

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

THE INVIOIABLIITY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IS THE ONLY SECURITY TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

T. FOSTER,  
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## POETRY.

The following Liberty Song, was sung at the Cincinnati Convention, by the choir of colored children, and received with great applause:

### GET OFF THE TRACK.

—Dun Tucker.

Not the car Emancipation  
Rides majestic through our nation,  
Bearing on its train the story  
Liberty! a nation's glory.

Roll it along through the nation,  
Freedom's car, Emancipation.

Men of various predilections,  
Frightened, run in all directions,  
Merchants, editors, physicians,  
Lawyers, priests, and politicians,  
Get out of the way! every station!  
Clear the track of emancipation!

Let the ministers and churches  
Leave behind sectarian hunches—  
Jump on board the car of Freedom,  
Ere it be too late to need them.

Sound the alarm! Pulpits rattle!  
Ere too late you see your blunder!

Politicians gazed, astounded,  
When, at first, our bell resounded;  
Fr-ight trains are coming, tell these foxes,  
With our extra and ballot boxes.

Jump for your lives! politicians,  
From your dangerous, false positions.

Railroads to Emancipation  
Cannot rest on Clay foundation;  
And the road that Polk erects us,  
Leads to slavery and to Texas!

Pull up the rails! Emancipation  
Cannot rest on such foundation.

All true friends of Emancipation,  
Haste to Freedom's railroad station;  
Quick into the cars get seated,  
All is ready and completed.

Put on the steam! all are crying,  
And the liberty flags are flying.

On, triumphant see them bearing,  
Through sectarian rubbish learing;  
The bell and whistle and the steaming,  
Startle thousands from their dreaming.

Look out for the cars while the bell rings,  
Ere the sound your funeral knell rings.

See the people run to meet us,  
At the depots thousands greet us—  
All take seats with exultation,  
In the car Emancipation.

Huzza! Huzza!! Emancipation  
Soon will bless our happy nation.  
Huzza! Huzza!!!

## Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
REVIVAL AMONG SLAVEHOLDERS.

Brs. BECKLEY & FOSTER:—In a late number of the N. Y. Evangelist there are some remarks respecting revivals of religion in slaveholding churches, and the duty of praying for them which seem to me to contravene "the word," and to be opposed to God's plan, as declared by Isa. 68. Here is an extract.

"A general revival of religion North and South would do more to cement and strengthen our Union and remove the evils out of it, than all medicines else put together. This is the way indeed in which we hope God will remove the evils of slavery. And hence the absurd and self-destructive folly of those who limit the Holy One of Israel and pretend that God cannot, and will not bless the churches at the South while they hold slaves;—when the very way in which he will redeem them from slavery will be by pouring out his spirit upon them."

Now this is a strange jumble of truth and error to emanate from so clear a head as Geo. B. Cheevers.

The Doctor has certainly mistaken the nature of the disease, and thinks palliatives will answer where the actual cautery is indicated.

In the course to be pursued he is expecting a blessing before the rites are brought into the store-house. He thinks God will hear while iniquity is regarded, not in the heart only, but openly practiced;—and such iniquity as Israel is not charged with. How differently God talks!

"Cry aloud, spare not, lift up your voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgressions, and the House of Jacob their sins. Yet they seek me daily as a people that did righteousness and forsook not the ordinance of their God; they ask of me the ordinance of justice, they take delight in approaching unto God. Wherefore have we fasted, and thou seest not? say they." What saith God? "Is it such a fast as I have chosen? "Is not this the fast that I have chosen! to loose the hands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?"

Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out, to thy house? When thou seest the naked that thou cover him; & that thou hide not thyself from thy own flesh? This is to precede the revival—mark the result. "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning and thy health shall spring forth speedily: thy righteousness shall go before thee, and the glory of the Lord shall be thy reward."

Now it is not a revival of slaveholding religion we should pray for. But this the religion of the South, and the religion that their revivals nourish. Neither is it a revival of proslavery religion, we should ask for, but this is the religion of northern revivals to a great extent. We should pray then for a revival of Bible religion which will "break every yoke." But how is this obtained but in God's way—Cry aloud, spare not. As well might we pray for a revival of Atheism as of that religion which tramples on all the laws of God, and sanctions every crime, incest and murder not excepted. The question may be asked, have the revivals of religion, so called, severed the yoke of oppression and breathed the spirit of impartial love into the heart of the convert? If not, there is an essential element of a Bible revival wanting,—and something must be done besides praying God to revive religion. The truth must be proclaimed—God's truth—"let my people go: antislavery truth—love thy brother as thyself;—the Doctor's charge recoils upon himself—superlative—destructive! to talk of revival, killing Slavery!—such revivals!—revivals that man the great bulwark of Slavery, and sweep men-stealers and slave-breeding, woman-whippers by scores into the professed church of Christ, with all their sins full-blown,—uncanceled, unannealed upon their hearts!

May God save us from such revivals! If the Doctor means a revival of antislavery Bible religion, why don't he cry aloud—and tell us so.

How the Doctor knows that God will save the south from Slavery by pouring out his spirit upon them is more than I can divine—it must be a different spirit than that which has prompted revivals there heretofore.

God seems to have put a lying spirit in the mouth of the prophets and they put darkness for light, and call good, evil, and evil, good, and if a faithful Micaiah, prophesies rights things, he is fed with the bread of affliction and the waters of affliction.

If the D. D's. would stop fighting Garrison and go at slavery, Garrison's occupation would be gone.

J. M. B.  
Franklin, July 10, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
LENAAWEE COUNTY.

Pursuant to previous notice in the Signal, the friends of liberty of the County of Lenawee, convened in the village of Blissfield, and duly nominated and appointed delegates to the State convention held at Marshall, and also passed a Resolve—that the friends of the cause of Liberty, meet at the Court House in the village of Adrian, at the first Saturday in August next, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates to represent the freemen of the county of Lenawee, in our next Legislature, and to transact such other business as shall be brought before the convention. A general attendance is most respectfully solicited.

The committee feel every assurance that no one who has the interest of the cause at heart will remain at home, without a prominent excuse. The time has fully arrived for all who profess to be Lib-erty men, to put shoulder to the wheel and move with accumulated velocity the car of Liberty. The whole civilized world are watching with an eagle eye over every movement—war is declared against us, and declared too, by a formidable foe: our numbers are but few it is true, but our cause is just, truth forming the broad basis upon which we are trying to erect a beautiful, sublime and permanent superstructure. The present is a time of general apathy among all political parties, but fellow citizens, we are about upon the eve of another important and interesting contest when, we are again

to be marshalled up to the polls, to decide an important issue—hence the importance of our making in due time all necessary preparation. Let us come together once more, and exchange congratulations with each other that our cause is thus onward, that our ranks are thus unbroken. Every thing that possibly can be done to destroy any sect or party, has been done to destroy the Liberty party. During the last campaign we all remember well the means resorted to by our Whig friends, to secure our support in their dying struggle. Still we are in esse: truth has been trampled upon, but it will, it must rise. Yes, let us of Lenawee at least say that it shall rise: let us by no means be behind, in this important enterprise! An enterprise gone into for no other purpose than to secure the liberties and inalienable rights of millions of our fellow countrymen.

It is by some thought that our party as such is dead—that we have forever laid down our weapons—that we intend hereafter to trust to Cassius M. Clay and the Whig party to carry out to the letter and the spirit the noble principles of human freedom, which we have so long advocated. Such then are the notions, false as they are, entertained by a large portion of our opponents,—no, we have not laid down our armor, but as ever, I trust are ready and willing to stand forth with undaunted bravery in the defence of those principles which lay at the foundation of our institutions. Let us then friends of Lenawee, at the coming contest, as warm as it may be, present ourselves in an unbroken phalanx. Let us be we wise in our deliberations, and determined in our exertions, and rest assured success must and will attend our every effort. The convention will convene at 2 o'clock, p. m.

L. PRESTON PERKINS,  
THOS. TABOR,  
JAMES FIELD,  
Committee.

Adrian, July 9th, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
GENESSEE COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The Liberty party of Genessee county assembled in the Court House at Flint, according to notice, on the anniversary of our national independence at 2 o'clock P. M. and organized by appointing John W. King, Chairman, and D. W. C. Leach, Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Marshall on the 9th inst.

Previous to the election of the delegates, interesting and appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. O. Parker, and Rev. C. Baldwin.

The following named persons were then chosen delegates to the State Convention, viz: Rev. O. Parker, Dr. J. C. Gallup, Charles Curtiss and Henry Schram.

On motion, Resolved, That the County Convention be held on the second Tuesday preceding the next Senatorial Convention.

JOHN W. KING, Pres't.

D. W. C. LEACH, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty.

ENEMIES TO THE HUMAN RACE.

