

For the Signal of Liberty.
SLAVERY AND THE NORTH.
Messrs. Editors.—It is with deep and thrilling interest that I have read a number of articles in the Signal of late, exhibiting the comparative proportion that the free States hold and have held in the Government from its organization down to the present day, and I must acknowledge that it is with shame that I discover the degradation to which the free States have submitted, not having at any time since the organization of the government had a share of the offices proportioned to their free population. Great and unreasonable as this evil was at first, I discover that it has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength, until the free States have less than one fourth of the offices to which they are justly entitled, and this state of things (which arises from the subservency of the two great political parties to the mandates of the South) is like to continue as long as either of these parties retain the power of the Government, neither party being able to retain power without the aid of the southern portion of the party. Now I would enquire of the freemen of the North how long this state of things shall continue, and whether it will ever be removed by pro-slavery parties, since both these parties readily yield to the unjust demands of the South for the sake of retaining power.

This sore evil has long been endured; how long shall we endure it? I answer not only till the cities are wasted without inhabitant, but until Gabriel's trump shall call the sleeping millions to come to judgment, unless men will learn to disregard the cry of interested politicians who are drumming them up to vote for their respective parties, and who will ever find something to be accomplished by the coming election of sufficient importance to induce them for this once to vote as they have heretofore done, and then they admit it will be proper to yield to the voice of reason and vote for the righteous cause of Liberty.

In the view of what we are now suffering, I call upon the free enlightened citizens of the North to rally around the standard of Liberty already erected, with its banner floating on the breeze, and cast their votes for Birney and Stevens and the other friends who are in nomination on the Liberty ticket, and enjoy the consolation which arises from a sense of having done right, and no longer have to upbraid themselves with having voted for men that will uphold the dark crime of slavery, and thus continue and prolong the evils under which the country is now suffering.

ROBERT EDMUNDS.
Union District, Oct. 17th, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty.
LENAWEE COUNTY CONVENTION.
Pursuant to public notice, the friends of Liberty of the county of Lenawee met at the Court House in the village of Adrian on Saturday the seventh inst., to make nominations of county officers.

ing you, that the county convention which met at Adrian in the county of Lenawee on the 7th inst. unanimously nominated you the Liberty candidates for the office of Representatives of said county at the ensuing election.

He also had honor of being appointed to inform you through the Signal of Liberty of your nomination, and most earnestly requests your acceptance of the same, which is most cheerfully performed.

Your humble and obedient servant,
L. PRESTON PERKINS.

MODERN ABOLITIONISM.
There is one feature in "modern abolitionism," which is more than any other calculated to awaken inquiry, excite discussion, and finally to overturn slavery in the South; and that is the "pocket feature." Freemen from the North, when they learn from facts and figures that they have been taxed annually millions of dollars to support what they abhor, the Slavery of the South, they will no longer sit quiet under the significant cognomen of "Northern doughfaces," which in return for their blind liberality, the Southern Hotspurs have given them. That it has ever been the policy of the South to fill the principal offices of government with Southern men, or those friendly to their "peculiar institutions," is a part of the history of the country. Presidents, cabinet officers, and foreign ministers, have by a large majority been of this cast. When once installed into office, whether by democrats or whigs, the discipline of parties and the servility of party presses have been called to their aid. Placed there by the Southern policy, they consult first the interests of the South; and whatever measures they recommend, the whole partisan press, North and South, will yelp responsive to, and the din of eulogy be heard throughout the land. For ourselves, we know of no section or clause in the Constitution, nor in the creed of the Democratic party, that prohibits us from expressing our free opinions on this subject. The South may talk about the delicacy of the task as much as they please, and threaten dissolution; but there is one thing, with all due amenity of disposition, we can assure them, that we, for a single journal, shall not permit our right to discuss this or any other subject under heaven, to be denied. Far off be the day when the ties which bind our sisterhood of sovereignties shall be sundered; but come that event when it may, there are none on whom the ills of separation will more sorely press than on those States which are so ready to calculate the "value of the Union," and to threaten its dissolution.

What could they do without the free States? They have been leeches upon the public treasury ever since they had a sovereign existence. Sixty millions of money have been expended to remove the Seminole Indians from Florida for their special benefit; two millions and a half for removing the Cherokees from Georgia, so that they could enjoy their lands.—The Creek Indians, with whom they could not live in peace, have also been removed, at a great expense to the nation. Millions upon millions have been appropriated to line their coasts with fortifications, and to provide a navy so as to protect them against foreign aggression, it being universally acknowledged, that in the event of a war, slavery presents the only vulnerable point to the enemy. While less than four hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated to build light houses and harbors in Northern Ohio, a frontier of several hundred miles, and not one cent for fortifications, one million and seven hundred thousand dollars has been spent on the single port of Norfolk alone!

It is a notorious fact, too, that the free States are taxed nearly a million and a half per annum to support the post mail system in the South. The Northern routes pay into the treasury this amount above their expenditures, and the whole department barely sustains itself. Only the white population of the South are allowed by law to read or write.—They are scattered over an immense region, making the routes long and expensive, and the mails light in proportion to the reading population; consequently yielding but little revenue. Thus we of the North, in paying two shillings for a letter, pay one to the carrier and one to the slaveholder. So we might enumerate a multitude of cases showing the entire dependence of the South upon the North. Their vital principle lies in the pockets of Northern freemen; shut up this resource, and the whole system of slavery would fall by its own weight. Let the issue be made! We have nothing to fear from the South, in their oft repeated threats to "dissolve the Union." They may hold it up as a bugbear to frighten Northern men into a compliance with their demands; but they will be the last to move in a measure so suicidal to themselves, and which we should look upon as the greatest curse that could befall our common country.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Speaker of the House.—It is said that Dixon H. Lewis and J. W. Jones, will be competitors for the Speakership of the new Congress. This is one of the tricks of Southern policy; to make an issue for the speakership between two Southerners, so that the choice will be sure to fall on one of them. We hope our friends in the North and West, will see to this. The South have had the speakership, and of course the organization of the House and the appointment of committees for the last fourteen years.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Oh, yes! yes! but let a southerner be elected, as one will be, by your party, and you will pronounce him the very man that should have been elected.—*Lib. Herald.*

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1845.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

For Governor,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF SAGINAW.

