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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich. FT

#### CORRESPONDENCE

JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. WARREN, TRUMBULL Co., O. ? September 18, 1843. \$

To James G. Birney and Thomas Morris, Esgrs:

My DEAR SIRS:-

I have seized the first leisure moment since my return home to discharge the duty assigned me by the National Liberty Convention, recently assembled in Buffalo, of apprising you of the result of its deliberations.

That Convention, comprising some six the dignity of human nature. or seven hundred delegates from twelve of the free States of this Union, embracing men of all professions, many of whom had been long conspicuous for their high moral character, general intelligence, and ardent zeal in the cause of human liberty, was convened for the purpose of discussing the great and essential principles of civil and religious freedom upon which candidates for the two highest official stations in this republic.

After an animated and interesting discussion of a series of resolutions reported by a Committee, and their unanimous adoption by the convention, a committee was appointed by and from the delegates in attendance from the respective States, presented to the American people for their Vice President of the United States in each one of which had designated James tion. G. BIRNEY as their choice for President,

The annunciation of this unanimous con tors were actuated and guided in dissolcentration of public opinion for the two ving their connexion with the British govhighest offices in the gift of the people, ernment, and instituting the one under upon two individuals distinguished for which we live. Amongst the prominent their intelligence, integrity, patriotic de- causes which impelled them to the sepavotion to the cause of liberty, and the rights tion, and which had been the subject of of man, and their steadfast adherence to repeated complaint and remonstrance to principle, while so many around them had the British crown, was the establishment faltered in their course, was received with and continuance by royal authority of the most intense interest and animated the revolting system of African Slavery manifestations of joy and gladness by the contrary to the wishes of the American assembled multitude, and when the ques- people. So odious had that system betion was submitted for their concurrence come to the colonies, and so determined and approval, the thousands in attendance were they to check its further progress, seemed to rise simultaneously to their that the first American Congress in Octofeet, responsive to the call.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to congratulate pact. you, and our common country upon these auspicious events in connexion with others which are daily transpiring before our eyes, which mark the steady progress of the principles of liberty, justice and humanity, in resisting the encroachments first day of December next, after which of arbitrary power, overthrowing the barbarous systems of slavery which have been established and maintained by despotic power for centuries, and in restoring tures to those who are concerned in it." the human race to their natural and inalienable rights in our own country and soon succeeded these colonial acts, after throughout the world.

If we look abroad, we have abundant that they were endowed by their Creator cause for congratulation in the triumph with the inalienable rights of life, liberty of these principles. Under the British Gov- and the pursuit of happiness, and that ernment we have witnessed the long and ardent conflict between them, and avarice, injustice and oppression, in which the champions of freedom, led on by the immortal Wilberforce, steadily persevered faith of the nation to support and mainin their efforts amid all the obloquy and tain these principles. The original draught contempt which were cast upon them by of that memorable Declaration, as written those in power & place, until their labors by Jefferson, contained the following adwere crowned with triumphant success.

We have seen that distinguished patriot and statesman rise in his place in parliament year after year, undismayed by the scoffs and jeers of his colleagues, and those holding official stations, under the government, and present the petitions of the people for the interdiction of the slave fare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the trade, and the abolishment of slavery.

We have seen these propositions assailed for ten years in succession by the whole power and influence of that gov-

crite and fanatic."

in his dominion for the honor of God and

Since the commencement of the present century we have witnessed the abolshment of slavery in more than thirty governments and dependencies, in many of which it had been longer maintained, and embraced a larger portion of the population than it does in either of the States of this Union at the present time, and yet it has always been effected peacably, quiit, as well as to designate their choice of lieved, that the results have proved highly satisfactory to the communities immediately interested in the event-who now hail it as fraught with innumerable bless-

Such are the tidings which greet us from abroad to gladden our hearts, animate our hopes, and stimulate our efforts in resisting the encroachments upon our constitu-1844, who thereupon proceeded to distect their rights as freemen, and restore the charge that duty by ballot, when on coun- government to its constitutional duties

A brief review of our past history will and Thomas Morris for Vice President. show the principles by which our ancesber 1774, entered into the following com-

"We for ourselves and the inhabitants of the several colonies whom we represent firmly agree and associate under the sacred ties of virtue, honor and love of our country as follows: we will neither import nor purchase any slaves imported after the time we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and we will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our ves- of the government and the people, a ma- signed by more than three hundred thousels, nor sell our commodities or manufac

The declaration of Independence, which avering that all men were created equal, whenever any form of government became destructive of these ends, it was the right and duty of the people to alter or abolish it, solemnly pledges the honor and ditional charge against the British sover-

"He had waged cruel war against huma nature itself; violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemis phere or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warwarfare of the christian King of Great Brit ain. Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or restrain this

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY delusive," as inevitably leading to "in- representatives evinced their settled hostil flesh by land and sea. By its authority, Bank, a Sub-Treasury Bank or an Ex- will also show that the guilt of abolitionists iolated but with his wrath. Indeed, I tremsurrections, massacre, and ruin," and that ity to the system of slavery, & firm deter- slavery has been extended over Territo- chequer Bank to furnish the country with consisted in discussing the subject of slavery, ble for my country when I reflect that God the abolishment of slavery and the slave mination to eradicate it from the country. ries under its jurisdiction in utter disregard a currency; and whether we are to have trade would be "the death warrant of ev- The revolutionary struggle was commented a man who thinks that the best state of ah, as Petruchio said, "there's the villang."— er; that considering numbers, nature and a man who thinks that the best state of ah, as Petruchio said, "there's the villang."— er; that considering numbers, nature and a man who thinks that the best state of ah, as Petruchio said, "there's the villang."— er; that considering numbers, nature and a man who thinks that the best state of ah, as Petruchio said, "there's the villang."— er; that considering numbers, nature and a man who thinks that the best state of a man who thinks the best state of a man w ery white inhabitant in the islands." We ced to establish and maintain the princi- imously adopted by Congress, and appro- society which can be formed is where have seen the populace without excited ples proclaimed in the Declaration of In- ved by Washington; and these Territories slavery exists, or one who says that two lition and emancipation." These were the to acts of intimidation and abuse against dependence, and an appeal was made to have been subsequently admitted into the hundred years legislation has sanctioned evils to be deprecated from the action of the ence. The Almighty has no attribute Two dollars and fifty cents will be required, if him in the city of London under the im- the just sympathies of mankind, and the Union as Slave States until they outnum- and sanctified negro slaves as propertymediate eye of the government. We Supreme Judge of the world for the recti- ber the original States in which slavery or a northern man with southern princi-Office, for one year, for FIFTEEN DOL- have heard his motives impeached, his tude of their intentions, and the righteous- is sustained. Having thus increased their ples, or one who is said by the leaders of subject of slavery in view of such results as William Pinckney in the House of Delcharacter traduced, his objects contemned ness of their cause. To sustain them, the power they have wisely proceeded to car- both to have no principles at all, for the voluntary emancipation, that constituted the and himself denounced in the House of friends of liberty and humanity from all ry out their ultimate design, as disclosed next chief magistrate of the freest gov-Lords by the Duke of Clarence, the quarters of the globe rallied to the Amer- by a slaveholding politician of North Car- ernment on earth. son of the reigning monarch, as a "hypo- ican standard, and fought and bled by the olina to "give law to the government," by side of Washington and his compatriots, keeping the free states divided upon minor have been fairly disposed of and some others But we have lived to see this same until our independence was secured .- matters and contending about the "spoils of minor importance, we have been assured Duke of Clarence afterwards ascend the Having thus accomplished the first grand of victory." In accordance with this de- by individuals of both political parties, that hrone of England, and, in obedience to object of their desire, they sought to crown sign they have secured the Executive whichever should be defeated on these cardinal he popular will, yield his royal assent to their labors by the formation of a govern- power with its immense patronage four points now in issue between them, that they an act for the abolishment of slavery ment which should permanently secure fifths of the time, by which they have throughout his dominions. We have at to the people the rights and immunities monopolized the most important offices tion, and if by incorporating these obsolete a subsequent period heard the slave trade for which they had so long and valiantly under the government. By securing the BETWEEN JUDGEKING OF OHIO, AND denounced by the whole civilized world as contended. Delegates were appointed by Speaker of the House of Representatives piracy, and prohibited by our own gov- the several States to whom this high and they have exercised a controlling influernment under the severest penalties responsible trust was committed, who pro- ence over the Legislative power for the time it is urged upon us with much sympa known to our criminal laws. We have ceeded to discharge that duty by the for- last quarter of a century; and by an une- thetic feeling and zeal, that we should adseen the republics of South America, one mation of our present Constitution. The qual and disingenuous division of the cir- here to them politically until this great crisis after another, discarding this inhuman preamble to that instrument declares that cuits of the Supreme Court, by throwing is past, and concentrate all our energies in system from their constitutions and laws, it was ordained "to form a more perfect New York, Connecticut and Vermont. and with one dash of the pen restoring union, establish justice, ensure domestic containing a representative population society, by showing upon all proper occa their fellow beings to the blessings of lib- tranquility, provide for the common de- equal to forty-two members into one cirerty. We have recently heard it pro- fence, promote the general welfare, and cuit, and Ohio and Indiana. Illinois and claimed by one of the sovereigns of Bar- secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves Michigan with forty-one members into and political sins, or the moral duties of citibary, that he had emancipated the slaves and our posterity." No specific power another, and balancing one of them with zens. Disregarding all these specious couner Congress did effectually interpose its here. Notwithstanding the great disparour government was declared to have been etly, safely and without the shedding of tion was the re-enactment of the celebrated trict Judges in each of these States is fix- currence to the fundamental principles of civestablished, and their relative duties under blood. And in every instance, it is be- Ordinance of 1787, by a unanimous vote, ed by Congress at one thousand dollars il government is absolutely necessary to preequal to the electoral vote of each state tional rights and privileges at home. Nor bunals to determine its constitutionality ations of money, and in affording protection and carrying out these measures, we have represented, to designate candidates to be are we without evidences of recent chan- where its validity was sustained. Acts tion, and securing makets abroad for the been assailed, denounced, proscribed, and ges in the public mind, evincive of a de- were also passed by Congress 1798 in and surplus productions of the country. In a imprisoned, our characters aspersed, our suffrages for the offices of President and termination on the part of the people to 1804, prohibiting the importation of slaves late address of a member of Congress from motives impugned, our meetings interrupting the votes, it appeared that one hun- and obligations, from which it has so In this manner did the first Congress un- powers as shall exclude nine tenths of all dred and forty-eight votes had been given. strangely departed since its first organiza- der the constitution, many of its members our products from their ports for the sake hibiting and interdicting it in the only Territory under its jurisdiction, that slavery should not be extended or sustained by its authority, wherever it could be constitutionally reached by its power. It also gave its countenance and approbation full possession of all the direct protection were extensively organized in the several confer upon it."

States for the avowed object of influencing public opinion, and effecting the extinguishment of slavery throughout the Unon; and down to as late a period as 1809, directed to return a letter of thanks to an of Clarkson's History of Slavery, which was directed to be deposited in the Congressional library. At the head of these of every distinguished patriot and Statesdeclared that slavery certainly might and damental principles were lost sight of or disregarded—when the whole moral and people seem so have been surrendered up to an influence hostile to liberty-when

ciples and policy of the government have are to have a revenue tariff for incidentbeen radically changed, and its powers al protection, or an incidental protection prostituted to establish, extend, foster, and tariff for revenue; and whether we are to

object of the government.

being granted to Congress to abolish Louisiana and Alabama with eleven mem- sels of the Ahitophels and pro-slavery abolislavery in the States where it then existed bers, and the other with Mississippi and tionists of the day, we have conscientiously under their local laws, it was left to their Arkansas with five members only, they separate action, under the strongest man- have secured the control of the Judicial ifestations of national disapprobation and power by thus obtaining a majority of the and enlightened public opinion. Beyond Judges. Nor does the injustice and parthe jurisdiction of such local laws, howev- tiality of this discriminating policy rest authority to check, control, abolish, and ity of population and business requiring by the whole American people. We have firm prohibit it. One of the first acts of Con- the interposition of courts in Ohio, Indigress after the adoption of the Constitu- ana, and Illinois, the salaries of the Disby which slavery was abolished in the while those of Louisiana, Alabama, Miss. serve the blessings of liberty. That the north western Territory, and forever pro- issippi and Arkansas range from two to people have the right to assemble together hibited from polluting its soil, either unthree thousand dollars each. The same in a peaceable manner to consult for their der Territorial or State jurisdiction .- partial & discriminating course of legisla Slavery had previously been extended in- tion in favor of slavery & the productions to that Territory while under the juris- of slave labor is perceptible in every dediction of Virginia, and the question was partment of the government-in our trea- being liable for the abuse of that liberty. afterwards raised by the slaveholders, and ties with foreign powers-in the appoint- For exercising these constitutional rights carried to Congress and the judicial tri- ment of foreign agents-in the appropri- disseminating these fundamental principles nto the Territories of Mississippi and Or- Maryland, the following facts have been ted by violence, our printing presses demolleans from abroad under heavy penalties, disclosed. "We may establish by treaty and declaring all such persons to be free. or adjust by law such relations with foreign having participated in framing that instru- of gaining some special favor in behalf of ment, proceed with perfect unanimity to one of our products; or we may quietly carry out its powers, and determine the submit to regulations of trade which will future policy of the government in regard | produce the same effect. This is preciseto slavery. It declared by its acts in pro- ly what we have done in regard to our cotton in our relations with England. Our treaties with France especially and our tariff, have favored their silks, wines, and worsted goods, for the sake of our cotton. That interest has alone remained in the

abolition convention for the presentation all others, we have been for the last ten years urging upon the notice of the government and people. We have invoked their consideration of its unconstitution- ings and measures were revolutionary, trem der whose influence, and the co-operation appealed to the government by petitions, ority of the states carried out the prin- sand citizens, to repeal their own laws by ciples and policy adopted by the nation, which alone slavery was sustained in the by expelling this execrable institution District of Columbia and the Territory of from their borders. These measures re- Florida. Our petitions have been spurnceived the hearty concurence and support ed and rejected, our representatives gagged, insulted, and threatened with indictought to be abolished by legislative au- ed to the religious communities of the alarming reports, contain a complete refututhority, and that so far as his suffrage country, to the guardians of public virtue tion of them. would go in effecting that object, it should and morals, and we have been told it was never be wanting. Passing down the strictly a political question, that would our history when these great and fun-would be inexpedient to take any action upon the subject, other than to close their doors against any discussion of it. We political power of the government and have appealed to the two great political parties which have so long divided and disthe extension and perpetuation of slavery, it is emphatically a moral question that the enhancement of its power, and the should not be brought into politics to mar promotion of its interests appear to have the peace and harmony of the two parties, become the settled policy and paramount at this important crisis, when they are so nearly equally divided and have the more Under this baneful influence, the prin- important questions to settle, whether we