Anti-slavery men should continue to present to the public mind the important truths concerning slavery and its injurious effects upon the slaves and the country. A steady, unintermitting, and ever increasing hatred against this institution should be spread wide and sunk deep in the hearts of men. Public opinion should be made one animated mass of burning truth consuming within its flames every pretension to defend or justify, or apologize for the wrongs of slavery, and hurrying from influence every one who attempts to sustain its abominations. Anti-slavery men themselves have but half probed its evils; they have, it is true, looked upon it and beheld one great and extensive flame of wrong and ruin; but no eye has reached the extent of its space, no mind conceived the depth of its torments. Take for instance, the single proposition that men are property; analyze it and see to what it leads. He who proclaims that men are property because the law declares them to be so, proclaims that all men are the proper subjects of property whenever those who control the law see fit to extend their power over them. Law is nothing but the embodied will of a number of men; and consequently he who proclaims himself to be a proper subject to be converted, into property by the force of law, proclaims himself to be at the will and mercy of such men as may chance to have the power of making laws in the country where he lives, or of any other class of law makers any where in the world, who have the power to enforce their laws over him.

Consequently, when in the Senate, in 1839, our great Statesman proclaimed "that is property which the law declares to be property," he said to all the Potentates of Europe, "all the citizens of this flourishing country, including myself, are property, subjects of property whenever the law shall so ordain; just stretch out the long arm of power, (all of you combined together, if necessary,) and extend and enforce the law of property over us,

and we shall feel bound to consider ourselves your property, to be used for your purposes, like your oxen and sheep."

But the folly, stupidity and abomination of this principle do not end here. When you assert the right to reduce men to property, you assert it as a universal right, and of course it embraces all men in its extent: it is the assertion that any class of men have the right to acquire property in the bodies of all other men whenever they may have sufficient power, and also the right of any one of this class, to reduce all the rest to property and make himself the sole ruler of the Universe. But the right to make men property by law being an inherent right, it is not extinguished in consequence of the universal enslavement of men; all this vast multitude of slaves have still the right to enslave each other, and each all the others including the great grand master himself; so the war of enslavement may rightfully be carried on until but a single individual shall remain, with no human property to serve him, and no human enemy to contend with.

This principle, as above delineated, is to a great extent carried into practice in this country. 250,000 men enslave three millions.—The political power of the country is drawn into the support of the schemes of this class in their attempt to extend the abominations of this course over a vast unsettled country, while a large proportion of the ecclesiastical influence bind themselves as the willing defenders of this principle, which if successful, cannot fail to render one half of this delightful country a hell of torments far surpassing in extent and duration the power of the human mind to conceive. The evils of Slavery need not be proved; the universal instinct of the mind when the case is its own, dreads and abhors them as the greatest that can fall to the lot of man. Then, ask, how ought the people of this country to regard those who are slaveholders, and those who are their sustainers and abettors. Are they not a class whose great purpose of life it is to inflict injury upon others, to destroy the happiness of society, to entail upon their posterity evils that shall bring upon them the retribution of Heaven, and upon them the curses of unborn generations? If those entrusted with the honors of office prostrate that honor to the purposes of this base crime, the crime is therefore the greater. If those employed to guide the country in the truths and duties of religion, pervert that trust and lead the country into crime and irreligion, their offence is the greater according to the influence they possess, and the deception they practice. If slavery did not exist in this country and a class of foreigners should come in and propose to make one half of the people, (rich and poor) slaves, and the other half slaveholders and attempt to carry the scheme into effect, they would be regarded as the very outcasts of humanity, and immediately expelled the country or shut up in mad houses.

Where then is the difference between the supposed conduct of the foreigners and the real conduct of the slaveholders and their abettors in this country? There is only this difference; the supposed foreigners would enslave the rich and poor indiscriminately, while in this country our slaveholding rulers neglect the duty of protecting the poor against the invasions of the rich and powerful, and enslave the poor, and assist the rich in oppressing them; and a large portion of the ministers of religion, instead of preaching the Gospel to the rich and poor indiscriminately, preach oppression against the poor to the rich, and to the poor "obedience to their masters!"

I present these positions as undeniably true, and the conclusion I draw from them is, that all men who promulgate or exist in the doctrine that human beings can be made property by human laws, ought to be regarded as the common enemies of the human race, and ought not to be elevated to any station of influence in Politics or Religion.

S. W. POSTER.  
July, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
OAKLAND COUNTY.

A Convention of the friends of Liberty was held according to notice in Pontiac, on Friday the 4th July. The county was represented by some from nearly every town.

Mr. Elijah S. Fish, Chairman, and Dr. R. Giffelin, Secretary.

Corresponding Committee for the ensuing year,  
J. Morrison, J. Voorhis, J. A. Peck.

A delegation of twelve was appointed to attend the State Convention at Marshall, on the 9th July; J. A. Peck, J. Morrison, A. S. Aimes, E. H. Fairchild, Beji High, E. S. Fish, Wm. G. Stone, Dr. Reynolds, Melville Drake, H. Waldron, J. Thomas, Alva A. Smith, were appointed.

Resolved, That a county meeting be held on 23d September next at Pontiac.

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the chair to draft an address to be delivered at that meeting.

The following Resolutions were presented, discussed and adopted:

Resolved, That the unparalleled presidential canvass has consolidated the Liberty party and proved it to be a fixed fact.

Resolved, That no future effort for the absorption of the Liberty party in either of the other parties will be available, as our party is not in the market.

Resolved, That James G. Birney has come out of the political furnace of falsehood and forgery made seven times hotter than it is wont to be heated, without the smell of fire upon his garments, and thus the councils of the Abolitionists of this hypocritical age have been turned into foolishness.

Resolved, That the principles of the Lib-

erty party contain two elements, the political and the moral, and that in the midst of political strife and intrigue it is highly important that the moral element be kept predominant.

The meeting increased the conviction in the minds of attendants, that Liberty men are in earnest and are determined not to invalidate their oath of allegiance for the sake of gaining any other party, or to stop short of the total extermination of Slavery in this our beloved land.

DOCT. R. GILPILLON,  
Secretary.

Pontiac, July 1, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

A Convention of the Liberty Party of Hillsdale county was held on the fourth of July, agreeably to public notice, to appoint four delegates to the State convention at Marshall, on the 9th of July.

Nathan Stevens was called to the chair, and D. C. Fuller was appointed Secretary.

James M. Raymond, Samuel Riblet, Nathan Stevens and Wm. D. Moore, were duly appointed delegates to the State convention.

Resolved, That this convention adjourn to meet on Wednesday the 8th day of Oct. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to make the county nominations, and to hear addresses from Mr. Bibb, C. Gurney Esq., and others on American slavery, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

NATHAN STEVENS, Cha'n.  
D. C. FULLER, Sec'y.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

N. M. THOMAS.

Business Chapter.

We would remind our subscribers that according to our terms, to which we shall rigidly adhere, they will be charged for every week's subscription, if paid in advance: two cents for every week not paid in advance, four cents; and all monies received by letter or otherwise will be credited at these rates. There can be no injustice in this, so long as the subscribers have their choice; and it is but fair that those who will compel us to employ an agent for collecting, and to sustain the risks, losses and delays of the credit system, should pay the expense of it.

Letters inclosing remittances must be post-paid, or the postage will be deducted from the amount credited on book. We would not mind paying five cents on a letter occasionally, but to pay that amount on four or five hundred letters a year would tax us beyond all endurance.

About one third of our subscribers have settled all arrears and paid us in advance. Now that a plentiful harvest has come in, we expect that at least one other third will do likewise without delay. The easiest way is to take out of the first sum received for your new crop of Wheat as much as will pay the printer's arrears and a year in advance, and forward it forthwith.

Our subscribers who are delinquent know that we have been very abstemious about *dunning* them, especially for the year past, when they had little or nothing with which they could pay. We are not about to commence now, but merely wish to say to all who are in arrears, especially for amounts settled by note, that we must have our pay within the next three months. Those who can send in the amounts due by mail will confer a favor on us by doing so. Our agent will call on the remainder during the fall, and accounts of long standing, not arranged with him, will be left with magistrates for collection. We give this early notice, that all may think upon this matter, and act as shall become wise men.

"A Legal Argument before the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey, at the May Term, 1845, at Trenton, for the delivery of 4,000 persons from bondage. By Alvan Stewart Esq., Counsellor at Law."—Such is the title of a pamphlet of 52 pages, which has been forwarded to us, being the substance of Mr. Stewart's argument, which occupied about eleven hours in the delivery. The cases in controversy involved the liberty of about one thousand slaves, and about three thousand apprentices, and, in fact, the entire overthrow of slavery in the State. We have not had time to read Mr. Stewart's argument at length, but we find it highly commended in the papers. The decision of the Court was reserved until the next term.

The annual accumulations of capital in every community are small. The State of New York has been settled for 200 years, and has enjoyed a lucrative commerce. According to the report of the Controller, Jan. 20, 1845, the total real and personal property in the State amounts to six hundred million dollars, or to be exact, \$599,891,293. Divide this among the present population, 2,800,000, and the dividend of each is less than \$215.

SATANIC SLAVEHOLDING.

When Satan obtained power over Job to afflict him, the upright man was committed fully into his hand, saving that Satan was forbidden to take the life of his victim. How much a man can be made to suffer, and yet live, Job had occasion to realize. The institution of slavery, which is Satanic and hell-begotten, gives equal power to the slaveholders. The apologists of the infernal system have often proclaimed that the slaves were secured by law from any thing more than moderate correction. The falsity of this has been proved in the case of that boy in New Orleans whose horrible condition we cited from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. The boy had been whipped by order of his master, until his back was a complete mass of corruption. He was taken to the hospital, and was unable to leave his room at the expiration of four weeks. There was a strong excitement on the subject, and the Attorney General was consulted in reference to the punishment of the master and the prison agent who caused the stripes to be inflicted.—The result is thus announced in the New Orleans Tropic of June 10:

"The Attorney General has given it as his opinion that there is no law by which the owner of the slave Auguste, or the jailor under whose charge the brutal punishment was inflicted upon him, can be reached.

