

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: ANN ARBOR, MICH.

MISCELLANY.

Correspondence of the Boston Chronicle.
THE LONDON DOCKS.

BY FRANKSON WATSON.

A number of Americans, of whom I was one, formed a party the other day to explore the London docks, as called, but all the docks of London. And a day's walk we had. We were unaided and kindly conducted by Mr. Vaughan, a gentleman holding an office in one of the dock companies, who in a very obliging manner, explained to us more things than I could write on any sheet of paper. Ex-Governor Davis was of the party, who I have no doubt will derive more pleasure and profit from his foreign travel than he would have done from the nomination to the vice-presidency, if the Whigs had not so abjectly dropped him.

Through the Thames, which is about as large as the Connecticut at Hartford, is crowded with all manner of shipping below London bridge, the loading and unloading is done almost entirely in the docks, which are artificial basins, excavated in the city, and communicating with the Thames by canals and locks. By this means, and an auxiliary steam engine, they are always kept at the same stage of water, the locks being opened only on a certain stage of the tide. These docks, with the surrounding warehouses, are completely enclosed with high and strong walls with massive gates, which are only open during business hours, and are to be entered then only by persons having business or tickets as visitors from the proper authorities. To get such tickets is worth while, for nothing in London is better worth seeing. This is the centre of the world's commerce, and it is here that one sees the greatest accumulation of the most valuable articles of trade. The arrangements for facilitating business, and to prevent waste, and destruction by fire, are admirable. We first visited St. Catherine's dock, one of the smallest. It may contain a dozen acres of water, surrounded by warehouses many stories high, which are marked A, B, C, &c., in immense letters on the outside. Here we saw ships from all countries, among which our own noble packet ship evidently bears the palm. The immense cranes for unloading heavy articles were exceedingly curious. In the warehouses there is a place for every thing and every thing in its place, so that a thousand merchants have goods stored and no matter how long, that which belongs to each, on producing the proper certificate, can be found instantly. A London merchant has no warehouse of his own. He takes the certificate of the dock company, and trades upon that. And the goods may be sold a dozen times without being moved at all. At last comes the purchaser who is to work them up, with his certificate, and removes them. By this means, immense transactions take place with great ease and dispatch, and goods are less damaged by being tumbled and carted about.

We next proceeded to the London docks, which are much larger, enclosing about twenty acres of water. This also is surrounded by immense warehouses. We went into the cellar of one of them. It is devoted to every wine, and covers five acres. We were furnished with lights, as if descending into a mine. There, in those interminable grim archways, are piled up thousands of muley pipes filled with the great brain-stealer. I forgot the number of pipes of cherry wine but in another cellar which we visited, of equal extent, we were told there were 37,000 hogheads of rum. Into the lower repository of internal spirits, they allowed no light to be carried. There is a range of windows on one side, and the light comes dimly gleaming over the long tiers of hogheads, and when they wish to read the marks on the heads they use reflectors, so that the light down upon them. These vast vaults, both for wine and rum, are traversed by railways for removing the ponderous punchens and hogheads. In the wine vaults we saw certain vats for mixing the old and new wines to produce the requisite quality and flavor, which contained 10,000 gallons apiece. We were also astonished at the size of the tobacco warehouse, which covers four or five acres, and before being cut in two by an enlargement of the dock, was twice as large. Tobacco is enormously taxed; on some kinds, to the extent of 80% or 90% per cent. I was told, half the amount used is made up by smuggling and adulteration (though what stuff will do to adulterate tobacco with, they can get, is past my comprehension); and yet what vast, yes, sublime quantities are here of the genuine weed! People are bewitched for cigars and

pipes, and you will see men whiffing their tobacco in the street—strangely smelling tobacco, probably adulterated, who don't look as if they knew where to get a dinner, or were on any terms whatever with the tailor. What a luxury! Here is tobacco enough to make a Niagara of juice, to be chased by zation said to be starving! It was comfortable to get away to boards of other luxuries, less suggestive of the ruin and damnation of human nature.

On other extensive warehouses we saw spices, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, cloves, &c., in vast quantities. When it arrives here, it is all sorted over and re-packed in merchantable condition, and great numbers of men were busy in the operation. In other places, we saw astonishing quantities of raw, unthrown silk, packed in bales like cotton. And then we saw hides and leather, and dyewoods, and cordage, and tallow, and bees-wax, all nicely stowed away in ranges and piles, of which there seemed to be no end. Again, there were sugar warehouses, story above story, full of boxes, bales and hogheads, enough to sweeten the sea. But the people are only partially sweetened, after all. They cry gooseberries, fine gooseberries for pies, in the streets, at sixpence (twelve cents) a peck. What is the use, when brown sugar is fourteen cents a pound.

Before visiting the West India docks, we passed through the Thames tunnel. Perhaps I have described it before. It is always the first thing a stranger sees in London. So queer is the idea of digging under a river to get over it. As to this Thames tunnel, it makes no great show, and is quite out of sight. In a crowd of dingy old buildings, quite out of sight of any river, you enter a door at one side of the street, pay a penny of copper, and pass into a tunnel with a skylight. Two winding staircases lead down about 60 feet. There is a double roadway, dry, and lighted with gas, leads you off in a horizontal direction about a furlong to another carriage-way, as the top of which you find yourself in the same sort of brick and mortar which you left, and have neither seen, tasted nor smelt of any river. The sublimity of the thing is altogether imaginary and historical. On the Surrey side we saw the shield or apparatus with which the tunnel was excavated. It consists of a series of iron frames, of prodigious strength, which were pushed on before the masonry, and which it would be impossible without cuts to describe intelligibly. The ponderous machine has been hoisted up and in an appropriate building is shown for three pence.

The Thames tunnel did not cost so much, by nearly a million of dollars as the Waterloo bridge. As yet it is not completed for carriages. Other large circular shafts are to be sunk on both sides with carriage ways winding down from the top to bottom. When finished, it will have cost between four and five millions of dollars, about the same as the above-mentioned bridge.

The bridges over the Thames are all wonders. Built of stone or iron, they seem likely to last as long as the world does, except Westminster bridge, which, though built of stone, is likely to tumble down, if not removed. But, true to the bridges, and the hundreds of little sharp, black steamers that are constantly darting like swallows under their beautiful arches, sometimes gracefully stooping their smoke-pipes when the tide is up. We took a couple of row boats, and glided through the crowd of ships, snicks, luggers, coal barges, &c., to the West India docks. These are on a far grander scale than those we previously visited. The water, if I do not mistake, covers 8 acres, in two oblong basins, of nearly half a mile in length, one devoted to import and the other to export trade. On the wharves are landing sheds, which stretch the whole length, built with iron posts and plate roofs, and around the whole are the same lofty warehouses. The scene, as you look down the vista of one of the landing sheds, is beautiful and wonderful. Hundreds of men are busy, like ants, in weighing and trundling away the sugar, rice, tea, ginger, &c., &c., and every thing proceeds with the order and discipline of a band of music. On one side we were struck with an enormous warehouse for mahogany and other furniture woods. There were piles of St. Domingo mahogany, proving that if black people cannot take care of themselves, they can cut and hew, in a workmanlike manner, logs that are often four feet square and twenty feet long. To facilitate the removal and storage of these big logs, the top of the warehouse is traversed with a railway, under which the logs are suspended in slings. But I despair of giving any conception of the size and magnificence of these docks. The East India are still beyond; and there are others we have not seen. We are, though four miles from St. Paul's, still in London, and five miles from our lodgings. To accomplish the first three we pay four pence, and take seats in the cars of the Blackwell railway. A stationary engine presently pulls us the three miles, over streets and through and above multitudinous houses, like a streak of lightning, and we trudge the rest of the way through the same everlasting swarm and rush of strangers.

DESIRE OF FLATTERY.

All sitters expect to be flattered, and very little flattery do you bestow. Perversely, you won't even see your own likeness. Take, for instance, the following scene, which I had from a miniature painter:—A man upwards of forty years of age, had been sitting to him, one of as little pretensions as you can well imagine, you would have thought it impossible that he could have had an homoeopathic proportion of vanity, or personal vanity at all; but it turned out otherwise. He was described as a greasy-billious man, with a peculiarly conventional aspect, that is, one that gives an union of gravity and love. Well sir, said the painter, that will do, I think I have been fortunate in your likeness.

The man looks at it, and says nothing, puts on an expression of disappointment. "What, don't you like it sir?" says the artist. "Why, yes, it is like me, but—"

"But what, sir? I think it exactly like—"

"I wish you would tell me where it is not like?"

And here my friend the painter, declared, that he put on a most delectably affected grin of amiability. "Well, sir, upon my word, I don't see any fault at all; it seems to me as like as it can be; I wish you'd be so good to tell me what you mean."

"Oh, sir, I'd rather you should find it out your self, look again."

"I can see any difference, sir; so if you don't tell me, it can't be altered."

"Well, then, with reluctance, if I must tell you, I don't think you have given my sweet expression about the eyes.—Blackwood."

A SPLENDID CHURCH.