When all these momentous questions shall

would take this subject into serious consideraprinciples and measures of our forefathers in to their political creed, they could regain their discussing the moral bearings of slavery upor upon the Sabbath, when it would be manipursued our course and imitated the examples and followed "in the footsteps of our illustrious predecessors," the patriots of the revolution, in forming societies to revive their principles, inculcate their precepts, promulgate which were once sanctioned and sustained common good, and to apply to the legislatur for a redress of grievances, and that every cit izen has an indisputable right to speak, write, or print upon any subject, as he thinks proper, the post office department violated and supressed. Criminal indictments have been found against us by foreign tribunals, and demands made under them for ourapprehension and delivery by the Executive power of States which we had never visited. Large rewards have been offered by sovereign States and communities for our lawless caption and delivery in to their power. All the formalities and securities of law, all the sacred rights, privileges and immunities guarantied by the constitution of our country to all its citizens, have been openly violated in our persons, property and pursuits. Lawless violence against us has been tolerated, if not excited and encouraged to the numerous abolition societies which it was in the power of the government to by public authorities and judicial tribunals, inder the influence of which we have been virtually outlawed, our lives and property sub-All these unwarrantable perversions of jected to the tender mercies of remorseless, the power of the general government unrestrained mobs, and our blood shed with from its legitimate functions, to extend by impunity. All these outrages and indigniits authority the system of slavery beyond ties have been cast upon us under the false the Speaker of the House of Represent- its original limits, enhance its power and and slanderous imputations that we were hosatives, by a resolution of that body, was influence, and foster and promote its inter- tile to the Union, and meditated its dissoluests at home and abroad at the sacrifice of tion, that we were urging Congress to interpose its authority for the abolishment of slavery in the States, that we were instigating the slaves of the South to insurrection and violence, and that all our views, proceed abolition societies were placed the most ality, danger, impolicy, immorality, injus- sonable, and wicked. During all which time rominent and influential statesmen, untice, guilt, disgrace and expense. We have our principles and objects were openly avowed, and our proceedings published to the worl in refutation of these columnies. We have also the concurrent testimony of others to refate these slanderous misrepresentations which were daily published and sent abroad by most of the political and many of the religious publications of the day. The follow ing extracts taken from a letter to a gentle man in Georgia, written for publication by the man. Washington, in his correspondence, ments in the legislative hall, and virtually Hon. Daniel Webster under date of 1833, on expelled from congress. We have appeal- the subject of these misrepresentations and

'In my opinion, the domestic slavery of the southern States is a subject within the exclu stream of time, we soon reach a point in distract the churches, and therefore it I am sure is the opinion of the whole North. Congress has no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of uppose that Congress may possess some pow er over the subject, but I do not know any such persons, and if there be any, I am sure against the North are, in my opinion, entirely destitute of any just foundation.

Mr. Webster was a resident of Boston, surrounded by abolitionists, where their meetings were publicly held, where their press was established to disseminate their principles and carry out their measures, yet when appealed to for information on the subject, he declares in his opinion these imputations to be without

"villany and mischief" of the abolitionists in which they were assailed by mobs, their

"We do not believe that the abolitionists intend, nor could they if they would, excite our slaves to insurrection. We believe that of their dangerons heresies into our schools, gress, by ala ming the consciences of the weak and norbid sensibility on the question of slavery hat the abolitionists can accomplish their ohwith the belief that slavery is a sin against ry may be delivered from what they term its

South; that we were laboring to bring public of the government." pinion to bear against the institution of slaery "which it would be almost impossible to esist without separating themselves from the social system of the rest of the civilized world." And when we as frankly admit that red rights and privileges, and our important nterests-when it has been openly avowed as their policy, and declared by southern Statesmen that, "If the slaveholding states be true to themselves they can give law to the government," do we assume positions in dery, when virtue, patriotism, the love of jusice and the general welfare of the whole peo ple were duly appreciated, when our public men and rulers felt the weight of their responsibility to their country, to the world, to posterity and to the Supreme Ruler of the Uniments pervading all their public documents, advocated in their public councils, and inculcated by public men of all professions, as essential to national peace and prosperity, and the perpetuity of our free institutions. Of our public men no one took a more decided and active part in discussing the subject of slavery, or made greater exertions to effect its extinguishment in the country, or left a ginia provided for the emancipation of slaves in 1800 by declaring all born after that time should be free. He addressed a letter to Doct. Price, an Abolitionist of London, who had written a treatise upon slavery, asking of the abolition of slavery to the young men State, which he declared would be the State where the interesting spectacle would be pre sented of justice in conflict with avarice an appression. In reply to a letter from Gov. Coles, of Illnois, who it seems had urged him to renew his exertions in the cause of emanipation, under date of August, 1814, he de- whole American people. clares that the hour of emancipation, is adancing in the march of time. This enterprize It shall have all my prayers, and those are the only weapons of an old man. It is an encon aging observation that no good measure was ever proposed which if duly pursued, fail-

its injustice, impoliev and danger:

wenry in well doing."

"It is a problem which I give to the paster to solve, whether the religious pretracted the country, and they inform us they are very few. The imputations which justifiably take a little from one who has taken all from him, as he may slay one forms those into despots and these into enernment, as "hypocritical, visionary, and These acts of the people through their encourage this infamous traffic in human be blest or cursed with a Fiscal agent from the Boston Commercial Gazette in 1895 the gift of God? That they are not to be vi-

"Free discussion on the subject of slavery? is just; that his justice cannot sleep forev-The mischief all lies in a nutshell. A free natural means only, a revolution of the discussion on this subject leads at once to abo- wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation abolitionists in Boston, instead of treason and which cantake sides with us insuch a con-

> egates of Marvland in 1789 declared the following sentiments:

"Wherefore should we confine the edge. of censure to our ancestors, or those from heir prominent citizens dragged through ly guilty? They strewed around the seeds our streets with a rope about his neck, and of slavery-we cherish and susfain the east into prison. The publications of the growth. They introduced the system-South also exhonorate them from the slande- we enlarge, invigorate and confirm it. Its rous charges of their neighbors. The South- continuance is as shameful as its origin. ice, no master in the State has a right to hold his slave in bondage for a single

hour. Sir, the thing is impolitic; never will your country be productive; never we have most to fear from their organized ac- will its agriculture, its commerce, or its on upon the consciences and fears of the manuafctures flourish so long as they deweholders themselves, from the insinuation pend on reluctant bondmen for their pro-

Mr. Madison also, in a speech made in seble, and diffusing among our own people a the first Congress after the adoption of the Constitution affirmed-"It is a necesect. Preparatory to this, they are row la- sary duty of the General Government oring to saturate the non-slaveholding States to protect every part of the empire against danger as well internal as external. Evhe non-slaveholders in that sin; and that it ery thing, therefore, which tends to intheir duty to toil and suffer that our coun- crease this danger, though it may be a lackest stain, its foulest reproach, its dead- local affair, yet if it involves national expense or salety, it becomes of concern to The same opinions in regard to our princi every part of the Union, and is a proples and objects have been freely avowed er subject for the consideration of those by most of the politiciaus and statesmen of the charged with the general administration

The most eminent divines of that day also considered it a part of their duty to participate in the discussions upon this subject. Doct. Hopkins, a distinguished dithese objects are necessarily embraced by our vine of New England, in an address to principles and policy in resisting the encrouch- slaveholders in 1776 asserted that-uslanents of the Slave Power upon our most sa- very is in every instance wrong, unrighteous, and oppressive-a very great and crying sin, their being nothing of the kind equal to it on the face of the whole earth." President Edwards, in a sermon delivered before an abolition society in fiance of these constitutional rights hostile to Connecticut, in 1791, affirmed his belief, the union, or incompatible with our duties as that "within fifty years from this time it citizers? Do we inculcate sentiments at va- will be as shameful for a man to hold a iance with the spirit of our laws, the genius negro slave as to be guilty of common of our free institutions, the declared policy of robbery or theft." John Wesley declarour government, or the principles of our an- ed that the fraffic in slaves was the "sum cestors, the framers of the constitution? By of all villanies—that he read of nothing referring back to "the times which tried men's like it in the heathen world, ancient cr modern." Adam Clark, the author of the celebrated Commentaries on the Bible, expresses himself as follows: "How can a nation pretend to fast or worship God at all ordare profess that they believe in the existence of such a Being while they carry verse, we find these now obnoxious senti- on the slave trade, and traffic in the souls, blood, and bodies of men." Such were the views entertained by men of all professions and denominations in regard to the danger, impolicy, and guilt of slavery, as it existed in this country. The patriot and statesman, the philanthropist and divine, the guardians of public liberty and morals, were all united in their exertions stronger testimony against its danger, impoli- to exterminate this moral and political cy, and wickedness than Mr. Jefferson. His evil from the country. The esteemed draft of a constitution for the State of Vir- it a duty to "saturate" their schools, colleges, churches, legislatures and domestic circles with the belief that slavery was a national crime, offensive to God, and destructive of the safety, happiness, and proshim to address an exhertation on the subject perity of the people. Nor can there be found in all the writings of modern aboliof William and Mary's college in Virginia, tionists, or Liberty men, expressions as who were preparing for public life, hoping it strong of their utter abhorrence and demight be decisive of the question in that testation of the system, as were constantly used by the most eminent statesmen and divines of that period. And yet they have been regarded as the great "Apostles of Liberty," and their characters held in the highest veneration and respect by the It has been also charged against us,

that we have declared we will not regard s for the young, for those who can follow it the Constitution and the laws made in purup and bear it through to its consummation. suance of its authority. Let us examine for a moment the foundation for this assertion. It is true that many of us have believed and contended, that the construction given to that clause in the Constitued to prevail in the end. And you will be supported by the religious precept "be not tion in relation to fugitives from service, and the assumption by Congress of exclu-In his notes on Virginia he uses the fol. sive legislation over the subject and the owing emphatic language in describing law of Congress of 1793, in attempting to enforce that construction, by authorizing the seizure of any person without warrant, and forcibly taking him to any epts against the violation of property Town or County Magistrate, and procurwere not framed for him as well as his ing a certificate from such magistrate, slave? And whether the slave may not as which will authorize him to be carried to the most distant State in the Union, who would slay him? And with what without the power or hope of redress, to be execration should the statesman be loaded unconstitutional and void. Because we who, permitting one half the citizens thus find no such power delegated to Congress, to trample on the rights of the other, trans- and such seizures without warrant supemies, destroys the morals of the one ported by oath or affirmation, strictly part and the amor patriae of the other! prohibited by the Constitution. Because And can the liberties of a nation be it violates the provisions of the constitution thought secure when we have removed securing the right of trial by jury, and minds of the people that these liberties are deprives a person of the benefit of the on the subject-some going so ar as to cause before him.

the report of the cause.

"The decision of the court below is put upon the ground that Congress not only has the power to legislate upon this subject, but that their legislation must necessarily be exclusive in relation to this matthe Constitution to make the certificate of a State magistrate conclusive of the right efit of a writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury in the State where he is I am one of those who have the upon all subjects, except those on which they were restricted by the Constitution of the United States, or their own local power to legislate on any subject, except to more laudable objects. so far as the power was delegated to it by the Constitution. I have looked in vain among the powers delegated to Congress by the Constitution for any general authority to that body to legislate our rights, privileges, and interests, to on this subject. It certainly is not contained in any express grant of power, and it does not appear to be embraced in the general grant of incidental powers contained in the last clause of the Consti- seen and felt the influence of this power. tution relative to the powers of Congress. extended, over all our free institutions. The law of Congress respecting fugitives moral, political, civil, religious and litefrom justice and fugitive slaves is not a rary. Because it has corrupted or overlaw to carry into effect any of the powers expressly granted to Congress or any of the powers vested by the Constitu- tions of our country in requiring them to tion in the government of the United disavow or disregard the principles, disci-States, or any department or officer there- pline and rules adopted by them in the