This is the case of the little mulatto boy who was sent to the police jail of the First Municipality, and there chastised, day after day, until his back was one mass of raw, trembling, and part putrid flesh."

The master has commenced a suit against the Editor of the N. O. Picayune for a libel, growing out of the remarks of that paper.

But the slave is also placed in the absolute power of the hirer as well as the owner, who has powers of beating the slave to an equal extent. In proof of this, we will adduce an extract from a decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1829. It is well worth reading, as it shows the horrible nature of this institution as developed in the cool and philosophical language of a judge.

The State vs. Mann—Dec. T. 1829. 2 Devereux's North Carolina Rep. 263.

The defendant was indicted for an assault and battery upon Lydia, the slave of one Elizabeth Jones. On the trial it appeared, that the defendant had hired the slave for a year; that during the term the slave had committed some small offence, for which the defendant undertook to chastise her; that while in the act of so doing, the slave ran off; whereupon the defendant called upon her to stop, which being refused, he shot at and wounded her. The judge in the court below charged the jury, that if they believed the punishment inflicted by the defendant was cruel and unwarrantable, and disproportionate to the offence committed by the slave, that in law the defendant was guilty, as he had only a special property in the slave. A verdict was returned for the state, and the defendant appealed.

In giving the opinion of the Court, Judge Ruffin said:

"The inquiry here is, whether a cruel and unreasonable battery on a slave, by the hirer, is indictable. The judge below instructed the jury, that it is. He seems to have put it on the ground, that the defendant had but a special property. Our laws uniformly treat the master or other person having the possession and command of the slave, as entitled to the same extent of authority. The object is the same, the service of the slave; and the same powers must be confided. In a criminal proceeding, and indeed in reference to all other persons but the general owner, the hirer and possessor of the slave in relation to both rights and duties, is, for the time being, the owner. This opinion would, perhaps, dispose of this particular case; because the indictment, which charges a battery upon the slave of Elizabeth Jones, is not supported by proof of a battery upon defendant's own slave; since different justifications may be applicable to the two cases. But upon the general question, whether the owner is answerable criminally, for a battery upon his own slave, or other exercise of authority or force, not forbidden by statute, the court entertains but little doubt. That he is so liable, has never been decided; nor, as far as is known, been hitherto contended.—There have been no prosecutions of the sort. The established habits and uniform practice of the country in this respect, is the best evidence of the portion of power deemed by the whole community requisite to the preservation of the master's dominion. If we thought differently, we could not set our notions in array against the judgment of every body else, and that this, or that authority, may be safely lopped off: This has indeed been assimilated at the bar to the other domestic relations; and arguments drawn from the well-established principles, which confer and res-

train the authority of the parent over the child, tutor over the pupil, the master over the apprentice, have been pressed on us. The court does not recognize their application. There is no likeness between the cases. They are in opposition to each other, and there is an impassable gulf between them. The difference is, that which exists between freedom and slavery—and a greater cannot be imagined. In the one, the end in view is the happiness of the youth, born to equal rights with that governor, on whom the duty devolves of training the young to usefulness, in a station which he is afterwards to assume among freemen. To such an end, and with such a subject, moral and intellectual instruction seem the natural means; and for the most part, they are found to suffice. Moderate force is superadded, only to make the others effectual. If that fail, it is better to leave the party to his own headstrong passions, and the ultimate correction of the law, than to allow it to be immoderately inflicted by a private person. With slavery it is far otherwise. The end is the profit of the master, his security and the public safety; the subject, one doomed in his own person, and without the capacity to make any thing his own, and to toil that another may reap the fruits. What moral considerations shall be addressed to such a being, to convince him what, it is impossible but that the most stupid must feel and know can never be true; that he is thus to labor upon a principle of natural duty, or for the sake of his own personal happiness. Such services can only be expected from one who has no will of his own; who surrenders his will in implicit obedience to that of another. Such obedience is the consequence only of uncontrolled authority over the body. There is nothing else which can operate to produce the effect. The power of the master must be absolute, to render the submission of the slave perfect. I most freely confess my sense of the harshness of this proposition. I feel it as deeply as any man can. And as a principle of moral right, every person in his retirement must repudiate it. But in the actual condition of things, it must be so. There is no remedy. This discipline belongs to the state of slavery. They cannot be disunited, without abrogating at once the rights of the master; and absolving the slave from his subjection. It constitutes the curse of slavery to both the bond and the free portions of our population. But it is inherent in the relation of master and slave. That there may be particular instances of cruelty and deliberate barbarity, where in conscience the law might properly interfere, is most probable.

The difficulty is to determine, where a court may properly begin. Merely in the abstract it may well be asked, which power of the master accords with the right. The answer will probably sweep away all of them. But we cannot look upon the matter in that light. The truth is, that we are forbidden to enter upon a train of general reasoning on the subject. We cannot allow the right of the master to be brought into discussion in the courts of justice. The slave to remain a slave, must be made sensible that there is no appeal from his master; that his person is, in no instance usurped; but is conferred by the laws of man, at least, if not by the laws of God."

Judgment was given for the defendant.

MORE DEMOCRACY.

"SLAVERY IS NOT ONLY NOT A SIN BUT IT IS ESPECIALLY COMMANDED BY GOD THROUGH MOSES, AND APPROVED BY CHRIST THROUGH HIS APOSTLES." "I endorse without reserve the much abused sentiment of Mr. McDuffie, that SLAVERY IS THE CORNER STONE OF OUR REPUBLICAN EDIFICE; while I repudiate as ridiculous absurd that much lauded, but no where accredited, dogma of Mr. Jefferson, that 'All men are born equal.'"—Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, to Mr. Clarkson.

In publishing the letters of Gov. Hammond to Mr. Clarkson, the Charleston Mercury, the organ of the "Democracy," says:

"We like the bold position he takes in the outset: it is the only one that southern men ought to take. Slavery, as it exists with us, is neither a moral, social, or political evil; but is, on the contrary, THE MOST BENEFICENT FORM OF ORGANIZED SOCIETY THAT EVER EXISTED."

What say the Democracy of Michigan to this doctrine? When you next hear of a "Democratic" victory in South Carolina, will you not all shout and throw up your hats because Liberty and Equal Rights are in the ascendency there? Suppose you should try that "most beneficent form of organized society" among yourselves in Michigan? Let the whole State be modelled after South Carolina, which gives a larger proportion of Democratic votes than any other State in the Union. As there may be a severity of negroes to make slaves of us suggest that the foreigners be reduced to slavery without distinction; and then, if there be any lack, the poorest native born Americans may also be converted into chattels. This may shock the prejudices of the laborers a little at first, seeing they would be white; but South Carolina Democracy does not stop for color. The slavery which

Gov. Hammond says that God commanded through Moses a slavery of *waters* to us; so also the slaves which he alleges were held by the authority of Jesus Christ and his Apostles, were *waters* slaves; and why should there not be white slaves in the days? The difference in color is nothing.—And should there be any reluctance among the laborers to become property, we presume that Rev. Dr. Fuller, and other eminent clergymen of South Carolina of other denominations might be induced to visit Michigan and inculcate upon the laborers the religious duty of becoming slaves, taking good care while they indoctrinated them with oral instructions, to secure and burn all their Bibles; for slaves have no business to read.

We were about to suggest the nomination of a distinguished Ex-Senator, who always *goes with the South*, for the first Governor under this new and *most beneficent form of organized society*; but we will wait and see how the proposition will take with the laboring part of the Democracy. What say the Irish, German, English and other foreign citizens? Would you like to try this change in your condition? Your Southern brethren think you would be easily gained by it. The next time you shoot in their praise, just think of the principles upon which they had the power, they would govern you, and all the laborers of the human race. Think of it, ye working men! The man who would enslave any human being, cannot be at heart a true Democrat, but proves himself a *Ty rant* and a *De. r. v. t.* Will you still show for such an one as a lover and defender of Equal Rights and of the common brotherhood of Man?

**IS THE WHIG PARTY PROSLAVERY?**  
The Marshall Statesman quotes a line from the Signal—"The Whigs are a pro-slavery party"—and turns up his eyes in great horror that a paper whose Editor is a "clergyman" should "dare assert such a palpable falsehood, without the shadow of an argument to support it."

We made no argument at that time because we did not suppose our assertion needed any. We expected it would be conceded by common consent. We never knew but one Whig paper to deny it before. It is quite remarkable that the Statesman should think of calling in question so plain a proposition. We will ask the editor a few questions, which, if he can answer successfully, we will hereafter present something more than "the shadow of an argument."

1. Is not the Whig party in favor of letting alone the Slave Trade and Slavery every where in the United States? If so, it is to that extent, proslavery.

