principles as are contained above, one moment, and the next "stretching out both arms" to hold in union the chains which bind millions of his own fellow beings in bondage, the most tyrannical the world ever beheld. Yet we can view in no other light his course in supporting for the Presidency a slaveholder and slavery defender, and upholding without rebuke a party, two thirds of whom harbor a deadly hatred to abolitionists and their measures, except when it is very necessary to have their votes: and for no other reason than that they would carry out the principle of "liberty for all!"

We believe the day is hastening when those who act the part of "guide boards" merely will be looked upon as at most only "tithing mint, rue and anise,"—when the 4th of July Orator shall not dare leave unharmed that dark stripe on his country's flag—when the politician cannot be found so recalcitrant to all principle as to advocate in any shape whatever the continuance of slavery for one hour, when the minister of the Gospel, who shall on each annual Thanksgiving tell his audience that "seventeen millions of free and happy people inhabit this land of liberty" without a qualification, will be considered as taxing us too heavily for our charity, and when he who will call parts of our unparalleled Declaration of Independence "only rhetorical flourishes" will be considered at least a dangerous friend to his country.

Let us contrast for a moment the grievances complained of and objects sought by Irish Repealers, with whom we in common with Mr. Greeley cordially sympathize, with those of abolitionists. The former represent the people of Ireland, in a state of political bondage, which cramps their energies, blunts their intellect, and prevents their enjoying those blessings, to which they are justly entitled, and from assuming that rank among the nations of the earth which they properly deserve.

Turn your eye for a moment to the enslaved millions of the south, whose energies are crippled in every conceivable manner, and whose intellects are intentionally broke with the cudgel and the whip, lest they should have the audacity to assert their rights.

Mr. O'Connell and his friends ask for equal privileges with the subjects of Great Britain. Abolitionists ask no more for the colored man.

Repealers assemble, peaceably talk over their grievances and devise means for a remedy. We say amen to it, and aid them so far as we can by our sympathies and contributions. But how is it when Abolitionists who are subjects of the very government which sustains one portion of its citizens in trampling with their iron heels upon the necks of another portion? For them to assemble, is "treason," and to talk, "revolutionary," and if a friend from abroad attempts to reason with us, he is answered with brick bats, and ejected from the country. But we hail Repeal as one of the methods of an over-ruling Providence, in speeding "Universal Emancipation" and drawing the line betwixt those who love liberty only for the loaves and fishes, and those whose hearts are endued with a principle which would give "freedom to the whole race of man," and hold fast to those principles "in evil as well as good report."

"The Liberty Herald."—This is the title of a new weekly Liberty paper published at Warren, Ohio, by L. L. Rice. It is large and handsomely printed, and we hope will be well sustained. It hoists the flag of Birney and Morris. The following extract will show its politics:

"The Democrat, in a complimentary notice of our paper, says, 'The principles are of course abolition and in our opinion a little salted with Giddingsism.'

"Giddingsism! what is that? We certainly will with Mr. Giddings in his Anti-Slavery and Northern Rights views—and as certainly against him in the support of Clay. Are we bound to applaud all the views of our partisans, and condemn every thing that is not of our party, as many of our cotemporaries do? Say, Mr. Democrat, is that our duty?"

THE CLERGY AND SLAVERY.

The old organization Abolitionists—or, we should rather say—a large portion of them, are violent in their anathemas against the Clergy as a body, on account of their being proslavery. Mr. S. S. Foster has written a book, the object of which is to show that all the American Clergy, except a very few, are a great brotherhood of Thieves. We have not seen the work, and cannot therefore say how far he has succeeded in his position.

But we regard this warfare on the clergy, as such, as both unjust and unphilosophical. Ministers are like other men, and it is to be presumed, are influenced by the same motives. The clergy have furnished far more than their numerical proportion of the whole body of Abolitionists. Compare the number of anti-slavery ministers with the anti-slavery lawyers, and the contrast will be striking. But, the clergy, like the laity, are coming in various states of transition.

But there are Proslavery Clergymen, and how should they be treated? We define those to be proslavery, who defend slaveholding as a Bible institution, or who contend for it as morally right. Such it appears to us, are unworthy of support. Shall we sustain as religious teachers those who would have no scruples, either moral or religious, to reduce us and our families to slavery, if the laws would only permit? Nor does the plea of "certain circumstances" alter the case. If I am suffering under the lash, as a slave, what difference does it make to me whether my master chooses to call himself a voluntary or "involuntary" slaveholder? The injustice is the same to me; and he is the voluntary agent of that injustice. The truth is, there is no middle ground; and those who raise so many difficulties and nice distinctions about different kinds of slaveholding, do it as a means of evading an absolute decision. They are like the school boy mentioned by Abbott, who was called on by the master to recite his lesson. The boy appeared very reluctant to commence; and at length the master said to him, "Why do you not proceed with the lesson?"

"Why, Sir, to tell you the truth, I have been meditating for some days upon a difficult point, which intimately concerns my duty to you, but I have not been able to solve it to my mind. If I could get that disposed of, I could proceed with my studies."

"Well, said the teacher, 'let us know what your problem is.'"

"Why, Sir, my father has taught me that as a dutiful son, I must always obey him; and as a dutiful scholar, I must always obey my teacher. Now suppose my father should command me to do something, and you should command me not to do it, whom is it my duty to obey?"

"But" said the teacher, "what has that to do with reciting this lesson? Has any collision happened between your father's command and mine?"

"No, Sir," replied the pupil, "but then I did not know how soon such a case might occur, and I have concluded I will decline to act with the rest of the scholars any longer until I can have this important point decided to my satisfaction."

Thus it is with the proslavery clergy.—Instead of acting openly and fairly against the ten thousand plain cases of unrighteous slaveholding which stare them in the face, they will look over the entire list to see if they cannot find one whose features are less hideous than the rest; or else conjure up an imaginary case; and when they are requested to unite with others in anti-slavery action against ten thousand cases, of plain iniquity, they start back. Say they:

"Stop, gentlemen, you are going too fast. Be not so indiscriminate in your denunciations. I am not prepared to say that all slaveholding is sin; for one of these men is under peculiar circumstances; and circumstances alter cases; and unless you will agree with me that this man holds his slaves rightfully, I shall stand aloof from your enterprise, and shall denounce you as slanderers of this good brother!"

We admit that this course may sometimes be honestly taken by ministers through extreme cautiousness, or extreme conscientiousness; but in most cases we believe it is the result of extreme unwillingness to do a present duty.

A correspondent has written to us concerning a Methodist clergyman who says he can prove the propriety of slaveholding from the Bible, and inquires whether it is right to support an organization which knowingly employs a teacher of such a religion. On this inquiry, we are not prepared to give advice. The question of withdrawing from church fellowship embraces a great variety of considerations of the most serious import, concerning which each must judge for himself. There can be no question that there are adequate and substantial reasons for separation from religious bodies. All the sects in the world are substantially but so many forms of secession from the primitive Church; and we are well satisfied that by these secessions, as a whole, Christianity has gained far more than it has lost.—The same may be said of political revolutions. They have had their evils, and serious ones too; but the result has been far better for humanity than would have been the undisturbed reign of iron despotism.

Impartial Testimony.—The Buffalo Gazette reported the proceedings of the Liberty National Convention in that city, at greater length and with more fairness than any other paper in that city. In relation to the proceedings and character of our nominations, it bears the following testimony, which we give as an offset to the declaration of the Journal of Commerce, that "the proceedings were characterized by great intemperance of language."

"The proceedings of the Convention have been conducted with great good order, and a high tone of religious feeling marked all their deliberations. The nominations made, are of 'good men and true,' to the cause and to the party, men of talents, and of unimpeachable character."—*Ch. Freeman.*

MAINE.

The political condition of this State very much resembles that of Michigan. The Democrats are largely in the ascendancy, and are likely to remain so, and unless they fall to pieces from the weight of their sins, while the Whigs sink a little lower every election, and the star of Liberty is seen rising higher and higher above the horizon. The population are enterprising and moral—just the characteristics of a people who will maintain their rights.