Similar decisions, it is believed, have of slavery and their duties in relation to also been made by the highest judicial it, and to those who sustain it. Because tribunals of others of the States. The it has polluted our institutions of learning question involved is one of vital import- and literary men, in causing them to reance. It is no less than to determine pudiate the principles of their ancesters, whether Congress has the power to set to pander to the vitiated taste, and cringe aside all the forms of law which have been to the haughty rebukes of modern slaveestablished for centuries, to transcend all holders. Because it has corrupted, intimthe prohibitions and restraints, and annihilate all the securities contained in the our political parties, politicians and states-Constitution and in the decisions of judi- men, and made them subservient to its cial questions-whether all the rights, interests and designs. Because it has privileges and immunities guarantied to through the organization and discipline the people by that sacred instrument, must of the two great political parties, carried be held in abeyance, and become suborordinate to the superior demands of slavery upon the government for protection cause the law thus given to the govern--Whether the right of trial by jury, the writ of habeas corpus, of personal exemption from lawless seizure without warrant, oath, or affirmation, must all be suspended during the investigation of these paramount tion, nor the law of 1793, makes any distinction of persons, but embraces cases of of trade, by the appointment of foreign indenture and apprenticeships, and reaches agents, and the appropriations of money the acknowledged freeman as well as the in utter disregard of the ruinous sacrifice reputed slave, the white as well as the of the interests of the non-slave-holding colored population. Indeed, in all cases states, and the products of free labor .where they would be claimed as slaves, And finally, it is because all hopes of efthe question at issue would always be, feeting a correction of these abuses of whether they were freemen or slaves, power, and the restoration of the governwhether lawful residents or fugitives from ment to its constitutional duties and obliservice. To suppose that none but slaves gations by a longer adherence to either of could be brought under the provisions of the political parties which have so long this sanguinary and despotic law, would distracted the country is utterly extinbe doing violence to our senses, and controverting all our experience and obser- furled its banner, and invoked the people vation. Numerous instances have oc- to rally to its standard in vindication of curred where persons have been thus seiz their rights and the reformation of these ed and carried to distant States under abuses. We advocate no exclusive secsuch certificates, who have there under the tional interests, we inculcate no new prindisabilities and obstructions thrown in ciples of either moral or political action, their way, substantiated their claims to we urge no new theory or policy of govfreedom; and yet the certificate operated ernment, but we seek to restore its adminas a warrant for the act, and left the per- istration to the same principles and policy

It first assumes to establish the charac- whole American people through their ter and condition of persons by accusation, Representatives, in the Declaration of Inand determines the very question in issue dependence, in the Constitution of the for the purpose of settling the mode by United States, and in the celebrated Orwhich it should be tried. In other cases dinance of 1787, approved by Washingalso arising under the Constitution and ton, the Father of his country. Such are laws of the United States regarding the the avowed principles and objects of the militia and enlisted soldiers in the service Liberty party. For these we have uniof the government, the ordinary forms of tedly and firmly resolved to contend and law, the established principles of justice, use all lawful and honorable means to acand the precepts of the Constitution are complish and maintain. I have deemed observed. Chancellor Kent, in his Commentaries, declares that the Supreme of our principles and objects, and brief re-Court of New York, on application, has view of the progress of our cause, for allowed writs of habeas corpus to bring which you in common with others have enlisted soldiers detained in custody of made such personal and political sacrifices United States officers, to determine the to accelerate and maintain. validity of their enlistment, and have exercised jurisdiction in the case by enforcing obedience to such writ; and he fur- good work in the indications which are ther says: "The question was therefore settled in favor of concurrent jurisdiction in that case and there has been a similar present condition and future prospects of decision and practice by the courts of oth- our national affairs? They have seen er States." From all these facts it would that while the bounties of heaven have appear that the advocates for this obnox- been dispensed with liberal profusion over ious construction of the Constitution and our country, and while surrounded with the validity of the law of 1793, believe all the elements of national prosperity that in deciding all other questions arising and happiness, that discord, dissention under the Constitution and laws of the & violence have prevailed in our national United States in relation to the rights of councils, that our public men and political property between individuals, or States, parties have been wrangling& contending and also the claims of the government for power and office regardless of the for service under enlistment, the common wants and sufferings of the people, until -rules of law, the ordinary forms of judi- distress, embarrassment, distrust and dis- body of our population, what you have so his own.

subsisting between master and slave is so policy adopted by their adversaries while prohibit their magistrates under heavy holy in its nature, so righteous in its char- in power. They have seen this power so necessary—so indispensable, negatives from exercising these extraordiacter, and so benign in its influence and transferred from one party to the other, course in relation to the Anti-Slavery movenary and despotic powers. The highest tendencies, as to entitle it to such special Judicial officer in the State of New York regard, as to overleap all these formaliappears also to have imbibed the same ties, securities and restraints in passing resolutions, the same insults to their Rep- which you have thought proper to bestow on sical impossibility! disorganizing opinion in the trial of a upon its sacred claims. That the claims resentatives, the same subserviency to the bis public conduct. The prominent part ta-The following extracts are taken from untary enlistment, the title of a person to their interests. They have compared the Anti-Slavery agitation in Congress, and the ists, it turned out, that, at the election of a horse, an ox, or a dog should be passed upon by a jury of the country, but that a question involving personal liberty for of these political parties for nearly a life and posterity, should be irrevocably determined by the arbitrary and unrester. If the decision of this cause turned trained will of a single individual selected upon these questions, I am not prepared for that purpose by the party in interest. to say that Congress has the power under We believe, on the contrary, the exercise of such power to be the worst species of have been constrained to admit, there of the claimant to remove a native born despotism, wholly unwarranted by the citizen of that State to a distant part of constitution, repugnant to its principles. the Union, so as to deprive him of the ben- and dangerous to the liberties of the people. We do not believe it to be within the constitutional power of Congress to habit of believing that the State legisla- authorize or compel any State magistrate ures had the general powers to pass laws or private citizen to lend their aid in catch ing run away slaves, and returning them into bondage. We believe the powers Constitutions, and that Congress had no conferred upon Congress were restricted

he ranks of either, the very men who have hitherto directed and controlled their respective parties in all their struggles for power. During all these party centests for power and office, they have heard the voice of warning and remonstrance from individuals against the encroachments of This, however, is but a single item in the long catalogue of abuses and enexerting over all our free institutions .-croachments of the Slave Power upon They have seen these remonstrances disegarded and their authors and supporters correct and repel which the Liberty parassailed and attempts made to silence their ty has been organized in the free States roices, destroy their influence, and crush of the Union. It is because we have hem by violence. The have seen them ise from these persecutions and assaults ike the phoenix from its ashes, with renewed vigor and energy, gathering addiawed the moral and religious organizaack. They have seen the master spirit of the country, the Lycurgus of the age ome to the rescue of their principles, the efence of their rights, the support of their days of their purity in regard to the evils etitions and remonstances, vindicating in ne councils of the nation, the constituional rights and privileges of the people, and repelling every assault of his adversaries and persecutors, until they retired from the conflict discomfitted and dismayed. They have beheld the people every where rallying to sustain them, unawed by power, unseduced by flattery, uncorrupted by patronage, and undeceived by The cry of constitutional liberty, and absolute severance from slavery is heard out its selfish purpose and avowed design of giving "law to the government." Bement has been partial, unequal, selfish,

from every hill top and mountain throughout the free states. Its echoes are soundng over our plains and vallies. Occasionally a voice is heard from the dark regions of slavery, urging us to persevere in our course, that they too are engaged vacillating, and ruinous. Because under its influence and dictation, the policy of in a warfare against this unrighteous systhe government has been radically chan- tem. May the time speedily arrive when ged, and its powers exclusively exerted in our whole country from the frozen mounclaims for service and labor. It should be promoting and fostering the interests of tains of the north to the sunny vales of that party-one, at least, of which committee

and have witnessed the same rejection of

been under the exclusive control of one

quarter of a century with others which

have been controlled to an equal extent

by the opposite party, and find the same

distress, embarrassment and dissatisfac-

tion everywhere prevailing, and many

must be something radically wrong in

the policy and measures of the general

government as administered by either .-

And they look in vain for any hope of

change for the better by selecting from

south from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific, may become indeed and in truth what it has been declared to be in name "a land of liberty, an asylum for the oppressed."

I am, gentlemen, with sentiments of respect and esteem. your ob't serv't. LEICESTER KING.

MR. BERNEY'S REPLY LOWER SAGINAW, MICH., 7

January 1, 1844. DEAR SIR:

Your letter of September 18, communicang to me the result of the deliberations of the National Convention recently assembled i Buffalo, was received at my home, after I had left it ona visit to New England, whence I have not very long since returned.

To learn that my constancy as an Aboli ionist and my steadfastness in the principles of the Liberty party from the time of its beng organized, have drawn toward me the con dence of that party, is too gratifying not to be acknowledged. To be selected as the repesentative of that party in its eventful struge for the liberties of our country against their worst enemies, and with the single view to practically setting up among us the political truths of the Declaration of Indepenlence, would, under the commonest circumstances of selection, be gratifying even to the most mambitious: How much more so ought it to be, when it is made unanimously, by an inusually large Convention, coming from all parts of the free States, and distinguished for is weight of moral and intellectual character. as the Buffalo Convention was, by the conession of all persons, not excepting those who are the most opposed to its objects?

unanimously adopted & established by the

this a fit occasion to give this hasty sketch

And have we not abundant cause for

encouragement and perseverance in the

constantly developed of dissatisfaction in

the minds of the people in regard to the

The character of the Convention, the relation first it was formed-the unanimity with which I have been again nominated as the candidate of that party, at the next Presidential election, leave me no room, at this stage of our proceedings, to dispute or question the prohave thought proper, in their deliberate judg-

To the facts and arguments which you nave been pleased to introduce in your letter nformation of all others, I would not venure to add any thing of my own. So aptly selected are they; so adequate in every point of view; so strongly arrayed; so concisely, yet so lucidly presented, that any attempt of mine

Most sincerely do I lament that Mr. Adams's ment does not permit me, as a friend of Eman their petitions, the same degrading gog cipation, to unite with you in the eulogy, Immediate Emancipation is a moral and phyof the government for services under vol- Slave Power, and the same disregard of ken by Mr. Adams in the early stages of the differed so widely from that of the abolition. cause, had he chosen to do so, led me, from in Massachusetts where a candidate of the the first, to pay particular attention to Liberty party was not presented to the peowhat he said and did concerning it. His ple. The abolitionists scemed willing again course, in my judgment, has been eccentric, to receive anti-slavery declamation in lieu of whimsical, inconsistent, defended in part by weak and inconclusive, not to say, frivolous or, what is perhaps more probable, they ex schemes for annexing Texas to the Union :- take ground with them. two matters that have been accidentally con-

friends and admirers can claim for them. The abolitionists, carried away by their adnization of Mr. Adam's spirited defence of ited opposition to the bold attempt to annex Texas to the Union, as well as by his often eloquent, though splenetic effusions against large affairs. The abolitionists, in electing Mr Southern Slavery and Southern duelling, have Adams, made him their own witness-hoping tion to their rule of dealing with public men, ional strength from every renewed at- that test, ineffectual as it generally turned out ngenuity of the persons to whom it was ap-

But aside from the kind feelings which, for these causes, abolitionists cherished for Mr. Adams, not a few of them-especially such as were personally and politically friendly to Mr. A. were led to believe from his unqualified expressions of regard for the object of abolimaturer consideration had determined him quietly to abandon the grounds on which he had heretofore differed with them about abolition in the District of Columbia and in Florida, and as to the admission of the latter into the Union as a Slave State.

To Mr. Edmund Quincy, well known as in abolitionist of the "Immediate" school, by whom Mr. Adams had been invited to be present at a public meeting commemorative of of West India emancipation, he says, in his reply (July 28, 1338)-"You have a glorious and arduous career before you, and it is among the consolations of my last days, that I am able to cheer you in the pursuit, and exhort you to be steadfast and immovable in it."

To the Whig Committee appointed to make known to Mr. Adams, that he had been selected as the Congressional candidate of -he says, in his letter of acceptance, dated Oct. 27, 1853.

"Should the people of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts again see fit to station me as their sentinel on the watchtower of the nation, they will not expect from me, consent, acquiescence, or compromise with the system [Slavery] or any of its parts .-Unyielding hostility to it is interwoven with every pulsation of my heart. Resistance against it, feeble and inefficient as the last accents of a failing voice may be, shall still be heard, whilst the power of utterance shall

Mr. Adams was elected. The next spring. (1889) he published, of his own mere motion, so far as any thing to the contrary appears two letters filling fourteen columns of the Na tional Intelligencer, addressed to the persons who had forwarded Petitions to him to be presented in the House. Neither the length nor the character of the address-for it dwelt on an expherant variety of topics-would seem to have been called for, by the avowed object of it, which was to inform the petitioners in gross, instead of individually, as a matter of convenience, what disposition had been made of their respective petitions. In this address Mr. Adams (?) laments the temper mutually rankling between the slaveholders and the abolitionists; and is convinced, that so long as it shall exist, the abolition of slavery in the Union, or even in the District of possibility as any project of the philosophers in human beings, has arrived at the con-

He expresses the opinion, that the multiplication of Anti-Slavery Societies rather weakens than promotes the prospect of immediate or early success.

He finds fault with the encouragement given to slaves to escope from their mastersin which I have stood to the Liberty party since with the exaggerated representations of the miseries of their condition-with the annoyance of candidates for popular elections by putting searching questions, &cc.

He re-affirms the right of Florida to admission into the Union as a slave-State; also, riety of the choice; but only to say, in reply his opposition to the abolition of Slavery in o this part of your communication, that I that Territory and in the District of Columbia theerfully accept the post to which our friends Respecting the latter, he says, he should in special manner be opposed to the enactment of a law to operate exclusively on the people of the District against the will of that one human being cannot be made the propby the laws of Nature and of Nature's Good so distinct, that no human laws can transform to add to their number or force might justly either into the other-but that the people of be regarded as superfluous. If the love of the District do not think so, and that in this liberty yet abide, as a principle, with the great case he must be guided bytheir opinion and not to reign on earth among men; and that

them. Almost every free State in the hibitions of the Constitution should be have heard these calamities imputed by enkindle it, and to excite them to the earnest, not to interfere with the institutions of slagard to indemnify the slaveholder for his loss without the consent of the masters, and that

anti slavery action, on the part of Mr. Adams.