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,
FIRST DISTRICT,
JOHN DYMOND.

SECOND DISTRICT,
EDWARD F. GAY.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL,
ERASTUS HUSSEY.

FIFTH DISTRICT,
J. P. MARSH.

SIXTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. GALLUP,
URI ADAMS.

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

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

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

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.

EATON AND INGHAM COUNTIES,
ALVAH L. ARMSTRONG.

CALHOUN COUNTY,
DUDLEY N. BUSHNELL,
GEORGE INGERSOLL.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY,
WILLIAM WHEELER,
HARRISON KELLY.

CASS AND VAN BUREN,
JONATHAN N. HINKLEY,
W. S. ELLIOTT.

IONIA, KENT, ETC.
HENRY BARTOW.

HILLSDALE COUNTY,
LYMAN PEASE,
WILLIAM SAVAGE.

GENESSEE COUNTY,
JOHN PRATT.

WAYNE COUNTY.

The Liberty votes for Wayne County are ready for distribution at the store of Hallock & Raymond, Detroit. The Liberty men of the county are requested to call and supply their respective towns IMMEDIATELY.

The Liberty votes for Washtenaw county are ready for distribution at this office. Let some one from every town call IMMEDIATELY and get them.

First Senatorial District.—By some accident, which has not been explained to us, the notice for a Liberty Senatorial Convention in this District, has not been published. As it is now too late to make a formal nomination, a portion of the Liberty friends have agreed upon JOHN DYMOND, of Livonia, as a proper candidate of the Liberty party for Senator. We doubt not all the Liberty voters will concentrate their suffrages upon him, as he is every way worthy of their support.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

We received the proceedings of a meeting of the Colored Citizens of Detroit, just as our paper was going to press. The meeting was held preparatory to the State Convention of Colored Citizens which meets in Detroit on the 28th. We have room to notice only the principal items of business. The following delegates to that Convention were appointed from Detroit: H. Jackson, R. Gordon, W. Lambert, W. Dollerson, W. C. Monroe, M. J. Lightfoot, O. C. Hoyt, G. R. Sams, R. Allen, W. Wilson, A. Darreck, and H. Bibb. N. B. Delegates from a distance will please call on Messrs. G. French, R. Gordon, and M. J. Lightfoot, who are a committee appointed to receive them, and conduct them to the best quarters they can provide.

Seven Liberty Representatives were elected in Vermont. Last year but one.

MODERN DEMOCRACY.

We sometimes hear of "Modern Abolition"—what a bad thing it is—what horrible principles it puts forth—what a disastrous end it will have. We might retort on those Democrats who thus preach to us, that "Modern Democracy is a thing quite as inconsistent and mischievous as Modern Abolition is alleged to be. Suppose we enumerate some of its characteristics.

1. It professes as a cardinal principle of the creed the doctrine of man's political equality of Rights. It holds that "a man is a man," and because he is such, he is entitled to a voice in making the laws by which he is to be governed. This principle is professed by the Democracy of every State in the Union. Is there one State in which the principle of Political Equality in all respects is carried out? There may be one or two, but these must be the only exceptions in twenty-six. How is it in Michigan? This state has a Constitution framed by Democrats, and they have had the legislative power in their hands most of the time since the State was organized. A portion of their citizens they continue to tax from year to year without allowing them any representation. They cannot plead that this injustice was perpetrated through ignorance or want of consideration; for it has been urged upon the attention of the Legislature for years. They have refused to act upon it.—The Democratic press of the State, so far as we remember, has been entirely silent, or treated the whole matter with contempt. Here is a specimen of "Modern Democracy."—When the Democratic party of Michigan are pointed to a plain and palpable violation of justice, of political rights, and of their own professed principles—a violation as great as caused our fathers to rise in arms against their lawful monarch—they turn from the whole matter with contempt. The feeling seems to be, "We white men are well enough off; we care not how much negroes are oppressed." Now, we ask, is such a democracy worthy of support from the freemen of Michigan—a Democracy which sneeringly gives the lie to its own professed doctrines? Will not the oppressor of the colored man oppress the white man also when it is his interest to do so?—Who can trust his liberty to the safe keeping of any man who will waver only on another of his political rights? We trust that many during the last year have seen the nature of these pretensions of Modern Democracy, and have resolved to go with the only party which sustains the Rights of ALL.

2. Modern Democracy proposes to go for the largest liberty in every thing. How does its practice correspond with its profession?—To take the single instance of Freedom of Discussion—one of the most valuable man can have—without which there can be no social progress. Look of the Gag Rules of Congress, which have been established year after year by Democratic votes. How flagrant, how bare-faced, has been the action of the party here! And with few exceptions, how fully has the party press sustained this open violation of the rights of the people!—The greater part of the Democratic Members of Congress have voted for these Gags, thus showing the general corruption of the party. Now we are asked to vote for three more members of that party to represent Michigan. We much fear that, if elected, they too will be Gag men at heart, if they do not act it out boldly. The former course of Mr. Lyon we have already referred to, and we have no information which would lead us to think better of his colleagues. We have the example of their Democratic predecessors before us, and our advice to the electors of Michigan, respecting a party whose pretensions to the largest liberty are thus annually set at naught by its delegates in our highest national assembly, is *Trust them not!*