2. Has not the Whig party discountenanced, neglected, or opposed every scheme of emancipation that has been proposed, whether gradual or immediate? If so, it has been the opponent of all abolition, and consequently in favor of continuing the institution—that is, it has been proslavery.

3. Does not the Whig party go for elevating slaveholders to the highest national offices, and is it not true that their last candidate for the Presidency has done more to build up the Slave Power than any man living? In supporting such a candidate, the avowed enemy of abolition, they demonstrate that they are a proslavery party.

4. Does not the whole Whig party, including Adams, Webster, Seward, Everett, Slade and Giddings, stand ready to vote for another slaveholder for President, or Vice President, in 1848, should he be nominated by the party? The Statesman will not deny this, nor will it deny that that paper would not so support a slaveholder. So far, then, as filling national offices with the most determined advocates of slavery involves its support, so far the whole Whig party is proslavery.

5. Did not the Whig Senate of the United States admit Florida as a State, with a three fifths representation for Slaves, thereby adding to the power of that institution? This they might have prevented, and have, therefore, so far proved themselves proslavery.

It is quite amusing to find the Statesman putting on such airs, as though the imputation of "proslavery" was insulting. It is a sign of progress. One question more: Is the Whig party anti-slavery? Give your answer, yea or nay; or will you be silent?

Mr. Needham of Louisville, Kentucky, was a member of the Cincinnati Convention. He made a speech at that meeting, detailing incidents of oppression and cruelty in Kentucky. Notes of this speech were reported in the Cincinnati Herald, and republished immediately in the Louisville papers, with comments. Mr. Needham, on arriving home, sent a manly and spirited vindication of himself to the Louisville papers. C. M. Clay, referring to the threats of mobbing him, says:

"The great proslavery clique of Louisville seem wonderfully indignant at the remarks of Mr. E. Needham, in the Cincinnati Liberty Convention. They seem more sensitive to words, than to acts. The only question to be asked in this case, is, did Needham tell the truth; if the crimes of which he spoke be true, every voter in the State of Kentucky is responsible for their perpetration. It is time that this solemn force should cease—the truth is, no language can misrepresent slavery. 'Mob' Needham, indeed! that is a double game. The slaveholders and their sycophants, will find that the free white laborers of this land comprising four fifths of the population, at the lowest estimate, are not slaves. Slavery is done—it is met—'tis the first act of violence in its course, will hasten its fate!"

The Democrats of this County, at their County Convention, declared for James Knazlozy for Governor by a great majority.—They also passed sundry resolutions in favor of retrenchment, judicial reform, against all banks, &c.

**SUICIDE.**—On Sunday, July 16, Mr. Sylvester Armstrong was found suspended to a limb of a tree, near the lower village, by a handkerchief. He was entirely dead. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that he came to his death by his own voluntary act. It had been for some time interperate in his habits.

**MARSHALL CONVENTION.**

In another column will be found the official proceedings of our State Convention at Marshall.

It was decidedly the best we have ever attended. The delegates (about one hundred and twenty in number) coming up from sixteen different counties, were buoyant with hope, and without an exception expressed the most unshaken confidence in the correctness of our principles and the wisdom that directs our course.

Its proceedings throughout were characterized by the greatest unanimity of feeling and sentiment.

The speeches were short and pithy—thursing by Messrs. Bancroft and Gady were of a superior order, and added much to the interest of the occasion.

The nomination of **JAMES G. BIRNEY** for Governor, was received by all present with unqualified pleasure.

The conspiracy to destroy Mr. Birney's character and standing with his political friends and with the whole nation, was one of the meanest enterprises in which any political party ever engaged. From the time Mr. J. M. Howard wrote his "use-it-then" letter, till the day of election, misrepresentation, direct falsehood and forgery were not spared by the managers of the Whig party. But the result was as unsuccessful as the effort to succeed had been stupendous. Out of some thirty-five Liberty papers, not a solitary one could be found that would listen for a moment to implications against his integrity: he received the whole vote of his party, so far as a party vote was given; the large State Convention of New York have just expressed the fullest confidence in his probity and virtue; numerous Conventions in other States, as they have met from time to time, have reiterated the expressions of their esteem and regard for him; while the Liberty Convention of last winter of his own State—the most numerous that ever assembled—the State where the charges made against him were best understood and most thoroughly canvassed—a full Liberty Convention of his own State unanimously passed a resolution completely vindicating him from every aspersion that had been cast upon him; and now in preference to all others, he has now received the unanimous vote of another large State Convention that he shall fill the same situation that he held in 1843, as their candidate for Governor of the State. In addition to this we can say that in all our acquaintance we have yet to see or hear of the first Liberty man who credits the aspersions of the Whigs upon Mr. Birney's character. Surely a vindication so general, extending through all the States—so comprehensive, embracing his whole political course—and so universal, extending to every paper, every Convention, and so far as we know, to every man of his party, may well be called a *triumphant* vindication. Nothing can be added to it.

We invite the Detroit Advertiser and its kindred prints to look at these facts. Do not you see that you have not gained a single inch by your abuse of Mr. Birney, while you have greatly lowered yourselves in the estimation of the candid of your own party! Your course is as foolish as it is wicked. We do not expect that moral or honorable considerations will weigh with you; but surely, if you have understanding, you should be alive to your interest. Your efforts to destroy Mr. Birney have utterly failed; he will receive a larger vote in this State for Governor than he did last year for President; and how ridiculous and contemptible will your party warfare against him then look! Think of this, and be wise!

**DR. N. M. THOMAS.**  
This gentleman, after two informal ballots, received the unanimous vote of the Convention as their candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Dr. Thomas is a man of sterling integrity and high moral worth. He is a man of superior abilities, of finished education, and would do honor to himself and his party, should he be elected. Finally, we congratulate our friends in this State, on the excellent nomination made. Proslavery politicians have been looking forward with deep anxiety to the doings of our Convention.

There is not a man in the State they (especially the Whigs) so much dread to see in the field as James G. Birney, and for two reasons:—first, he will command a larger vote than any other man—and second, it shows how utterly powerless, all their Roarbacks, forgeries and lies have proved when directed against "unoffending innocence." It now remains for Liberty men to do their duty. Feeling as they must the justness of their cause and the paramount importance of their principles, and having candidates upon whom to bestow their suffrage every way competent and worthy, a large and much increased vote will be expected.

Let Liberty men commence at once, and complete their organization in every town in the State. Let no pains be spared to circulate Liberty papers and tracts, and then in one unbroken phalanx, come up to the polls and deposit a vote for Liberty and Equal Rights—and an influence will be felt from Maine to Georgia, that will cause slaveholders and their apologists to fear and tremble, in view of the speedy downfall of that nefarious institution, which is so wicked in the sight of God, dishonorable to our nation, and subversive of the rights of man.

**ODD FELLOWS.**  
We have noticed the progress of this association with considerable attention and interest. It appears to be every where prosperous. New lodges are annually located in every direction; the number of members continually augments; the revenues of the associations are swelled by constant supplies from the members; acts of incorporation are obtained from the State Legislatures without material difficulty; and the press generally is careful not to offend them, or else is ready to speak in their praise. A large celebration was lately held in Boston, at which 7000 Odd Fellows took dinner; in the Order is rapidly extending in England; and, in a word, the institution is as flourishing as its most sanguine friends could justly have anticipated.

Several causes of this rapid progression might be mentioned. We will name three or four.

The first and principal one is, that the institution is *secret* in its operations. Take away the privacy of its proceedings, and it would fall through very soon, or barely exist.

The second cause of its prosperity is found in the fact that it is the *interest* of particular classes of persons to become members. Their social meetings are frequent—often once a week. Hence the members will naturally become intimately acquainted with each other, and will, therefore, be more disposed to patronize each other in the ordinary business of life than to employ strangers who are not of the order. Thus a physician who wants practice will do well to join an association which provides largely for the sick; a lawyer who looks for clients will not lose practice by becoming a member; a tailor by joining can get the job of making the "regalia" while the politician, through the lodges, can increase his acquaintances and his personal influence.

A third cause of prosperity is the *identity* of feeling which exists among the members of such societies, by which each one regards the wealth, power and glory of the order as his own, and therefore is willing to make large sacrifices for its aggrandizement. This principle belongs to human nature every where. It was largely developed in the society of Jews. It is seen in the *rejoicing* of political parties. Each politician feels that "we" have accomplished much, and "we" are willing to sacrifice more. This feeling will grow in strength with the members as the institution becomes older.

A fourth and prominent reason for the prosperity of the order is found in the mistaken idea which every where prevails that it is a *beneficial* and *philanthropic* institution. We say mistaken idea; because, if we have attained a right apprehension of its character, it has no just claim to the appellation of a benevolent association, in the proper sense of the word.—It may be *beneficial* in its effects; but so also may be Banking Institutions, Railroad Corporations, Insurance Companies, &c. He would be thought singular in his judgment who should puff an Insurance Company into notice as a benevolent institution; and yet the Odd Fellows stand on the same footing. They do not insure against fire or water indeed, but sickness and death; and the funds paid out are usually restricted to their own members, or their families; and although charities may sometimes be bestowed on persons not members, yet such charities are not required by the rules of the order. Hence it is mainly a business concern. The members pay out so much money, expecting to receive the same again, if necessary. Missionary, Temperance, Antislavery, Bible and Tract societies are supported by the donations of those who receive nothing in return. Hence they have a just claim to the title of benevolent. But if each member received as much as he gave, where would be the philanthropy of giving?