So it was again at the election of 1842nected with Immediate Emancipation, but no Liberty party candidate was offered in Mr. with which they have, in reality, no closer or A.'s district. It is but reasonable to suppose. more natural connexion, than with any other that, under such circumstances, the aboli of the great interests of the country. For tionists generally supported Mr. Adams; and reconcile to them forbearance with a sys- Secretary of the Navy, was rejected by these instances of Mr. A.'s political firmness as his majority was small over his Democrat- tem, which that gentleman oftener and the Senate. But little business has been and ability I cheerfully accord to him as large ic opponent, that his election was owing to more vehemently than any other states. done in this body, and for two or three a measure of honor as his most devoted the abolitionists having cast their votes in his man among us has branded, as against weeks the daily sessions have not aver-

slavery and the baneful influence it was the Right of Petition, and his not less spir- that usually attend, either directly or indirectly, departures from rules that have been de been well inclined to make his case an excep- like an eager but inexperienced litigant, tha his testimony would be favorable to them ound substantially siding with the Slavocracy because he was heard to speak freely of the in any important particular. In 1888, when general bad character of their adversary .-'questioning" candidates was in use, Mr. A. But the upshot of the matter is, that every was not subjected, if I remember right, to thing that is substantial in his testimony is Daily Herald, of Cincinnati. It is to be was found faithful to the motto of the parfavorable to their adversary. To them he hoped, that still others will follow, till not ty as put forth in the Globe-"OPPOSIto be, and as it could be always made, by the gives "words-words-words!" The effect has been as it always is in such cases.

Do the abolitionis's assail slavery in Florida -in the District of Columbia? There is Mr. Adams, the main reliance of their adversary placed in his position of power by abelitionists -playing "fast and loose," at pleasure, between the contending parties-amusing the one with speeches and letters against slavery, ionists, as well as detestation of slavery, that all very interesting and eloquent to be sure, but serving the other, day and night, defending the "Citadel" of their abomination.

Do the abolitionists labor so to correct pub ic sentiment, that Congress, possessing unlimited discretionary power in the premises shall be persuaded to refuse Florida admission into the Union as a Slave State? Mr. Ad ams is unceasingly impressing on the public mind, that this would be a breach of the National faith.

Do they toil to produce the general conviction, that slavery cannot long withstand the influence of, a fast-rising public sentiment against it? Mr. Adams, in his cold respons to the warm greetings of the Colored people of Cincinnati, assures us, that "as long as Af rica encourages slavery it is impossible to pu an end to it in America." And, as if to extinguish in the colored people all hope of an event, in which they, more than any other

"How this can be done I do not pretend to say. It is not the nature nor the right of our government to interfere with the government of any foreign country, not even the Government of Africa."

The abolitionists insist on Immediate Emancipation as the most practicable and safest mode of emancipation, for al parties: Mr. Adams despatches it as "a moral and physical impossibility!"

They affirm at a Convention, the lar gest and the most deliberately called together of any they have yet held, that the law of God is the Supreme law, that whenever human laws, no matter with whatever solemnities enacted, come in conflict with it, or aim to set it aside, they carry with them no obligatory force; are VOID: Mr. Adams, on the heel of that convention, and on the most public occasion he could make, affirms, that "the force of moral principle is and must be trangressed by the conventional rules of human society"-thus superceding the laws of the Creator by the enactments or usages of his creatures. For the logic by which Mr. Adams.

after asseverating in almost every variety of form our language can supply, that Columbia, is as far beyond the regions of no laws can confer or sanction property clusion, that this barbarian, brutal usurpation ought to be endured at the heart of the government till the wrong-doers volvictims; that Florida ought to be admitted into the Union, with a slave-holding constitution-as if an immunity to annihilate the inalienable rights of the weaker portion of society were an essential element in our republican forms of State Government; that Immediate Emancipation Mr. Adams must be familiar-that Slavew must first be abolished among the Mohamedan and Pagan chiefs of Africa, people, and in compliance with petitions from before it can be possible to put an end to and appropriately referred: persons not to be affected themselves by the it in Christian America-for such logic, law. True, Mr. A. holds the opinion, that I say, I can entertain but little respect.

And believing, as I do, that "there is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor counsel against the Lord," that no people can be permanently prosperous or happy. who in heart and practice deny His right all attempts to persuade them that they Presidents.

opinions without high authority to sustain dicial proceedings, the injunctions and pro- pondence have pervaded the land. They well said cannot fail of contributing much to He assures the abolitionists that he desires can are but types of politico-infidel empiricism-believing this, I can entertain them. Almost every free characters and energetic action that the relation each political party to the measures and energetic action that the salvation of our very where they are established (?)—that he no higher respect for the ethics of Mr. tives of Congress on the 3d inst. The country and its free institutions now makes would not abolish slavery without a due re- Adams than I have expressed for his logic; but do wholly repudiate any and every code founded on the pernicious error that the commandments of God may in-

> swell the tide of his influence. That in- institutions. fluence is now active in fortifying against Mr. Wilkins, from the Committee on them every practicable point at which the Judiciary, to whom was referred the arguments; and taken as a whole thus far is pected that Mr. A.'s personal difficulties with they have attacked Slavery in this coununworthy of a statesman of large views and the slaveholders in Congress, and the ill sup- try; and his quasi sympathy with them color, arrested as a fugitive slave, reportright temper in a great national conjuncture, pressed disgust with which his own party gives to it an independent and unusual ed "a bill changing the relations of mas-From this remark I except his defence of the looked on his course, would, in the end, lead force. There is no one who is doing so ter and slave, in the District of Columbia." Right of Petition, and his opposition to the him to abandon his equivocal position, and much-I assume not to say, it is so in- The bill puts the burden of proof on those tended-to deaden the awakening sensi- who arrest the slave, whereas, the present bilities of our countrymen against the law requires the slave to prove his freeprivate iniquity and the public disgrace dom. of Slavery, as Mr. Adams-so much to justice-humanity-nature-the laws of aged more than one hour each. This departure from rule in Mr. Adams's God, and as "a deadly disease" before cuse has been followed by the consequences which the Union will fall, if it fall not their report to the House, with only one before the Union.

had seen in any of the Anti-Slavery jour- bate followed, the particulars of which nals, except one, a suitable notice of the have not been received. sentiment expressed by Mr. Adams, to which I have last above adverted. But Richmond Enquirer seem to show that I have been gratified within the last few the overseers have been mustering the days, to see that others of them are fol- forces of their northern Democratic allowing the laudable example set by the lies, and on calling the roll, every one one be left in which there is not found TION TO ABOLITIONISM!" recorded a faithful rebuke of a sentiment so dishonoring of God-so injurious to

With great respect, I remain, dear sir, Your very ob't serv't, JAMES G. BIRNEY. Hon. Leicester King, Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio.

#### Congressional.

In the Senate, Mr. Woodbridge from the Committee on Public Lands, reported will reflect great honor upon the amhor, and a bill granting to the State of Michigan alternate sections of lands to aid in the construction of her public works. Mr. W. accompanied the bill with a special report recommending its passage.

A bill to grant lands for the improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers, was explained by Mr. Tallmadge, but on some objection by Mr. Heywood, of North as to the Massachusetts proposition .-Carolina, was laid over.

The following items of business on the off action on the subject of abolition, however willing they may be to receive petitions, in order to "allay agitation," or in other words, "put an end to the abolition excitement:"

"In the House, Mr. Campbell, of S. C. from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back a memoral from citizens of Lockport, New York, who ask Congress to revise the laws of the District of Columbia. The report states that militia laws. the memorial is in violation of the 25th rule, and closes with a resolution that the Clerk of the House be directed to return the memorial to the gentleman who pre- tion by extending the elective franchise. sented it.

After considerable effort on the part of Mr. Adams and Mr. Giddings, to obtain a hearing, and such a disposition of the subject as to permit discussion, the previous question was seconded, and the resolution of the committee was adopted by a vote of 116 to 69.

A Bill to divide the United States into two military districts was then read and

The Rules and Orders being the business of the morning hour, Mr. Rhett, of S. C., addressed the house in a long argument against the repeal of the 21st

Mr. Bidlack, of Pa., followed in favor of receiving Anti-Slavery memorials; when the morning hour having expired, untarily relinquish their hold on their the Western Rivers came up again, and the subject was discussed until the hour of adjournment. 37

The Resolution of Mr. McDowell of Ohio, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill so modifying the present Tariff as to provide a revenue sufficient for the wants of the Governin this country is a moral and physical ment, econominally administered, and impossibility-in view of the instances of with such discriminations as to look to that ts success on this continent, with which object and no other, came up, and under the operation of the previous question was rejected-Nays 102, Yeas 84.

The following bills were introduced By Mr. Wentworth of Ill., to establish

a collection district at Chicago. By Mr. Payne of Alabama, to repeal

the distribution act. By Mr. Hughes, for the organization of a Territorial Government for Oregon.

Mr. Fulton gave notice of a bill to extend the franking privilege to ex-Vice tion; which substitute provides that all

Dr. Duncan introduced the following resolution into the House of Representaprevious question was called upon and it was adopted-yeas 110, navs 53.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be, and they are herenocently or advantageously be "trans- by instructed to report to this House, at gressed by the conventional rules of hu- as early a day as possible, a bill to provide for the collection, safe keeping, trans-Mr. Adams owes much of his present fer, and disbursement of the public revenonularity-may I not say, nearly all- nue containing such provisions, guards. condition of individual States which have essential aid he might have given to the 1340, his was the only Congressional district to his connexion with the Anti-slavery and securities as will best effect the objects agitation. Abolitionists have contribu- herein specefied; and to disconnect the ted more thankany other class of persons, to Government revenue from all banking

The nomination of Mr. Henshaw, as

The Committee on Rules have made dissenting voice, recommending the omis-The foregoing was written before I sion of the 21st Rule. An exciting de-

The two following items from the

"Abolition Movements at Washington -We understand that the committee on the Massachusetts resolution to amend (say rather abolish) the Constitution, so as to strip the south of her slave representation, and expunge one of the great compromises of the compact, have met twice. Mr. Adams proposed to adopt the resolution, and Mr. Gilmer to reject it. At the last meeting, Mr. Adams proposed that he should prepare the reasons for the change, and Mr. Gilmer the rensons against-and that both reports should then be submitted to the committee. This arrangement was adopted-and accordingly we understand, that Mr. Gilmer is busily employed in researches on the history of the Government, and in preparing for the compostrongly support the principles of the Consti-Mr. Adams has consented to grant him till the 8th of February to prepare the report.

"From Washington .- We understand that a caucus was held on the evening of the 15th instant, among the republican nembers. An appeal was made to our Northern and Western friends, to say whether there was any particle of doubt There was a general response, that they would stand by the compromise of the Constitution to the death. It is still hop-11th, shows that the slave power can yet ed at Washington, by some of our friends, drum up a tremendous majority to stave that this and all our differences may be amicably adjusted."

# State Legislature.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Pratt, from citizens of Kalamazoo, Jackson and Eaton counties, for the charter of incorporation of a Fourier association.

By Mr. Van Husen, from 42 citizens of Washtenaw, for the modification of

By Mr. Ramsdell, from G. C. Clerk and others, for modification of militia laws. Also a petition for altering the constitu-Also a law for further protection of personal liberty.

gal voters of Macomb, asking an amendment of the Constitution, by expunging from it the word "white." Also, of sundry other legal voters, for

By Mr. D. C. WALKER, of sundry le-

law for the further protection of personal liberty. By Mr. PRATT, of 207 inhabitants of

Bloomfield, Oakland county, asking the incorporation of a company for the purpose of constructing a plank road from Detroit to Birmingham.

By Mr. Davis, three petitions on the same subject.

By Mr. RAMSDELL, of Theodore Foster and 47 others, praying for an amendment of the Constitution, by expunging the word "white."

By Mr. Ramsdell, from sundry citizens of Washtenaw, for better organization of militia.

Also, from sundry citizens of Washtenaw, that the word "white" may be ex-

punged from the constitution of the State of Michigan. Mr. D. C. Walker, from com. on ways

and means, on the resolution directing them to take into consideration the propriety of offering the various public works of the State for sale at cash value, for State bonds presented a written report accompanied with a bill relative to sale of public works at cash value for State bonds; 500 extra copies of the report were ordered to be printed and the bill was read

Mr. Wilson, from select committee heretofore appointed for that purpose, reported a substitute for the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constituwhite male persons above the age of 21,

who may have resided in this State one favor of allowing foreigners all proper poyear next preceding any election, and who litical privileges, but he thought that these shall have taken an oath before any Court | were sufficiently extended at present .of record, abjuring allegiance to any oth- He thought it was a dangerous principle er power, may exercise all the rights of a to assert that foreigners might vote, whe-ry Anniversaries. citizen.

"white."

Mr. Moody supported the motion. the State was going to act in opposition to the laws and constitution of the United States, they had better be as liberal as possible, and not very particular as to lowing vote: complexions. If the State was going to allow every body to vote, whether citizens particular color.

Mr. Wilson opposed the amendment, Thurber, Turner-13. and called upon the Senator last upon the floor to give some sufficient reason for er in the chair, the change which had taken place in his views and feelings since the last year, when he had voted for the resolution now before the Senate. Had he since then the question being on striking out the first to read. discovered that it was opposed to the laws section. and constitution of the United States?-This question had been fully discussed by most unanimous decision that each State had a right to fix their own laws relative to the qualification of voters in their own settled by Congress; and the case of the admission of Michigan was an instance. Michigan permitted all white persons of 21 year of age, who were within her borders, to take a part in the organization of her State government, and Congres had sustained this course.

Mr. Moody said the Senator had mistaken his remarks. He did not doubt the power of every State to make her own laws relative to votres. He had voted for this resolution last year, but he would ask the Senator if many things might not occur in a year, which would cause a person to change his mind upon this subject. The Senator had admitted that a person might change his mind upon this subject. The Senator had admitted thata person had a right to alter an opinion. There was a dictinction between admitting foreigners who were within the limits of the State at the time, to participate in the formation of the State Government, and allowing all who came in subsequently to acquire all the rights of citizens by one year's residence. He had been in favor of this measure, and had voted for it, at the time of forming the State Government. His principal objection to this resolution was, that he disliked alterations in the fundamental law of the land. Should this resolution be adopted, before many years elapsed the foreigners in our State would outnumber the native citizens.