The Whigs have been trying all their "more favorable" signs, but that kind of Free Masonry does not work any longer.

The Standard which, by the way has been improved, and enlarged, sums up matters thus:

THE ELECTIONS.

"These have resulted nobly for Liberty.—Our vote in Maine will not be far from 6,200;

which is a gain of over 50 per cent on the vote of last year, and besides, we have spoiled as many more for whig or democratic purposes. Those parties may safely reckon a loss of 12,000 votes in Maine.

Little effort was made by the friends of Liberty. We have had no regular agent in the field, and but little occasional labor of that kind. In some sections, *as returns show*, abolitionists were active; in others little was done. But the result is cheering, noble. The destiny of the Liberty party, at least in the minds of many of its strongest opposers, is now certain, WE SHALL SUCCEED. It was always hard work to cast out devils, and the devil of slavery in our political institutions will not be easily expelled.

We claim three long, hearty cheers for Maine, by every enemy of slavery in the land. Let them be heard in the land of chains and whips. There is a power in the freeman's ballot that grates horribly on the ears of despots.

An important lesson has been learned the past year. Abolitionists generally—the plain men—have found out that they can do the work, and how to do it. As it respects counties; Waldo must have the banner. She has trebled her vote. Three cheers for Waldo! Old Cumberland has nearly doubled, and so has Penobscot."

One fact is worthy of notice by politicians. *No supporter of Gaas is elected in that State.*

Several prominent Athertonian characters were in nomination; but the day of their popularity has passed. When will public men learn that a stern adherence to duty and truth is the best way to attain permanent public esteem and regard?

C. C. Cone, the Liberty candidate in the Oxford District, received 384 votes in a part of the towns.

ARISTOCRACY vs. LABOR.

Our Navy is almost entirely governed by the Slavery. Hence while the officers of all grades get higher salaries than in any other department of Government, the wages of the laborers, the genuine producers, are accordingly depressed, agreeably to the fashion of the slaveholders. Read the following extract, and see what enormous salaries are paid to these petty southern officers by the hard hands of Northern industry.

"The Contrast.—The attempt by the Ordnance Board at Washington to reduce laborers' wages from eighty-five to eighty cents per day, has induced a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun to make a little investigation into the respective pay of the different kinds of labor that each party performs. Each Ordnance officer, according to his estimates, receives from government a salary, rations, &c., of \$2,160, which, with allowances, each item being specified, is increased to \$3,500 per annum; being \$500 more than the compensation of any Auditor or Head of a Bureau under Government—and this in a period of profound peace! Two hundred and fifty days actual labor, in a year, is more than the average which can be performed by the laboring man. For this he would receive, (if the eighty cents a day measure is approved by the Secretary of War, the sum of two hundred dollars. The pay of one of these officers, then, is equal to seventeen and a half laborers. Now, suppose each of the seventeen and a half laborers has a family of five in number, it would make eighty-eight persons to be supported from \$3,500—amounting to less than \$40 a year for each person; whilst the members of the families of Ordnance officers receive each \$700 per annum! These facts show that the principle of "equalization" applied to the officers would be more just than to the laborer. It is a bad species of economy which will cut down men to starving wages, and leave others with such comparatively extravagant salaries."

It is quite amusing to hear pro-slavery, dough-face presses calling each other by their right names.

It shows large anti-slavery progress! The Advertiser belabors the Free Press thus:

"The Free Press has always been a pro-slavery paper, if there ever was one in the North. It has always been dough faced on every question, affecting Northern rights. It justified the trampling on the right of petition in Congress—it sustained Amos Kendall in violating the freedom of the mail—it palliated the disgraceful riots and mobs and even the murder of Lovejoy."

In another place it speaks of the exultation of the "dough-faced, pro-slavery Free Press!" That's right. Now turn round, Mr. Bagg, and tell the Advertiser he is ditto, and you will both hit the exact truth.

HON. LUCIUS LYON.

This gentleman has been nominated by the Democracy of Western Michigan to represent them in Congress. They probably could not have selected a man more truly after their own heart. Mr. Lyon was formerly a Senator from this State. We never learned that he did any thing remarkable in that capacity. He filled his seat in the Senate, and in connection with his worthy comrade, Mr. John Norvell, was faithful to the slavery. On every question respecting human liberty, he was never suspected of ultraism.

The following memorandum of some of his votes lies before us. We have not compared it with the files, but suppose it to be correct.

Dec. 18, 1837. Voted to lay on the table the question of anti-slavery petitions. Carried 25 to 20. This is equivalent to the Gag Rule in the House, and is now a standing rule in the Senate. (Mr. Woodbridge will not, and Mr. PORTER DARE NOT say one word against it! We can substantiate this by Mr. Porter himself.)

Jan. 6, 1838. Voted for Calhoun's resolution that the general government is bound "to give increased stability and security to the domestic institutions of the States." Carried, 31 to 11.

Jan. 9, 1838. Voted for Calhoun's fourth resolution, that systematic attacks on slavery are "a violation of solemn obligations, moral and religious." Carried, 34 to 5.

Jan. 10, 1838. Voted for Clay's resolution against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Carried, 36 to 9.

Jan. 10, 1838. Voted for Clay's resolution against abolition "in any Territory of the United States." Carried, 33 to 9.

From these items, the electors of the Third District can judge for themselves what kind of a candidate they have before them. Should he be elected, he will of course go for *Gas* in any number and degree his masters may order; and also for eternal slavery.

Can it be the Freeman of the West will sustain such a candidate?

SLAVE CASE.

We cut the following from the Chemung Whig, an anti-abolition paper of New York.

A Slave Case.—There was a tremendous excitement in Albany, on Thursday last in consequence of the arrest of a slave, by her master. She was tried on Friday, before Judge Hilton, who decided that she was at liberty to return with her master or remain at the North—in other words she was FREE. It is hardly necessary to add, that she determined to remain at the North. The Journal says she was cheered by a host of people, on leaving jail. The ground upon which this decision was made, was that her master brought her to this state, and therefore she could not be considered a fugitive from another State, and that in consequence she was free. This has New York decided that Southern who travel with their slaves in this state, that their slaves are no longer slaves—but FREEMEN! No Slavery can exist in the state of N. York. Hurrah,—a long and loud

"Hurrah for the home of the FREE and the land of the Brave."

The correspondent of the Bangor Gazette writes from Baltimore, Sept. 2:

This city at the present time is probably the most interesting spot in the United States, in relation to the great subject of slavery, and its connected—for I cannot say kindred—topics of colonization, abolition, and so on.—While our northern dough-faces are folding their hands and doing nothing, your great principles are silently but powerfully infusing themselves into the mass of the people here. Their minds are beginning to think, and their consciences to rebuke them. Since my last letter, on July 4th, some eventful movements have taken place. An influential Methodist in conversation with one of our editors, told him that the idea of emancipation was becoming a popular one in this city and State! I told you that the slave laws were becoming a dead letter. Now for the proof. Any person who spreads incendiary documents among the people of this State, is liable to go to the Penitentiary for eighteen years. Well, in spite of this insulting, audacious and despotic law, abolition documents come into this State, from the North, and are read by the people with eagerness. This has been the case for the last seven years, to my own personal knowledge. Again. Our own press teems weekly with genuine anti-slavery matter, and the people swallow it all down quietly."

Tax on Knowledge.—It appears that there is a heavy duty on the importation of English books, amounting to about 30 cents per pound. The Emancipator says:

"On printed books of the present day, the tax is thirty cents per pound weight—a good octavo volume will weigh two pounds. In looking at public libraries and private collections, running my eye over bookseller's catalogues, and reading reviews and magazines, and in such intercourse as I had with well informed men, I was astonished at the number of publications yearly issuing from the press in England, many of them truly valuable, which are not re-printed in America, and are never known even by name to the great mass even of the reading people of this country.—A main reason, I have no doubt, is the duty exacted by our government upon the importation of knowledge for the people! Men of business can better realize than others, how great an obstruction to trade a small tax is found to be. A window tax, for instance, in England, instantly fills up a vast number of windows, which were not prevented from being built by the far greater cost of making them."