The New York Herald of Thursday, gives the following description of Trinity Church, in that city, which when finished will be one of the most magnificent buildings in this country:

The length of the church, out and out, is 192 feet, extending from Broadway to Trinity Place; its length inside is 137 feet; depth of the chancel 33 feet 6 inches; square of the tower inside, 18 feet six inches; square of the tower, including walls and buttresses, 45 feet; breadth of the church outside, 84 feet; breadth inside 72 feet; breadth of the nave, 37 feet 4 inches; height of the nave, sixty-seven feet six inches; height of the part of the tower now built, one hundred and twenty-seven feet; intended height of the tower, including spire and cross, 264 feet.—The building is of the highest order of the Gothic school, being the most ancient order of architecture. It is technically called the style of pure perpendicular English Gothic. The main building was commenced in 1839, for which an appropriation of \$250,000 was laid by, from the richest corporation in the city. The church is now roofed in and covered with copper, and the stucco work of the ceiling of the nave is complete. The gorgeous appearance and general finish of this part of the church, will astonish the "Cognoscenti," by the extreme beauty of its design and execution. The chancel window at the rear of the building, is of immense proportions, being over 40 feet in height, and will, when filled with the stained glass now designed for it, produce a brilliant effect upon the entire nave within. Some of the smaller windows are already finished, and the variety of coloring is truly beautiful—presenting almost every shade and hue of the rainbow—giving an effect in the sun's glare, resembling a perfect rainbow. The floor of the nave is to be highly finished in encaustic marble. The flooring of the pews is to be of wood—uniformly carpeted. The aisles, it will be perceived, are very broad. The plastering of the side walls of the Church is progressing with despatch. Thus it will be seen that the main part of the building—its interior—is far advanced. We now come to the tower and spire in progress of erection. The height of this part of the building, as has been observed, will be 264 feet. The walls of the lower part of this stupendous pile, are 7 feet in thickness, of solid stone work, which, gradually ascending, diminishes to 4 feet. The main doorway is of solid workmanship. The stone of which this entire building is composed, was, after the most deliberate and careful research, selected from the quarry at Little Falls, Patterson, New Jersey. It has been analyzed by our Chemists, and found to possess most largely the requisite qualities of durability and imperviousness to rain, frost or heat. Lords Morpeth, Ashburton, and many other distinguished travelers, have declared that this specimen of stone exceeds in firmness of grain and general qualities any stone known to the architects of England. We ascend this part of the building by a winding stairs, which lead us into the clock chamber, where the solidity of the stone work again strikes the eye and excites admiration; there is to be a clock here with three dials of nine feet in diameter. Again ascending we arrive at the belfry, in which there are eight large windows of Gothic design, according with the general character of the building. Here there will be hung the celebrated chime of eight bells which were cast by "Meirs and Son," of London, in 1789, especially for the corporation. The front window that faces Broadway is a gorgeous specimen of this order of architecture, which excites universal admiration. An outside wall will surround the base of the spire, which will be guarded by a rich perforated battlement, of gorgeous design. The work is here thoroughly filled with molten lead—the cement in use is spoken of by the artizans as possessing qualities of durability equal to solid granite. The architect, Richard Upjohn, Esq., is well known in this community as the builder of the Church of the Ascension and Christ's Church, and this building will serve as a monument of his great genius and comprehensiveness of mind.

"Well, then, with reluctance, if I must tell you, I don't think you have given my sweet expression about the eyes.—Blackwood."

SELECTIONS.

BIRNEY IS THE MAN.

A very large portion of each of the old political parties are deeply disaffected with their party candidates, and held to their allegiance solely by their hostility to the opposite party and its candidates. We assert boldly that each of those parties is held together by nothing but hostility to the other. Take away this external pressure, and there is not inward cohesion enough in either to keep up their ranks. Tens of thousands of Whigs now propose to vote for Clay for no other reason in the world but the fear that if they withhold their vote, "the Locofocos will get it." And tens of thousands of Democrats will vote for Polk only because they think if they do not vote the ticket, "the Whigs will get it." In all probability, a majority of both parties are in this position. Why should they not be? There is nothing in the candidates of either party to give them a strong hold personally on the people, and nothing in the measures proposed by either which is calculated to awaken any deep or extensive interest politically.

Multitudes of Democrats honestly supposed their leaders meant something in passing resolutions against Texas, and in their declarations that after the shameful desertion of Van Buren by the Southern States, in the face of all his humiliations to please them, they never would submit to be dictated to by slaveholders again. These people are now mortified and chagrined beyond measure at the position in which the party was placed and left by the Baltimore Convention. And yet they know not what to do, for if they don't vote the ticket, it will go for Clay.

On the other hand, multitudes of Whigs supposed they had made a good riddance of Clay forever, when he was rejected by the Harrisburg convention of 1839.—What they saw of Clay's management as the leader in Congress at the extra session in 1841, satisfied them that, however brilliant his talents, he was not fit to govern the country. And when the wire workers contrived to "set the ball a-rolling" for Clay in 1842, they confidently expected that so barefaced a piece of intrigue would kill itself before voting time came on. And now they are in a dilemma, for Clay is nominated, with Frelinghuysen forced upon them by the slaveholders, and yet if they don't vote the ticket, it will go for Polk.

Then again, the only points on which the two parties are committed to DO any thing, are points in regard to which the great body of intelligent members of both are firmly opposed to the position of their respective parties. The only thing the Whigs really propose to DO, as a distinctive and definite measure yet to be carried, is to establish a "national currency,"—a fraudulent expression to conceal the real intent of creating an old-fashioned NATIONAL BANK. On this point, Mr. Clay's Raleigh speech is full, and yet he knows that the whole body of the North are now opposed to it, and he therefore begs them to submit to it, for the sake of the South and West. Now many Whigs of the North would be glad to vote against Polk and Texas, and against a bank too, if they could. On the other hand, the only definite and distinctive measure to which the Democratic party is committed, is the annexation of Texas. And to this, even after all the falsehoods that have been circulated, the bulk of the party is firmly opposed, and they would be glad if they thought they could vote against Clay and a bank, and against Texas too.

To all these, we say that Birney is the man. A vote for Birney is a vote against Clay and the bank. It is equally a vote against Polk and Texas. A vote for Birney is the only correct expression of the sentiments and wishes of the great body of people in the free States, on the great political questions of the day. It leaves the question of the tariff just where it is, to stand as it is, until Congress, acting by counsel, and not under the maddening influence of party spirit, shall see fit to alter it for the common good. It secures a government pledged to the interest of free labor—the only real national interest, equally in all sections, the South as well as the North, the West as well as the East. It is a vote against slaveholding dictation and slaveholding extravagance, in favor of peace with all nations, engaging alliances or degrading humiliations with none. It is a vote against Clay and Polk, because they are slaveholders, despots, supporters of slavery, antagonists to the interests of free labor, and incompetent to guide the destinies of a free country. It is a vote against a bank, because a bank is only wanted to transfer the accumulated capital of free labor to supply the deficiencies and wastes of slave labor. It is a vote against Texas,

because Texas is only wanted as a balance weight to secure the political ascendancy of slavery, and a market for those who live by breeding slaves for the shambles.

A vote for Clay is not a vote against Texas. The Whig party is not committed, as a party, against Texas. The great body of Whigs at the South are in favor of annexation, and yet are every where admitted to be just as good Whigs as any others. The fact that those who are in favor of Texas vote for Clay, shows that such a vote does not tell as a testimony against Texas. Mr. Clay, in his "Chart of Whig Principles," delivered at Raleigh, and written out since his nomination, does not go against Texas, does not even mention Texas. If he is elected, with a Whig Congress, the southern Whigs will then demand annexation, and will either drive and bully and drag the northern Whigs to consent to it, as "the least of two evils," and for the sake of "other great interests," or they will unite with the Democrats, now openly committed to Texas, and carry a majority to pass the bill. And then Mr. Clay, by his clamor against the veto power, will be furnished with an apology, which his zeal for slavery will make him glad to employ, for refusing to set his single voice, as he will call it, in opposition to the will of the representatives of the people. And so Texas will come in just as easily under Clay as under Polk.

The same argument will hold good with the Democrats who are opposed to Texas. Every vote you give for Birney, is not only against Texas as a vote, but it has a moral force which can hardly be estimated too highly. Observation shows that the votes given for the Liberty party have an extraordinary restraining influence on both the other parties. Standing as it does in a position of elevated impartiality, opposed to both alike, both in their darling measures and their darling candidates, and embodying already not less than one hundred thousand voters, of the very heart of society, their vote, as an expression at once of their judgment against these parties and their firm determination to act up to their principles, has a power over the conduct of parties and public men,—the power of a virtuous and immovable minority, which challenges the confidence of all good men.

Experience shows that as between the two great rival parties now combatting, neither one operates as a restraint upon the other; but on the contrary, is rather an incentive to drive the other to greater extremes. Suppose you vote for Polk, for the sake of opposing Clay and the bank, and fail, your vote will have no weight or influence to prevent a bank, or to check Clay in acting out his nature when in power. Or, suppose you vote for Clay, for the sake of opposing Polk and Texas, and fail—as you may—your vote will have not the slightest influence in preventing the annexation of Texas, or in checking any other demonstration of the spirit of a slaveholder of the south-west invested with the reins of power.

But if you vote for Birney, whichever of the other parties succeeds, they will feel that they are watched and judged, and reported, by an influence like the records of history and the decrees of destiny.—We have no hesitation in averring our belief that an addition of one hundred thousand to the vote for Birney and Morris, from both the old parties, will effectually block the wheels of both these two great kindred mischiefs, Texas and the Bank.

BIRNEY IS THE MAN.

Here, then, is an opportunity to vote just as you think; to express exactly what you believe the country requires; to put your vote where it will certainly tell, whatever be the result of the now very doubtful canvass; to vote against the men and measures of your own party, which you disapprove, without thereby voting or even appearing to vote in favor of the men and measures of the other party, which you disapprove still more. In voting for Birney, you vote more strongly against Polk and Texas than if you voted for Clay, and more strongly against Clay and the bank than if you voted for Polk.

But we go further, and say, that aside from all these questions, and looking simply at the administration of the government, Birney is the man. We aver, that he is better fitted to administer the affairs of this nation, at this moment, with honor and for the public good, than either of his competitors. True, he is not so brilliant an orator as Mr. Clay; but there is no occasion for brilliant oratory in the Presidential chair. From that place you look for clear, frank, just, well reasoned, mild and Washington-like expositions of public affairs; and for such, Mr. Birney is far superior to Mr. Clay, as his writings

show. Compare their two letters on Texas. But if you take away Clay's oratory, what have you left? His whole history, ever since he left the speaker's chair in 1825, is a history of defeats and failures. In every great measure he has undertaken, he has either been defeated in carrying it, or it has failed of producing the effects he predicted. We challenge an exception. He does not understand the interests of the country, nor the genius of the people, nor the working of political measures. How can he, being a slaveholder, and so one of the aristocracy and not one of the people? Mr. Birney, who was long an adherent of the Clay school of politics, (and still measurably inclined to the same general views,) by emancipating his slaves, and becoming one of the people, and bethinking himself to laboring with his own hands and brushing his own boots on the prairies of Michigan, has corrected those views, and now knows the interests and feels the sympathies of the mass of the people.—His judgment, as to public measures, his power of discrimination as to the principles of justice and of constitutional and international law, the very qualities required for the station, are superior to those of any man who has been a candidate for the Presidency in the last ten years;—while his deep conscientiousness and fear of God, and his strong and self-denying patriotism, complete the picture of THE MAN whom the times require. We have before alluded to Mr. Clay's course when at the head of a victorious party, in 1841, as proof that he cannot govern the country, because he cannot govern himself.—This subject will be considered more fully hereafter.