Mr. Wilson replied that he thought that foreign immigration should be encouraged. He was not afraid that foreigners would come into the State in such numbers as to subvert all our institutions-to take from us all our rights and privileges and drive us from our homes. The resolution now before the Senate was precise ly the same as that passed last year, and he hoped that it would pass the Senate now without amendment.

Mr. Moody did not believe that it was necessary to extend such inducements to foreigners to persuade them to come and occupy our soil, as to grant them the rights of citizens the moment they arrived on our shores. Our rich, fertile soil, and salubrious climate, were sufficient inducewanted. He had not the year before, mencing at half past six o'clock. paid any attention to the subject, and had voted for the proposition without having

given it an investigation. Mr. Starkey thought the disscussion had taken a wide range, and Senators were talking about the merits of the resolution. when the question was simply to strike out the word 'white.' A number of petitions has been received from respectable persons praying an extension of the right of suffrage, and it was always difficult to ascertain exactly what the distinction was between white and other colors. He beof election the decision of a great many difficult questions. He had heard something said about "foreign emigration," by the term. Sending persons away from the State might come under this head .-He thought however, that if the amendment should be adopted, it would induce state, who would not otherwise do so.

The amendment was adopted as fol

Niles, Patterson, Pratt, Redfield, Richmond, Starkey, Thurber,-10.

Nays-Messrs. Cust, Compton, Green, Shearer, Turner, Wilson,-6.

Mr. Pratt wished to give his reasons for go, but no farther. If we get in the habit thus virtually denying the sovereignty of God. of altering the constitution every winter it and making a general apology for every would soon get in the same situation as the species of ou trage and wrong, which can revised statutes; no finite being could dised to allowing the privileges of citizens yield his assent to such a proposition.

IT SIGNAL OFFICE OF

not being citizens of the United States, to any but citizens in fact. He was in ther citizens or not. A residence of some If spirit of our institutions.

word 'male.' Lost, yeas 2, nays 13.

Yeas-Messrs. Cust, Wilson-2. Nays-Messrs. Compton, Gray, Green, or not, they had better not limit it to any Mason, Moody, Niles, Patterson, Pratt, ty of some legislative protection of the Redfield, Richmond, Shearer, Starkey,

In com. of the whole, Mr. D. C. Walk-

The bill to amend the revised statutes

Mr. H. N. Walker offered a substitute, that in all cases of capital punishment, the removal of the late Postmaster in the Senate, with all the authorities before the Governor may commute the punish- this place. These would fill several of them, and Senators had come to the al- ment, under such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, and may issue his warrant to the proper officer to from our friends are on the way to us. carry out such commutation which shall limits. The question had long ago been be used instead of the warrant originally things, we are expected to give a full ac-

bill ordered to be reported with amendment; ordered to a third reading.

Mr. VIDETTO. from the Committee of Agriculture and Manufactures, submitted a report, which was ordered printed, with that our Senators in Congress be instructed to vote for such a modification of the present Tariff law as to provide sufficient revenue for the economical administration of the government, and secure to all sections of the country equal benefits, which was read twice and referred.

Mr. Dunham, from citizens for the expunction of that word "white" from the Constitu-

Bill relative to slander was read a third time

the bill to authorize the Governor to comage, it was, after an interesting debate, taken following vote:

Yeas Messrs. Adams, Ames, Baldwin, Berry, Davis, Pelamater, Fairfield, Griffin, M. Hall, Joslin, Knight, Lamond, Livermore, G. Miller, P. Power, R. D. Power, Pratt, Ramsdell, Rix, Runyan, Shurtz, Snell, Tillson, Van Husen, D. C. Walker, H. N. Walker, White,

Nays-Messrs. Barnard, Blindbury, Chester, Dunham, Ferguson, H. Hall, Hawley, Hayden Hebard, Knowlton, Leland, McLeod, H L. Miller, Murphy, Parmalee, Porter, Reuble, Rowland, Saunders, Schoolcraft, Sheldon, Stone, Vickery-25.

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1344.

THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS,

> OF OHIO. MONTHLY CONCERT.

Enslaved will be held at the Presbyterian and could make many minor arrangements for ments to that class of persons who were Church Monday evening, Jan. 29, con- expediting and extending business, which the

CORRESPONDENCE OF JUDGE KING AND JAMES G. BIRNEY. It will be recollected that the National Liberty Convention, which met at Buffalo August 50, gequested Judge King, President of the Convention, to notify Messrs. Birney and Morris of their nomination, and further resolved that the correspondence between them be published. We are happy to lay this correspond ence before our readers, and we need not assure them that it will amply repay perusal .-The remarks of Mr. Birney on the course of John Quincy Adams in reference to the question of Slavery, will commend themselves to lieved it would be better to strike out the the judgment of every unprejudiced person .word altogether; it would save inspectors Our readers well know that we are among the admirers of that indomitable old hero, patriot, any monopolizing or exclusive privileges to who fully committed him. As soon as Lack to be. We have often thought that in withwithout knowing exactly what was meant standing the insolent aggressions of the slaveholders and their northern allies, he has display ed a moral courage and an intellectual energy of a far higher order than is usually evinced a great many persons to come into the to be perfect; and Mr. Adams is not of that Van Buren is described as all Northern, -by or excellencies are mere abstractions. Hence Yeas-Messrs. Gray, Mason, Mocdy, forth in earnest as practical, living truths .- the power of Congress over the District of be exposed, examined, and refuted. While oppose, or in any manner offend, the Abolihe has contended for the right of petition, he has taken ground against nearly or quite every antislavery measure, and asserted that by our efforts we were putting back the cause of eman opposing the substitute. He was oppost contion. But we do especially object to the ed to any alteration in the organic law atheistic sentiment that the laws of men must of the State further than that relative to be obeyed even when they contravene the acone day election; so far he was willing to knowledged principles of moral rectitude-

any Christian, who has vowed unlimited obe-

FOR THIS WEEK.

We have on hand sundry articles from our exchanges, of value and interest. Also, an account of the discussions at Adrian at the Temperance and Antislave-

Also, a report of a debate on the prin-Mr. Pratt moved to strike out the word years should be required, that they might ciples of the Liberty party, held at Adrian. become acquainted with the genius and by Messrs. Stewart and Treadwell, for several days after the adjournment of the Mr. Starkey moved to strike out the Society. We are informed that it was conducted with ability and much courtesy The substitute was then lost by the fol- and kindly feeling by all who participated in it, and had an effect on the community very favorable to Liberty principles.

Also, a communication on the necess crops of farmers against Black birds.

Also, we are requested to publish the action of the Synod of Michigan respect-

ing the repeal of the Adultery law. Also, we have been furnished with the so as to give power to the Executive to Report of the Superintendent of Public commute punishment was taken up, and Instruction, which we have not had time

Also, we have on hand the proceedings of two meetings of our citizens respecting

Also, sundry valuable communications

In addition to the insertion of all these count of the doings of Congress, the State The amendment was adopted and the Legislature, the Foreign News, and a detail of every robbery, murder, suicide, fire, marriage, and death that transpires from

Now it is plain that we cannot insert all these things unless we have a sheet as 500 extra copies, and a joint resolution large as the Brother Jonathan. Some must be postponed, some condensed, and some omitted, and our subscribers and correspondents must be content to leave the disposal of all these matters to us.

SALE OF THE RAIL ROADS. It will be seen that the Committee on Ways and Means have reported a bill to in corporate the Michigan Rail Road Company. The bill provides for the incorporation of a Railroad Company, and authorizes and directs men how to fight with their fists in the the State Treasurer, in the name of the State most scientific manner. We can scarceof Michigan, to deed to said Company the ly believe that the good sense of our citi nute punishment in certain cases was read a Central and Southern Railroads, together with zens will sustain an establishment of this third time, and the question being on its pass- all their appurt enances, in fee simple forever, kind. Its tendency must be to deprave upon the payment by the said company, to the by ayes and noes, and the bill passed by the State at any time within eighteen months from the first day of January, A. D. 1844, of the sum of two millions five hundred and eighty eight thousand seven bundred and their intellectual vigor and energy, rath ninety-six dollars, together with such further er than for the force of their fists; and sum as the books of the proper offices shall when a man, young or old, has no higher show to have been expended upon the Central ambition than to be able to strike his Railroad between Marshall and Kalamazoo, fists against his fellow men with the and in the increase of stock and fixtures on greatest effect and in the most scientific both Roads since the 1st day of December

The estimated cost of the two Roads on the first of July, 1844, is \$2,776,296 81. The total amount of our acknowledged indabtedness on the Five Million loan at the same ne will be \$3,131,903 96. This would then be a little more than half a million of dollars. The Committee think there could be no question but the roads would be completed per year in advance. by the Company in a short time for their own pecuniary interest. Another reason why the sale should be made is, that the business of a common carrier is not the proper function of a State Government, but its care should be confined to the protection of the citizens from foreign aggression and interruption at home in their lawful and peaceful pursuits. A third reason is found in the fact that a Company The Monthly concert of Prayer for the would transact business with more economy, dignity of the State would not permit. The committee further state that they have good reason to believe that the State works can be sold at cost, if payments can be made in State

This is a question of much interest to the citizens of this State. So far as the sale would cancel the public debt, it meets our views. A state debt is and always will be, on the whole, a State curse. It opens continual opportunities for peculation, fraud, knavery and every contrivance by which any portion of the public funds can be abstracted from the treasury. Besides, a heavy State debt infallibly brings heavy taxation, and requires a great amount of time and expense for the necessary legislation and for agencies. But care should be taken on making the transfer not to grant of the State.

The Madisonian, Mr. Tyler's organ, about \$44,000 of money. draws a contrast between Clay and Van Buren. Mr. Clay is held up as all Southernby military commanders of the highest repu- by birth, education, family alliances, and by tation. But it does not fall to the lot of man being a slaveholder. On the contrary, Mr. non committal order of beings, whose errors birth, personal ties, a worshipper of the democracy of numbers-in early life a favorer his errors are dangerous, because he puts them of the colored population-he acknowledges There is the more need, therefore, that they Columbia-"and at this moment he dare not tionists in his own State."

The Madisonian comes to this conclu-

therefore, as it respects the question of Abolition merely, the slave-holding interest could ot hesitate on which to choose. They would rejection at the Harrisburg Convention-his being a Southerner and slave holder."

Thus we see how readily the slaveholders crush the people of the Free States by divi- a bill limiting the judicial tenure to sixty-five ding them on Banks and Tariff, and then by years. In the house, the anti-dueling bill it. It is hoped that many others will be cover head or tail to it. He was opposdience to the will of his Creator, can possibly uniting themselves on the question of Slavery, received 62 votes—49 against it; showing an numerously signed and forwarded to the they govern the North as they please.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

It has been rumored for some time, that and from side-walks .- As the season of the of Mr. Webster to the U.S. Senate. Rev.

s before, because he is not now the Mr. Webster whose name the people delight to onor. Massachnsetts is a Temperance State She is the banner State in Temperance. The emperance Society was first formed here, and has here gained its completest inumphs The people feel that much is due to Temper ance in the selection of public men, and the Whigs know how much they owe of their partial success, in the late election, to the Temperance labors and reputation of Mr. Briggs. Now we tell them that if they elect to the Senate of the United States, in the place of Mr. Choate, a man so habitually, notoriously, shamelessly, and boastfully intem-perate, as Mr. Webster now is, the people will not stand it. The party which does i will never recover its ground.

This, certainly, is strong language, and can only be justified by the most palpable, undeniable facts. But as Mr. Leavitt has resided in Boston and in Washington for several years, the presumption is that he knows whereof he

The Committee of the State Prison to whom was referred the memorials respecting the competition of convict labor with that of other mechanics have reported that such a system of labor should be established in the prison by law, as will cent ad valorem? Translated, it is forty add lead to the employment of convicts "in the production of those articles of mechanical ware which will not come into competition with the productions of individual

This is all well enough, but some peoele are at a loss to know what kinds of glad of the translation. 'mechanical ware" would not "come in competition with the productions of individual mechanics." The evil remains untouched.

We notice that handbills have been published inviting the formation of a Pugilistic or Fighting School in our village. The object is to teach gentlepublic morals, and so far as we can see, the result of the practice is evil and only evil. Men ought to be distinguished for manner, we may bid farewell to all hopes of his ever benefitting them through the superiority of his mental powers, or the excellence of hisheart.

"GREEN MOUNT FREEMAN."-We have reseived the first number of a Liberty paper leave a balance of \$355,607 15, to be other- with this title, published at Montpelier, Verwise provided for, and our State debt would mont. It is of good size, well printed, and ought to receive the undivided patronage of the Liberty party in that State. Terms \$1,50

#### General Antelligence

The Lost Trunk Found, and about \$ 4,000 of the money Recovered .- The Pomerov Trunk was found last evening in Rivington street, in this city, and was detected in the following manner:

It appears that a \$500 note of the Merchants Bank of this city, was sent by the Bank of New York to the former in exchange, where it was recognized as one of the lost bills in that trunk. This bill had been deposited in the Bank of New York by Von Seht & Co. of No. 14 Ceder street, who received it from a Mr. Lackner a German, who arrived in this country about six months since, and who paid it to Von Seht & Co. for goods

Information was given to the Mayor of the above facts, who, with Judge Taylor, and Mr. Clarke (the Mayor's 1st Marshal,) immediaely repaired to 14 Cedar street, and there learned the residence of Lackner to be at No. 32 Rivington street, in the basement. Judge T. and officer McGrath went to Rivington street to watch the premises for the arrival of Lackner. In the mean time, First Marshal Clark arrested Lackner in Cedar street, and succeeded in getting him before the Mayor, and chilanthropist, for such we consider him the Company to the detriment of the citizens ner was arrested, the Mayor directed Judge Taylor to search his premises in Rivington street, and there found that very trunk, and

> The most singular part of the discovery is that the above bill was the only one in the trunk that could have been identified .- Journal of Commerce.