Repeal of the Union.—On the 23d of August, at a large public meeting at Dublin, Mr. O'Connell brought forward his plan of a repeal of the Union. It is a document embracing nine articles, the first of which is an acknowledgment of the prerogative of the Queen, her heirs and successors, and declaring allegiance

to her. The second is an acknowledgment of the right of the hereditary peerage of Ireland. Subsequent articles provide for the restoration of the Irish House of Commons, to consist of 300 members, of whom 173 shall be representatives of counties, and 127 representatives of towns. The members are distributed according to the population of the counties and towns. The vote to be by ballot. The plan is to be carried into effect "according to recognized law and strict constitutional principle."

Merchants Bank of Jackson.—The effects of this defunct swindling concern have passed into the hands of the Receiver. One hundred and eighteen thousand dollars of its notes were found which were filled up, signed, and ready for circulation. About \$80,000 are probably now afloat, as we understand it was the intention of the managers and wire-pullers to get \$200,000 into circulation, and "swindle" the community to the full amount. No available assets were found in the Bank. Now, we call upon the Attorney General to do his whole duty in this matter. The men who have perpetrated this and other similar frauds upon the people of Michigan should not and must not be permitted to escape the punishment which they so richly deserve. Who has spirited away the assets of the Bank? Let the public know all the facts, Mr. Attorney General.

We cut the above from the Detroit Advertiser.

The call upon the Attorney General is a very proper one. But suppose the Rogers are caught, and set to hammering stone at Jackson, (an event not at all probable while they have the assets of a bank to hire counsel with,) but suppose it done, how would that help the loss of the people? They have been "sweated" out of \$80,000, or rather out 80,000 hard days work, being an average loss of nearly one days work to each able bodied man in Michigan.

Now, each man could well afford to bear this loss; if any good purpose could be accomplished by it. But it will not. The next bank that bursts up will sweat the people perhaps more yet, and so on successively till the list is exhausted. For when did a Michigan Bank close business without loss to the people? We spoke of exhausting the list of banks; but this is absurd. We suspect a very little specie and ingenuity could recall to life a dozen slumbering Wildcats on any given moment, thus perpetuating the race eternally.

It is worthy of notice that the good character of those concerned in a bank affords no guarantee against public loss. We well remember when the names and character of those having charge of the Michigan Bank were cited as infallible proof that the public could not lose by an institution under their care. This helped to sustain the credit of the Bank in the country for some time. Trust them not!

And now, dear reader, let us moralize you a little, and we will let you go. We beseech you not to attribute these "swats" that you suffer from time to time to Federal misrule, or Lofoco mismanagement. Such aspersions are altogether unjust. The fault is your own. If you give a man leave to put out his notes to any extent for money, and redeem no more of them than he pleases, do you suppose he will be such a simpleton as to pay all his obligations? Nonsense! He will pay as little as is his interest, and swindle you out of all he can. If you have given him leave to do so according to law, how can you consistently complain about it?

One more thought, or rather fact. Our Michigan Lofocoes are as much under the thumb of the Banks as even the Whigs were. How can the Legislature be paid without a Bank? How can the members loan money? How can the business of the State be done? Their anti bank professions sound best just before the elections, in their County Convention Resolutions.

The Editor of the Signal of Liberty, who is himself a Minister of the Gospel, devotes a column and a half of the last number of his paper to the advocacy of political discussion on the Sabbath. Would the Rev. gentleman like to meet his political opponents on the stump and have a fair discussion on that day? If so, will he name the time and place of meeting?—*Det. Advertiser.*

The Editor of the Signal of Liberty, is, indeed, a minister of the Gospel; and as such, on Sabbaths, as well as on other days, he preaches the duty of every man to act politically as well as otherwise, in the fear of God and execute justice. He also teaches that Duellists like Henry Clay, are "Murderers at Heart," and "abhorred of God, and ought to be equally hateful to man, until they repent. Mr. Bates can hear our sentiments at any time on the Sabbath or week day, when the "Editor of the Signal" is able to speak in public.

The insinuation that we have advocated "political discussions" on the Sabbath, in the sense here given to the phrase, is false. We expressed our approval of Gerrit Smith's lectures, which are solemn, religious meetings, where the most important religious truths are enforced from week to week, by one person. This is all the "political discussion" we have approved or advocated.

It is said that Mr. J. M. Howard, candidate for Congress, writes these cowardly articles in the Advertiser. What does he expect to gain by them? From this and some other articles, he tries to make his readers believe that we have thrown away all morality and even decency, and become perfectly reckless of all restraints. "Honest Jake" will find that, in the end, "honesty is the best policy."

They have had a great National Repeal Convention in New York. They put in Mr. Robert Tyler, SLAVEHOLDER, President.

Of course there must be a bowing down to

the slaveholders in this assembly, as well as elsewhere.

How does Mr. Tyler like that passage in O'Connell's letter which says, in substance if not in words,

"We want none of your BLOOD-STAINED MONEY!"

HON. J. M. HOWARD.

This gentleman has been nominated by his friends for re-election to Congress. There are several reasons why he should not be elected to that situation, which we can only enumerate this week.

1. He belongs to a pro-slavery party. He is a Clay man, and should the election come into the House of Representatives, he would support for President a man who adopts as his motto, "I would continue to oppose EVERY scheme of Emancipation, whether gradual or immediate." Should Mr. Clay be elected, the support of Slavery would be a prominent object of the administration. Mr. Howard is pledged to Mr. Clay.

2. He lacks that independence of character which that situation requires. He is a mere party man. He does not know how to act except through and with his party. He will go no further than his party goes.

3. He is in favor of eternal slavery in the Federal District, and the national Territory. He has acted for their continuance, so far as he has acted at all.

4. He is for perpetuating a SLAVE MARKET at Washington. This is an entirely different thing from the abolition of Slavery there.

5. He has not faithfully defended the rights of his constituents. He has permitted their petitions to be thrown under the table in the most disgraceful manner, or refused a reception, without uttering one manly word in defence of their rights. Such a candidate is unworthy to represent freemen.

6. He is for continuing his own high salary and exorbitant mileage fees; and it is understood he opposed the retrenchment bill which was before the late Congress, in all its stages.

7. Mr. Howard is not properly identified with the people of his District. He belongs to a clique of Detroit lawyers, who are far removed in feeling from the great mass of the people of his district. The people ought to elect one of their own number, who can enter into their views and interests.

8. We are not aware that while in Congress he has accomplished any thing material—or that he has done any thing worthy of a re-election.

Vermont.—The Voice of Freedom says:

The Liberty party in Vermont numbers above 5,800 voters. Last year we believe they gave 2,093 votes, making a gain of above 1200 votes. They have chosen 7 representatives, and the election of either of the other candidates has been defeated in 17 towns; doubtless in most of them owing to votes given for the Liberty candidate. That's well. That's well.

THAT VOTE TELLS.

Those who have been waiting so patiently for the Liberty party to die off are reminded of the vote recently given in the Chicago Congressional District, in Illinois. In 1840, there were 44 votes for Birney and Liberty. In 1843, the Liberty vote is TWELVE HUNDRED! Dying away—eh?—Emancipator.

Mr. GEORGE DELL, of Washtenaw County, is authorized to obtain subscribers and receive payments for this paper.

Owing to our protracted illness, our mail has been put up by new hands, and some derangement has taken place. But we shall rectify errors as fast as possible, and attend to matters personally in future.

ANN ARBOR, Oct. 9, 1843.