3. Modern Democracy is unworthy of support because it is but another name for subjection to the SLAVE POWER. The party, as such, is as servile as it can be. The proof of it is, that it does all the Slaveholders require. When has it ever taken ground against their pretensions? Are not its Presidential candidates completely subjected to the Slavery? Think of Van Buren's pledge that he would veto any bill for the abolition of slavery in the Federal District! What could be more degrading than such a pledge taken before the civilized world? Then think of Buchanan, who says the Democracy of Pennsylvania have inscribed on their banners "OPPOSITION TO ABOLITIONISM" as one of their leading principles. Then notice the strenuous efforts of Cass to make our national flag a protection for the pirates of all nations, under which they might securely carry on the Slave Trade. The principles of Calhoun and Johnson are familiar to our readers. Now he who votes for McClelland, Hunt, or Lyon, votes to commit Michigan and the whole Union into the hands of the Slavery, for four years, to mould every thing after the counsel of their own will. We trust that not a few who have hitherto acted with Modern Democrats, will see the utter servility of the party, and the hopelessness of its reform, and bestow their votes where they will count only for independent and upright men.

The Fourierists in France have established a large daily paper in Paris, called "Pacific Democracy." The papers in this city are very expensive. The publishing society have appropriated a capital of twelve hundred thousand francs, or \$240,000 for its support.

In Maine, Liberty Representatives are elected in Bucksport, Freeport, Wilton, and Chesterville. More will be elected in the defeated towns. In Portland, one whig was elected by one majority.

TWO SIDES.

A writer in the Jackson State Gazette tries to persuade the Liberty men to drop their candidate, and select from the other two candidates the man nearest their views, and give him their votes. He says, "by so doing Congress may be filled with abolitionists; northern rights secured; slavery abolished, and we become a free people." Very fine, isn't it?—The same writer has the impudence to ask, "In what essential principle does Mr. Williams differ with the third party organization?" This same paper has the following coxcomb paragraph in reference to Mr. Williams' electioneering addresses:

"Especially would we invite the friends of the Liberty party to be present, and hear what he has to say upon the great principles for which they are contending. Through a Whig Candidate, he is the friend of free labor, and the enemy of oppression in every form, and will do all in his power to accomplish the great end for which all honest abolitionists are striving."

What a pity it is the Whigs did not acquaint us with the Anti-Slavery character of their candidate! It might have saved us the trouble of making a nomination of our own.

Now look on the other side and see what the said Mr. Williams will do for Liberty men. The Detroit Advertiser of Oct. 16th says:

"If Jacob M. Howard, Joseph R. Williams and Thomas J. Drake, or any two of them, shall be elected this fall, then Henry Clay will have the vote of Michigan; but if Robert McClelland, Lucius Lyon and James B. Hunt, or any two of them shall be chosen, then Martin Van Buren will get it!"

Exactly so; if Mr. Williams is elected, he will give the vote of the State for Henry Clay for the Presidency for four years. Well, will that be an anti-slavery administration? What think you, dear reader? If you have any doubt, read the following extract from a conversation of Mr. Clay with Mr. Wise, as given in the Madisonian of April 17, 1843, from the Richmond Enquirer. In the conversation Mr. Wise says to Mr. Clay,

"But on the subject of Abolition of slavery in the District, Mr. Clay you admit the power of Congress to act upon the subject, upon the principle of 'exclusive legislation.'" "My dear sir," rejoined Mr. Clay, "while these are my opinions, conscientiously formed, I am the son of Virginia, a slaveholder of Kentucky. (AND I WOULD SUFFER THE TORTURES OF THE INQUISITION, BEFORE I WOULD SIGN A BILL HAVING FOR ITS OBJECT THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT, OR IN ANY MANNER GIVE COUNTENANCE TO THE SUBJECT.)"

Thus every Liberty man who votes for Williams votes for Clay and eternal slavery. Yet the Whig writer asks with all the complacency in the world, "In what essential principle does Mr. Williams differ with the Liberty party?"

TEXAS.

Several prominent Tyler papers are advocating the annexation of Texas into the Union to save it from becoming an anti-slavery dependency of the British Empire. It is supposed that President Tyler will recommend the annexation in his message to Congress.—He is quite desirous of signaling his administration by some remarkable event; and the addition of a territory large enough to make thirty States as large as Massachusetts, would certainly be a remarkable event in our national history.

The Whigs are trying to get Liberty votes on the ground that the Whig candidates for Congress are opposed to the annexation of Texas, while the Democratic nominees would favor it. Now on this we remark,

1. That we do not know positively that either of these assertions are true.
2. That the scheme, if attempted at all, will probably be tried through the treaty-making power of the Senate.
3. That the Whig Anti-Texas circular, which we published some time since, was signed by only about twenty members of Congress out of more than one hundred and fifty. This did not display any great zeal of the Whig party against the annexation!
4. The only real security against this result lies in the intelligence, firmness and good sense of the people.

Mr. LABRANCHE, member elect of Congress from Louisiana, lately killed Mr. Houston, an editor, in a duel. The Philadelphia Sun, the Spirit of the Times, the Pittsburgh Age, and other able papers, are discussing whether Labranche should be permitted to take his seat in Congress. They are unanimous against it, because his hands are imbued in human blood, because it would sanction duelling, because a murderer should not be a law maker, and because the Constitution would be outraged by such an act. Do not all these reasons apply to the election of Mr. Clay to the Presidency?

Hon. S. M. GATES, late member of Congress from New York, has given in his full adherence to the Liberty party. Also, Lewis Tappan has done the same. It will be remembered that Mr. Tappan was opposed to the formation of the Liberty party from the beginning, and wrote an article which had an extensive run in the Whig papers, entitled, "Fifteen reasons against the formation of a Third party." It seems he has found stronger reasons now for sustaining it. Our neighbor of the Journal published these reasons. Will it now inform its readers of the fact that the author of them has been converted, thus giving the highest possible testimony in favor of that doctrine he once opposed.

The Executive Committee of the Connecticut A. S. Society have transferred the Christian Freeman, to W. H. Burleigh, who is now editor and proprietor. It is an excellent paper.