As to a comparison of Mr. Birney with Mr. Polk, we appeal to the people along the Tennessee river who know them both. Go back to the time when Mr. Birney was solicitor general of northern Alabama, and expected to fill the next vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, and suppose you had then been asked which of the two you would prefer for his ability and worth, to be the future President of the United States?—How were their relative positions changed? Shortly after that time, Mr. Birney deliberately withdrew from public life, under the impulses of religion, philanthropy and patriotism, that he might devote his life to the deliverance of his countrymen from chains, and his country from the curse and guilt of slavery.—From that time he has not been an actor in public affairs, nor an occupant of public stations of honor or emolument. But the very impulse under which he acted has made him more than ever an interested, anxious and impartial observer of public events, and thus fitted him pre-eminently to be the head of the government. And as it is only out of regard to the great interests to which he devoted himself that he has consented to be a candidate for the Presidency, while his democratic antagonist is indebted to the same great question, on the other side, for the prominence he has so unexpectedly gained, and as Polk has no claim or qualification in which Birney is not his superior, the issue is now fairly presented to the democracy of this nation, whether you will have the government administered for maintenance of slavery or for the advancement of liberty. May we not then say, both to Whigs and Democrats,—to all who love their country more than their party, not only that "Birney is the man," but that

BIRNEY IS THE ONLY MAN.

We need not refer to the men by whom Birney would be surrounded and sustained—such men as Morris, as through a Democrat, as sagacious a politician, and as upright a citizen as there is in the West; and Lewis, a man equally wise and upright, and a Whig to Jay, and Stewart, and Smith of New York; to Jackson, and Whittier, and Carter, of Massachusetts; to Fessenden, and May, and Pond, and Appleton, of Maine, &c., &c.

We only say, Vote for Birney! And if you elect him now, you will be sure the government is in none but the best hands—the most wise, the most competent, the most faithful. Vote for Birney! And if you fail of electing him, yet you will be sure that every vote tells with the full force of its moral influence against the selfish, mischievous schemes of both the other parties; whereas, if you vote for either of the other parties, and fail, as you may, you lose your vote.

THOMAS MORRIS.

We do not know what secret slanders may be circulated by Whigs and Democrats with regard to the personal character of the Liberty candidates. Whatever may arise, we wish our friends to understand that Birney and Morris are both men whose personal character is absolutely without reproach. Purer and more trustworthy and competent men were never presented before the American people. As Mr. Morris is not a member of any church, it appears that some person

has circulated a story in the West that he is an infidel. This slander is set at rest by the following letter in the Western Citizen:

Mr. Eastman.—I wish to rebut what I believe to be a vile slander on the character of the Hon. T. Morris, ex-senator of the United States, and the Liberty party candidate for vice president.—It is said that a report is in circulation that Mr. M. is an infidel in principle, and that some of the Liberty men cannot give him their support at the coming election, on that account. Now, sir, permit me to say that I have had the honor of some private interviews with Mr. M., in which I spoke to him freely on the subject of religion.—I heard him say, both in private, and in one of his public addresses, that he frankly acknowledge he was not a professor of religion, nor yet a member of any church. He regretted it, and acknowledged with shame that he had lived so long without religion. He however hoped that this would not always remain his condition. He added that he was a firm believer in the Bible as the word of God, and that there was no other hope of salvation and final happiness but what was therein revealed. His father and one of his sons were ministers of the gospel. His family are pious. So much I heard him say. I would add that I had the pleasure of hearing from Mr. Morris the first Bible anti-slavery discourse that I ever heard delivered in a pulpit on the Sabbath. I thought it one befitting the lips of a Christian and a divine.

PETER JONES,
Wesleyan preacher in charge of
Farmington Circuit, Ill.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

LAGRANGE LIBERTY CONVENTION.

At a convention of the friends of liberty held at the Methodist Chapel, in Springfield, Lagrange Co., Indiana, July 10th, at 10 A. M. H. W. Wilson was called to the Chair, and Z. L. Sidmore chosen Secretary.

A committee of five was chosen to present suitable persons to the convention for nomination, Mr. S. E. Watson, A. J. Cushman, Z. L. Sidmore, E. Knowles, and J. M. Keith.

A committee of three was chosen on Tracts and correspondence, viz: F. J. Cushman, J. Wilson, and B. B. Waterhouse.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock. Meeting called to order by the Chairman, who invited the Rev. Mr. Edgerton to address the meeting.

After the address, the committee on nominations reported the following names, viz: for Representatives, (to the State Legislature,) GEORGE L. GALE; for Associate Judge, B. B. Waterhouse; for County Commissioner, Alfred Wither; for County Treasurer, S. E. Wilson; which was unanimously adopted.

The committee on Resolutions reported the following which were adopted.

Resolved, That the revolting and most humiliating fact, that Northern politicians have again yielded to the haughty Southern demand by placing two slaveholders before the country for the chief Magistracy of this Republic, is only additional evidence to the long continued list that the North is a conquered province to the voting Slave Power of this Nation.

Resolved, That we will not vote for a slaveholder, advocate or apologist for slavery, and slaveholding measures for any office, but will do all we honestly and honorably can to defeat their election, until our country shall be rid of its foul curse, slavery.

Resolved, That we love Human Liberty and ardently desire that all innocent men in our country should enjoy it, and as we love our country and desire to redeem it from disgrace and danger, we will make every reasonable and honorable sacrifice to elect the entire ticket we have this day unanimously nominated.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Signal of Liberty and Free Labor Advocate for publication.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker for his very able and interesting address. The convention adjourned, feeling inspired anew to prosecute to final victory the cause of human liberty.

C. W. WILSON, Pres't.
Z. L. SIDMORE, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty.

SENATORIAL LIBERTY CONVENTION.

A Senatorial Convention of the Liberty party of the 5th Senatorial District, convened at the Baptist meeting house, Schoolcraft, Wednesday the 25th day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., the convention was organized by appointing Dr. N. M. Thomas president, and Dr. J. J. Babcock Secretary.

On motion, a business committee was appointed, consisting of C. Gurney esq., Isaiah Burson esq., and Dr. R. P. Stevens.

On motion, the convention proceeded to ballot for two candidates for Senators, which resulted in the nomination of John P. Marsh of Kalamazoo Co., and James L. Bishop of St. Joseph Co.

On motion, A. H. Edwards, H. Montague and Dr. N. M. Thomas were appointed a Senatorial Committee for the ensuing year.

The following resolutions were then presented by Dr. R. B. Bement and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. L. F. Stevens, the cause of anti-slavery has lost a valuable and efficient supporter and community a highly intellectual, moral and valuable citizen.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our tenderest sympathies.

Among the resolutions reported by the Business Committee and adopted, were the following:

Resolved, That we repudiate the miserable hypocrisy of the whig and democratic parties in their pretensions to consistent democracy or republicanism, while they support an oppressive slaveholding aristocracy at war with the rights and interests of Freemen.

Resolved, That the whig doctrine of choosing between two evils, admitting there is any choice between the two old parties, is a doctrine which is false in principle, and we es-

of therefore support it. Resolved, That the wretched twattle of the Calhouns and Walkers of the day that the enlargement of the boundaries of slavery by the addition of Texas to this Union will diminish the evils of slavery, is contrary to reason and universal experience.

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas would be but another aggressive step of the slave power, and whether annexed or not according to the present treaty, if the slave power demand it of either of the dominant political parties, they as usual will submit.

Resolved, That the duty of all true friends of liberty is to cast their votes for Birney and Morris, for whether Texas be annexed or not, slavery will still be the all pervading political interest with both Whig and Democratic parties.

On motion the convention adjourned until early candle lighting in the evening. The evening meeting was addressed with force and clearness by C. Gurney, Esq.; the Whig tract on political abolition by the Rev. Calvin Colton, was ably refuted in the course of his remarks, and its fallacies exposed. Mr Gurney was followed by Dr. Bement, in some very forcible remarks adapted to the present crisis of the liberty cause.

On motion, the convention then adjourned sine die.

N. M. THOMAS, President. J. J. BARCOCK, Secretary.

For the Signal of Liberty. THE CONSTITUTION ANTI-SLAVERY.

Messrs. Editors:—In the closing paragraph of my communication in the Signal of July 15th, my meaning is not expressed. I intended to say that the argument—not the provisions of the Constitution—contained some broad assertions, &c. I proceed with the argument in reply to Mr. Foster's contained in the Signal of July 1. Mr. F. quotes the 10th article of amendments to show that the Constitution sanctions slavery. It is in these words:—

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

What are legitimate powers? Blackstone, a deservedly eminent expositor of legitimate law, and a standard author, holds the following language:

"The law of nature being coeval with mankind, and dictated by God himself, is of superior obligation to all other. No human laws have any validity if contrary to this: and such of them as are valid, derive all their force, and all their authority, mediately, or immediately, from this great original. And those rights which God and Nature have established, which are called natural rights, such as life, and liberty, need not the aid of human legislation to make them more effectual;—on the contrary, no human laws have the power to abridge or destroy them, unless the individual shall himself commit some act which amounts to forfeiture."

Our Declaration of Independence, which lies at the foundation of the Constitution, embodies these same self-evident truths. If no human legislation can abridge or destroy the paramount law of liberty, then no power to create, continue or sanction slavery could have been delegated, because no such power exists. If no such power exists, then no such power was reserved. If no such power was reserved, then the Constitution does not sanction the exercise of such power by any of the States. The common law, in whose language the Constitution is expressed, does not recognize such a power. As respects legitimate powers, it is a nonentity, and therefore could not have been delegated or reserved. The 10th article of amendments, then, is not pro-slavery.