Wheat buyers are paying here 55 cents per bushel for wheat. Flour retails at \$3.25. It is on the decline in the East. In New York, Sept. 28, Michigan Flour was worth \$4.25.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IRELAND.

At the usual meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, the 21st ult. the rent for the week was announced to be £1,150. Mr. O'Connell was not present and the meeting adjourned till next day, when he propounded his plan for the restoration of the Irish-Parliament, as prepared by a committee.

Plan for the renewed action of Irish Parliament.—The Irish people recognize, and will continually preserve and uphold upon the throne of Ireland, her majesty Queen Victoria, (whom God protect!) Queen by undoubted right, and by hereditary descent, of Ireland, and her heirs and successors, for ever. The people of Ireland recognize, acknowledge, maintain and will continually preserve and uphold, all the prerogatives of her majesty, and of her heirs and successors, belonging to and adherent in the imperial crown of Ireland; and they will true allegiance bear, pure, undivided, and indivisible, to her majesty, her heirs and successors, for ever.

2. The people of Ireland acknowledge, and will maintain and preserve for ever, the privileges, hereditary and personal, of the peers of Ireland; together with the Legislative and judicial authority of the Irish House of Lords, and the exercise of the prerogative in augmenting and limiting the peerage, as the same did of right exist before the year 1800.

3. The people of Ireland do firmly insist upon the restoration of the Irish House of Commons, consisting of three hundred Representatives of the Irish people, and claim in the presence of their Creator the right of the people of Ireland to such restoration. They

have submitted to the Union as being binding on a law; but they declare solemnly that it is not founded on right, or constitutional principle, and that it is not obligatory upon conscience. They agree with the Tory Attorney General Saurin, the only binding power of the Union is the strength of the English domination. They also agree with him that resistance to the Union is in the abstract a duty, and the exhibition of that resistance a mere question of prudence. They will therefore resist the Union by all legal, peaceful and constitutional means.

4. The plan for the restoration of the Irish Parliament is as follows: That the county members should be increased to 173, in the manner hereinafter specified. 2. That there should be 127 members returned from cities and towns, in the manner hereinafter mentioned. 3. That the county of Carlow, being the only county in Ireland with less than 100,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of one member, so as to have three Representatives; that every county ranging above 150,000 inhabitants should get an increase of three members.

That every county ranging above 250,000 inhabitants should get an increase of four members.

That the county of Tipperary having more than 400,000 inhabitants, but less than 500,000 should get an increase of eight members.

That the county of Cork having more than 700,000 inhabitants should get an increase of ten members.

5. With respect to the towns and cities it is proposed that the city of Dublin, having more than 200,000 inhabitants should have eight Representatives, four for the parts North of the Liffey and four for the parts South of the Liffey.

That the University of Dublin should continue on the basis of its present constituency, to send two members.

It is proposed that the city of Cork, having more than 100,000 inhabitants, should have five members.

That the city of Limerick and town of Belfast, having respectively more than 50,000 inhabitants, should send four members each.

It is proposed that the town of Galway, and the cities of Waterford and Kilkenny, having respectively more than 20,000 inhabitants, should send each three members to Parliament.

The other towns having about 70,000 inhabitants should each send two members to Parliament; and that forty nine other towns, next highest in the ratio of population, should send one member each.

6. It is proposed that the right of voting should be what is called "household suffrage," requiring six months residence in the counties; with the addition in the towns of married men resident for twelve months, whether householders or not.

7. It is proposed that the modes of voting for members of Parliament should certainly be by ballot.

8. The Monarch de facto of England at all times hereafter, whoever he may be, shall be, Monarch de jure in Ireland. And so in case of a future Regency the Regent de facto in England to be Regent de jure in Ireland.

9. The connection between Great Britain and Ireland, by means of the power, authority and prerogatives of the crown, to be perpetual and incapable of change, or any severance or separation.

The foregoing plan to be carried into effect according to recognized law and strict constitutional principle. Signed by order,

DANIEL O'CONNEL,

Chairman of Committee.

General Intelligence

Beer Drinking in England.—"Everybody drinks beer in England. I have astonished waiters in two or three instances, by asking for water." "When you seat yourself at a table in a Coffee Room or Steak House for Dinner, and have ordered your 'joint,' or 'steak,' or 'chop,' the waiter inquires, 'Hale, Porter or Stout sir?' If in place of these national beverages, you reply Water, he either laughs in your face or turns away wondering where such a wild chap could have been caught.—Now that I have seen something of English habits, I am astonished that Miss Martineau should have deemed the circumstance that two or three American women whom she met were 'not all for love, but a little for the bottle,' worthy of remark. The drinking of Hale, Porter, and Stout, is universal here, with the females of the poorer classes, when they can get it, and with those of the better classes of mechanics, females, people and shopkeepers. While at dinner, in Birmingham, it was observed by all of us, that the ladies (a dozen) at table, drank porter as if they were thirsty, and as if it did them good. The lady opposed to me, who was well dressed and well educated, disposed of nearly an entire bottle.

You meet ladies at every turn of the streets in London "the rubric of whose faces show the shrines at which they kneel." I have met ladies at Exhibition Rooms, whose fiery faces entitled them to the distinction of being classed with Shakespeare's "knights of the burning lamp." And you find every sidewalk blocked up with lusty ladies, who are indebted for their rubicund faces and round persons, to habitual drinking. I yesterday sat in an omnibus with an old lady and gentleman, evidently of the wealthy class, the latter of whom was a victim to gout, while the former displayed a face and a nose, the maintenance of which had cost as much as Fallstaff paid for "sack" to keep Bardolph's salamander in fire.—Weed's Letter.

Glass.—This was for a long time believed to be a modern invention. Within fifty years, four quarto volumes were written in Italy to prove, in opposition to the assertions of Pliny,—that the article was unknown to the ancients; and on the very day on which these volumes were published, a warehouse was opened in Pompeii, filled with cut, wrought and stained glass, far more beautiful and perfect than are now manufactured. There is glass found, too, among the ruins of Central America. In the Museum of Florence I have seen a piece of glass which was long supposed to be a gem, an inch square by a quarter of an inch thick, on which were represented birds which could be seen equally well on both sides of it, and their plumage so perfect that the microscope shows in it no fault and no want of finish; and though apparently a mosaic, it is impossible to detect where or how it is put together. There is a small vase, too, surrounded by figures of women with children playing on their laps; also perfect on both sides;—and the art of making them so is now not only unknown to us, but we cannot even imagine how it could be done. Their dresses and the curls of their hair were perfect.—Pliny tells us of a drinking glass, which could be folded up so as to occupy a small space, and which was destroyed, and its construction kept a secret by its inventor, because his monarch would not offer him what he considered a sufficient sum for its invention. The moderns, with all their arts, cannot equal the beautiful stained glass of the middle ages, inferior as this was to that of Egypt.—Wendall Philip's Address.

A Cool Reception.—The papers by the Margaret, at Halifax, state that a meeting of the Repeal Association, at Dublin, on the 7th August, a gentleman who had for some time been sitting near Mr. O'Connell handed his card to Mr. Steele and requested an introduction to the great agitator. Mr. Steele accordingly presented the card, and intimated that James Gordon Bennett, of New York, was present. Mr. O'Connell replied—"He is a person with whom I have nothing to do. He is the editor of the New York Herald, one of the most infamous gazettes ever printed, and I shall have nothing to say to him."—Mr. Bennett, not feeling greatly flattered by this reception, made his way to the door, as quickly as he could, amid the groans and hisses of the meeting.

Overwhelming Argument.—Dr. Lathrop in one of his sermons, says, "if it were true that there is no God, what evidence can the Atheist have, that he shall not exist and be miserable after death? How came he to exist at all? Whatever was the cause of his existence here, may be the cause of his existence hereafter. Or, if there is no cause, he may exist without a cause in another state as well as in this.—And if his corrupt heart and abominable works make him so unhappy here, that he would rather be annihilated than run the hazard of a future existence, what hinders but he may be unhappy forever? The man, then, is a fool, who wishes there were no God, hoping thus to be secure from future misery, for admitting there were no God, still he may exist hereafter as well as here: if he does exist, his corruptions and vices may render him miserable eternally, as well as for the present."