HON. J. M. HOWARD.

Two weeks since we enumerated some reasons why the voters of this District ought not to support this gentleman for Congress. They were, simply, that he was a *slavery man*—trying to exalt the Slave Power over all this nation in the person of Henry Clay. This he will not deny.

We said that in our opinion, he lacked that independence of character which a Member of Congress ought to have. We could not but consider him as a *mere party man*. When has he ever acted independently of party?—It is expected that every public man will carry out his prominent political principles; but he need not be the slave of his party on every question that comes up. The present situation of our national affairs requires an independence, a manliness of character which shall lead a public man to act out his own judgment, in all respects contending for what he deems to be the public good; but we shall look in vain to the public acts of Mr. Howard for such traits of character.

We said he had not faithfully defended the rights of his constituents. We know this matter may be easily smoothed over, and the difficulties of his situation urged, and all that. We do not blame him for impossibilities. We blame him because he did not identify himself with the rights of the petitioners.

If he does not believe in their antislavery views, it is not to be expected he would advocate them; but his constituents had a right to be heard, and, that, too, through their Representative. They had reason to expect he would say as much as this to the doughfaces of the North, and the slave-breeders of the South, and say it, too, with earnestness:

"Gentlemen, You do my constituents a grievous, an outrageous wrong in spurning their petitions without reading or reference, and I solemnly protest against this invasion of their rights."

Did Mr. Howard ever say this, or any thing like it? He NEVER DID! It would disturb the Whig party; the slaveholders would be mad, and join the Locos, and then how could Henry Clay be elected? Shall we send such a man to represent us again?

We said that he was for continuing his own high salary and exorbitant mileage fees. He will not deny this. Perhaps he will take the ground that his compensation is none too much—that one hundred dollars per day for travelling is none too much to be paid to him by those who toil daily for fifty or seventy five cents per day. But we have before spoken of this, and shall not dwell upon it.

We also said that we were not aware of any material services he has rendered the State while in Congress. He has filled his seat most of the time, has been a genteel, respectable member, if you please, voted with his party, said nothing to offend the slaveholders, and has now come home to ask a re-election. Concerning all these things, we still think a more efficient member might be selected!

We also said that he was in favor of perpetual slavery in the national domains, and for continuing a SLAVE MARKET at Washington, and that so far as he has acted, he has sustained SLAVERY and the SLAVE TRADE. Now the friends of Mr. Howard say we do him injustice in this specification; but we think he himself will not deny its correctness.

In the first place, it is plain that Mr. Howard must be for the continuance of Slavery or against it. There can be no neutrality in a member of Congress, who has jurisdiction of the case, and can act upon it at any time. If he be an antislavery man, he will show it by his acts, or his speeches. We judge of all men by this test. We ask, then, where or when Mr. Howard has ever taken ground for the abolition of slavery in the Federal District, or in Florida?

Has he ever expressed even a wish to that effect in Congress? He has not!

Has he ever made a motion to that effect as a member of that body, as he had a perfect right to do at any time? He never has.

Has he ever avowed any desire for this object in any of his public speeches in Michigan? We never heard any thing of the kind.

Has he published to the people any expression of his antislavery predilections on this subject in all he has written for the Detroit Advertiser, or other papers? No one ever accused him of such a deed! On the contrary (the Advertiser, the leading Whig paper of the State, expressly takes ground AGAINST the immediate abolition of slavery in the Federal District.)

Mr. Howard has presented many petitions to Congress for Abolition in the Federal District. Has he ever taken occasion to say that his own views coincided with those of the petitioners? He never has!

We call on Mr. Howard, then, to let us know WHEN or WHERE he has ever publicly taken any ground for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in Florida. Where has he acted or spoken as an antislavery man? Let the instance be produced.

Now, as we said before, the conclusion is inevitable, that if Mr. Howard is not for the immediate abolition of slavery, he must be for its continuance; because there can be no middle ground.

It does not appear that he has ever acted or spoken for its discontinuance; consequently he is for continuing the accursed system. Well, how long shall it be continued? We never heard of any objection Mr. Howard has to its continuance for this year, or the next year, or the year after, or forever. Hence we charge on him that he is for sustaining it indefinitely, if not forever. We know nothing to the contrary. But we do know that he has been a member of Congress two years, and in that time he has continually sustained it. Who

has ever heard that he was opposed to its perpetual existence? And if every Member of Congress, through all coming years, should act respecting Slavery and the Slave Trade precisely as Mr. Howard has for the last two years, we ask if it would not be perpetual? Would it not remain eternally? If all his successors should do as he has done, Men Women and Children would be sold at auction by sanction of Congress till the end of time. Yet the friends of Mr. Howard would represent him as a very good kind of an antislavery man!

Consider the nature of this horrid SLAVE TRADE moment. It is licensed by the National Government. The victims, men and women indiscriminately, are marched through the streets chained in companies by the neck and hand. Giddings has repeatedly brought the abomination before the eyes of Congress. Be it remembered there are no constitutional questions about this. Congress has an undeniable right to suppress it. Has Mr. Howard ever made a motion that these human shambles, which are a standing hiss and by-word for the civilized world, should be suppressed? Has he ever said one word in favor of their removal? If he has not, he has certainly acted for their continuance! And shall we send a man to Congress who will license the auctioneer to put up Americans for sale in sight of Congress Hall? Forbid it, Patriotism! Let not a LICENSEE OF MANKINDING represent the FREEMEN of Michigan!

If Mr. Howard wishes to be considered a Liberty man, he can easily be recognized as such by openly avowing our principles, and identifying himself with us. If not, he can remain where he is, a proslavery advocate of a prospective administration. But we object to an attempt making on the part of his friends to represent him as an anti-slavery man, while his public acts and influence have ever been directly antagonist to the principles of the Liberty party.