This view of the matter corresponds with the doctrines of Christianity. The great Founder of our Religion was not a Jew to disfavor among the Jews; the same professions of selfishness to the character of Philanthropy; and he warned his disciples against a misapprehension of his character in language which we think applies precisely to the claims made in behalf of the Odd Fellows. We will quote a few verses from the sixth chapter of Luke:

"If ye love them which love you, what thanks have ye? for sinners also do so. And if ye do good to them which do good to you, what thank have ye? for sinners also do even the same. And if ye love them which love you, what thanks have ye? for sinners also do even the same. But love ye your enemies, and do good, and lend, hoping for nothing in return, and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest; for He is kind unto the unthankful and the evil. Be ye therefore merciful (benevolent) as your Father is merciful."

It will be seen that our argument is not directed against Odd Fellowship as an institution *beneficial* in its effects; for on this point we here express no opinion; but as one claiming to be in the highest degree charitable and philanthropic. In this last respect, it may be classed with the London Life Insurance Company, in which each member pays annually a certain sum to insure his life for a definite amount for so many years. If he survive the time, he loses the amount paid; if he die before the time, the company pays over the full amount to his heirs. The Odd Fellows also insure their members against sickness and death, although in a different manner.

From all we have learned of the institution we are not disposed to recommend it, because, while some evils necessarily attend it, the good which it will do we think can be better accomplished in other ways. But on these points there may be an honest difference of opinion, and it is not our object to debate them. Our intention in commencing this article was to mention one objection to the support of the institution which we think should be insuperable with Liberty men. The Odd Fellows sanction, sustain, and give force

and direction to the common foolish and wicked prejudice against color by excluding all but "white" persons from membership! The evidence of this is found in the Symbol and Odd Fellows Magazine, for April as quoted by the Pa. Freeman:

**ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP.**  
"No person is eligible to admission into the order of Odd Fellowship, and the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, except white males, of good moral character, who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and who have five in a Supreme Being, the Creator and Preserver of the Universe." (See printed proceedings, Grand Lodge U. S., page 24, 5.) It is to be perceived that *grand lodges* will take notice, and require their subordinates to govern themselves accordingly."

We regard such a provision in an institution making claims to the most enlarged philanthropy, as liberal, narrow-minded and anti-Christian; and we do not see how a genuine anti-slavery man can consistently be a member of a fraternity that thus stigmatizes a large portion of community as unworthy of their fellowship, merely on account of their complexion or descent, and thereby virtually denies the common brotherhood of man. A slight analysis will show that hatred of colored men on account of their color or African blood is the *real* reason of their exclusion.—Why were they excluded? Because the Odd Fellows do not wish to have them for members; and the only reason assigned for not admitting them is because of their color. Color of persons are not excluded because they are poor, or because they are vicious, or because they are ignorant; for then provision would have been made for receiving as candidates those colored persons who might be rich, virtuous and intelligent. But instead of this a sixth part of their countrymen are excluded by the Odd Fellows from the benefits of this institution for a single reason, and that the most contemptible of all others—they are not "white!"

The rule appears to us very much like embodying with form, shape, and respectability the sentiment so often heard from the swaggering bar-room lazzarone—"We don't want any niggers here!"

**THE CAMPAIGN BEGUN IN KENTUCKY.**

The Cincinnati Herald states that the Lexington Inquirer contains a communication, enclosing candidates in Fayette county, signed by one hundred and twenty of the citizens of the county, belonging pretty equally to the Whig and Democratic parties—"if any difference," says the Inquirer, "the Whigs constituting the majority."

The questions are as follows:

1. Are you, or not, in favor of the abolition of slavery in Kentucky, and if you are, please give a synopsis of your course and plan, and when it is your wish to see it effected?

2. Are you, or not, in favor of the emancipation of slaves in Kentucky, either gradual or immediate; if you are we shall be pleased to hear your views upon the subject in full, and how you desire to see them consummated?

3. If slavery is to cease in Kentucky, either by abolition, or present or gradual emancipation, we respectfully ask you to let us hear what you are in favor of doing with the slaves after they are freed; are they to remain amongst us here, or to be removed?

4. Are you, or not, in favor of the change of the constitution of Kentucky, and if you are, what changes do you desire?

5. Are you, or not, in favor of the entire repeal of the "negro law," usually called "the negro law of 1825 and '33," now on our statute book?"

**THE FOURTH OF JULY.**

C. M. Clay thus expresses himself on this topic in his paper—"The True American":

"Some of the southern people seem to wonder that this once glorious day has begun to be neglected by our people—in many places, 'not celebrated at all.' Why should it be otherwise; are we not, in the face of men, living a lie—shall we be so silly, as yearly to proclaim our own abandonment? We cannot lift up our hearts to God, in holy aspirations of gratitude and expectancy, because we are partial in the appropriation of his mercies—we cannot come together and exchange joyous congratulations, because selfishness is solitary in its manifestations. The Fourth of July, 1776, saw us proclaiming liberty to all mankind—the Fourth of July, 1845, will look down upon the American people, as the sole propagandists of slavery among men. Henceforth, till the rights of man be vindicated, let the life be mute—the drum be muffled—the American Eagle wear mourning—let Christians pray that our holy religion be restored to its life-giving purity—our Statesmen be rappe themselves in the exalted spirit of the patriotism of Washington, Adams and Jefferson—let the people mourn their apostasy—let the Fourth of July be a day of fasting and prayer, that the Nation be illustrated of its great and self-deceiving sin."

How the manliness of the following extract from C. M. Clay's reply to Gov. Metcalfe, puts to shame the little and contemptible machinations of the Detroit Advertiser to prove the Liberty men traitors and "Lucas" because they could not vote for keeping out Texas by voting for a "Glad-to-see-it" President!

"The charge against the Abolitionists of failing to throw the balance of power which they held in their hands in favor of the Whigs and thus exclude slaveholding Texas from coming into the Union, is true. God knows we labored in this cause with a devotion and sleepless energy worthy of better success than awarded our party, or than the cold recognition of the services rendered by our humble self which awaited us on our return to our native state. Yet to say that the Abolitionists were operated upon by le-silly, or sincere motives than Thomas Metcalfe or ourself, has never had the slightest proof to sustain it; and we do not scruple to characterize such insinuations as unworthy of any man of right principles and honorable bearing."

**VERMONT.**—The Whig State Convention has nominated for Governor, Hon. WILLIAM SLADE; for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. HONORABLE EATON; for Treasurer, JOHN SPAULDING, Esq.

**LEGAL REFORM.**

In our last articles on this subject, we presented some considerations on the Technicalities of the Law, showing how unnecessary, absurd and expensive many of them are, and how much would be gained to community by dispensing with them. We now proceed to offer some remarks on

**THE DELAYS OF THE LAW.**

One principal object of legal proceedings is to dispense justice to the injured. This is what the injured man needs.—Now suppose justice is promised to him by the legal tribunal, although it be not denied, yet a perpetual delay is equivalent to a denial. It matters not very much to the sufferer whether justice be promptly refused to him at once, or whether he have the promise of it, and it never comes to him. But a *partial* delay, with its attendant evils may be a greater damage to the sufferer than a refusal to entertain his complaint at all, as, in the latter case, he would not unsuccessfully spend time, labor and means to obtain it.

We wish our readers would answer this question to their own satisfaction—*What need is there of legal delays?* Every one knows that when a note for \$10 is in suit before a justice of the peace, whatever questions may be raised concerning it, the whole matter is disposed of at the longest within 90 days. We never heard any one complain that that period was too short for the disposal of such a claim.—Now if the note read for \$110, or for \$10,000, why can it not be adjudicated within that time? Are not the principles upon which the legality of a note of hand is decided entirely irrespective of the amount? The same question may be as justly asked respecting suits on book account, and claims of all other kinds.

But in the highest Courts the lawyers are the sole practitioners, and in cases where no real defence is intended, the plaintiff is often obliged to wait two years before he can bring the case to an issue. The practical working of the present system is thus stated by a member of the bar in the Legislative Report to which we have before referred:

"As the plaintiff commences a suit against B, defendant, on the 20th December, 1842, for \$110, balance due on a note of hand; the suit has to be made returnable at the first day of the May term of our circuit court, in 1843. Plaintiff A, then must file a declaration in 60 days (this will be after that session is closed); B must plead in 30 days, and he may plead the general issue, whether he has any defence on the merits or not. But we will suppose he affects to believe a little more should have been endorsed on the note.