Mechanics in Congress.—Of the members elected to Congress from Tennessee, three are mechanics;—G. W. Jones is a saddler, J. W. Blackwell is a copper smith and Andrew Johnson is a tailor.—James Whitcomb the Governor elect in Indiana, is the son of a poor farmer, who was unable to give him a common education; Jesse D. Right is the son of a hatter in Madison; Col. Smith, the Congressman from Dearborn district, is a tanner; Andrew Kennedy was a blacksmith, John Pettit a stone mason; W. J. Brown a tavern keeper in Rushville; Thomas J. Henly a poor farmer's son; Joseph A. Wright used to gather and sell walnuts, to pay for his schooling in Bloomington.—New York Sun.

Invention.—The Niles Republican states that Mr. Samuel Elbridge, of Coldwater, formerly a member of our State Senate, has invented a patent Pick for dressing mill stones. It does not require the aid of a Blacksmith to keep it in repair, and can be afforded to the millers at one fourth of the expense of the old-fashioned picks. Each pick is furnished with twelve points to a stock or head. The points are 5/8 inches long, tempered to cut burr stone without breaking, by a process known to the patentee. The Republican thinks that the saving to the milling interest will be a very great from this invention.

Intemperance in New Orleans.—A New Yorker, visiting New Orleans, says he does not know whether a visitor is most surprised by the desecration of the Sabbath, or by intemperance, although in both these there has been a change for the better. The number of establishments for the sale of intoxicating liquors is astonishing. He says, "You will find them not only at the corners, but occupying the most conspicuous places in the hotels, auction rooms, the Exchange, one side of the Post Office, and each served by three, four, or five men, constantly employed."

The Journal of Commerce states that the fees of the Clerk in the District Court, in Bankruptcy cases, have amounted to fifty thousand dollars, and those of the assignee, Mr. Waddell, to one hundred thousand, while the Courier has received over twenty thousand for advertisements.

Iron Ships, are all the go in Liverpool; sixteen or seventeen being in process of construction, and not one wooden one.

More of Southern Morals.—We find an exhibition thus advertised in the New Orleans Picayune.

Jackass, Dog and Bull Fight, at Gretna.—The public is most respectfully informed that a fight will come off at Gretna on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., between a wild Attakapas bull and some bull-dogs, also, a fight between a jackass and some dogs.—Admission 30 cents. Persons bringing dogs to fight will be admitted free. Ten dollars reward will be paid to the owner of the dog that whips the bull.

Ludicrous.—To see men who advocate the election to the Presidency of that notorious Sabbath breaker, slaveholder & duellist, Henry Clay, thrown into spasms of terror lest the Sabbath should be desecrated by Gerrit Smith's reasoning of righteousness, in the full conviction that 'a man is better than a sheep.'

"Oh for a party power, to chant Thy praise, Hypocrisy!"

Cure for the Piles.—Mix one table spoonful of sulphur with half a pint of milk to be taken the last thing every day, until favorable symptoms appear and then occasionally, as the case may require. The above is a cheap, a simple, but most infallible cure for that most painful and unpleasant disorder. It has been used with complete success in old and inveterate cases where individuals had spent scores of dollars in medical advice. It is equally as useful as a preventive. It will injure none, and only once requires a trial.

Men of Letters and Men of Business.—Literature alone, in this country, will never give a man a living. He must work for it in another way—vide: Mr. Halleck, the poet, is a millionaire man of business; Mr. Sprague, author of "Curiosity," a Bank Cashier; Mr. Bryant is a political editor; Mr. C. F. Hoffman, the novelist, is a Custom House officer; Mr. Irving is United States Minister at Madrid, and Mr. Cooper is a standing plaintiff in libel suits.

Receipts from the Central Railroad for the month of Sept. 1843:

Amount received from passengers,	\$2,428 11
Amount received for freight,	15,541 79
Amount received from other sources,	60
	\$24,027 80

24,553 barrels of flour were brought over the road to Detroit, during the month.

The receipts for the corresponding month in 1842, were \$19,768 58

Gen. Cass states that the pay of the French soldier, "after making the deductions that go to the Government for indispensable supplies, amounts to one cent a day, or twenty-five dollars and a half for seven years' service!—What munificence! Yet the service is popular, and the uvv men yearly demanded by the conscription are readily supplied.

At an anti-slavery meeting, not long since, a Lecturer, of jet black complexion, in giving a catalogue of the robberies which slaveholders impose upon the slave said, 'they are robbing us of our color.' This speaks volumes in relation to the tendency of the 'peculiar institution.' What has the church to do with it?—Ch. Palladium.

The navy officers who have been walking our streets for years are now, under the rigid administration of the new secretary, compelled to go to sea, nolens volens. Some have been ashore and idle, drawing their pay for twenty years. It is quite time they should do something for their wages. They consider it very hard though—some of them—Phil. Times.

A Machine to Speak.—One M. Faber, of Germany, has invented a machine that actually speaks, sings, &c. The throat and its organs are copied closely from the human original, and are made of gum elastic. The sounds are produced by the action of keys, and a pair of bellows.—Bost. Bee.

VARNISH for Boots and Shoes, by which they are rendered Waterproof. Take a pint of linseed oil, with half a pound of mutton suet, six or eight ounces of bees wax, and a small piece of rosin. Boil all these in a pipkin, and let the liquid cool, till milk warm—then with a brush lay it on boots or shoes.—The leather must be perfectly dry.

Libel Suit.—Mr. Talbot Watts has been held to bail in the sum of \$500, in New York, to answer the charge of a wanton and malicious libel on William T. Longworth, by posting the following placard on his door:—"I hereby post William T. Longworth as a rogue, a liar, and a coward. Talbot Watts."

Post Office.—The growth of our country is illustrated in nothing, more, than in the extension of the Post Office department. In 1790, the entire Post Office route, was only 7,875 miles; Receipts, \$37,055; Expenditures, \$32,140. In 1840, the route was, 84,996,526 miles; the Receipts were, \$4,379,313; the Expenditures, \$4,827,716.

Gov. Doty of Wisconsin Territory, has issued a proclamation recommending to the people of said Territory to vote, at the election on the fourth Monday of this month, for or against the formation of a permanent Government for the State of Wisconsin. The Governor expresses the opinion that there are more than sixty thousand inhabitants in the Territory.

The whigs have got a majority of Congressmen in only three States, viz: Vermont, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. And Vermont and Massachusetts never will go for Clay.

A contrast.—We learn from the editor of the Hamilton Intelligencer, that the subject of slavery had been under discussion in the Cincinnati Synod of the Presbyterian church, for three days, up to the date of his writing.—PRESBYTER JUNKINS of Oxford, made a speech nine hours long, to prove that slavery was sustained by the Bible, and was replied to by Rev. T. E. Thomas of Hamilton. Dr. Junkins has not even the poor quality of having been born in a slave state, to offer in behalf of his pro-slavery notions. While this reverend Doctor is advocating slavery, in Ohio, Cassius M. Clay, a duellist, is denouncing it, as a curse, in the very heart of Kentucky!—Philanthropist.

The Queen of England is on a visit to the Royal family of France, by invitation of the French King. It is the first time for three hundred years that the two families have thus met.

An account of her journeys and reception are given very minutely in the papers. Prince Albert accompanied her.

Australia.—We have a correspondent, who resides nearly opposite to us on the other side of the globe, and who occasionally supplies us with a package of newspapers. A recent arrival has brought a file of the Sydney Herald—a daily paper published at Sydney on the continent of New Holland—filled with the politics, literature, science, morals, fashions, commerce, finance, legislation, judicial proceedings, improvements, discoveries, and every thing else appertaining to the paradise to which her majesty Queen Victoria transports her surplus population.—Courier.