The Whigs are determined on a desperate effort for Mr. Howard's re-election, and as the vote may be close, they would doubtless like to make a draft on the fifteen hundred Liberty votes of this District. Hence we caution our friends not to believe all the rumors they may hear of Mr. Howard's friendliness to abolitionism. To judge him by his public acts is safer than to believe all the representations concerning him that may be made just before the election, by interested politicians. We have a candidate of our own who is faithful, competent, and true; let him receive the vote of every honest hearted antislavery man!

'DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR VOTES.'

Last year we published an article with this title, which was regarded rather unfavorably by our Whig friends. But time and experience has confirmed the propriety of our suggestions. In the election of 1843, the abolitionists, before they voted for either of the proslavery parties, to examine carefully what would be the result of their action. A majority of the abolitionists being from the Whigs, the latter would naturally urge them to vote for their nominees, and thus secure "the other great interests" they might have at heart. But we invited their attention to the inquiry, can they be thus secured?

We showed that this depended on the number of votes each party could master in the several counties. We stated that the Whigs were in a minority in the State generally, and in most counties largely, and even if all the Liberty men should unite with the Whigs, the political character of many counties would not be changed. On this account, to vote for the whig nominees when they could not be elected, and consequently none of "the great interests" could possibly be subserved, was completely "throwing away votes."

The result showed that we were right in saying that the Whigs were in an established, uniform minority. They had no voice whatever in the legislation of the State, save that they had four members in the House of Representatives, and none in the Senate. Thus they were four members ahead of the Liberty party. They threw at us, even in their public addresses last year, that we should not elect a single member to the Legislature. The result showed, to use the common phrase, that if we were in the mud, they also were in the mire.

With the return of another election, we again invite attention to these considerations. The established Democratic majority in the State is about six thousand, and there is no reason to believe it will be less this year than the last. We regret that a party so corrupt as we believe that to be should reign over us. But the fact that they have a decided majority is no reason why any should vote the Whig in preference to the Liberty Ticket. Since both will be in the minority this year, why not vote for our candidates, whose abilities are confessedly equal to any in nomination, and for our principles which are unexceptionable and right?

"THE PHALANX, or Journal of Social Science." We have received the first number of this paper, which is to be published weekly in New York at \$2 per year. It is to be devoted to the exposition of the doctrines of Fourier, and a journal of the progress of the practical Associations in this country, and in Europe. The articles in this number are well written. The motto of the work is "Our Evils are Social, not Political, and a Social Reform only can eradicate them." This we should disagree to. We would say, "Our Evils are Social AND Political."

Mr. David L. La Tourette is authorized to obtain subscribers and receive payments for the Signal of Liberty.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Keep it before the People, That the Whigs and Democrats have no fixed, important principles at issue in the contest between them, but their contention is nominally on unimportant particulars, but substantially for power.

Keep it before the People, That the Liberty Party is the only one that sustains unequivocally the Equal Political Rights of All.

Keep it before the People, That the Liberty Party is the opposer of all monopolies and exclusive privileges, and is the steadfast advocate of the FREE LABORER.

Keep it before the People, That on the question of Slavery and Equal Rights there can be no neutral ground; for he who is not for the abolition of slavery must be against it.

Keep it before the People, That the Whig and Democratic parties are governed by the slaveholding portion of them.

Keep it before the People, That both these parties are the advocates and manufacturers of GAGS.

Keep it before the People, That both these parties have neglected to provide a foreign market for the agricultural products of the Free States while an adequate foreign market for Cotton, Rice and Tobacco has been sought for a long series of years by national agents, sent out at the national expense.

Keep it before the People, That it is a fact conceded by statesmen of all parties, that the organization of more than two great national parties cannot be maintained in our country for any length of time; and the events of each succeeding day demonstrate that the time will soon come when there will be only a LIBERTY and a SLAVERY party.

Keep it before the People, That the Liberty Party is not a mere temporary organization, but is permanently established, as demonstrated by the fact that it has steadily and largely increased in every State where it has been organized.

Keep it before the People, That he who supports the Whig Party, supports Henry Clay, an opposer of "every scheme of emancipation, whether gradual or immediate."

Keep it before the People, That the Northern portion of the Democratic party are in a state of unresisting subjection to the will of the Slaveholders of that party, whose leading principle is thus expressed by John C. Calhoun: "I regard slavery as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world."

Keep it before the People, That the creed of the Liberty Party on slavery is precisely identical with that of the illustrious WASHINGTON, who said:

"THERE IS ONLY ONE PROPER AND EFFECTUAL MODE BY WHICH THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED, AND THAT IS BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY: AND THIS, SO FAR AS SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING."

The Detroit Advertiser finds fault with our National Convention for taking open ground in favor of the Liberty Party, and with only "incidental protection." We do not now find any such position in the proceedings of that body; but no matter. How does such a Tariff differ from the one Mr. Clay advocates? At Lexington, Mr. C. said, "the Whigs in Congress . . . had succeeded in passing a Tariff, which, while it afforded sufficient REVENUE to meet the wants of an economical administration of the government, at the same time affords adequate INCIDENTAL PROTECTION to American industry."

How does a "REVENUE TARIFF" with "INCIDENTAL PROTECTION" differ from Mr. Clay's Tariff? Will the Advertiser explain the difference clearly and definitely? And if it cannot explain, will it not acknowledge that all the hue and cry about the Tariff is a mere contest of words—an attempt to make an issue in argument where there is none in fact? The truth is, there is no great difference of opinion about the Tariff. The present law was passed by the joint action of the Whigs and Democrats. The Whigs alone did not enact it, and could not do it. A portion of the people think some of the duties are too high, and wish to have them modified; while others are desirous they should remain as they are. This is the greatest practical difference there is about the present Tariff. The number of Free Trade men is small, and there is no danger that the Tariff will be reduced below that point which will replenish the Treasury.