The replication, rejoinder, sur-rejoinder, similiters, &c., according to present rules of courts must follow one another once in ten days, so that all can be gotten through with by the next term, though the written pleadings be as long as the Old Testament. It is now ready for trial in November, 1843, but the absence of a witness puts off the suit until May, 1844, when if a word or letter be mistaken in A's voluminous papers, which are a snare for their great length and particularly, he must pay all the costs and commence anew; but if every thing be right he gets a verdict. The execution issues to be returned by the next November, two years after commencing suit.—But is this the end? Perhaps not—for B may have taken up the case to the supreme court, on a writ of error, sitting in January, 1845, at which time A joins issue in this court, and the cause is set down for trial at the next session of the supreme court, in January, 1846. On this trial the court finds an error of fact, which must be tried by a jury, and sends it back to the circuit court in May, to be tried. The circuit court finds there is or is not an error, which it certifies to the supreme court, and before whom the case comes in January, 1847; if there be an error of fact the supreme court reverses the decision below, and A, at the expiration of more than four years, can commence a new suit; but if there be no error of fact, then the supreme court confirms the judgment below, and A can have an execution against B, returnable in January 1848; more than five years after commencing his suit. But now perhaps, the sheriff returns the execution without the money, though B is well known to be rich; but his riches are in stocks, money on deposit, bonds and mortgages, notes, &c., &c.; with all these the sheriff is powerless. Why is it so? The people, who it is said make the laws in this country, we suppose can tell. But why they will not trust the circuit or supreme court, to make the money out of the effects of B's, is more than that your committee can divine; but so it is, and A must now go into the chancery court, and file what is called a creditor's bill, to get at B's property. What kind of a pursuit he will have here is more than we shall attempt to describe; but his journey through the mazes of this court will not be likely to last less than two years, and it may be five or even more; but this again is not final, for an appeal may be taken at the end of the proceedings here to the supreme court again, and another delay occasioned of two or three years more.

This will have occupied ten years at least, from the commencement of the suit, and if the supreme court confirm the decision in chancery, this may be an end of it, but if it reverses the decision, it goes back again into chancery to remain perhaps until the millennium.

Now we have carried this suit forward, with as much rapidity as the present system will permit. We have made no allowance for delays on account of defects in the pleadings of either party, or the court not reaching the case at the term assigned to it, or its delaying a decision over one term, or the death of some one on either side, who might be a party to the suit, or the repeated absence of an important witness; any or all of which events might happen, and each adds years to the delay.

Now, if we suppose A to be poor or in moderate circumstances, and the property involved in such a suit, was all he was worth, the delay itself would be ruinous; say nothing of the expense. But the least expense that could attend such a suit, would be entirely beyond the means of a man in moderate circumstances, which is saying in effect, that our country does not provide justice for any but the wealthy, and they can extort justice from others; but can set it at defiance themselves. It protects the rights of the strong, but leaves the weak to the tender mercies of the powerful."

But there is one most flagrant provision in our present system that should be abolished, whether the remainder be retained or not. It has been found by examining the record of this county, that the number of suits commenced in the Circuit Court averaged 3584 for each year, for four years, ending Feb. 1842; that of these 76 were early withdrawn, leaving 282 standing cases on the docket; of these, only 28 cases each year went to a jury, leaving two hundred and fifty-four cases in which no defence whatever was made. Thus in 92 cases in every hundred, the defendants suffered the cases to be brought into court merely on account of the delay. And they obtained final delay. Payment in each case was probably postponed, on an average, two years or more. But this delay was not obtained without paying for it. Lawyers were paid probably \$10 or \$20 in each case for getting 254 cases per annum *WELAYED*. Let the reader bear this in mind: This amount was not paid for *defending* the case, for no defence was ever made. The defendant being unable or unwilling to pay, hired the lawyer to keep the creditor out of his due for two years. Some superficial thinker may say, "Well, if the defendant had the use of the money, and kept his creditor out of it, it is no more than just that he should pay something for smart money." Admitting this to be so, who should receive the smart money—the creditor who suffers by the non-payment of the debt, or the lawyer whose trade it is to keep him out of it as long as possible? It is the latter who pockets all the costs of delay, while the creditor does not receive a cent for the damage he sustains by the delay.

Now what we say is this: if these delays in the payment of acknowledged debts be for the public good, they should be had without expense; if they be not for the public good, they should be abolished altogether. In every suit, the defendant should be called to state immediately whether he had any defence, and if so, precisely what it was; and if he had none, as is the case in three quarters of all the suits in higher courts, judgment should be rendered forthwith for the plaintiff.—Then, if it be deemed best that the creditor wait two years longer, let the defendant give security for the ultimate payment of the debt, and let the creditor wait. The whole matter, for a trifling expense, could be forever put to rest in an hour's time. We appeal to the common sense of our readers whether it is wise to employ at a heavy expense a whole fraternity of lawyers merely to *delay* the collection of debts, when that delay can just as well be had without lawyers and without a twentieth part of the expense.

But the delays in criminal cases are still more unjust in their effects. The accused should always be brought to as speedy a trial as can be, consistently with the dispensation of justice. But, as in civil cases, it is usually an object with the defendant, if guilty, to delay the trial as long as possible, as the lapse of time lessens the chance of proving his crimes upon him. The witnesses may die, or go to foreign lands, or forget, or the prisoner may escape from confinement, or public sympathy may become enlisted for him, or an influence may be secured for his final pardon. The guilty accused is thus a gainer by the law's delay, and often escapes, while the county pays the costs.—He, therefore, ought to be speedily tried.

But he who is *unjustly* accused of crime ought also to receive a speedy trial.—While he is lying in jail six months or a year, he is in company with real felons, and has opportunity and temptation to learn their vices; his reputation suffers; he loses his self-respect, the witnesses by whom he might prove his innocence depart, or die, or their memories become dimmed by time, or their prejudices be-

come excited against him; and after a long and disgraceful imprisonment, and the payment of heavy fees to counsel, he is declared an innocent man, and walks out of court without the least recompense for all the damage he has sustained in his expenses, time, personal suffering, and loss of character. All these losses, to a great extent might have been prevented by a speedy trial.

But delays also often occur from the accumulation of cases on the docket which are not reached at the first session of the Court after their commencement, and thus are put over till the next term, at a heavy expense and great inconvenience to the parties. In the State of New York, the Albany Patriot of a late date says: "At the late term of the Supreme Court, there were more than six hundred cases ready for trial, but of them all in three weeks of hard work, only about one hundred could get a hearing! That calendar will string along for five years to come, with accumulating costs to the end of the chapter!"

The sum of our argument is this: that in all suits not contested, which are probably three-quarters of the whole, judgment should be rendered *without ANY delay whatever*; and in contested cases, they should be decided as soon as the necessary testimony could be procured, which we believe might be done in every case within six months from the commencement of the suit.

One thought more: if stay laws are to be retained, the stay should be made to take effect from the commencement of the suit, and not from the time of rendering judgment. In this way there will be no temptation to the defendant to prolong litigation for the sake of gaining more time for the payment of the debt.

The readers of Shakespeare will remember that "the *Lark's* delay" was one of those evils which tempted Hamlet to commit suicide. It has undoubtedly caused the suicide of many, and the poverty, wretchedness and ruin of multitudes.—The evil can be easily reformed, if the people will; but lay their hands on it.—The proceedings of the Circuit and Supreme Courts can be made as expeditious as those of a Justice of the Peace. But it is not to be expected that a class of men whose professional business it is to delay the progress of suits will be very forward in reforming their proceedings of that dilatoriness which is and ever has been the principal source of their profits and emoluments.

The abolitionists of Philadelphia stole the *owner* of Peyton's, while he was in that city. They are morally a *blameless* enough to steal any thing.—Jackson Patriot.

This assertion of the Patriot is utterly false. We challenge the Editor to produce a single instance in which an abolitionist ever stole a slave. To steal is to take and carry away the property of another with a view to *sell* it to his own use. When did an Abolitionist ever do this? The persons held as slaves rightfully belonged to themselves. But he would remind the Patriot of a greater crime than helping a slave to regain his liberty.—We refer him to such men as Palk, Calhoun and other Democrats that we could name; who are stealers not of slaves but of *free men*. Dare the Patriot deny this? We will demonstrate the fact on Democratic principles: "All men are born free and equal;" the Patriot will acknowledge this. Then, the slaves born on Mr. Palk's plantation were born *FREE*! the Patriot will not deny this. Next, Mr. Palk claims and treats these men who were confessedly born free as his slaves; consequently, Mr. Palk steals free men in a state of helpless infancy, and reduces them to slavery. Is this *Democratic*, Mr. Patriot? Abolitionists help those who were born free to regain their lost freedom! Mr. Palk and his brother Democrats reduce free born men to slaves; and the Patriot stands ready to justify them in doing so; which of the three is the most commendable act according to the *Democratic* creed? Will the Patriot answer?

**PARLEY'S NEW GEOGRAPHY, for Beginners.** New York: Huntington & Savage, 1845. This is a revised & improved edition of Parley's method of telling about Geography for Children, which has been in use for about fifteen years. The present work is got up with a high degree of typographical neatness and taste, and contains eighteen maps and one hundred and fifty engravings. The plan of incorporating the maps into the Geography itself is preferable to learning from a separate atlas, while the numerous plates of the animals, fish, birds, views, &c., of different countries tend to excite attention and interest. In these respects there has been a vast improvement within a few years. We do not see how Geography can be made easier or pleasanter to beginners. The work can be had at the Bookstores.

The N. England Whigs have no notion of going into the next Presidential election with a slaveholder for candidate. The Lowell Courier having declared that the true policy of the Whigs was to let the matter rest a year or two; the Boston Mercantile Journal replies:

"That may be very well so far as may relate to the name of an individual. But the ground cannot be too early assumed that the next candidate of the Whigs for the Presidency must be a citizen of one of the free States."