Mr. F. contends that the legislation by which men are reduced to slavery is the "due process" referred to in the 5th art. of amendments which declares that "no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law." The 6th or next article, doubtless to guard against abuse in adjudicating so important matters as those of life and liberty, recites the "process," making it consist essentially in being informed of the nature and cause of the accusation—confronted with witnesses—counsel for defence—and trial by Jury. Are human beings reduced to slavery by such a process? Are they not on the contrary deprived of their liberty by the arbitrary force of a bare naked statute without any of this legal paraphernalia? And yet on this ground is the constitutionality of the slave code attempted to be vindicated. This seems to me a confounding of a prescribed process of a law inflicting a penalty for cause, with an arbitrary statute made for the accomplishment of a purpose, without any cause known to the criminal code of civilized nations. The slave code transforms men to chattels without accusation; without witnesses; without counsel; without jury! Is this the "due process" of the Constitution? Can men "be deprived of liberty for any cause which the laws of the land may assign?" Mr. F. says they can, and founds an argument upon the assumption, with sundry illustrations; but unfortunately his argument is foreign to his position; for the south deprives men of their liberty without assigning any cause.

In all those cases wherein men may be rightfully deprived of liberty, there is adequate cause; but in the matter of slavery, there is confessedly no cause. Then there is fallacy in the argument. Mr. F. takes the ground that the meaning of certain clauses is to be determined by a compromise said to have been effected by the framers of the Constitution. If there be any compromise affecting the said "due process" it must be in the Constitution, else that instrument was not fairly penned. If not fairly penned, there was fraud or omission in the transaction. The fraud would vitiate the clause and consequently render it nugatory; if omission, the object sought was lost, and can be recovered only by amendment. But the amendment has not been made, and therefore can be no part of the Constitution. But what are we to understand by the word law? Legitimate or common law is confessedly a stranger to slavery. The constitution is written in the language of the common law which includes no idea of slavery in its signification. Therefore the law of slavery is not the law of the Constitution. It follows that any process even, enacted by the slave code, cannot be that of the Constitution, because it appertains to the slave law which is not the law of the Constitution. The due process of the Constitution must be that of the constitutional law, and not that of its antipode. Now that these are antipodes is evident, inasmuch as the one deprives men of Liberty by way of punishment for crime: while the other deprives them of that boon without the shadow of crime, and inflicts slavery, which, by the Constitution, is not punishment for crime. Shall the Constitution, that grand Chart of our personal, our civil, our religious, our national liberty, still sleep on in death, while an alleged, unwritten compromise, essentially wicked in its inception, and violative in its results, of the declared objects and express guaranties of the Constitution, is suffered to override the immutable principles of natural justice, and the rights which that instrument secures to ALL PERSONS, indicating no distinctions of color or caste; and that too because an illegitimate power which has been aptly denominated "brute force," of which legitimate law takes no cognizance, except for its punishment, is attempted, by proslavery construction, to be foisted into the catalogue of legitimate powers and is dignified with the name of law?

If a State enact a law protective of monarchy, it can be of no binding force. 1. Because it conflicts with natural justice. 2d. Because the Constitution, conformably to natural justice, guarantees protection to the people from the operations of brute force. If a State enact slavery, the enactment can be of no binding force, because the law of slavery conflicts with natural justice, and because the Constitution, conformably to natural justice, secures the people from brute force by enacting that no person shall be deprived of liberty except on "accusation;" alias for the commission of crime: alias "by due process of law."

Let us not be deceived about the word law. Wrong cannot be made right by spurious legislation: and that must be necessarily spurious, and consequently nugatory, which is intrinsically wrong.—Let base metals, bearing the stamp and shape of wrong, pass for genuine coin.—Let the masked Orang Outang pass for a man. But let not a barbarous oppressive code, which tramples under foot all the great principles that shield and protect human rights, be taken as the paramount rule of human action, because the oppressors call it law. Let the base coin be submitted to the test, and the fraud is detected. Let the monkey exert his organs of sound, and he is no longer a man. Let the slave code clutch and appropriate the image of God, and it is no longer legitimate law. If it be not legitimate law, the sanction of the Constitution can never extend to it, for the language of that instrument is that of legitimate law.

For the Signal of Liberty. KALAMAZOO LIBERTY CONVENTION. A Convention of the Liberty party of the County of Kalamazoo, convened at Schoolcraft, Wednesday the 26th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. John P. Marsh was called to the Chair, and Jesse Thomas appointed Secretary.

On motion, Resolved, That Dr. N. M. Thomas, Henry Montague, S. W. Mills, J. P. Marsh, Isaac Mason and Samuel Boyle be appointed delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee on nominations be appointed to consist of one person from each town represented in the Convention.

J. P. Marsh, F. G. Mills, M. Kingsley, E. Thayer, C. Andrews, I. Mason, R. Bishop, J. Kelly, and Rev. A. B. Cobb, were appointed said committee.

On motion, Resolved, That Dr. N. M. Thomas, I. Briggs and J. P. Marsh, constitute the county corresponding committee, for the ensuing year.

On motion, adjourned until the close of the senatorial convention. Afternoon Session.—The committee on nominations reported, and the report was accepted, and on motion the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the various county offices, by ballot, which resulted in the nomination of Delaware Duncan and Henry Montague, as candidates for Representatives to the Legislature, Simon Mills and Isaac Mason for Associate Judges, William Logan for Judge of Probate, Roswell Ransom for Sheriff, Alexander H. Edwards for County Clerk, Moses Kingsley for Register, Samuel Percival for Treasurer, Jesse Thomas, for County Surveyor, and Levi Blackmer, and N. H. Peck, for Coroners.

On motion, Resolved, That the County Central Committee be authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in the above nominations.

Adjourned sine die. JOHN P. MARSH, President. JESSE THOMAS, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty. TO THE ELECTORS OF THE LIBERTY PARTY OF CALHOUN COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens, and co-laborers in the field of philanthropy, while we thankfully acknowledge the manifest approbation and furtherance of our cause, by the impartial Father of the human family; we take leave to remind you, that in the prosecution of our conscientious and constitutional efforts for the annihilation of Slavery, and promotion of the permanent welfare of all classes of our great community, there needs continued vigilance and energy, to preserve undiminished the Power, which unity of purpose, and independence of either of the two great political parties, have so signally us. We are no longer an insignificant handful, but have attained a standing at once respectable and influential, in that Arena, where votes are potent arguments.

In vain has ridicule, persecution or misrepresentation assailed us. We have advanced with steady and even rapid steps, from recent obscurity to our present acknowledged elevation; and this, not by reason of superior intellect or moral worth as a party, but because of the righteousness of our enterprise, and the omnipotence of truth, which is pre-eminently our aid, and must eventually prevail.

Long has the Anti-slavery Party striven, by moral suasion, to turn the tide of public sentiment, but, save some sparse fruits of their perseverance, their hopes have been too sadly frustrated. In consequence of disappointment, some of us fear, have gone out into *ultraism* at variance with good Government and the sanctities of Religion. Let us hope, that when they shall have sufficiently tested their principles, they will see and acknowledge their errors, and return to us and their brethren, who deem it our duty to support the Constitution of the Union, together with those Institutions which conduce to the establishment of morality and order.

It is rumored, that some individuals of the Liberty party have been seduced into the ranks of the Whigs and Democrats, in anticipation of the approaching Presidential election. There may possibly be a few so weak as to be gulled by the wheedling arts of leaders among those parties, both of whom are virtually opposed to us; but it is confidently believed that the number of those delinquents have been intentionally exaggerated, for political effect, and that the honest report of the Ballot box will show them to be "scattering" and harmless.

We feel it a duty to remind you of the vast responsibility that rests upon every anti-slavery man in the County of Calhoun, in regard to the approaching elections. Let nothing but what is providentially unavoidable prevent your individual attendance at the polls, and your undivided suffrage for the persons respectively nominated at the Conventions of Delegates for our District and County. Mention we recommend that by all honorable means, you endeavor to influence your neighbors to vote our tickets. We respectfully insist on the necessity of appointing firm and trustworthy committees of vigilance at your respective polls, and on your being well furnished with Tracts for distribution on the day of election, when it is confidently hoped, a dignified self-respect and due regard for those who differ politically from you, will preserve you from unbecoming conduct, or just cause of reproach.

Finally, we earnestly desire, that you hold frequent meetings in your respective neighborhoods, for the free discussion of the great question of Slavery, which, in the words of Governor Stewart, of New York, "IS THE CHIEF CAUSE OF ALL OUR NATIONAL CALAMITIES, AND THE ONLY SOURCE OF NATIONAL DANGER."

For the Signal of Liberty. TO THE SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIBERTY VOTERS OF JACKSON COUNTY. FRIENDS OF LIBERTY:—In another column of the Signal, is published a call for a Mass Convention of the Liberty party for the purpose of thorough and systematic organization. Will you respond to the call? Are you prepared to engage in the coming contest with increasing energy?—There is no time to lose in inactivity and procrastination. Already are the two great pro-slavery parties, (each ranged under its respective master,) actively engaged in propping up the Slave Power—now tottering before the well-directed blows of the Liberty party. Shall we tamely look on, while they are pursuing with unweary zeal their unholy object? Or shall we not rather renew our efforts to weaken their attempts, and thus hasten the overthrow of the \$1,200,000,000 Slave Power, which has for years past wielded the powers and resources of this Nation for the upholding of slavery, and the enhancement of the value of Slave Labor? Product Whether James K. Polk, or Henry Clay be called upon by the Nation to assume the Presidential Chair, we may be assured that the interests of Slavery, and the products of Slave Labor, will receive their special care, and that Liberty and Free Labor interests will in every instance be sacrificed for the advantage of the former. It has been thus for years past—it will continue to be so while the Slave Power governs the United States; and it will govern the Nation as long as we elect slaveholders, or pro-slavery men to the highest seats of power in the Government. Liberty and Slavery are antagonistic principles—one or the other must die. By casting your votes, and your influence on the side of Liberty, it will speed its triumph—but every vote, "even this one" given to the Slave Power, weakens Liberty and strengthens Slavery. Can you doubt for a moment what course to pursue?