Fire.—The Advertiser of Thursday says a destructive fire occurred on Jefferson Avenue on Wednesday morning, which raged from two to five o'clock. It was in the heart of the city, and occasioned much loss. Judge H. Chipman's three stores were injured or consumed—loss \$3,000. Also, B. Campana's dwelling house and out buildings. Several other buildings, occupied as stores and shops were injured. There was but little insurance, as the buildings were wooden and mostly old.

The Detroit Advertiser, says of the course of the Abolition leaders on the Tariff: "This is the result of involving the Anti-slavery cause in all the tricks, and shifts, and frauds, of party politics."

The Advertiser strongly intimates that "tricks, shifts, and frauds" are inseparable from party politics. As the politics of the Advertiser are certainly "party politics" to the fullest extent of the term, we would respectfully ask him to abandon such a corrupt and nefarious business, and betake himself to some honest calling. We are not reduced to the necessity of "tricks, shifts, or frauds."

The Liberty vote in Trumbull county, Ohio, this year is 631—last year, 456. Giddings persuaded a portion of the Liberty men to vote the Whig ticket.

Elections have lately been held in about half a dozen States. Next week we shall be able to give definite returns.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

A friend writes us that the Liberty men in this section of the country are alive & active, and will give a larger vote than they did last fall. The Whigs of Kalamazoo have nominated Dr. Upjohn for Representative. He is represented to be right on the matter of slavery—all but the political part! He was doubtless nominated for the purpose of catching antislavery votes; for the Whigs lost this county two years since by a few votes, in consequence of the Liberty nominations, and have not yet recovered the ascendancy. We trust, however, that no abolitionists will be caught in such a shallow trap, for three reasons:

1. If Dr. Upjohn should be elected as a Whig, he would never be good for any thing as an anti-slavery man; because no man can serve two masters, and Whigism and Henry Clay would swallow up all his abolition. All former experience shows this to be the uniform result. Look at Giddings, whom we doubt not to be a real antislavery man, now stamping it for Henry Clay!

2. Carry out the principle of voting for the "most favorable" proslavery candidates, and the Liberty party would be at an end. We should at once come back on to the questioning system of 1837. Shall we go back, or go forward?

3. It involves the grossest inconsistency for antislavery men to support a decided advocate of a proslavery party. "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?"

Lastly, before any antislavery votes are thrown away on such a candidate, it might be well enough to enquire whether it is certain he can be elected.

We have before referred to Mr. Clay's share in the murder of Ciley. In a speech to his constituents last spring. Mr. Wise spoke of the nefarious transaction as follows:

"He said it was a fair duel—but that if censure and odium attached to any one, it should be to Henry Clay; for, he was the counsellor and adviser, and dictated the terms of the duel—that he (Mr. W.) protested against the rifles, and the language of the challenge, which closed the door to an adjustment of the difficulty, but was overruled by Mr. Clay—that he expressed an unwillingness to be the bearer of a challenge so uncompromising in its character, but at length yielded to an appeal from Mr. Graves, who reminded him that he had been his friend on a similar occasion.

The development of these facts were made by him, because, when his character was assailed unjustly, as Mr. Clay knew, Mr. Wise appealed to him to do him justice, and put this matter right before the nation. Mr. Clay avoided all opportunity to do so, and no alternative was left Mr. Wise but to suffer the odium, or else give the facts to the public."

The Liberty party in Bangor, Maine, makes the proslavery parties a world of trouble. They usually have to try about half a dozen times before they can elect any body. There was no choice of Representatives at the late election. They have tried several times since; and at the latest dates the vote stood for the Liberty candidates 272 and 273, for the Whig, 418 and 373, for the Democratic, 162 and 165, scattering 29. Thus it is seen the Democratic vote is considerably below that of the Liberty party.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says that several Congressional Districts will probably remain unrepresented in the next Congress, in consequence of the refusal of Abolitionists to vote for Whig and Democratic candidates. In Maine, in four Districts out of seven, there is supposed to be no choice, and three Districts in Massachusetts, after the lapse of nearly a year, remain unrepresented, notwithstanding repeated, expensive, and vexatious trials.

Well, all this is very bad to be sure; but what do you intend to do about it, Mr. Advertiser?

There are some anti-slavery men who pray to Almighty God for the liberation of the slave, who yet intend to vote for pro-slavery Congressional candidates. With what consistency can they do this when they know full well that the election of those candidates will establish the reign of the SLAVE POWER four years longer! Are not such grossly inconsistent?

The papers state that the proposed amendment to our Constitution, limiting the time of election to one day, will be decided by the votes of the people one year from the ensuing election, if sanctioned by the next Legislature. We approve the amendment on the score of morals, and the saving of time and expense. We think it will be adopted.

Mr. Edwin W. Shaw, of Jackson, is to be our agent for Jackson County.

Also, Mr. Biant Bartlett, of Union City, will act as agent for the Signal for the counties of Branch, Hillsdale, St. Joseph, and Cass.

The Senate of the United States now stands, Whigs, 26—Democrats, 23—vacancies, 5—Total, 52.

York County, in Maine, gave 583 Liberty votes.

Mr. Giddings is re-elected to Congress again.

It is a fact which deserves to be noted, that the first protective duty ever imposed by our government was in favor of raw cotton, for the special benefit of South Carolina. The duty is three cents per pound, on an average, forty per cent, and it operates to the prohibition of the foreign productions from other ports. Repeal it, and the Cotton of America, and perhaps of India, would compete with home production of our own home markets.—Lynchburgh Virginian.

General Intelligence

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

WASHINGTON, September 27, 1843.

The annexed statements of the commerce and navigation, between the United States and foreign countries, in the year ending on the 30th September, 1842, have been recently made, but are not yet printed.

EXPORTS.—The exports during the year amounted to \$104,631,534; of which \$82,969,996 were of domestic, and \$21,721,538, of foreign articles. Of domestic articles, \$71,467,634, were exported in American vessels, and \$21,502,362, in foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles, \$8,425,399, were exported in American vessels, and \$3,296,149, in foreign vessels.