A steamboat blew up at New Orleans, July 1, just as she was leaving the wharf for Cincinnati: 30 or 40 of the passengers and crew were killed and wounded. Both boilers burst at once.—Nobody was to blame, of course.

STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Liberty party of Michigan assembled at the Court House in Marshall, July 9, 1845. The meeting was called to order by S. B. Treadwell, chairman of the State Committee.

The Convention was organized by the election of S. B. Treadwell, of Jackson, as President, and of Geo. Hill of Ann Arbor, and L. Wile of Jackson, for Vice Presidents.

The Convention was opened by prayer by Rev. G. Beckley, of Ann Arbor.

The delegates were then requested to record their names, and on motion all Liberty friends present were invited to enter their names and participate in the proceedings.

The counties were then called, and one hundred and nineteen gentlemen answered to their names from sixteen counties as follows:

Wayne, Washtenaw, Oakland, Livingston, Jackson, Calhoun, Eaton, Genesee, Macomb, Barry, St. Joseph, Monroe, Hillsdale, Lenawee, Branch, Kalamazoo.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Business Committee: C. Gurney, C. H. Stewart, G. Beckley, E. Hussey, J. D. Zimmerman, F. Denison, W. C. Edsall.

Adjourned to half past six, P. M.

Afternoon Session. Prayer by Doct. Bement.

Liberty songs were sung by Messrs. Balford and Cady, to the great acceptance of the audience.

The Business Committee reported sundry resolutions. No. 1 was discussed by F. Denison, C. Gurney, E. F. Gray, Dr. Adee, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Treadwell, and adopted.

Resolution No. 2, was read, and was spoken to by Dr. Bement and adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to make nominations for State officers, and on motion of C. H. Stewart, JAMES G. BIRNEY was nominated as candidate of the Liberty party for Governor, by acclamation, every Liberty man in the house voting in the affirmative.

An informal ballot was then taken for a candidate for Lieut. Governor, with the following results:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. N. M. Thomas received 52 votes, C. H. Stewart 30, E. Hussey 9, C. Gurney 3, Geo. Hill 2, J. M. Goe 1, R. B. Bement 1.

After the result was declared, Mr. Stewart requested his name to be withdrawn, not from any reluctance to serve the cause, but because he knew a better appointment might be made.

He thanked friends for their consideration, but preferred to the meeting had stated to some with mention of his name, his preference for another. A second informal ballot was then taken, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. N. M. Thomas received 70 votes, E. Hussey 12, C. Gurney 2, C. H. Stewart 2.

Whereupon Dr. N. M. THOMAS, of Kalamazoo, was declared unanimously nominated as candidate for Lieut. Governor. Adjourned to 7 P. M.

PRAYER BY REV. MR. MILLS. Resolutions were introduced by C. H. Stewart and adopted. The Convention was then addressed with great effect by Mr. Bibb.

C. H. Stewart, G. Beckley, and Howard Halluck were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the people of Michigan.

Resolution No. 7 was moved by S. B. Treadwell and adopted.

Messrs. Bimford and Cady contributed much to the interest of the meetings by the songs with which the proceedings were interspersed.

After a vote of thanks to the Singers and the citizens of Marshall, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow at 7 A. M.

THURSDAY MORNING. Prayer by Rev. Fogg, of Maine. Resolutions were discussed and adopted.

Mr. Fogg addressed the Convention upon the present condition of the fugitives from Slavery in Canada and in this State. The Convention then adjourned, sine die.

RESOLUTIONS. 1. Resolved, That to vote for Slaveholders, or for any of their political supporters, is utterly inconsistent with the principles of the Liberty party.

2. Resolved, That our principles being fundamental, we will never abandon them.

the necessary expenses of a lecture system, and to communicate the result to S. B. Treadwell, Jackson, Chairman of the State Convention.

7. Resolved, That we deem it of great importance to the advancement of our cause in this State, that the Signal of Liberty be extensively circulated.

S. B. TREADWELL, Pres. Geo. Hill, Vice Pres. W. Kinsley, Secy. Geo. Ingham, Secy.

O. S. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. The leading members of this body were greatly delighted when, in the space of twenty minutes, they had succeeded in settling the great question of Slavery without any discussion whatever.

He has a great work before him. The Herald says of him: "It is a horrible position certainly, for a preacher of the gospel of Jesus Christ to occupy—the position of a foe to human rights. But, how can he help himself? He pleads that man may rightfully be held as a slave—that God expressly authorized slavery among the Jews—that Jesus Christ and his Apostles and the Primitive Church did not disapprove of it—that the relation of slaveholder and slave has been a subject of divine regulation, and is therefore sinless, &c. &c.

If this be true, then man has not a natural right to liberty—the Declaration of Independence is a Lie—the fathers who framed it, and we their children who throughout these States repeated it last Friday, were guilty of charging the Most High with folly. Every argument in favor of the sinlessness of the slave relation—every argument to prove that the Bible sanctions slavery, is an argument against the existence of Human Rights—and he who uses such an argument against Human Rights and their advocates. This is the position of the Rev. N. L. Rice, a minister of the Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati in 1845. He may protest and disclaim as much as he pleases—he cannot by a syllogism prove that good is evil, or evil good; or that he is a friend to Human Liberty, when he makes God the regulator of Human Slavery."

COALITION. The Ohio American contradicts the story in the Detroit Advertiser that the Abolition Convention of Portage County, Ohio, had concluded not to make any distinct nomination.

The American says the nomination of a Liberty candidate was postponed from the fact that certain Whigs had been allowed to address the Convention in favor of the Whigs until it was too late to make nominations.

Among these was Mr. Tilden, a Whig M. C. and a cooperator and gentlemanly person. He argued that if slavery could be confined to its present limits, it must inevitably come down; that the northern wing of the Whig party would make resistance to its usurpations its great object; that the Whig party were enough antislavery to deserve the cooperation of Liberty men; but upon being questioned as to the support of slaveholders for office, he recurred directly to the old argument of the eligibility of slaveholders to office under the constitution, and therefore could not reconcile himself to the idea of refusing support to a slaveholder from the fact of his being a slaveholder.

Here is the great sticking place with the Whigs. This question puts their sincerity to the proof. We presume Mr. Tilden is a Temperance man. Wonder what he would think of the propriety of the Temperance Society of which he may be a member filling three quarters of its offices with distillers, rum-sellers, or confirmed inebriates? The consistency of voting for slaveholders is equally great in antislavery Whigs.

As the Detroit Advertiser says it assembled the news of the coalition with "undissembled pleasure," we suppose a contradiction of the falsehood will cause "undissembled" pain. We shall see.

"Nothing can be more ineffectual here than attempt to identify the whigs with the point of abolitionists. We have no community of sentiment, no community of feeling, with political abolitionists."—Boston Atlas (Whig.)

That is not very far from our opinion.—Why then do you try to tease and wheedle abolitionists into the support of slaveholding Whigs, like H. Clay for instance?

The respect and attachment manifested by the Liberty party towards Mr. Birney, drives his traducers into all kinds of fits. Mr. Greeley of the N. Y. Tribune has a column or two of editorial respecting "Birney and Birneyism." Here is a sample of the whole:

"Let those believe Birney honest, who can believe and still believe him a deceiver and a knave."

Fashionable people make much ado about human suffering. They scream, and even faint away, about it. And, yet, they are too refined to look upon it, or even to give a patient ear to the descriptions of it. "True humanity," says Charles James Fox, "consists not in a squeamish ear, but in listening to the story of human suffering, and endeavoring to relieve it."—Gerrit Smith.

For the Signal of Liberty.

LETTER FROM REV. MR. POSTER. Messrs. Editors:—Will you afford me a little room in your paper to correct an error in the New York Evangelist. The correction made in your paper will meet the eye of those most particularly interested.

In the report of the narrative of the state of religion as given at the Western Convention recently held in Detroit, I am represented as saying of the Jackson Association, that "Recent attempts to pass antislavery resolutions in one of the largest churches have divided it—but no political abolitionism."

All who knew what church was referred to—knew that such a statement is not true in fact—and the last few words quoted may be made to mean almost anything, and every thing different from what my statement was.

As briefly as possible to disabuse myself and others in this matter, I will state that my report upon this point was "us near as I can remember this viz: That generally peace and harmony exist among our churches with perhaps one exception. I have recently understood that an attempt to pass certain Anti-Slavery resolutions has occasioned some division of feeling in one of our largest churches, and threatens a division of the Church—but I anticipate no such result, for those resolutions were not political in their character."

I said farther that "Political Anti-slavery was not made a test question among us," but I surely said nothing conveying the idea that we have no political "abolitionism" among us—this is not true. Most of our ministers vote that way, and probably need not beg any one's pardon for doing so, at least whenever I see the day that I can most honor God and benefit humanity by voting the Antislavery ticket, I shall do so, without asking leave of any ecclesiastical body. Surely I have nothing to do by way of apology for my brothers voting thus—or runs, in giving a "narrative of the State of religion" before a Christian Convention.