Look at our present list of home officers: John Tyler, slaveholder of Virginia, President; John C. Calhoun, slaveholder of South Carolina, Secretary of State; George M. Bibb, slaveholder of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury; Charles A. Wickliffe, slaveholder of Kentucky, Post Master General; John Y. Mason, slaveholder of Virginia, Secretary of Navy; John Nelson, slaveholder of Maryland, Attorney General; Roger B. Taney, slaveholder of Maryland, Chief Justice; W. P. Mangum, slaveholder of North Carolina, President of the U. S. Senate; John W. Jones, slaveholder of Virginia, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives; Winfield Scott, slaveholder of Virginia, Commander-in-Chief of the Army; And William W. Pickens of Pennsylvania, who is in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas, and all the strong pro-slavery measures, is Secretary of War. Thus we have yielded our support year after year, to the exorbitant demands of the South, to the exorbitant demands of the South of the Government, the South has 10, and the North but 1, and he, a traitor to her best interests, and the cause of Human Liberty.

It is easy to see that with this predominance, yielded to the South by Northern votes, and Northern subservency, the Slave Power controls at will the whole domestic policy of our Country. Yet we are asked to choose between Clay & Polk, which we will have to wield the power of a proslavery free government, for four years more in strengthening the bands of slavery, and prostrating the liberties of our country. The friends of eternal slavery may choose the man whom they deem will prove most efficient in strengthening their cause—but true Liberty men will choose neither.

There is not a single Foreign Minister employed in negotiating a market for Free Labor products, while numbers are employed in opening new and valuable markets for the products of Slave Labor. The result is, that the products of the South pay for the great mass of Northern imports, while our agricultural products are depreciated in value.

Let no one be deceived by the reiterated cry that the Liberty party will vote for a slaveholder for President. I have visited and lectured in seven towns in this County since the fourth, and conversed with numerous persons, and have found but ONE person who voted the Liberty Ticket last fall, who declines voting it at the coming election, while numbers have avowed their determination to vote it for the first time. All we need to show an immense increase in our popular vote next November, is a thorough organization and efficient action. The Signal of Liberty has recommended to the Liberty party of each town, to meet on the 13th of August, in their respective towns, and thoroughly organize them. The Central Committee of Jackson County approves of the proposition, as well as of the plan of organization recommended, and hopes that every town will do its duty in this particular.

In conclusion, let every friend of liberty be active. Form Liberty Associations in every neighborhood. Meet often and discuss our principles and objects. Invite your neighbors to attend and take part in the discussions. Confer with your neighbors on the subject at every opportunity.—See that every man is supplied with Liberty Tracts. Extend the circulation of the Signal of Liberty as much as possible. Every man can afford to take, at least one copy 3 months. It will prove an efficient auxiliary to our cause. If you do your utmost during this campaign, our vote will be more than doubled, and Jackson County will in one year more, be a true Liberty County. Finally, let every Liberty man attend our County Convention on the 4th of September, bring all his neighbors whom he can persuade to come—and be prepared to propose and adopt the most efficient measures for the Liberty campaign.

Your fellow-laborer in the cause of Liberty, DAVID M. BAGLEY, in behalf of Jackson County Central Committee.

Catholics in the United States.—Dioceses in the United States, 21; apostolic vicariate, 1; number of bishops, 17; bishops elect, 3; number of priests, 634; number of priests deceased during the past year, 12; increase in the number of clergymen, since the publication of the Catholic Almanac for 1843, 55; number of churches, 611; other stations, 461; ecclesiastical seminaries, 19; clerical students, 261; literary institutions for young men, 16; female academies, 43; elementary schools, everywhere throughout the most of the dioceses; Catholic periodicals, 15; The number of the Catholic population in our country according to their own reckoning is between one million and a half and two millions.

A Presidential vote on the steamer Buffalo May 30, on her passage from Detroit to Buffalo, exhibited the following result.

For Clay, 61 For Polk, 21 For Birney, 15 For the Ladies stood for Clay 18, Van Buren 5, Birney 5.—Evening Journal.

For the Signal of Liberty. THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO. ELECTORAL TICKET.

ARTHUR L. PORTER, CHANDLER CARTER, JOHN W. KING, ERASTUS HUSSEY, CHESTER GURNEY.

For Representative to Congress, FIRST DISTRICT, CHARLES H. STEWART. SECOND DISTRICT, EDWIN A. ATLEE. THIRD DISTRICT, WILLIAM CANFIELD. SENATE.

FOR SENATOR—FOURTH DISTRICT, SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL. FOR SENATORS—FIFTH DISTRICT, JOHN P. MARSH, JAMES L. BISHOP. OAKLAND COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, JAMES WILKINSON, GEORGE SUGDEN, MELVIN DRAKE, JOHN THOMAS, HENRY WALDRON, SEBRING VOORHEIS.

MACOMB COUNTY. FOR REPRESENTATIVES, PLYN CORBIN, CHAUNCEY CHURCH. JACKSON COUNTY. FOR REPRESENTATIVES, THOMAS MCGEE, ROSWELL B. BELSFORD, LONSON WILCOX.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY. FOR REPRESENTATIVES, DELAMORE DUNCAN, HENRY MONTAGUE.

CALHOUN COUNTY. FOR REPRESENTATIVES, JOHN HARRIS, GEORGE INGERSOLL.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY. FOR REPRESENTATIVE, ELIAS COMSTOCK.

Liberty Association.

G. BECKLEY will lecture before the Liberty Association at the Court House, on Friday evening next, at half past seven. Subject.—The Principles and Measures of Liberty Party. A general attendance of Ladies, and of Gentlemen of all political parties, is requested. J. CHANDLER, Sec'y. Ann Arbor, Aug. 3, 1844.

"Now, great as I acknowledge, in my opinion, the evils of slavery are, THEY ARE NOTHING, ABSOLUTELY NOTHING, in comparison with the FAR GREATER EVILS WHICH WOULD INEVITABLY FLOW FROM A SUDDEN, GENERAL, AND INDISCRIMINATE EMANCIPATION."—Mr. Clay to Mr. Mendenhall, Oct. 16, 1842

DALLAS ON ABOLITION. "It should be recollected that the northern anti-slavery Democrats have maintained 'THE FIGHT AGAINST ABOLITION FOR YEARS.' 'For my own part,' I am ready for unflinching and uncompromising WAR against a principle, [Abolition] whose mere enunciation in this country sounds in my ears LIKE A TOXIN TO REBELLION, AND TREASON TO THE CONSTITUTION."—Letter to J. Willis, Aug. 29, 1840.

WHIG DECENCY. "BIRNEY IS CLEARLY A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING, OR RATHER A POLK IN THE SKIN OF A MIX."—Detroit Daily Advertiser, July 15, 1844.

"IN MR. CLAY'S ABILITY, EXPERIENCE AND PATRIOTISM, THEY [THE PEOPLE] WILL HAVE THE SUREST GUARANTEE THAT TEXAS WILL BE ANNEXED IN THE MOST SECURE AND HONORABLE MANNER."—James Lyons, Whig Candidate for Presidential Elector in Virginia.

SIMULTANEOUS MEETINGS. We would again remind our friends of the Simultaneous Meetings through the State, on the thirteenth of August, and urge their attendance. Their importance cannot be over-estimated.—Where many are to unite for a common object, a concert of action is indispensable. The bare enumeration of the names of the Liberty voters, as well as of those who are doubtfully disposed, will have a favorable effect on Liberty men by exhibiting to them their real strength or weakness in that town.

These meetings in every town should be fully attended, and here the plan should be laid for the efforts that are to be made previous to the election. Whatever you do, do it systematically. If you choose to circulate tracts, let it be done effectually. If you intend to have meetings, let the times and places be designated, and all the arrangements made. But by all means let it be made manifest to all that you mean to do something!

Mr. Birney requests us to say, that he was mistaken, in stating, in his late discussion with Mr. Platt of Detroit, that the Legislature of Ohio, which passed the Black Laws, was a Whig Legislature. It was decidedly Democratic. And the error would have been corrected before Mr. Birney left Detroit, had he possessed there the means of ascertaining that his statement was erroneous.

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OUR POSITION VINDICATED. The whigs in this vicinity have been indefatigable in asserting that Mr. Clay's Texas letter fully pledged him and the Whig party against Annexation: and since we took the ground that no such position was involved in that letter, we had been treated as though we had designedly fabricated a falsehood. A little closer inspection of that document will teach them to moderate the fierceness of their anathemas.

It is well known that the Junius Tracts are issued from the Tribune Office, in N. York, and that the author, and his productions, have been recommended to the Whigs of the Union by members of Congress, both from the North and South.—These tracts are circulated every where, and purchased in quantities by the Clay Clubs, and may therefore be regarded as the highest standard of Whig orthodoxy, saving only the resolutions of the Whig National Convention.

The Junius Tract No. 9, which has been recently issued, treats of the Annexation of Texas, and after analyzing Mr. Clay's letter on Texas, sums up his position thus:

"9. Mr. Clay's position on the annexation question, leaves it precisely where it was.—He opens and shuts no door on this question, nor does he put his little finger to one. He frankly ventures on some suggestions, which, perchance, may prove prophetic. But Mr. Clay, so far as we can see, is not committed or pledged to any course of policy on this question, other than—1. To maintain the faith of treaties. 2. Not to violate our rule of non-intervention, where our position is neutral. 3. To do what we can, fairly and honorably, to secure the independence of Texas. 4. To see that our own republic receives no damage by European interference in the affairs of Texas. 5. To oppose, if necessary, by force of arms, all such machinations. 6. To leave the question of Annexation open and unembarrassed, for the future decision of the parties concerned, after they shall have had a fair and sufficient opportunity to consider it. And 7. To help the country through the critical posture, into which ambitious men, reckless of consequences, have brought it. This is the position of Mr. Clay on the annexation question, as we understand it. He would not pick a quarrel, where we could only reap dishonor, and where we would chance to have the world against us. And we have reason to believe, there is no part of the Union and no interest, no feeling or prejudice on this subject, which Mr. Clay does not regard with impartial and patriotic concern."