> Finale of the Express Robbery .- Lackner. the robber of Pomeroy's Express, committed suicide in his cell on Sunday, the 14th, by hanging himself from his bunk with a silk andkerchief. An attempt was made to resusciate, him, but it proved unavailing .-Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard.

The officers discovered in the chimney of the house, where Lackner boarded, some cinders of the uncompleted bills. On announcing this fact to Lackner's wife, she confessed that ber husband had burnt a large quantity of of republishing the whole school act, the bills and several letters in the stove in their amendment only might be published, dishoose Mr. Clay for the same reason which rooms. The entire contents of the trunk, ex- tributed and attached to the act. it is now openly proclaimed, occasioned his cept the money recovered, had been destroyed.

> South Carolina .- The senate have passed evident gain in its favor.

Mr. Choate, Senator from Massachusetts, is year has arrived when ice upon the door steps, the friends of Equal Rights and Immediate about to resign, to make way for the return in house yards and on side walks, is trouble- Emancipation of the Slaves will meet at the Joshua Leavitt, of the Boston Emancipator for information, a simple, cheap, and effectual day, the thirteenth of February next, at one objects to such an arrangement on account of means of melting the ice at once, even while o'clock, P. M. and continue though the even Webster's intemperate habits. This paper the cold is below temprature of Zero. Take ing for the purpose of organizing a permaspeaks of the facts as well known, and con- a small quantity of fine salt, and sprinkle it 'Mr. Webster cannot now serve their turn liquify, and in a short time disappear. The terest to the meeting by lecturing and discusprocess is more effectual than it would be to the ice, begins to decripitate, and a crackling Town in the Gounty, and a general attennoise is made. Pumps in which the water is

An easy method to clean Ice from stone steps

Unusual Consignment .- We understand that one of the bills of lading of the bark Natthes of Portland, which arrived at this port rom New Orleans yesterday, was "one negro slave, Martin, to S. L. Shaw." We do not know that this may not be the simplest way of emancipating a negro, but the phrase sounds strangely in this latitude .- Boston Daily Ad-

useful to many, is my motive for giving its

publication. I have myself made a thorough

trial of this mode of removing ice, and thus

tested it by the standard of experience .- Jour-

nal of Commerce.

The following is from the N. Y. Journal of

The writer was asked 'What is forly per ed to the value of every one hundred. To sell one hundred dollars worth of foreign

broadcloaths in the city of New York: the merchant has to pay forty dollars tax or duty to the Government. The person who asked the question, is a merchant, and perhaps hundreds of your ordinary readers would be

The Banner Staff .- The Baltimore Patriot of the 27th, announces the arrival in that City of the Banner Staff, cut by Mr. Clay at Ashland and designed for the Flag Staff at the Convention in May next. About one thousand Whigs assembled at the Railroad denot to receive it with due honors, notwithstanding the rain poured in torrents .-This is the spirit which will scatter Van Burenism like chaff. - Det . Adv.

A Sensible Man,-The New York Evan relist says the degree of Doctor of Divinity was lately confered by the Columbia College Washington city, upon Rev. Addison Broaddus. The gentleman wrote back to the Pres ident that he declined the honor, as he had D's enough in his name already.

Stave Votes vs. Free Votes .- In Louisia na, at the recent congressional election, there were less than 15,000 votes cast and yet she is entitled to four members. In Michigan there was about 40,000 cast, and yet she is allowed but three members of Congress,

Central Railroad .- Amount received on this road for the month of December, 1843, was as follows: Received from passengers \$2,568 02

for freight 8,049 12 Amount received in the cor-

responding month, 1842

The following is said to be a certain cur for the Diarrhoea. It should be cut out and preserved: "Parch half a pint of rice until it is perfectly brown-boil down as rice is usually one-eat it slowly and it will stop the most alarming Diarrhoea in a few hours."-Cincinati Post.

A young Quakeress was lately married i Philadelphia, and her-bridal dress consiste of woven glass and satin, which was impor ted from France, at a cost of fifteen hundred

> For the Signal of Liberty. THE SCHOOL ACT.

MESSRS. EDITORS:-I wish through your paper to call the attention of the people of Michigan to the necessity of an alteration, or amendment of our primary School Law, before small Districts can regularly enjoy the full benefit of schools as is contemplated by the act. The necssary amendment should provide for rais ng money on the taxable property of the residents of the District, for the pay ment of the teachers, after the appropriation of the public money, instead of making up the deficiency on the scholars.

Under the present system there are a great many Districts so thinly settled that one or two individuals having large families, if they chance to take some unreasonable offence or dislike, can withhold their support and thereby prevent a school, or compel the majority to submit to their dictation, however selfish or nnreasonable

Many parents and guardians are so parsimonious, or indifferent in regard to he education of their children, that many are kept from school to save expense, that would be sent if all were compelled to pay. As all are benefited by the education of all, it is but just that all assist in defraying the expense.

Such an amendment would no doubt add one fourth to the value and efficiency of the school act; and to save the expense

One petition for the above purpose is already in circulation, and has received the signature of several men of property who have no children to be benefitted by LIBERTY CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that a Convention of some and dangerous to walk upon, I will state village of Battle Creek on the second Tuesnent anti-slavery society in Calhoun County over the ice, and it will immediately begin to Several speakers will be present to give an inscatter burning coals upon the surface of the truth before the people. A representation of ce. The sait when it comes in contact with the friends of the cause is expected from every dance is requested. Provision will be made noise is made. Pumps in which the water is dance is requested. Provision will be made frozen hard, can be cleared of ice in a shor for the accommodation of those who attend C. J. GARLAND. time by throwing into the pump a quantity of from a distance. fine salt. Believing the suggestion will be

SILAS W. DODGE. NATHAN DURFEE, ABEL DENSMORE, JOHN WHITE, GEO. INGERSOLL, J. L. EGERTON.

#### MARRIED.

In Raisin, on the 1st inst. by H. Howe, Esq. Clayton, MR. J. S. BAKER, of Dover, t Miss Ruth L. Fung meen, of Fairfield.

The love that burns on Hymen's shrine, If fanned by Cupid's fragrant breath, Forever glows a light divine, That brightens at the touch of death.

For true connubial love forever Through kindred hearts incessant rolls, And nought in Heaven or Earth can sever The cord that joins congenial souls. Selected

#### DIED,

At Nankin, Wayne co. Mich. on the

5th inst., Mrs. Egizabeth Wagoner, in the 36th year of her age. She was renarkable for deep toned piety, and devotion to the cause of the Redeemer. She was born if I mistake not, either in Massachusett or New York, and deprived of her Father, Mr. Moses Pomroy, when only 4 years old, and of her Mother 4 years after, hereby left an orphan at the tender age of 8 years old, but in God she found a father to the fatherless. At the ag of 17, she experienced the pardoning love of God, and soon after united with the Church of Christ, of which she continued a faithful member, until the time of her amented death. In Feb. 1827, she was united in marriage to Wm. S. D. Wagoner, with whom she emigrated to this country in 1832. On the evening of her death, she went to bed as well as usual, and expired between 12 and 1 o'clock .-For this sudden removal, there is no doubt but that she was well prepared. She was a most exemplary christian, a great friend to the poor and oppressed, and forward in every good word and work. For some time previous to her death, the thought of that eternal blessedness which awaits the people of God, seemed to occupy her mind continually.

A day or two before she died, she re marked to a friend, that she felt the Lord very precious, so precious, that she had no ear of death, but felt prepared to depar at any time the Lord thought fit to call for 5,347 91 her. The day before she died, she appeared exceedingly happy and cheerful. She was taken so suddenly, that she had no She shut her eyes to open them in Glory. The circumstance of her death was improved by the author, in a discourse from, Prepare to meet thy God, in the presence of a large and deeply affected congregation. The loss sustained by her neighbors, the Church of which she had been so worthy a member, and above all, by her afflicted husband, will not soon be made up. But we must all bow to the will of God. Perhaps there is not one individual in this place of which might be said so little harm and so much good.

> The N. Y. Evangelist, Oberlin Evangelist, and True Wesleyan are requested

W. P. ESLER.

#### NEW BOOK STORE. (ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.)

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, such ns are in use in Common Schools in this State toge her with a variety of Religious, Scientifi and Miscellancous works, such as
Quarto Bibles, Polyglot & Common, do. Pocket
Edition, Family, do. School, do. Pocket Testaments. 3 sizes, Prayer Books, 4 sizes. The Psalmist, a new Baptist Hymn Book, Methodist Hymn Book, Watis' Psalms and Hymns, Annuals for 1844, Cow-pers Poems, Ossians, do Camp-bells, do. Burns', do. Milion's Works, Scott's Works, Al-

bums, Tales of a Grandfa-ther, Scott's Napoleon, Beautiful New Year's Presents, View of all Religions, Mothers Friend, Fireside Piety, Gems
of Piety.

Meditation on Prayer, a valuable work, The
Task, Berquins Works, Christian. Baptist, Church, Washingtonian and Farmers' Almannes. Boston Academy. Saered Lyre and Manhattan Collection Singing Books, Blank Day Books, Ledgers, Jour-

Blotters, Justices' Dockers. Toy Bibles, Prim Song Books, 20 kinds, and various other Books.

together with Wafers, Scaling Wax, Ink. Quills, Steel Pens. Letter Paper, (an excellent article.) and muon. Cap Paper. Ink Stands, Lead Penand Prepared India Rubber.
All of which will be sold at Detroit prices

Cash. The subscriber has made his arran, ments so that almost anything in the line Books and Stationary which is not on hand ca be furnished at a short notice. He intends to make the sale of Books a permanent business and will therefore do what he can to keep his as-sortment good. Don't forget the place. Ann Arbor. Lower Village, nearly opposite the

WM, R. PERRY. January 8, 1844.

Stray Cattle.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber. living near Foster's Mills, in Scio, on or about the 1st of December last. ONE LIGHT RED STEER. ome white stripes on him, and left horn a little opped, and is about four years old. Also,

TWO STAGS. One is red, with a white face; the other dark red, mixed with brindle, and supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested prove property, pay charges and take them way.

JOHN FULLER. Scio, January 29, 1841.

CASH paid for TALLOW, by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arlior, Upper Town, Jan. 22, '44.

CANDLES.

Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jun. 17, '44.

APPLES,

BY the Barrel, for sale by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 17, '44.

DASH

DAID for WHEAT and TIMOTHY SEED, by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor. Upper Town, Jan. 17, '44. 29

FASHIONABLE

# HAT STORE.

W BARNUM, would respectfully in orm
the citizens of Durroit, and surrounding
country that he has constantly on hand a valuable assortment of

Hats, Caps, Furs &c. which he offers for sale on the most reasonable erms at No. 75, Jefferson Avenue. GENTLEMEN and LADIES from abroad on visitg the City will do well to give him a call be-

# Estray Oxen.

Derroit, Nov. 10th, 1843.

CAME into the inclusure of the subscriber on or about the sixth of November last, a pair of STRAY OXEN.

29-6m

one is a spotted red and white—the other red, and had on a small bell. They were partly shod—judged to be 10 or 12 years old. The said Oxhave been duly entered on the Town Book, and appraised according to the law.
ADAMS J. CUSHING.

Webster, Jan. 5, 1841.

## Michigan Book Store.

142 JEFFEESON AVENUE-DETROIT. THE public are informed that very large ad-A ditions have been made to this establishment during the past summer, and recently, embracing a very extensive assortment of works in the various departments of Science and Literature, Marals, and Religion: and also, a most complete stock of Letter and Fooleap Paper. Stationary articles. Classical and School Books: Blank work. &c. &c. all of which are offered to the public wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be had at any Bookstore west of New York can be had at any Bookstore west of New York

The assortment of Juvenile Books is very large and well worth the attention of parents and others, who may wish to put good books into the hands

Family Bibles-a great variety; Pocket do: Prayer Books, fine and common: Panlms and Hymns, various collections: Ursuline Manual, atholic Piety. Flowers of Piety, Christian Sacfice, Christian Guide, Catholic Melodies, &c.

Books for Libraries, in substantial bindings, have be found here in great abundance.

Ladies' Albums, a fine assortment: Portblios, with and without locks; fine editions of the Poets, large & small, Dissected Maps Battle Doors, Birds, &c &c.

Please call and examine. C. MORSE. January 14, 1814.

DR. OSGOOD'S

#### INDIA CHOLAGOGU.

attacks of billions fever, or fever and ague; or a long residence in those climates which produce them. There are many constitutions which fluence, wi hout even a day's actual confinement. time to apprise her husband of her illness. In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm -the sallow complexion, loss of appetite, lan-guer, weariness and depression of spirits, with other unpleasant symptoms which render life a burden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully used according to the directions of the accompa-tiving pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable prepn, and may be taken with perfect sefety un-

ler all circumstances of the system. For sale by W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity.

#### TAILORING.

WILLIAM WILKINSON ALAIMS the attention of the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and the surrounding country, d informs them he has located h mself the North side the square, near the Post Office, opilways on hand to wait on those who wish to bilige 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

nd Winter.
Cutting done on the shortest notice, and waranned to fit if made up by experienced hands.
Ann Arbor, Oct. 1, 1843.

# \$25,000 WORTH!

Whew! They must be dear, Sir. \$50,000 WORTH!! Worse yet, judging from appearances.

\$75,000 WORTH!!! Call at G. Ward's old s and, where they talk understandingly, and sell Goods so that a good stock will amount to less than \$10,000 in ler the present system.

VIATOR. Ann Arbor, Nov. 7, 1813.

#### MRS. BUFFINGTON

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that she has just received her latest Patterns for Hais Caps. Cloaks, and Dresses; and she respectfully invites them o call and examine for themselves. vise renders them her sincere thanks for their on. Her establishment will be found midway Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843.

SALERATUS. THOLESALE and RETAIL by F. DENISON. December 20, 1643.

STONE-WARE. OF Eastern manufacture, for sale cheap, Wholesale or Retail, by F. DENISON.