Good.—The entire community of emigrants at Oregon have excluded ardent spirits from their settlements. The Hudson Bay Fur Company heartily second them in their laudable work.

Thomas Clarkson, the well known anti-slavery advocate, is 83 years of age, occupies a farm near Ipswich, Eng., of 360 acres, and has written 123 work of various kinds, mostly on slavery.

In Ireland, the proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants, in the whole population, is understood to be as six or seven to one, while the real property owned by Protestants is to that owned by Roman Catholics nearly as five to one.

Abram Marble of Illinois, has constructed a "carriage to be propelled by wind, for the purpose of carrying heavy burdens and breaking prairies, and the like."

MARRIED.

In this village on the morning of the 5th inst., by Prof. Whiting, JAMES L. ELWOOD Esq., to Miss AUGUSTA L. MAY, both of Rochester, N. Y.

In Northfield, on the 6th inst., by J. G. Leland, Esq. Mr. Wm. Z. SECOND, of Shilwassa, to Miss DIANA SHELLEN, of Northfield.

DIED.

In Marshall, Oct. 1, 1843, Mrs. SUSAN HEARD CLEVELAND, wife of Rev. JOHN P. CLEVELAND, aged 43.

In Northfield, Sept. 24, Mrs. JERUSA W. GODLY, in the 89th year of her age.

In Ann Arbor, Sept. 27th Mr. JOEL R. HIDDEN, in the 41st year of his age.

Mr. Hidden was among the most worthy of our citizens. Sober and industrious, he was beloved and respected by all who knew him. He was a pious and devoted Christian, and with perfect composure bid his companion and three children adieu, and yielded up his life to him who gave it in full and certain hope of speedily entering upon the joys of that better world to which the faithful in Christ are hastening.

Peace to his memory. Com. P. S.—Will the papers in N. H. and Vt. please copy and oblige.

On the 6th inst. Miss BELEN, in the 17th year of her age.

On the 3d inst. MELISSA WAITR, aged one year.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY CONVENTION. Pursuant to previous notice, the friends of Southern bondmen, and northern freemen, in the county of Livingston, assembled at Howell, September 23, 1843, for the purpose of nominating two candidates, to represent said county in the next Legislature.

Whereupon, E. F. GAY was called to the chair, and C. Carter appointed Secretary.

After some remarks by the Chairman and others, the Convention resolved, to proceed to an informal balloting for said candidates, which resulted in the election of ASABEL HUBBARD of Green Oak, and LEONARD NOBLE, of Putnam. Accordingly, by acclamation, they were declared to be the Candidates.

Resolved, That E. F. GAY and Nelson Caffey of Marion, and Justin Durfee and John R. Neely of Howell be a county corresponding committee. On motion, adjourned sine die.

E. F. GAY, Chairman. C. CARTER, Secretary.

CALHOUN COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The Convention convened at Albion, Sept. 5, and was organized by appointing Erastus Hussey, chairman, and J. S. Egerton, secretary. DUDLEY N. BURNELL, of Leroy, and GEORGE INGERSOLL, of Marshall, were nominated, and recommended to the friends of Liberty & Northern rights in Calhoun County,

to be supported by them at the next November election, as suitable persons to represent said County in the next State Legislature.

John White, G. S. Prindle, and George Ingersoll were appointed the County Corresponding Committee.

ERASTUS HUSSEY, Chairman.

J. L. EGERTON, Sec'y. Albion, Sept. 5, 1843.

For the Signal of Liberty.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Liberty Party of St. Joseph Co. for the purpose of nominating Representatives for the State Legislature, held at Centreville, Aug. 21st, 1843, John Howard Esq. of Florence, was called to the chair, and S. J. M. Hammond appointed Secretary—upon proceeding to nominate persons suitable to be supported for candidates, for the office of Representatives for the county of St. Joseph, William Wheeler of Flowerfield, and Harrison Kelly of Burr Oak were unanimously nominated.

S. J. Hammond, Nathan Nickerson, and Isaac Anthony, were appointed County Committee.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Signal of Liberty and Centreville Republican.

JOHN HOWARD, Pres't. S. J. M. HAMMOND, Sec'y.

TAILORING.

WM. WILKINSON.

CLAIMS the attention of the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and the surrounding country, and informs them he has located himself the North side the square, near the Post Office, opposite the rear door of Court House, where he is always on hand to wait on those who wish to oblige him with a call. The farmers are sure to be suited with good comfortable fits. All who are more fashionably inclined can be accommodated, having received the latest fashions for Fall and Winter.

Cutting done on the shortest notice, and warranted to fit made up by experienced hands. Ann Arbor, Oct. 1, 1843. 23-1f.

River Raisin Institute.

THE winter term of this institution will commence the first Wednesday of November next, and continue 15 weeks. It is pleasantly situated in the town of Raisin, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian.

Rooms.—There are now on the premises suitable rooms for the accommodation of forty students, which are designed to be occupied for private study and lodging. Other necessary buildings are provided for recitation and boarding.—Most students will probably board themselves.

Expenses.—Tuition for fifteen weeks, common branches 4 dollars. Higher English branches, including Greek and Latin, 5 dollars. Room rent 8 cents per week. Incidental expenses 50 cents per term. Students are expected to furnish whatever they wish to use in their rooms except andirons.

Students who have to buy their books will do well to defer so doing, and buy them here.

The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of complexion or condition. It is very desirable that all who design to attend school should be ready to commence with the term, otherwise there cannot be a regular classification of the students, and without such classification comparatively little advancement can be made in study. Any further information respecting the Institution can be obtained by addressing, post paid, JOHN PATCHIN, Principal, Raisin, Leawee Co., Mich. Raisin, Oct. 3, 1843. 24-3w.

GREAT BARGAIN

IN "READY MADE CLOTHING!" HALLOCK & RAYMOND

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the State generally, that they have now on hand the LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock of

"READY MADE CLOTHING"

to be found at any establishment in this State, which they are determined to sell at prices lower than were before offered, and they confidently invite all persons in want of "Ready Made Clothing," visiting Detroit, to call at their establishment, "Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues," in the new brick block, Phoenix Buildings, where they will find every variety of garments suitable for gentlemen's Fall or Winter wear, and they believe at prices from 15 to 25 per cent cheaper than they can obtain them in any other way.

Also, a very choice selection of "Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,"

which they are prepared to manufacture to order in a superior manner and style not to be excelled in the City of New York or elsewhere. Garments always warranted to fit and please or no sale!

Also, a very heavy Stock of DOMESTIC CLOTHS. PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS. BELGIC CLOTHS, SATINETS, WINTER TWEEDS, and every variety and description of goods suitable for gentlemen's wearing apparel, all of which shall be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for Produce at market prices.

All those wishing Bargains in any of the above articles are invited to call at the "FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM" of the subscribers, Cor. of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND. Detroit, Sept. 28, 1843. 23-1f.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, administrators on the estate of Josiah Beckley, late of said county, deceased, and having given bonds as required by law, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly attested for adjustment.

MINERVA BECKLEY, Administratrix.

LUKE BECKLEY, Administrator. Ann Arbor, Sept 28, 1843. 23-6w.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, in the town of Saline about the 20th of July last, two yoke of Red Oxen. One yoke were of large size, and one of them a pale red, with a rope around his horns when they went away. The other yoke were of middling size, and one of them had a white spot in the forehead, and some white on one of his hind legs. They are about ten years old. Whoever will return said oxen, or give information where they may be found, to Mr. Ford, or to Mr. Van Huse, in Saline village, or to the subscriber in the town of Highland, Oakland county, shall be liberally rewarded. HIRAM BARRETT. October 2, 1843. 23.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers keep constantly on hand a large and choice stock of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GROCERIES, &c. &c. which have been selected with care, and are of the newest styles and best qualities.