IMPORTS.—The imports during the year amounted to \$100,162,087; of which there was imported in American vessels, \$38,724,250, and in foreign vessels, \$11,437,807. One million five hundred and ten thousand one hundred and eleven tons of American shipping entered, and 1,536,451 tons cleared from the ports of the United States. 732,775 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 740,497 tons cleared during the same period.

TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPT. 30, 1842.

Registered,	975,358,74
Enrolled and licensed,	1,045,735,39
Fishing vessels,	71,278,51
	2,092,394,69

Of the registered and enrolled tonnage, there were employed in the whale fishery, 151,612,74.

Total tonnage of shipping built in the United States, during the year ending September 30th, 1842.

Registered,	54,532,14
Enrolled,	74,551,50
	129,083,64

Of the domestic articles exported there were of products of

The Sea,	\$2,325,010
The Forest,	5,518,262
Agricultural (animal and vegetable),	4,856,073
Do,	11,903,032
Tobacco,	9,540,755
Cotton,	47,593,464
Manufactures,	9,472,000

Plainness of Dress and Address the badge of high breeding.—"Noblemen, as a class, here, are distinguished as readily by the plainness of their dress as by the simplicity of address. Were you to judge of rank by the cut and texture of the coat, or the tie of the cravat, you would be sure to mistake the Footman for the Peer. The Duke of Wellington, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, though certainly not "out at the elbows," are, when in Parliament, quite plainly dressed gentlemen. But their Footmen and Valets adorn their persons with as much taste, and as elaborately as the exquisite who are to be seen in American Drawing and Assembly Rooms. And the consequential personages who stand in Noblemen's Halls, to answer the Bell, are so redundantly decorated with lace, spangles and powder, that they remind you of the Mock Duke in "Rule a Wife and have a Wife."

The "swell" genus is almost extinct here.—There is occasionally an old Bean, who makes himself up of artificial hair, teeth, eyebrows, whiskers, calves, &c. &c., after the manner of "Potts," whom Lockhart immortalized in "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk," and you sometimes meet a ruffian that owes its existence to its Tailor, but they are rare, and belong, it is said, to Brockford or some other gaming house proprietor. The moral of all this is, that we, instead of a new London rig around, as was anticipated, wear our American made clothes.—Weed's Letters.

Jokes on Great men.—The editor of the Springfield Republican, who was on the jury in the recent slave case before the Circuit Court, relates the following amusing incidents of the trial:—Ex-Governor Corwin did not make his appearance within the bar until towards the close of the argument on this case. Soon after he entered the ex-Senator Morris combatting the prejudice against colored persons, remarked, that "a deep copper was the original standard color." Every one in the room turned towards Corwin as a fair specimen of 'the standard,' and the 'copper colored critter' bowed his acknowledgments to all.

One of the witnesses was asked to describe the clothing of one of the slaves. He was at a loss as to the color. It was walnut died cloth," he said; he did not know what to call the color, but it was just like the head of one of the lawyers, he had forgotten the name—oh, yes! it was the color of Mr. Hamer's hair!" The laugh, this time was turned upon the walnut headed gentleman from Brown.

It wouldn't do probably, to mention the thing publicly, but I will say to you, reader, *entre nous*, that Judge Mc Lenn's recently married wife, an amiable and accomplished lady, is a whole hearted abolitionist, president of a female anti-slavery society, and warmly befriending all of 'that way.' The lawyers on the abolition side of the case appeared determined that the Judge should not forget the views of his 'better half.' "May it please the Court," said one of them; "there are thousands of respectable men in Ohio who regard this act of the defendant as a righteous act—ay, and ladies too, may it please your honor, ladies of distinction!" The Judge looked very grave. "And your honor," said another one, "the ladies even have taken the side of the

poor slave, and organized societies for the promotion of the sentiments we are now advocating!" The Judge scratched his head.—The laugh now ran against the bench.

Beauties of Churchism.—John Livesey, of Preston, editor of the "Struggle," gives the following account of the rapacity and oppression of the established clergy of England, in extorting their pence from the poor. The day for such pranks is almost over:

"The Vicar of Preston, by his agents, the police, has again entered my humble shop, and shouldered eighty-seven pounds of cheese. These are taken and sold, and the proceeds divided among magistrate's clerks, bailiffs, auctioneers, and the vicar himself. His original demand was six and a half pence for myself, and one half pence each for two 'communicants,' which for two years made one shilling and three pence; and because I refused to pay, ten shillings costs was immediately added, and in about a fortnight this holy claim from our popular church increased about 2,400 per cent! To pay this the cheeses were seized. He is welcome to all the honor and peace of mind which such a procedure will secure. I can only say that, as a humble layman, had he owed me six and a half pence. If I had even ventured to ask him for it, I should never have entered his dwelling, either by myself or my agents, to seize his property."

Another Case of Murder.—The last Liberty (Mo.) Banner says:

"A man by the name of Asher shot another by the name of Hutton, last Friday, in Platte county, under the following circumstances: Asher and Hutton have been quarreling for about a year or so, about a claim to a piece of land. On the day above referred to, the parties met in the woods by themselves, the quarrel was renewed, when Hutton started towards Asher with a large stick of wood in his hand, Asher, to defend himself, as he says, shot him through the body, and then went to a magistrate and made the above confession. Both of the men were over sixty years of age.

The Sabbath in Scotland.—Mr. Weed, in his letters from Europe, remarks:

"Scotland, you know, is distinguished for its observance of the Sabbath. There are no modes of conveyance here on Sunday. Railways, steamers and coaches rest on the Sabbath. This morning (Sunday) the streets and marts, that were so thronged last night, and in which there was all the noise and confusion of Babel, are now totally deserted.—No sound from voice or footstep is heard.—Even upon the Quay, where loafers "most do congregate," there is silence and solitude."