Dec. 20, 1843. FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

Cr. D. Hill. Agent of the Æma Insurance Co., will lastire property against loss or on 25, 1843.

Wesleyan Hymn Books, UST received and for sale by

Ann Arbor, Nov. 18, 1843.

THE TRUE PAIN

EXTRACTOR SALVE WHICH cures like a charm all BURNS by fire or water, and every external SORE, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCH-PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCH-ING ever yet found upon the human family, to which it has been applied, must always be sought genuine from Comstock and Co., of New York, or their authorized agents. All are cautioned against any spurious articles, which may always be avoided by knowing the one you buy comes from Comstock & Co., who are now the only proprietors and manufacturers. Inquire for Connel's, which is warranted to do all it ever would when called by any other name, or the price shall be refunded in any case if it does not please.

To place it within reach of all, the price has been reduced more than four fold, and is now sold for 25 cents, the former price being too experitant. The 50 cent size now contains four times as much as the former, and the \$1 size

times as much as the former, and the \$1 size near ten times as much.

No family that has any title to humanity, will fail to have Conver's Fam Extractor Ointment always at hand, to save life, all scars, and reduce all agony from any burn in five minutes, provided they have seen it used, or will believe those who have used it.

COMSTOCK & CO., 21, Courtland Street
P Be sure, therefore, and ask for Connerl's as our plate with Dalley's name on it has been stolen, and the spurious may appear with that name on it. Know, therefore, that it comes di-

rectly from Comstock & Co., or shun it. WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agent for Ann Arbo

PETERS PILLS. TRUTH HAS PREVAILED.

PETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been ten years before the public. During that period they have obtained a celebrity unparalleled in the history of the most popular medicines which have preceded them or have followed in their track.-The happy combination of vegetable ingredients to which these pills owe their efficacy, is the result of years of earnest study and experiment, di-rected by long previous experience in the prop-erties of medical substances, the pathology of dis-ease, the nature and modus operandi of the various fluids which minister to the support and sustenance of the human body, and organization by which those fluids are prepared, modified and distributed. The triumph of skill, and patient experiment has been complete. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, in British Amerand the West Indies, and on the continen of Europe, the curative virtues of Peter's Vege-table Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called THE medicine PAR EXCELLENCE, of the Southern States. Their consumption south of the Potomac, is enormous, and continually on the increase. No other pill "goes down" there, however sugared over with hired puffs and home

Peters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a universal medicine for there is sourcely any de-rangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove when administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bow-els, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no trritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterize the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing local inflammation, so frequently caused by the purgent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, Peters' Vegetable Pills will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to when the first

symptom makes its appearance. The conques of the complaint will then be easy and immediate. In billious disorders, remittant or intermittant fever, dispepsia, dysentery, cholera, choice, diarhoa, dropsy, sour or facted eructations, engagement of the sales with headless all comlargement of the spleen, sick headache, all conplaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid di-gestion, torpor of the bowe's, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, Peters' Vegetable Pills will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty and gentleness of their opera-

It is asked upon what principle these extraor dinary effects are produced? We reply that Peters Vegetable Pill acts as a purifier of the blood, by purifying the chyle and other fluids of which blood is composed. Chyle is a milky fluid deposited by the digestive matter on the coats of the intestines; and which when combined with the billiary secretion, is conveyed into the veins and becomes the principle life. This medicine acts directly upon the chyl from which it expels all acrid particles, and al humors detrimental to a healthy circulation. I cleanses the juices and fluids before the chemidiate purposes of vitality. This is beginning a the beginning. To embue the streams of life with health, it is necessary to purify them a

Such is the radical mode in which this medicine performs its cures. Testimenials which would fill volumes (many of them from high scientific authority) are its vouchers, and it is used in the practice of the first Physicians here

and abroad.

For sale by F. J. B. Crane, W. S. A. J. W. Maynard, J. H. Lund, Harris, Partridges & Co S. P. & J. C. Jewett, Davidson & Becker, H. Becker, Christian Eberbach, G. Gronville, D. D. Waterman, G. J. Garland, E. T. Williams, Ann Arbor; George Warner & Co., D. C. Whitwood, J. Millard & Son, N. H. Wing, Dexter; M. Jackson, Leoni; Paul Raymond, Jackson; Brotherson & Kief, Manchester: D. Keys, Clinton; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Stone, Babcock & Co., Ypsilanti; Scattergood & Co. Babcock & Co., Vpsilanti; Scattergood & C Plymouth; Pierre Teller and T. H. Enton & C Detroit; also in Adrian, Tecumseh, Brooklyn, Pontiac, Chicago, and almost every where else. Ann Arbot, Jan. 15, 1844. 27-1y

Valuable School Books. TWO of the best, and most useful and necessary SCHOOL BOOKS, are the following, which have received the sanction of the bes judges in the State of New York, and have been extensively introduced into the Common Schools and Academies of that State. They have like and Academies of that State. They have like wise been approved by the Superintendent of Pub lie Instruction of Michigan, [Dr. Comstock,] and selected by him to be used in the Common Schools of this State, viz: THE AMERICAN CLASS READER.

containing a series of lessons in reading, with in troductory exercises in Articulation, Inflection Emphasis, and the other essential elements of correct natural Elecution; designed for Academies and Common Schools—By George Witson, formerly Principal of the Canandaigua Academy, and late Principal of the Livingston County High School.

[The design of the American Class Reader is to track scholars to read. It is not sufficient for this purpose, that a book be instructive and entertaining, and the selections chaste and classical in point of diction; it should be also properly adapted to exercise the reader in all the varied tones inflections and other in all the varied tones inflections, and other requisites that belong to correct natural elocution. The Rev. J. Spen cer, of Brooklin, N. Y. an experienced Teacher mays, "I have very scarcely examined the American Class Reader by George Wilson, and have no hesitation in expressing my opinion of its ex-cellence. I consider it the best work, for the purpose for which it is designed, that I have ever seen, and I cannot but desire its immediate adop-tion in our Academies and Schools." Similar recommendations from hundreds of others, have

A PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC, containing several new methods of operation, and a new system of Proportion; with Theoretical explanations of all the principal rules. Also, a Treatise on Men-suration, and a brief practical system of Book Keeping, by the author of the American Class

The above are for sale at the Michigan Book Store, by the dozen or singly.— Teachers, who have not already examined them can receive copies gratis, by calling at 143 Jef-

The above books can be had at the Book Store of WM. R. PERRY, Ann Arbor, Lower January 15, 1844.

GREAT BARGAINS

READY MADE CLOTHING!!" HALLOCK & RAYMOND

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the State generally, the ney have now on hand the LARGEST and

"READY MADE CLOTHING" be found at any establishment in this State which they are determined to sell at prices lones than were before offered, and they confidently invite all persons in want of "Ready Mada Clothing," visiting Dotroit, to call at their establishment, "Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Acenues," in the new brick block, Phoenics Buildings, where they will find every week. nix Buildings, where they will find every va

Winter wear, and they believe at prices from 13 to 25 per cent cheaper than they can obtain then a 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. Garents always warranted to fit and please or no

Also, a very heavy Stock of DOMESTIC CLOTHS, PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS, BELGIC CLOTHS, SAT-TINETS, WINTER TWEEDS, and every variety and description of goods suitable for gentlemen's wearing apparel, all of which shall be sold very love for cash, or exchanged for Produce

market prices.
All those wishing Bargains in any of the above articles are invited to call at the "FASHION ABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM" of the ubscribers, Cor. of Jefferson and Woodwar Avenues, Detroit.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND. Detroit, Sept. 28, 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 Scar-

let Ferer, Quinsey,

g.c. g.c. ant remedy for those who are afflicted with ng pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving peedy relief by its active, strengthening, and yne, disphoretic and counterirritant properties-n effectual remedy for Chronic and Imflammato ry Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores o almost every description. Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering rom Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, In-lammation 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 perfec

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is out up in boxes at filty cents and one dollar sach, with full directions accompanying each box. Manufactured and sold wholesale by H. HAR-RIS & CO., Ashtabula, Ohio, sole proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country UFA liberal discount made to dealers and phy-

For testimonials and certificates from persons f the highest respectibility, who have used the hemical Plaster, see another column of this pa-

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Rood, Niles, J. C. Larrimore. "C. Skanahan, Edwardsburgh.

Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon. Isaac Benham, Jr., Conauntine. Danl, L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft. H. B. Huston, & F. March, jr P M Kalamazoo James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburgh, T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek. James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall. Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson. Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni. Hale and Smith, Grass Lake. in C. Winans, Sylvan,

J Millerd & Son, Dester. Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth, Mend & McCarthy, Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Dean, Pontiac, Mack & Sprague, Rochester,

James Stephens, Utich,
E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens,
G. & J. G. Hill,
John Owen & Co.
Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville,
F. Sameon, Vasilanti Samson, Ypsilanti,

J. H. LUND,
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,

ATTENTION

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 " "
150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut, 5 Tons " " 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. Sumae Sicily, 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, 3 "Muriatic Acid,

500 lbs. Virdigris, 50 " Block Tin, Teasels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines,

Screws and Press Plates, Screws and tress Plates, Cranks, Press Paper, Sicel Reeds, Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks, Emery, all No's., Olive Oil, Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp, Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles, Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.

The above, with a variety of other articles be-nging to the trade, have been purchased this mmer by the subscribers from Manufacturers of First Hands in the New York, I hiladelphia nd Boston Markets, and every thing having re gived his personal inspection, he can with the st confidence offer them to purchasers as the est and most complete stock in the country; and it is his fixed determination (by the low rates which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of

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 He is also prepared to contract for CARDING

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

A LL those indebted to the firm of J. Bzcximmediately. Oct. 23, 1843.

NOTICE.

SPINNING WHEELS, QUILL WHEELS,
REELS and SPOOLS, for sale by
C. J. GARLAND. Attention Ladies.

FASHIONABLE

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. R. WALKFR would announce to his friends and the public in general, that he s now in the receipt of the fall and winter fashons for 1843-4, which have been selected and urnished by two of the best establishments in th United States, on the first of the present month after the kinds of goods and fashions for the sea on had become permanently established, which

se beautifully illustrated by two of the most splendid fashion plates ever presented to this community. Any gentlemen who wish to have the "stmos PURE," can find it here furnished at a season when there can be no mistake as to what is or is not fashionable. Gentlemen, please call in the examinator progressions and if we cannot examine to progressions. nd examine for yourselves, and if we cannot ex abit something that will satisfy you that the style

hibit something that will satisfy you that the style of goods and tashion of garments are chaste and beautiful, then we are much mistaken.

Mr. Walker would take this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all who have hitherto favored him with their patronage, and hopes he has given general satisfaction. All who feel disposed to have an easy, at the same time a fashionable garment, can be gratified by calling at the shop of J. D. Irish, one door south of Beach. & Abei's old store, where for the convenience of himself and customers be has located for the eason, where all demands in his line will be exerms for cash or country produce, but positively

N. B. Cutting done, and warranted to fit if October 11, 1843.

1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. VEREREEN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK.

ST JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. 187 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROI
Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortine
of Miscollaneous, School and Classical
Books: Letter and Cap Paper, plain and
rided, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax,
Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Priating Paper, of all sizes; and
Book, News and Canister Ink, of various kinds.

BLANK BOOKS, 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 DEPOSITOR

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER. THE following is one from among the nu merous testimonials from persons of the

ighest respectability, which the proprietors have FROM SAM'L D. KINGSBURY. H. HARRIS & Co.—Sirs: Having been seriously afflicted with inflammation of the Eyes, and hearing of E. Dean's Chemical Plaster I had a box procured, and on the first application I experienced great relief, and in four days a perma-nent cure. So effectual was the application and he almost immediate relief resulting therefrom, hat in similar cases I feel great pleasure in rec

mmending it as a remedy worthy of patronage.

Respectfully yours, &c.

SAM'L D. KINGSBURY.

Kingsville, O. June 29, 1840.

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

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

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

The Subscribers keep constantly on hand large and choice stock of DRY GOODS BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GROCER IES, &c. &c. which have been selected with care, and are of the newest styles and best qualisold, they solicit the patronage of those wishing

Among other things too numerous to mention they have a large and excellent assortment of SHEETINGS. SUMMER STUFFS, CALICOES. FULLED CLOTHS. SATINETS. BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GAMBROONS, .

CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c. Bonnet Ribbons, a very beautiful assortment. Shawls, Broche, Silk, and Thibet, of th

chest pattorns.

Parasols: of all kinds, qualities, and prices.

Hose and Rulf Hose, Cotton and Worsted.

Bonnets, Leghorn, Tuscan and Straw.

The above assortment of GOODS will be sold cheap, or cheaper than can be purchased in

Wool, Potash, Flour, ayment. ABBOTT & BEECHER,

July, 12, 1843. (12-tf.) Detro

PAINTING.

T. LAMBERT,

DEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of

Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Low-Village, with the view of carrying on the pove business in all its branches, (some which are HOUSE, SIGN, and

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING, GRAINING, imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. respectfully solicits a share of public patron-age, as his prices shall be low to conform to he times and his work done in the best man-

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.

NEW GOODS!! HAVING retired, not from business, but to the old stand of G. Ward, I will sell GOODS Cheap. My stock is entirely new, and embraces a good variety, well selected, and the goods cannot fail to satisfy those who wish

I have spent most of the summer and part of ne fall, in New England, where the Goods are ade, and I have been able to purchase such goods as I wanted; and at such prices, as will enable me to sell them about as low as they have been sold in New York, from Jobbing Houses during this season. Especially I can sell

Woolen Cloths. from the coarsest to superfine. 3-4 & 6-4 Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, &c. &c. at low prices.

More: I have on hand a good stock of Combs. 'hread, Pins, Needles. &c. &c. which I can, and will sell to any, who wish to buy by the quantity at very low rates.