Among other things too numerous to mention, they have a large and excellent assortment of SHEETINGS, SUMMER STUFFS, FULLED CLOTHS, BROAD CLOTHS, GAMBROONS, CAMBRICS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c.

Bonnet Ribbons, a very beautiful assortment. Shawls, Broche, Silk, and Thibet, of the richest patterns.

Wool, Potash, Flour, and all kinds of PRODUCE will be received in payment.

ABBOTT & BEECHER, 144, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Young Ladies' Seminary.

MISS E. PAGE, PRINCIPAL.

Miss WEST, Teacher in Music.

Mrs. HIGGS, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. SAUNDERS, French.

Miss L. WARD, Mathematics.

THE ensuing term of Miss P.'s Seminary commences on Tuesday, 29th inst.

TERMS OF TUITION. In the English branches, from \$2.50 to 4.50 per quarter of twelve weeks.

No pupil will be received for less than one quarter, and no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of ill health.

Among the Books used in School are—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity—Abercrombie on the Intellectual and Moral Powers—Kame's Elements of Criticism—Whately's Logic—Junius's Rhetoric—M. Lincoln's Botany—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Comstock's Chemistry and Physiology—Burritt's Geography of the Heavens—Phelp's Legal Classics—Rollin's Ancient History with Butler's Ancient Atlas—Playfair's Euclid—Davies's Algebra and Arithmetic, with Colburn's Mitchell's Geography—Goodrich's History U. States.

All the friends of Education are requested to visit the school on Thursdays, when the lessons of the past week are reviewed, and compositions read.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Professors of the University, and the Clergy of Ann Arbor have consented to act as a visiting committee to the School.

As the most decisive testimony in favor of any institution, is to be obtained from those who are best acquainted with the subjects upon which it operates, Miss P. refers for information to the parents and guardians of her pupils—a catalogue of whose names will be furnished to those interested in the enquiry.

GRASS LAKE ACADEMY, AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this institution would inform the public that its Fourth quarter will commence on Monday, the 21st of August next.

Considering the general depression of business, and the embarrassed state of financial concerns, the number of students have far exceeded their expectations.

This fact, together with the general satisfaction given, warrant them in the belief that prosperity and usefulness will crown this enterprise.

Knowing the value of a permanent teacher, they have made arrangements with Mr. BARRIS, the present Principal, by which stability will be given to the school.

For the common English branches, \$3.00

The Natural and Mathematical Sciences, \$4.00

Latin, Greek and Civil Engineering, \$5.00

Tuition to be paid at the middle of each quarter.

Board may be had in respectable families for \$1.00 per week.

Rooms may also be had for those who wish to board themselves.

The Trustees of this Academy are about erecting a large and commodious building, designed to embrace Chapel, Recitation, and Library Rooms; and also to accommodate from 40 to 60 students with private rooms.

FOSTER TUCKER, Secretary of the Board.

Grass Lake, August 2, 1843.

Millinery & Dress Making.

MRS. C. BUFFINGTON, RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she has opened a shop, midway, between the upper and lower villages, where the business of MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING will be carried on, in all its branches, with punctuality, despatch, and in the best and most fashionable style.

Ann Arbor, April 3, 1843.

Cash and Barter Store.

C. J. GARLAND, HAVING purchased the entire Stock in trade of Godfrey and Allen, will be happy to wait upon such as will give him a call.

His stock consists of a general assortment of goods, and will be sold cheap, and for ready pay only.

WANTED, In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of country produce, and

300,000 FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING, for which a fair price will be paid.

Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN.

J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the J. Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it.

CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

ATTENTION, CLOTHIERS!

JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., No. 139, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and carefully selected stock, viz:

- 100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, 5 Tons " " in Stick, 150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut, 5 Tons " " in Stick, 50 bbls. Nic. Wood, Chipped, 50 " Lima Wood, " 30 " Red Wood, " 120 " Ground Camwood, 10 " Quercitron Bark, 500 lbs. Nutgalls, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood, 300 lbs. Lac Dye, 2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs. Sumac Seely, 3 Casks Madder, 3 Casks Blue Vitriol, 5 Casks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tartar, 2 Barrels Cream Tartar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 " Oil Vitriol, 5 " Mariatic Acid, 500 lbs. Verdigris, 50 " Block Tin, Teasels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines, Curtis' " " Screws and Press Plates, Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds, Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks, Emery, all No's., Olive Oil, Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinet Warp, Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttle, Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.

The above, with a variety of other articles belonging to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturers and First Hands in the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Markets, and every thing having received his personal inspection, he can with the utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the best and most complete stock in the country; and as it is his fixed determination (by the law rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and ascertain prices before you say you can buy cheaper any where else.

He is also prepared to contract for CARDING MACHINES made in this State or East.

PIERRE TELLER, Sign of the Golden Mortar, 139, Jefferson Avenue.

[17-15]

Attention Invalids!

WHO has tried the PERSIAN PILLS and Jew David's or HERBREW PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use!

The above medicines have been before the public some four years, and physicians at the East have used them extensively in their practice, and were they here, they could tell you of the excellent qualities of these medicines.

READER! Have you ever used them? If you have not, ask those who have if they are not what we recommend them to be.

They are the Cheapest as well as the best. A box of plaster contains sufficient to spread 8 or 10 plasters—price 50 cents.

The large Boxes of Pills contain 73 pills for 63 cents; the small boxes 35 pills for 31 cents.

No persons should condemn them until they have tried them, and then we are sure they will not.

These medicines are for sale by one or more agents in all villages and cities in the United States.

Call on the agent, and he will give you any information wanted.

For sale by J. H. LUND, S. P. A. I. C. Jewett, C. Eberbach, Ann Arbor; D. M. Ladd, Millard, C. M. Bakin, Novis; D. H. Rowland, Northville; J. Scattergood, Plymouth; P. Vanavery, Franklin; J. Dean, Pontiac; J. Miller, & Son, Dexter; Dr. Sager, Jackson.

10-6m.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. J. J. FARREY, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cudgory, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Calendar Ink, of various kinds.

Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.

SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITORY 51-t.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

THE following is one from among the numerous testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have received.

FROM D. K. UNDERWOOD, ADRIAN, Mich., June 15, 1840.

Messrs. H. HARRIS & Co.—E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, of which I have sold a considerable quantity during two or three years past, has in all cases that have come to my knowledge, given satisfaction to the purchaser.

I can also add my own testimony to its efficacy as a remedy for Rheumatism, and I have no doubt it will be found equally beneficial in other chronic inflammatory affections.

For the diseases in which this Plaster is applicable, see advertisement in another column of this paper.

E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann Arbor, (Lower Town,) by J. H. LUND, and W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Upper CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, } Town 49-1y

For sale, Wholesale or Retail, by J. BECKLEY & CO., Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1843.

Sal Eratus. WHOLESALE and Retail, by H. BECKER, Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843.

Anti-Slavery Books.

QUANTITY of Anti-Slavery Books are for sale at this office, very cheap. Call soon, before they are gone.

WOOD! WOOD!!

WANTED immediately, any quantity of DRY WOOD in payment for the Signal of Liberty. Come soon.

Cheese.

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

TO WOOL GROWERS.

WOOL CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card Wool and Dress Cloth for customers, in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give ample satisfaction to those who favor them with their patronage.

Woolen Factory.

The subscribers have on hand FULL CLOTHS and FLANNELS, manufactured by themselves.

—ALSO— A large amount of Sattinets of a superior quality, which they purpose to exchange for wool.

TERMS. One yard of Cloth will be given for two and three-fourth pounds of wool in the fleece; the cloth to be of the same quality the wool will make.

—ALSO— One yard of flannel for one and a half pounds of wool. Thankful for past favors, the subscribers would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

J. BECKLEY & CO., Ann Arbor, August 21, 1843.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scarlet Fever, Quinsey, &c. &c.

THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its acting pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving speedy relief by its active, strengthening, anodyne, diaphoretic and counterirritant properties.