Amendment of the Constitution.—The two last Legislatures passed joint resolutions for amending the Constitution of the State, that no law authorizing the borrowing of money on the credit of the State, shall take effect until submitted to the people at the next General Election, and approved by the majority of the votes for and against it.—Whether the Constitution shall, or shall not be so amended, is to be decided at the coming election, of which the electors are duly notified by the Sheriff in his election notice in another column.—Monroe Adv.

Corn Stalk Sugar.—We are obliged to Mr. E. S. Ricker of Clermont county, for a bottle of corn stalk molasses. It is pure, sweet, and well flavored, with a slight sharpness about it, which, it is said, makes it all the better for common preserves. To our taste it is as pleasant as New Orleans molasses. Mr. Ricker raised 16 gallons from the tenth of an acre—or at the rate of 160 gallons an acre; which at 25 cts. would be, forty dollars worth—a pretty fair yield for one acre of ground.—Philanthropist.

Who are slaves? Mr. J. R. Lowell, has given an excellent answer in the following lines:

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse
Rather than, in silence, shrink;
From the truth they needs must think;
They are slaves, who dare not be
In the right with two or three!

The American Jewish Advocate, published monthly in New York, says: "It is only a few years back, when there were but six synagogues open for worship in the United States, to wit: one in New York, two in Philadelphia, one in Richmond, one Charleston and one Savannah. But now the name of the Lord is invoked in the tongue of the land of Canaan, in at least twenty places dedicated to the service of the most High."

Mr. Adams.—Will Mr. Adams be lynched for his abolitionism, in the slave States? The citizens of Wheeling, Virginia, without distinction of party, have invited him to accept the hospitalities of their city on his way to the West. And it is the intention of the people of Kentucky to have him among them before he returns.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, now servile to the Slave-Power, said a few years since, in a letter to his constituents: "Slavery is that thing which pervades, colors, and controls all the action of the General Government."

He is now a Whig in other circumstances. An attempt has been made to assassinate Mr. Cassius M. Clay, at Lexington, Ky.—He was shot at while returning from Madison; and his horse, alarmed at the report of the gun, ran off and threw him. He escaped however, without injury.

THE FATTEST SHEEP.—Mr. John Stanton, of Champion, in this county, slaughtered a sheep on Saturday last, five years old last spring, the Tallow from which after being tried up, weighed 40½ lbs! Ten pounds and nine ounces of Wool was sheared from the same sheep in the spring. Who can beat this?—Black River Times.

Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, President of Amherst College, says in a sermon delivered and published by him, "The blood of murder is on the hands of him who votes for a duelist."

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty, by mail, from Sept. 23, to Oct. 19, 1843.

Wm. Wheeler, E. Kellogg, Ira Packard, \$1,00 each.
Wm. Warren, J. G. Mason, A. Durfee, Melvin Drake, \$2,00 each. N. Gurney, \$2 for one year.
S. Woodruff, R. Aldrich \$3,00 each.

GRASS LAKE ACADEMY, AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

THE winter term of this Institution will commence on Monday the sixth of November next. The Trustees in view of the opening term feel that it may not be amiss to lay before the public their testimony in its favor. For the past year it has been under the care of Mr. BARRIS. During that year, we have watched its progress, and though on account of its youth it may be inferior to many of its sister institutions as to numbers, yet its course of study, management, and discipline have been such as to commend it to our cordial approbation and that of its patrons generally.

TUITION.

For the common English branches, \$3 00
The Natural and Mathematical Sciences, \$4 00
Latin, Greek and Civil Engineering, \$5 00
Board may be obtained in the vicinity at \$1 00 per week, the term to consist of eleven weeks.
The Trustees are about erecting their building, the Chapel, and Recitation Rooms, which will be finished for the succeeding term.
Will students apply as near the opening of the term as possible.

FOSTER TUCKER,
Secretary of the Board.
Grass Lake, Oct. 23, 1843. 26-4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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

LAURA HIDDEN.
Ann Arbor, Oct. 17, 1843. 26-6w

BROKE out of the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the night of the 29th ult. a small gray Mare, four years old, not shod. Any person who will give notice to the owner by letter or otherwise where said Mare may be found, shall be rewarded by
CHARLES HUDSON,
North Lake, Wash. co. Oct. 14, 1843. 46-3w

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL
MISS. E. HAMMOND, ASSISTANT.

THE winter term of this institution will commence on Monday, Nov. 20, and continue 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The exclusive and uninterrupted attention of the principal will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus, minerals, or otherwise.

APPARATUS.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus; Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solids, &c. to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.

TUITION in the common English branches, including Composition and Declaration from \$2,00 to \$3,50. In Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4,50 to \$5,00. Mezzotint and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3,00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffen.

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made, except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks.—Books may be had of the principal at Detroit prices.

BOARD, including room and washing, from \$1,00 to \$1,50 per week; for further particulars inquire of the principal. Rooms can be hired cheap for scholars to board themselves.

Rev. I. M. Wain, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. O. F. North, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. and E. M. Skinner, Esqrs. have kindly consented to form a visiting committee, to be present at the Week reviews on Thursday; and at the public examination of the school.
Ypsilanti, Oct. 16, 1843. 5-1y

KEEP GOING AHEAD.

Now is the Time for Great Bargains, and no Mistake.

R. BANKS,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and others visiting Detroit, that he has removed to the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Griswold street, opposite Michigan Insurance where he has on hand a large Stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

consisting in part of Over Coats, Box Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, and every article in the clothing line, cheaper than the cheapest. A quick sixpence is better than a slow shilling. Only give us a call and we will satisfy every one; that is our maxim.
Detroit, Oct. 7, 1843. 25-3m.

Timothy Seed,

WANTED on accounts, or in exchange for GOODS, by
J. BECKLEY & CO.
Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1843. 17-6w.

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.