Now this is precisely what we have contended. Junius writes for the South as well as the North, and his exposition of the letter, being adapted for both sections, is fair and impartial. Mr. Clay "OPENS AND SHUTS NO DOOR ON THIS QUESTION." But Junius says he is pledged—to do what? "TO LEAVE THE QUESTION OF ANNEXATION OPEN AND UNEMBARRASSED, FOR THE FUTURE DECISION OF THE PARTIES CONCERNED." "Mr. Clay's position on the Annexation question, LEAVES IT PRECISELY WHERE IT WAS."

This exactly coincides with our statement. We and Junius are fully agreed on this question. Will those who have denounced us as fabricators of falsehood, place the Rev. Calvin Colton, on the same platform? And if this is not the real position of Mr. Clay, why do they circulate the tract asserting that he is not pledged against Annexation, but has left it an open question?

ANNEXATION IN KENTUCKY. The Spirit of Liberty, of Pittsburg, Pa. a Liberty paper, has the following notice of the state of feeling among the Whigs of Louisville, Ky. respecting Annexation:

"We are positively assured by a friend lately returned from Louisville, that all the Whigs of that city most positively declare that Mr. Clay is scarcely favorable to the Annexation of Texas—the only difficulty in the way, which they have no doubt will be removed, being the opposition of Mexico. In confirmation of his statement, he left with us one of the Louisville Whig Ward Badges, which we will preserve for any Whig friends who wish to see it. It reads as follows:—[The log cabin, hard cider barrel, &c., we omit, having no cuts.]

FIFTH WARD. CLAY AND FREILINGHUYSEN. WHIG PRINCIPLES!! A sound National Currency; Protection to American Industry; Distribution of the public lands; Restriction of the Kingly Veto Power; ANNEXTION on a favorable terms, and when called for by the people.

Under these principles, and the illustrious names inscribed upon our Badge, we battle for Liberty and the preservation of the Union. This [Log Cabin] shall be our dwelling place until Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen are placed at the helm of Government! The Spirit of '40 is up!!"

LIBERTY MEN OF WASHINGTON.—Shall we have a general rally at our County Convention on the fifteenth instant? What say you? Will not every man come who can, and bring his neighbors with him?

NOMINATIONS. We publish to-day the nominations for Kalamazoo County, and the Fifth Senatorial District. From our knowledge of a portion of the candidates, we believe the nominations will be responded to by a large and increasing vote.

As the harvest is now nearly completed, we deem the present a seasonable time for making nominations in all counties where they have not yet been made—the sooner the better.

"Do you intend to vote for Mr. Clay?" asked a Liberty man of a Whig the other day. "Well," replied he, "I have about made up my mind to vote for him if he gets that bond taken up; otherwise, not. I cannot vote for a candidate who is under bonds to keep the peace."

Very respectfully, GEO. P. BARKER, WILLIAM C. BRYANT, J. W. EDMONDS, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, THEODORE SEDGWICK, ISAAC TOWNSEND.

P. S. A copy of this circular has been sent to the following gentlemen:—Michael Hoffman, Albert H. Tracy, Hiram Gardner, Ashley Sampson, J. Osborn, Hiram Gray, Jared N. Wilson, James M. Smith, Thos. G. Talcott, William Allen, Freeborn Jewett, D. Chandler, Hiram Donio, John Tracy, Jabez D. Hammond, John L. De Graff, N. L. Benton, Preston King, Ransom Gillet, Samuel Young, L. Weston, J. B. Spencer, David L. Seymour, David Buel, Harmanus Bleecker, A. C. Flagg, Robert McClellan, R. D. Davis, James Powers, Archibald Niven, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Lawrence—and will be sent to any other person you may wish.

MORE DEMOCRACY. Mr. John Wentworth, M. C. from Chicago, has been canvassing his district for re-election. A meddlesome young Scotchman, named Pinkerton, was impudent enough to ask him in public sundry questions, which were rather tough to answer. The Western Citizen gives the following specimen of the dialogue:

"Question.—Will you oppose the enforcement of the 21st rule, abrogating the right of petition?" Wentworth.—NO.

"Question.—Will you endeavor to preserve to the people of the United States the full benefit to be derived from the right of petition upon all subjects?" Wentworth.—I do not consider that question at all implied at present.

"Question.—Will you please to give an answer to the question, yes or no,—will you endeavor to preserve to the people of the United States the full benefit to be derived from the right of petition upon all subjects?" Wentworth.—Certainly.

MORE DEVELOPEMENTS! The following circular is from the Buffalo Courier, a Democratic paper, and was evidently intended to be kept private. We have no room for comments this week. We notice that a copy has been sent to one "Robert McClellan." We know not whether this person is our Representative to Congress. If so, we wonder what answer he returned to it. Will he use his influence to have a Democratic Anti-Texas candidate for Congress nominated in our District, or will he be that candidate himself? The time is at hand.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] Sir—You will doubtless agree with us that the late Baltimore Convention placed the Democratic party at the north in a position of great difficulty. We are constantly reminded that it rejected Mr. Van Buren and nominated Mr. Polk, for reasons connected with the immediate annexation of Texas; reasons which had no relation to the principles of the party. Nor was that all. The convention went beyond the authority delegated to its members, and adopted a resolution on the subject of Texas. (a subject not before the country when they were elected, upon which, therefore, they were not instructed,) which seeks to interpolate into the party code a new doctrine, hitherto unknown among us, at war with some of our established principles, and abhorrent to the principles and feelings of a great majority of northern freemen.

In this position, what was the party at the North to do? Was it to reject the nominations and abandon the contest, or should it support the nominations, rejecting the untenable doctrine interpolated at the convention, and taking care that their support should be accompanied with such an expression of their opinion, as to prevent its being misinterpreted? The latter alternative has been preferred, and we think wisely; for we conceive that a proper expression of their opinion will save their votes from misdirection, and that proper efforts will secure the nomination of such members of Congress as will reject the unwarrantable scheme now pressed upon the country.

With these views, assuming that you feel on this subject as we do, we have been desired to address you, and to invite the co-operation of yourself and other friends throughout the State.

In the publication of a joint letter declaring our purpose to support the nominations, rejecting the resolutions respecting Texas.

In promoting and supporting at the next elections the nomination for Congress of such persons as concur in this opinion.

If your views in this matter coincide with ours, please write to some one of us, and a draft of the proposed letter will be

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of this Society have resolved on holding the second quarterly meeting for this year, at this place on the 14th instant.

SOUTHERN SLAVEHOLDING CONVENTION.

Some one has sent us a number of the "Young Hickory," a Democratic paper of Washington city, containing the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Russell county, Alabama, June 8, 1844.

It is expected that the President of the Society will open the proceedings with an address. We trust that no exhortation will be needed to induce the temperance people of this place and vicinity to take a lively interest in the proceedings of the meeting.

The next resolution recommends that an election of one delegate from each Congressional district in the Slave States be regularly held on the 1st Monday in September by the judges of elections, &c.

A committee of five was appointed to carry into effect the proceedings, and enforce them by an address through the papers. The address is well written. A single sentence will show that the slaveholders appreciate their danger, and are far from despising the efforts of abolitionists.

"We stand on a narrow isthmus. On its shores the surf of a vast public opinion, both in Great Britain and in our own country, is breaking with an hourly augmenting force."

PRESIDENTIAL AND STATE ELECTIONS.

We give below a condensed table, exhibiting the times when the Presidential and State elections, respectively, will be held in the several States during the present year.

Table with columns: State, Pres'l. Elec. (Month, Day, Year), State Elec. (Month, Day, Year). Lists elections for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Arkansas.

EQUALITY.—There have been seventy-seven presidents pro tem. of the United States Senate—send out of that number sixty-one have been selected from Senators of the slave States, representing less than a third of the population, including slaves!

In addition, it should be stated, in the present executive department, composed of the (acting) president, (acting) vice president, and six cabinet ministers, are ALL slaveholders except one, (Wilkins) and he the most thoroughly servile of all the northern democracy—and ALL placed in power by the direct action of the Whig party, or its recognized representatives. And now the Gazette has the face to advise the free yeomanry of Old Hampshire to give their votes for another slaveholder for president, and a man imposed upon them by the slaveholders for vice president, to perpetuate, if possible, this pernicious usage of submitting every thing connected with the government to the hands of the slavery.

It is an insult to an enlightened Abolitionist, or an intelligent Liberty man, to hint that he can be induced to vote for Mr. Clay. He might, indeed, have done so once, before the connection between duty and voting was properly understood; the sins of this ignorance were winked at—but now he cannot, without incurring deep guilt; and you may depend upon it, he will not.—Emancipator.

Some weeks since, we stated that the Legislature of Rhode Island had passed an act of amnesty to all persons under indictment for offenses against the State Government, provided they would take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the State, and that Gov. Dorr had in his power to release himself from imprisonment whenever he pleased. Subsequent accounts affirm that Mr. Dorr was then under sentence, and not under indictment, and that the act of the Legislature did not reach his case.

There is nothing new from Philadelphia. Every thing appears to be perfectly quiet.

THE POST OFFICE.

The call for some kind of reform in the Post Office department, is universal with the newspaper fraternity. But they do not make their influence felt as they might do, because they are not agreed on any uniform system. Some wish the duties reduced only a little, some are for low rates, and a few papers are advocating the British plan of 2 Cents a letter for any distance. We are not yet fully convinced of the feasibility of this plan.

"You may send a letter of no matter how many pieces of paper, or containing no matter what dry substance, if it does not weigh over half an ounce, to any part of the kingdom for a penny or two cents; if it weighs less than an ounce, four cents, and so on. This has wonderful consequences. It sets all the people to corresponding, resuscitates old friendships, creates new ones, facilitates all manner of traffic and pays the government a clear profit of about \$3,000,000 per annum."

The Editor of the Vermont Voice of Freedom, has the following account of the Liberty prospects in that State: "Having been absent in obtaining subscribers in different towns nearly the whole time for eight weeks past, I have had a pretty good opportunity of feeling the pulse of freedom from Burlington to Manchester, 100 miles, comprising more than 30 towns which I have visited, and can truly say that anti-slavery investigation is on the advance."