An effectual remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores of almost every description, Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chlaidans, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Inflammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, back or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster.

In all cases it may be used with perfect safety.

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is put up in boxes at fifty cents and one dollar each, with full directions accompanying each box.

Manufactured and sold wholesale by H. HARRIS & Co., Ashland, Ohio, sole proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country.

A liberal discount made to dealers and physicians.

For testimonials and certificates from persons of the highest respectability, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this paper.

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Root, Niles, J. C. Larrimore, C. Skaanlian, Edwardsburgh, Wm. D. Austin, White Pigeon, Isaac Benham, Jr., Comstock, Dan. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft, H. B. Huston, & F. March, Jr. P. M. Kalamazoo, James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburg, P. L. Polk, P. M. Battle Creek, James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall, Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson, Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni, Hale and Smith, Grass Lake, John C. Winans, Sylvania, J. Miller & Son, Dexter, Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth, Perin & Hall, Northville, Mead & McCarthy, Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Dean, Pontiac, Mack & Sprague, Rochester, James Stephens, Utica, E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens, G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit, John Owen & Co., Detroit, Dr. Thos. M. Sweeney, Dearbornville, E. Samson, Ypsilanti, J. H. LUND, W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, } Ann Arbor. CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, } 49-1y

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their most sanguine expectations.

With the machinery they now have, they are able to manufacture from 75 to 100 pounds of wool per day.

The cloth they have made for the last three months is of the best quality, and that made in future will be similar.

They have entirely overcome the difficulties of starting an establishment of this kind in a new country.

Their terms are 37 1/2 cents per yard for fully cloth finished, or half the cloth the wool will make.

If any alteration of the terms should be determined on, public notice will be given.

All wool received before such notice is given will be worked on the above terms.

If any wish to have their wool worked without mixing it with other wool, it will be done, provided they assort it themselves, and furnish it in quantities of 100 pounds of one quality of wool.

It is much better to sew up wool in sacks than to tie it up in blankets; the cloth should be strong.

Provisions of all kinds will be received in payment for manufacturing to the amount required for the consumption of the establishment.

Wool sent by railroad to Scio, will be properly attended to; the number of pounds should be marked on the sack with ink; also the weight of the sack.

The wool will be worked in turn as it comes in, as nearly as can be done with reference to the different qualities.

Many Farmers have expressed to us their gratification in consideration of our starting this branch of business, and many have encouraged us by their patronage during the last year.

We now invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of 25,000 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very reasonable terms on which we offer to manufacture it.

The establishment is 2 1/2 miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron.

S. W. FOSTER, & CO., Scio, April 30, 1843.

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL.

NORTHERN, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that he is now the proprietor of this well known establishment.

The house having been thoroughly overhauled, and refitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public.

The house occupies an eligible position, on the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in a business part of the city.

Those who may honor him with their countenance, may be assured that no expense or attention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfactory.

S. D. WOODWORTH, [46-1y]

Murder & Suicide!

PASSING your streets a few days since, I was almost horror struck in noticing a continual protracted murder—Cheapest Store in town—New York Wholesale and Retail Cheap Cash Store—"Buffalo Cheap Store" led me to call where I saw the "Kings English" lie mangled, bleeding, dying.

At another place I saw a great display of "Red Rags" and flaming hand bills, where on examination I found that they claimed to have bought their goods at "Auction" and I knew that goods sold at auction were of inferior quality, and such as would not bear the test of private sale scrutiny.

Oh, thought I, how they cut their own throats in buying their goods at auction. I passed on to F. Denison's old stand where I found H. Becker fairly settled with a large

STOCK OF GOODS, selected at private sales, embracing nearly every thing called for in the country, at low prices, for cash, produce, or good credit.

And here I found that the pure English was spoken, as I am assured it is at his Store in the Lower Town.

VIATOR, Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843. 7 tf.

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of

Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs.

35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicaragua, Hyperic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls. ground Camwood, 150 do Fustic, 120 do Logwood, 100 do Redwoods, 20 do Alum, 6 bbls. Coppers, 4 do Blue Vitriol, 4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs. Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caracass Indigo, 300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,) 250 do Powdered Curcuma, 200 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 6 do Aqua Fortis, 4 do Spirits Sea Salt, 4 do Nitric Acid, 2 cases Lac Dye, 200 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quercitron Bark.

Together with a complete assortment of all the minor articles in the trade, to wit: Press Papers, Tenzies, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Potash, Sul Ammonic, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners,

MACHINE CARDS,

Sattinet Warps, Shears, &c.

This entire stock has been purchased within the last two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concern, who has been in the business for the last eleven years, and they have no hesitation in saying that the quality of these goods is unexceptionable.

They will positively be sold at the lowest New York jobbing prices, with the addition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this State for the sale of "PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES," and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use.

THEO. H. EATON, & CO., April 11, 1843. 5tf.

GRAVE STONES MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c.

THE subscriber has a large assortment of Marble, of the best quality, suitable for GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, &c. which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at his old stand, No. 90, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Persons wishing to buy will do well to call, as they will be sold much cheaper than have ever been afforded in this State, and of a Quality that cannot fail to please.

WM. E. PETERS, Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842. 29-1y

S. PETTIBONE, SURVEYOR, MAP-MAKER, AND LAND AGENT.

Office in Court House Square, Ann Arbor, June 19, 1843. 8-tf.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Vegetable, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dunn ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our country.

The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above diseases.

It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female with perfect safety.

The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1 and No. 2, and accompanied with full directions.

A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprietor has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29 1842. 9 L. BECKLEY

GROUND PLASTER.

PRICE REDUCED TO NINE DOLLARS PER TON. THE subscribers have now on hand and will continue to keep a good supply of

GROUND PLASTER,

in Barrels, at their Store in Detroit, (123, Jefferson Avenue,) and in Bulk, at their Plaster Mill, on the River Road, half way between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor.

The above is from the Seneca Falls and Grand River Plaster Beds, both noted for their superiority. ELDRD & CO., January 12, 1843 46-6m.

PAINTING.

T. LAMBERT, BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Lower Village, with the view of carrying on the above business in all its branches, (some of which are HOUSE, SIGN, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING, GRADING, imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. respectively solicits a share of public patronage, as his prices shall be low to conform to the times and his work done in the best manner.

T. L. would say to Farmers that he is particularly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce is the best kind of pay.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843. 45-1y.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.

for sale at this office. Ann Arbor, August 1, 1843.

RAIL ROAD

18 43.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Washington Street, near the Central Railroad Depot, having undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the reception of all those who may favor him with a call.

The accommodations in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the country, and every attention will be given to such as bestow their patronage upon this laudable enterprise.

N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Cars.

WM. CHAMP, Detroit, May 9, 1843. 4-ly

DR. HALSTED'S BRISK PILLS.

25 PILLS FOR 25 CENTS.

THE Brisk Pills answer the purpose more effectually for any disease for which any other pill is recommended, and supersede them altogether in medical excellence and virtue.

If you doubt this, just try them, it will cost you only two shillings—and then you, with me, will be satisfied. If they are not what I recommend them to be, denounce them and put them down, for I cannot conscientiously recommend them for a cure all for every thing.

But this I do say, without fear of contradiction, that no pills are their equal in removing diseases originating in the stomach or bowels.

For liver and bilious diseases, such as dunn ague, fever and ague, intermittent and remittent fevers, the Brisk Pills possess peculiar properties for their speedy removal.

From ten years experience as a practising physician, I am convinced that none can equal them.

Read what other pills are good for, and what they will cure, and if the Brisk are not superior to them all, then discard their use. Do not believe all that is said about an infallible pill—that no one fails to cure any disease—but try the Brisk Pills—the cheapest pills in use—25 pills for 25 cents—and then you will have a chance to judge of their merit or demerit.

As a blood cleanser, and a purifier to the diseased system, they perhaps supersede every pill in use.