I will take ASHES and BLACK SALTS, or PEARLASH at my Ashery; and will sell SAL-ERATUS in quantities to suit purchasers. TERMS.—Cash, Produce, or good Credit.

I am, Gentlemen and Ladies, Respectfully yours. F. DENISON. Ann Arbor, Upper Town. Nov. 7, 1843. N. B. Cash paid for FLOUR, or Pot and Pearlash, or advanceed on the same and sold as 29-tf.

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

VICTORY AT LAST!

The Fever and Ague used up--Dr. Banister's Pills TRIUMPHANT.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. PURELY VEGETABLE.—A sa'e, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the billious diseases peculiar to new coun-

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

The unparalleled success that has attended the use of these pills, induces the proprietor to believe that they are superior to any remedy ever offered to the public for the above diseases.

They are 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 or retail at the Store of J. Beckley & Co., Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. L. BECKLEY, Proprietor.

January 17, 1844.

LOWER TOWN

THE ESSRS. DAVIDSON & BECKER, have just received from New York a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS.

Also, a large quantity of Dry Groceries. Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Nails, Boots and Shoes, Men's and Boy's Caps, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

which they will sell lower than has ever before been offered in this place.

For particulars call at their Store, No. 3, Brown's Block, (formerly occupied by H. Becker.) The highest Market price will be paid in Goods for most kinds of Produce.

Remember that they will not be undersold. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov. 13, 1843.

29-6m

# TOTHEPE

JUST received at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Store, a general assortment of Fancy and staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. which will be sold cheap and for ready pay only. C. J. GARLAND.

Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 20, 1843. N. B. As usual, any Goods purchased of him not giving satisfaction in price and quality, the purchaser has the privilege to return them and receive back his money.

RAIL ROAD

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 Washingon street, near the Central Railroad Depot, have ing undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the re-ception 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 lauda-

N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Cars.
WM. CHAMP. Detroit, May 9, 1843.

WOOL! WOOL!

CLOTH! CLOTH!! THE Subscribers would inform the Publi

that persons having wool to be manufactured, can have it done at their Manufactory with n a short time, as the large quantity of woo furnished them by farmers and others the passeason is nearly completed, and will be finished within a few days. We have manufactured cloth this season for about one hundred and twenty-five customers, to whom we have reason o believe, we have given general satisfaction .-With this encouragement, we hope for future patronage.

Scio, Washtenaw Co., Dec. 25, 1843.

Half the cloth the wool will make, or 371 cents per yard. We will also exchange Cloth for Wool on recsonable terms. Wool sent by Rail Road to Scio will be properly attended to. SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO.

JOB PRINTING, Office, at the shortest notice, and on the ost reasonable terms. Books: Pamphets: Circulars, Handbills, &c. will be printed to order, as any time, with the utmost accuracy.

17 Orders by mail promptly filled.

RAIL ROAD HOTEL BY 1843. PATRICK & ANDREWS.

C. J. GARLAND,

OPPOSITE THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT, MICH.

THE above Hotel has been greatly enlarged. I and fitted up in a style equal to any public house in Detroit, for comfort and convenience.-Its location is in a healthy and pleasant part the city, being situated on the Public Square, and in the immediate vicinity of the Central and Northern Rail Roads, and convenient to the

STAGE ROUTES

diverging to the different parts of the State. TRAVELERS wishing to take the Cars or Boats cannot find a more convenient place than this. being near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and in immediate connection with the Boats. pains will be spared to furnish their TABLE

with the best the Market affords, and their cus tomers with every attention in their power, requ CARRIAGES & BAGGAGE WAGONS always in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the Boats and Cars free of charge.

PATRICK & ANDREWS. Nov. 6, 1843.

EATHER. THE undersigned has just received from the Manufacturer, and will continue to be sup-Manufacturer, and will continue to be sup-plied with a General Assortmentment of EAST-ERN TANNED LEATHER, which he will sell at decidedly Low Prices, for CASH or

He will continually have on hand Spanish and Slaughter

SOLE LEATHER, of Light, Middle and Heavy Weights; Upper Leather, Oak and Hemlock Tanned Calf Skins,

in CASH FOR HIDES.

J. D. BALDWIN.
Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

29-6m. SAL ERATUS. WHOLESALE and Retail, by H. BECKER. 3. 15-tf.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843.

UNITY OF INTEREST.

NOBLE AND SPRAGUE, WOULD call the attention of the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the community in gener al to the fact that they, believing that two heads are better than one, have formed a co-partnership the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its branches. They will be always on hand, two doors West of the Washtenaw, in the Lower Village of Ann Arbor, where all who favor them with their patronage may be sure of satisfaction. No pains will be spared in making their garments fashionable, comfortable, and durable. They feel confident from past experience, and

from the attention which they pay to their business, that they cannot fail of giving universal satisfaction, and they are determined not to be outdone by any establishment west of New York.

N. B. CUTTING done on short notice, and strict attention will be paid to the orders of the P. S. We like to have forgot by the way t

mention, that we too are in the receipt of the New York and Boston Fashions, for the Fall and Winter of 1843-4.
28-3:n. NOBLE & SPRAGUE.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov. 3, 1843.

ABBOT & BEECHER. DETROIT WHOLESALE AND

DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

RETAIL DEALERS IN

JUST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Bleached Gooos, Calicoes, Apron Checks, Baggings, Burlaps, Diapers, Crath, Muslin, Fustians, Mole Skins, Sattinets, Sheep's Gray Cloth, Buckskin Cloth, Fancy Cassimeres. Fancy Cassimeres,
Wolverine
Contings, Alapaca Lustre, Changeable Stripe

Do. Fancy Alapines, Crape Delaines, India Cloth, Mouslin De Laines, Parisians, Chusans, Shawls, Rob Chusans, Snawis, too Roys, Cardinals, Domask Shawls, Black, Blue Black, Brown, and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Pilot Over Coatings, Blankers, Flannels, and Superio

BEAVER CLOTHS, Leather, Cotton Yarn, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice and Tobacco.

All of which Goods will be sold at the LOW-EST PRICES that they can be bought for West of New York City, and we wish our Friends to give us a Call before Buying. WANTED, POT ASH, WOOL AND FLOUR,

For which we will pay the highest prices either in CASH or GOODS, at the CHEAPEST CASH PRICES, No. 144, Jefferson Avenue,

Corner Bates Street, Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

TO CLOTHIERS. MANUFACTURERS AND MER-CHANTS. THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a

DYE-WOODS AND DIE-STUFFS. 35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicar ragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls ground Camwood,

Fustic Logwood, Redwoods, Alum, 6 hhds Copperas, 4 do Blue Vitriol, 4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime,

500 lbs. Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Midras and Caraceas 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 Salte,

do Nitric Acid,

2 cases Lac Dye. 300 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quereciron Bark. Together with a complete assortment of all the ninor articles in the trade, to wit:

Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent
Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling

Irons, Nippers, Prussinte of Pot-ash, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners,

MACHINE CARDS, Satinett Warps, Shears, &c. This entire stock has been purchased within the ast two weeks, and selected personally by one the concern, who has been in the business for he last eleven years, and they have no hesitation ns asying that the quality of these goods is un-xceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the owest New York jobbing prices, with the ad-

trion of transportation only. The subscribers have the sole Agency in this tate 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. CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

THE subscriber having just received several cases of BRASS and WOOD CLOCKS, of various descriptions, is prepared to sell them Cheap for Cash. Also, a general assortment of

JEWELRY, ting in part of Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins, Hearts and Crosses, Silver and Common Thimbles, Watch Chains and Keys, Pencil Cases: also, Spoons, Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins, Hooks, and Eyes, Spectacles, Fine

Combs, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Back Combs,
Pocket Combs, Water Paints.
Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and
Tweasers, Snuff & Tohacco Boxes, Elastics, &c. TERMS-75 cents per day, or 25 cents per All of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment this side of New York. N. B. The subscriber thankful for so large a share of public patronage, still solicits a continence of the same. CLOCKS AND WATCH ES of every description repaired and warranted. Also, JEWELRY repaired on short notice.

Ann Arbor, Nov 6, 1843.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

Shop at his old stand directly opposite the Cour

THIS valuable medicine so justly celebrated as a certain cure for Scrofula or Kings Evil, or any disease arising from impurity of the Leather, Bindings, White and Colored Linings,
Shoe Thread, &c.
All persons desirous of purchasing are requested to call at the ONE STORY BRICK BUILDING, No. 39, Woodward Avenue, and examine the quality and prices before purchasing. BUILDING, No. 39, Woodward Avenue, and examine the quality and prices before purchasing spectfully request them to call on us and satisfy themselves of its many cures in similar cases. elsewhere.

N. B. The highest Market Price will be paid

By purchasing of us they can rely upon the gen

By purchasing of the article, which they should be uineness of the article, which they should be careful to do, as we are told there is a spurious article of the same name for sale in this vicinity. Be careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, Buffalo," is stamped upon the bottles, and "C. C. Bristol" written in his own hand over the Cork.
W.S. & J. W. MAYNARD.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843.
36

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the paymen of a certain sum of money with the interest thereon, secured to be paid by a certain annuaput of Mortgage, bearing date the thirty-first dat of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, executed by Eli Granger, of Scio, in the county of Washtenaw and the State of Michigan, to Samuel Clemens, of Lima, in the county and State aloresaid, which Mortgage was recorded in the Register's office. Lima, in the county and State aforesaid, which Mortgage was recorded in the Register's office, of the county of Washtenaw aforesaid, on the second day of April. A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and forty-two, in Liber ten of Mortgages, at page one hundred and sixty one, and default having been made in the condition of said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the whole or any part of the money now due on said mortgage. ng been instituted to recover the whole or any part of the money now due on said morigage.— By virtue of which default there is now claimed

By virtue of which default there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage, the sum of three hundred and fifty one dollars and twenty cents, for principal and interest.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of sale in said Indenture of mortgage contained, will be sold at publicauction at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the county aforesaid, on the seventh day of February nest, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to sat sfy the amount due for principal and interest on said mortgage, as well as costs for foreclosing the same and described as follows; "All that cortain tract or parcel of land lying in the State aforesaid, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: The south hulf of the south west quarter of section seven, in town described as follows, to wit: The south half of the south west quarter of section seven, in town two south, of range five east, except filteen acres on the north side of said quarter section, being one half mile in length ranning east and west."

Dated at Ann Arbor, this sixth day of November 1843.

oer, 1843. SAMUEL CLEMENS, Mortgagee. By O. HAWKINS, his Attorney.

MORTGAGE SALE. DEFAULT having been made in the paysment of a certain sum of mon y with the interest thereon, secured to be paid by a certain and de aut having been made in the condition of said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the whole or any part of the money nowdue, on said Mortgage, by virtue of which default there is now claimed to be due on said Mortgage, the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and fitty six cents for wrincing and interest which have cents for Frincipal and interest, which mortgage has been duly assigned to Samuel Clemens.

noon of said day, at public auction, all the premises described in said Indenture of Morigage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due for principal and interest, on said mortgage, as well as costs for foreclosing the same, and described as follows, to wit: the south half of and described as follows, to wit: the south half of
the west half of the south-west quarter of section
seven, town two south of range five east, containing forty acres, be the same more or less.
Dated, Ann Arbor, November 6, 1843.
SAMUEL CLEMENS. Assignee,
of RHODA PHELPS, Mortgagee.
By. O. HAWKINS, his Attorney.
29-12w

Chancery Sale.

Philip H. Reeves, ? IN CHANCERY, 2D CIRCUIT.

Arbor, Washtenaw county, on the fifteenth day of January next, at 10 o'clock. A. M. of that day, the following described premises, "to wit:"
"All that certain tract or parcel of land lying in Webster, and described as follows, "to wit: "The west half of the south east quarter of section thirty six, in township one south, of range five east, containing eighty acres, more or less Also the east half 'section thirty six, in township one south, of "range five east, containing eighty acres, more cient to raise the amount due to the complainant

Geo. Mines, Comp'ts. Sol. Nov. 24, 1843.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, AND

MR. CHAS. S. WOODARD, ASSISTANT. THE next term of this institution will con-mence on Monday, Feb. 12, and continne 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 exch-

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.

tronomy, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4,50 to \$5,00. Mezzotimo and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3,00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Grif-The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the

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. Weag, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. E. Crane, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. & E. M. Skinner, Esqrs, S. Murdock,

Ypsilanti, Oct. 16, 1943.

NORTHERN, EASTERN, AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.

The house occupies an eligible position, on the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in # Those who may honor him with their counter nance, may be assured that no expense or atten-tion in his power, will be spared, to make their

M. NOBLE would respectfully remind

one, and is making new arrangements in his business. he wishes for an immediate settlement
with all who are indebted to him.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1843.

28-3m-

IT SIGNAL OFFICE.

interest thereon, secured to be paid by a certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, executed by Eli Granger of Scio, in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to Rhodz Phelps of the same place; which mortgage was recorded in theregister's office of the county of Washtenaw, aforesaid, on the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, in Liber number seven of mortgages, at page three hundred and seventy four, and default having been made in the condition of said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of sale in said indenture of mortgage contained, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the county aforesaid, on the seventh day of February next, at ten o'clock in the foreseas of early day of public services.

Daniel H. Scully, and Mary Scully. In pursuance of a decretal order issued out of the Court of Chancery, in and for the State of Michigan, I shall expose to sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Ann

for his principal, interest and costs in this cause.

GEO. DANFORTH. Muster in Chancery.

TEACHERS' SEMIMARY H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL.

sive 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 ap-

Turrion in the common English branches, ineluding Composition and Declamation from \$2,00 to \$3,50. In Philosophy. Chemistry, As-

term. No deduction for absence will be made, except for prottacted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks.—Books may be had of the principal at Detroit

have kindly consented to form a visiting committee, to be present at the Week reviews on Thursday, and at the public examination of the

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL.

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.

ojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfactory.
[46-1y] S. D. WOODWORTH. Notice.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXE-CUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c. just printed and for sale at the