In connection with the great carriers whose arrangements for the delivery of parcels, after the manner of Harnden and Co., ramify all over the kingdom, the cheap postage and money order system give the country almost all the advantage of the city. They give a life blood circulation, which makes a people strong, wise and happy.

"We stand on a narrow isthmus. On its shores the surf of a vast public opinion, both in Great Britain and in our own country, is breaking with an hourly augmenting force." Fellow countrymen, we have the power in the United States to have a system as good and as cheap. For Heaven's sake, do not let us pick our own pockets any longer for the benefit of people who will not even thank us. If our federal government cannot do this for us, it is not worth having. This postage system is the best thing I have seen in England.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Probably in no part of the country is the Liberty cause more flourishing at this time, than in Western Pennsylvania. In Pittsburgh, we have recruits not a few, from the very best and strong est men of both the old political parties.

Do the Whigs or Democrats ever throw away their votes? How many will the former throw away in New Hampshire, and the latter in Massachusetts, during the present campaign?

It is an insult to an enlightened Abolitionist, or an intelligent Liberty man, to hint that he can be induced to vote for Mr. Clay. He might, indeed, have done so once, before the connection between duty and voting was properly understood; the sins of this ignorance were winked at—but now he cannot, without incurring deep guilt; and you may depend upon it, he will not.—Emancipator.

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MR. CLAY AND THE SABBATH.

Our neighbor of the State Journal has attacked Gerrit Smith as a violator of the law of God, because he teaches his countrymen on that day the wickedness of holding their fellows as slaves. The following extract from a speech of Mr. Clay at Millidgeville, Ga. March 19, 1844, will show in what manner Mr. Clay has been accustomed to spend the same day. Which mode does the Journal think most conformable to the law of God?

"He moved for the appointment of a committee of one from each State, and that they should be elected by ballot; a means of designating a committee then unknown in the House. On that committee he placed the names of several that had voted against the reception of Missouri into the Union, and had the influence to have them elected; eighteen the first ballot, and the remaining six were upon his suggestion, made up of those having the highest number of votes. The committee met, and readily agreed to report favorably to the reception of the new State into the Union, but did not satisfy Mr. Clay; he argued on A. B. and C. the question—'Will you vote for it in the House?' and had the happiness to bring from them the positive promise he desired. This gave the turn scale in the House, and he knew the question was settled. It was SUNDAY eve, and he had NOT to make a walk of three miles, to die with the Russian Minister, from whom he had a STANDING INVITATION TO DINE ON EVERY SUNDAY, and never no, never, did he move with a more buoyant step, or elevated feelings than on that occasion."

THE NEW YORK WHIGS.

Gov. Seward and Millard Fillmore, in New York are making anti-slavery speeches in various places to immense congregations of Whigs. Gov. Seward recently addressed many thousands at Syracuse, and after a long anti-slavery discourse, he assured the Abolitionists they might as well cast their suffrages into Onondaga lake, as to bestow them for Mr. Birney!

These arguments and references to the power of the slaveholders show how strong is the anti-slavery feeling of the people; or, at least, it shows how strong the speakers supposed it to be. How well they will succeed in convincing the people of the Free States that the best way to destroy this Slave Power is to vote for a slaveholder as chief administrator of the Government, remains to be seen.

Gen. Waddy Thompson, of S. Carolina, is as good a Whig as Millard Fillmore, or Gov. Seward. A letter of his on Annexation has recently appeared in the National Intelligencer, in which he takes ground against Annexation, because it will be prejudicial to the interests of slavery, which he seems to think should be paramount to all other considerations.

"I believe that slavery is IN NO SENSE AN EVIL, that the African is not only more contented and happy, enjoys more physical comfort, and is more moral, religious, and virtuous in the condition of domestic slavery, than in any other, but I do most confidently believe that the only alternative of that condition is vice, idleness, and debauchery, ultimately leading to barbarism."

"I am firmly persuaded that the CERTAIN AND INEVITABLE TENDENCIES of the annexation of Texas are to promote THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY; more so, indeed, than any other measure which has heretofore been proposed. Nor am I without support in this opinion from distinguished advocates of the measure."

O. A. Bowe Esq., was formerly Editor of the Herkimer Journal, an able Whig paper. Mr. Bowe relinquished the charge of that paper, because he could not conscientiously advocate Henry Clay for the Presidency.

"We had a very respectable gathering of warm hearted Liberty men. This is the second effort of Liberty men in this County, and we hope to show a good increase. Last year a majority were disposed to question and scatter their votes among the Pro-slavery Parties. The experience though 'dear bought,' has proved a cure, (as they had been timely advised) and a general rally to our principles is the result.

"There is no news of importance from Nauvoo. The Mormon paper has published an account of the death of the Prophet and his brother. It was supposed, from recent indications that the Mormons would rally under a new leader—perhaps under Rigdon."

The notice of the Fair of the Colored Female Benevolent Association of Detroit, was accidentally mislaid till it was too late to publish it.

BIRNEY IS THE MAN! Read the article on the first page with this title. It is from the Emancipator, and contains some thoughts which cannot fail to arrest the attention of thinking men.

Good Advice.—"In these days of knocking about, tell the friends of the slave, when they are the devil, to be patient; when they are the hammer, HIT HEAVY!"

THE LAST CONGRESS.

The National Intelligencer says.—A friend whose habits of computation and analysis lead him sometimes to curious conclusions, has handed us the following memorandum:

The last Session of Congress commenced on the 4th December, 1843, and terminated on the 17th of June, including a period of one hundred and ninety-six days. The House of Representatives transacted business on one hundred and fifty six of these days, and sat during the whole session six hundred and thirty hours. The Senate and Nays were taken three hundred and fifty-one times during the session. Allowing that each calling of the yeas and nays consumed twenty-five minutes—and this is not equal to the average time spent between the suspension of business by the call and the resumption of it—there were one hundred and forty-six hours and a quarter consumed by this operation, or about twenty-three per cent. of the whole time the House was in session. The pay of the two hundred and twenty-three members of the House for the whole session of one hundred and ninety-six days, would be three hundred and forty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-four dollars, being five hundred and fifty-five dollars for each hour in which the House sat; so that taking the yeas and nays during the session cost the country the trifling sum of eighty-one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

ANN ARBOR, AUG. 3, 1844.

All the information we can gather from our exchanges, leads us to believe that the prices of agricultural products will be low during the coming year. It is stated that there is a very considerable surplus of the flour, pork, provisions, &c. of last year on hand, while the new crops and supplies will certainly not be less than those of any former year, but probably greater.

Professor Walker, the Cincinnati correspondent of the Boston Chronicle, expresses the opinion that the country will soon be flooded with a superabundance of every manufactured article. Manufacturing affords higher profits than agriculture. The shoemakers of Massachusetts, on an average, earn a dollar a day; and that dollar in Michigan or Ohio will purchase about two bushels of wheat, which is more than any farmer can afford to pay for his yearly help.

No new Wheat has yet appeared in market. Buyers offer 56 cents for the old crop.

A CARD.

The August examination of "the Misses Clark's Young Ladies' School" will commence on Monday the 5th and close on the Wednesday the 7th.

Monday the 5th. 7 o'clock, A. M. to 12, the recitations in juvenile reading and spelling, Geography and Physiology. Music. Half past 1 o'clock, P. M. to 4, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Botany. Music.

Tuesday the 6th. 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12, the recitations in Grammar, Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric. Music. Half past 1 o'clock, P. M. to 4, Arithmetic, Geometry and Algebra. Music. Half past 6 o'clock, P. M. to 8, Logic and the reading of the original compositions—Twilight Meditations, Remembrances of the Past, The wanderings of a Thought, Let me weep! Music.

Wednesday the 7th. 8 o'clock, A. M. to 12, the recitations—Juvenile class in Botany, Ancient History, Geography and Chemistry. Music. Half past 1 o'clock, A. M. to 4, Latin and French. Music.

Half past 6 o'clock, P. M. to 8, Intellectual Philosophy and the reading of the original compositions—Difference in the susceptibility of different individuals to emotions of beauty. The address, "What will show beauty? The address, "What will show what seeks that in life? Geological view of the earth. Report of the School, The Wild Flower, Giving certificates to graduates. Voluntary. Music.

MARY H. CLARK, Principal. Ann Arbor, August, 1844.

TO FRIENDS IN PLYMOUTH, LIVONIA AND REDFORD, WAYNE COUNTY. The County committee have made arrangements for delivery of the above towns on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of August next, by C. H. Stewart Esq., of Detroit, accompanied in all probability by Horace Hallcock Esq., of same place. Mr. H. being now absent cannot be answered for with certainty. The friends in these towns are requested to communicate with Mr. Mead, of Plymouth, for the purpose of making and announcing the minor engagements.

A. L. PORTER, Chm. LIBERTY CONVENTION FOR WAYNE. The Liberty party of Wayne county will meet in convention at Wayne on Monday the 26th day of August next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate six Representatives, and the following county officers:—Clerk, Sheriff, Surveyor, Register, Judge of Probate, Treasurer, three Auditors, and two Coronors; also to transact any other pertinent business. Each town and ward will send three delegates.

A. L. PORTER, Chm. of County Com. Detroit, July 25, 1844.

LIBERTY SENATORIAL CONVENTION—SIXTH DISTRICT. The Liberty Party of the Sixth Senatorial District will meet in Convention at Flint, on Tuesday, August 20, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate a candidate for Senator to be supported at the ensuing election.

By order of the District Committee. Fentonville, July 9, 1844.

GENESEÉ LIBERTY CONVENTION. A Convention of the Liberty Party of Genesee Co. will be held at Flint, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate candidates to be supported at the ensuing election for the several County offices.

By order of the Cor. Committee Fentonville, July 9, 1844.

JACKSON COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.

A Mass Convention of the Liberty party, will be held at the Court House, in the village of Jackson, on the 4th of September, at 10 A. M. for the purpose of effecting a thorough and systematic organization, and adopting such measures as may tend to advance the great cause of Human Liberty. Several speakers will address the Convention. It is earnestly hoped that every friend of Liberty and Equal Rights in the County, will be present, and heartily co-operate with us. "Union is strength."

DAVID M. BAGLEY, EDWARD LEWIS, LANSLOW WELLS, DANIEL PECK, DAVID BINGHAM,) Central) Com.) Jackson, July 29, 1844.

WASHTENAW LIBERTY CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Liberty party of Washtenaw County, will be held at the Court House in Ann Arbor, on THURSDAY the fifteenth day of August, at two o'clock P. M. to nominate candidates for the several county offices, and for the Legislature, and the transaction of such other business as may be deemed advisable. Liberty men generally are requested to attend. Ann Arbor, July 29, 1844.

DENTISTRY.

The Subscriber again offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and as he is anxious to secure the confidence of all persons requiring the services of an experienced DENTIST, will be pleased to present those calling upon him satisfactory testimonials of his long and successful practice in the city of New York.

He would observe that encouraged by his former success he has removed his family to Michigan, and will make this place his principal location. His terms will, in no case, be unreasonable, and all operations warranted.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist. Office at the residence of Mr. Charles Tinsley. Huron st. August 2, 1844.

From the Rev. J. L. Blake. New York, March 20, 1844. I have been personally acquainted with Dr. E. G. Burger for several years, and entertain for him a feeling of sincere respect when living in East Broadway, he was employed by my family in several operations upon the teeth, and I have full confidence in his skill in the several branches of Dentistry, according to the most approved mode of practice.

J. L. BLAKE. It gives me pleasure to state that my friend Mr. E. G. Burger has been a well known and successful dentist for a number of years; that he is justly regarded amongst the first in our profession in the city and sustains a character of strict integrity and moral worth.

J. SMITH DODGE, Dentist, 47 Bond Street. New York, May 13, 1844. Mr. E. G. Burger having been employed by several of my friends in various operations upon their teeth, during a period of twelve years past, I take pleasure in adding my name in favor of his abilities as a Dentist.

WM. S. TOMPKINS, M. D. 161 Bowery. New York, May 20, 1844. Believing Mr. E. G. Burger to be a gentleman well skilled in his profession, and of excellent character, it affords me pleasure to commend him to all who have need of the services of an experienced Dentist.

GEO. F. HUNTINGTON, M. D. 261 Third Avenue. CHEMIST AND PHARMACEUTICAL INSTITUTION. No. 21, 44 1/2 Broadway, N. Y. I have been acquainted with Mr. E. G. Burger for several years, and it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the high moral worth of Mr. B., and to his skill as a practitioner in the Dental art. Such of my friends as have through my individual recommendation formed an acquaintance with Mr. Burger's practice, have spoken of his services with entire satisfaction. With the estimation of his abilities, and my regard for him as a Gentleman, I do most cordially commend him to the favorable consideration of all who may have occasion to avail themselves of his professional services.

SAM'L W. BERRIAN. New York, May 22, 1844. An intimacy with Mr. E. G. Burger, for the last 18 years enables me to add my testimony to his integrity and moral worth, and having a full confidence in his professional services to a considerable extent for the last 7 years, with pleasure and confidence, recommend him to all who may have need of Dental operations.

E. A. VANDERHOOF, Firm of Sprague & Co. 145 Water st. N. Y. WASHTENAW COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. ANN ARBOR, July 18, A. D. 1844. NOTICE is hereby given that the Session of the Court of Sessions for the County of Washtenaw, have been received at this office, and are now ready for delivery to such officers as are by law entitled to receive them. Also blank forms for School Inspectors, and District Officers. 3-14 E. P. GARDNER, Clerk.

HELP ME ALONG IN THE WORLD.

Help those who strive to help themselves by Honest Industry. The continuation of "Hard Times" urges the subscriber to cry out for help, and to inform all those who are desirous to Economize, that he has prepared a New and Second Hand

Clothing Establishment, On Woodward Avenue, next door to J. Hyde & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the Clothing Trade, where he will sell clothing a little Cheaper than the Cheapest for Cash. He will also continue to carry on the

TAILORING AND CLOTHES CLEANING BUSINESS. All persons desirous of having greasy, paint, oil, pitch, tar, &c. removed from their clothing would do well to call on him: as his mode of cleaning is by a process of steam, he warrants to completely renovate the garments, and give them the appearance of NEW, without doing injury to the cloth in form or durability. Collars, Cuffs, Breasts of coats warranted to be kept in perfect shape. Any kind of clothing altered and repaired in the neatest style, and on terms to correspond with the reduced prices in other businesses.

WM. LAMBERT. He respectfully returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Detroit, and the public in general for their very liberal patronage that he has heretofore received, and hopes that by a constant exertion and strict attention to business, to merit and continue to receive a share of public patronage to help him along in the WORLD.

WM. LAMBERT. N. B.—New and second hand clothing bought, sold, exchanged, or taken in payment for cleaning or repairing. Orders attended to in any part of the city. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Don't forget that Lambert's Tailoring and Clothing establishment is on Woodward Avenue, next door to Hyde & Wilder's Scale Factory, between Atwater and Wilder's Streets. Coms. Layers, Doctors, Farmers and Merchants.

Come to your old garments and save time made use. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. Superior quality, just printed and for sale at this Office. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843.

New Hat Store.

JAMES G. CRANE would respectfully inform the Public, that he has opened a fine stock of Hats, Caps, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Collars, Umbrellas and Gloves, at No. 105, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, nearly opposite the St. Clair Room and Post Office, where he will be happy to receive his friends and supply them with as good an article as the best can be procured, either here or at the east, and as cheap.

gentlemen in the interior, wishing a first rate fashionable article of Hats or Caps, can be supplied by sending their orders to my store, and be furnished to order in a few hours, and warranted to suit. Call and see—it may save you a dollar. JAMES G. CRANE. Detroit, 1st 12 1844. 13-6a

THE MISSES CLARK'S Young Ladies' Seminary, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal. MISS WEST, Teacher in Music. H. F. SCHOFF, do do in French. F. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics. RHOEY E. CLARK, Teacher of Juvenile Dept.

THIS Institution has been in operation since November 18, 1839. The scholars year embracing forty-eight weeks, two terms, comprising two quarters each—twelve weeks in a quarter—a general examination at the close of each term—in February and August.

The first quarter of the present term commenced May 20th. After a month's vacation, at the close of this quarter, the school for the academic year, will be again resumed the first week in September next. Terms of Tuition.—For the English branch, \$3.50 to \$5 per quarter. No reduction made for absence, except in case of sickness, and no pupil taken for less than a quarter. Extra charges are made for music on the Piano, with the use of the instrument, \$3.00 French, 3.00 Latin, 3.00 Drawing and Painting, 5.00 Fancy Work, 3.00 Board, including washing, lights, &c., \$1.75 per week if paid in advance, or \$2.00 per week if paid at the close of the quarter.

Parents and Guardians are invited to visit the school every Friday, when the studies of the week are reviewed—also semi-monthly on Wednesday afternoon, at reading of the weekly compositions.

Young ladies desirous of entering the school at the beginning of the next term, would do well to commence at the beginning of the term.

Having purchased a healthy and commodious building in a pleasant and convenient part of the village, the expense will be spared to facilitate the studies and render the attention of the young ladies profitable and agreeable.

Belonging to the school are a Library of between three and four hundred volumes, and Philosophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes, &c. Science lectures are delivered before the school at proper intervals.

The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to promote the intellectual culture of their pupils, but will attend strictly to their moral deportment.

With a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would give such a tone to character, as shall render it practically fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle.

Among the books used in the school are, Abbot's Grammar of the Intellectual and Moral Powers—Kane's Elements of Criticism—Watson's Moral Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedley's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity—Comstock's Chemistry and Natural Philosophy—Combe's Philosophy—Mrs. Lincoln's History—Eaton's Manual of Botany—Burris's Geography of the United States—Willard's Republic of America—Phipps' Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Davie's Algebra and Arithmetic—Parker's Natural Philosophy.

The Misses Clark have taught a Young Ladies' School for several years in the City of New York, and are furnished with testimonials from Rt. Rev. Benjamin Onderdonk, D. D. and John M. Grison, M. D., of New York, Rev. J. L. Blake, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Emma Willard, of Troy, N. Y.; also, a reference is made, by permission, to the following gentlemen:—Rt. Rev. S. A. McCosker, D. D., Robert Rumsford, Esq., L. B. Misner, Esq., Detroit; Rev. Isaac S. Ketchum, Centreville; Rev. J. Hudson, White Pigeon; Rev. J. P. Cleveland, and Geo. Ketchum, Ann Arbor; Rev. Wm. R. Deland, Jackson; Rev. B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Willard, Adrian; Daniel Higgins, Clinton; Gardiner Wheeler, M. D., Howell; Rev. F. H. Cuming, Grand Rapids; Rev. H. Colclough, Rev. A. M. French, S. Detroit, M. D., P. Brigham, M. D., from Wm. Fletcher, Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, Esq., Mundy, Esq., John Allen, Esq., Geo. W. Jewett, Esq., Col. Thomas Mosely, Capt. J. Perkins, Thomas M. Ladd, F. Sawyer, Jr., Esq., late Superintendent of Public Instruction, Professors Whiting, Williams and Houghton, of the University of Michigan; Ann Arbor; James H. Merrill and Rev. John Beach, Flint; Amos Mead, Esq., Farmington.

The following gentlemen, Rev. H. Colclough, Rev. O. C. Comstock, Rev. A. M. Fitch, Rev. Mr. Curtis, Professors Whiting and Williams, &c., late Superintendent of Public Instruction, have consented to act as a visiting committee, and the school to be present when the weekly studies are reviewed; but especially to attend during the semi-annual examinations.

September 4, 1843. 9f

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGUE.

THE most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon the constitution, impaired and injured by previous attacks of bilious fever, or fever and ague; or by a long residence in those climates which produce them; and its efficacy in those situations which are more or less gradually undermined by the influence, without even a day's actual confinement, of such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the slow complexion, loss of appetite, languor, weakness and depression of spirits, with other attendant symptoms, which render life a burden, all yield to this remedy. It is prepared according to the directions of the accompanying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and may be taken with perfect safety under all circumstances of the system.

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MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.

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