I do not suppose that any misrepresentation was intended by the reporter for the Evangelist. Compressing as he did what was said in so small a compass an accurate report cannot be expected. He simply mistook the import of my remarks.

Affectionately yours, G. L. POSTER.

THE "ONE IDEA." "THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, AN OBJECT WHOSE IMPORTANCE IS PARAMOUNT TO THAT OF EVERY OTHER ENGAGEMENT OR CAN ENGAGE THE CONSIDERATION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."—W. H. Seward to the Cincinnati Convention.

NATIONAL CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON. At the Cincinnati Convention, Mr. Clark of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution recommending the holding of an Anti-Slavery Convention in Washington City on the first Monday of May, 1846, which resolution was referred to the Committee on Correspondence, with directions to ascertain by correspondence, what are the views of anti-slavery men in the West and South West as to the expediency and most suitable time for holding such Convention.

A correspondent of the Boston Recorder thus mentions a visit to President Polk and lady at the White House: "Arriving at an early hour, we had the privilege of a few moments free conversation besides the mere ceremonial compliments. He received us very cordially, and made himself very social. We remarked that 'we had not come for an office for ourselves or any of our friends.' He replied that 'it was a rare occasion.' He said that there were not as many office seekers in Washington at this time as there were in 1844, and he thought the number gradually lessening. And one cause to which he seemed to attribute the fact of there being a less number, was, that he had himself adopted the principle of 'not favoring any man who went to Washington for office.' 'He took it for granted,' he said, 'that the best men to be entrusted with the interests of our country, were at home about their business.' This is certainly very well, and if it does not end in mere talk, it is a great deal better. In his appearance, Mr. Polk cannot be considered at all dignified or commanding. He is inferior, though he is gentlemanly and affable, and generally, if not universally respected by his neighbors. Mrs. Polk has gifts that enable her to fill this station with credit. She is more dignified than her husband. And I should think she would be of essential service to him in the discharge of the duties of his office. Most of the President's servants are free. I was told that he has only two slaves at Washington, and they are children, who do little or nothing but brush his hat, coat and boots. This is just enough to make him a slaveholder."

Some sixty or seventy slaves recently attempted to escape in a body from Maryland into Pennsylvania, but were pursued by 200 citizens from Washington, driven into a swamp, eight of them shot by the military, and badly wounded, and secured, when 17 more surrendered. We shall publish the statement of this transaction in full next week.

The Legislature of Florida have elected David Levy and James D. Westcott Jr. U. S. Senators, Democrats, by a majority of 25 votes over the Whig candidates.

The Liberty celebration of the Fourth of July at Waterford was largely attended, and exerted an excellent influence. The number present was estimated at two thousand or more.

The Liberty Courier of Cadiz, Ohio, has commenced its second volume as the "Liberty Advocate." The proprietor has purchased a press, and expects to make the paper permanent.

General Intelligence.

A World's Peace Convention is announced, to be held in Boston some time next May. The signs of the times seem to be propitious for such a meeting.

We should have noticed last week the death of W. C. Bell, Esq. of Kentucky, agent through the Free States for C. M. Clay's paper. He died suddenly near Pottsville, Pa.

ANN ARBOR, July 18, 1845. The Wheat harvest is yet progressing. We are told that the Wheat has ripened in a very uneven manner, so that while some is very ripe, other portions on the same farm are very green. But all accounts concur in representing the berry to be plump, and the heads generally full.

As there were more acres sown in Michigan last year than ever before, the yield must be quite in advance of any previous crop. The latest reports from Ohio represent the crop in that State as surpassing all expectations, considering the severe drought through the summer, while in Wisconsin, Kentucky, Indiana, and indeed throughout the West the harvest is abundant.

We have looked over our files, and find that the average price of Wheat in this place for 50 weeks past has been 69 cents, which is somewhat more than we had supposed. The lowest price was 56 cents at the beginning of August last, while the highest was 78 cents in March following.

We suppose that the bare cost of raising Wheat, one year with another, may be 50 cents a bushel, and consequently, should the price remain as high as last year, our Wheat raisers will realize a handsome remuneration for the crops of the present year.

The price offered to-day is 62 1/2 cents.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SYRIA. The following have come to hand through a private letter, of the butchering that have recently taken place in Syria: "A civil war, and one of extermination, reigns at this moment in the mountains between the Druses and the Christians, and during the last fifteen days the horrors have been so perpetrated around us are dreadful. On every side the sounds of battle are heard, and nothing is seen but fire and flame; houses, villages and churches, and convents being reciprocally a prey to the flames. At the moment I write (May 17) we have before us the appalling spectacle of no less than eleven villages, and a number of Maronite churches and convents in flames, and what is worse, when the Christians are victorious, they enter the Druse villages, putting to the edge of the sword, men, women and children; the Druses following the example when they are victorious. All the evil worms of both parties, the vile support of the Syrian population, have been burned.

The convents of the Maronites and Catholics have been burned, and the bodies of their priests, after death have been burned by the Druses. Every horror is practised on their enemies—for example, to kill by famine, massacre, and a thousand other acts of barbarism momentarily committed. The Christians at the commencement were victorious over their enemies; but our Pasha, who is out with his regular troops, as soon as he perceives the Christians victorious, points his artillery against them, loaded with grape, and compels this unfortunate sect to take to flight. The Druses immediately enter into their villages, sucking them, burning their houses, goods, &c. I do not doubt but the Pasha has secret orders from his Government to destroy and ruin the Christians entirely, or he could not so openly aid and assist their enemies.

The fanaticism of the Turks on the coast is daily becoming more and more visible, and we are menaced by a terrible revolution. In Saïda they rose to massacre all the Christians; but thanks to some European ships-of-war, sent to Reschid Pasha, who left suddenly for the place of disturbance—a calm, perhaps momentary, has succeeded. Here, in Beyrout, a rising also took place a few days ago, to put the Christians to death; but thanks to the energy of the consuls, and some of the Turkish proprietors, a calm has succeeded.

At this moment, with the help of our glasses, we see unfortunate fugitive Christians—women and children, to the number of 8000 or 7000, on the coast. Two ships of war or one French and one Austrian, and five or six small vessels, chartered by the mercantile body, have sailed to collect and save them from the dreadful death which waits them from famine. I do not know what so many people will do here to live; or what we all shall do, from the great existing scarcity of water, when the population of our city will be augmented by 1500 or 2000 souls.

"This, you may rely on it, is no exaggeration; I do not know how European Powers tolerate such abominations, or the fanaticism of the barbarians, and remain inactive, when a handful of troops, of any Christian nation, would suffice to cause their intolerance to cease, and bring them to a proper sense of reason.

May 20.—Fire and battle continue to reign with destructive violence on all sides around us, and the news we have at this moment is, that the Christians have been obliged to fire on the regular troops, which places us in a very alarming position, as we fear a revolution of the Turks against all the Christians, and we are now all prepared, weapon in hand, to defend our houses and the lives of our families. Yesterday the Pasha wrote to the consular body that it was impossible for him to rebuke the hostile parties, and demanded assistance from them. But what can the Consuls do between two nations equally stupid, ignorant, fanatical and superstitious? Our city is already full of unfortunate mountaineers, of the Christians' men, women and children, dying of hunger, whom the Consuls here are constrained to support in common charity."

EXTENT OF OREGON TERRITORY.

It may not be uninteresting at this particular time, to refresh the recollection of the reader, in regard to the extent of Oregon.

On the east is a skirt 800 miles along the Rocky Mountains, on the south 300 miles along the Snowy Mountains, on the west 700 miles along the Pacific Ocean, on the north 250 miles along the North American possessions of Russia and England. This area or immense valley contains 300,000 square miles—capable of forming seven States like New York, or forty of the dimensions of Massachusetts. Some of the Islands on the coast are very large—sufficient to form a State by themselves. These are situated north of the parallel of 48. Van Couver's Island, 260 miles in length and 50 in breadth, contains 12,000 square miles—an area larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut. Queen Charlott's or rather Washington Island, 150 miles in length and 30 in breadth, contains 4000 square miles. On both of these immense islands, though they lie between the high parallels of 48 and 54 degrees, the soil is said to be well adapted to agriculture. The straits and circumcinct waters abound in fish of the finest quality. Coal of good quality, and other veins of minerals, have been found.—Sat. Cour.

LOST CHILD. The following is cut from a St. Louis paper, in which it appears as an advertisement: "Lost Child.—Came to the brick house, corner of Third and Elm street, about nine o'clock night before last, a black female CHILD, about 7 or 8 years of age. Find it anxious and humane owner may find it, I describe it—a good-looking child, marked and branded on its head, face, nose, ears, lips, chin, neck, breast, back, sides, shoulders, arms, hands and fingers, lips, thighs, knees, legs, ankles, feet, heels and toes—by what appears to have been the cowhide, or some other humane instrument. If not called for soon, it will be turned over to the Court to be dealt with as the law directs. S."

June 18. We wonder how much the different churches of St. Louis have given during the past year for the support of missionary operations in foreign heathen lands.

The New York Tribune has the following: "The progress of refinement is strikingly illustrated by a butcher who keeps his shop in the upper part of Broadway. In the fear of his shames two broad folding doors open into a handsome and rather stylish retiring room, fashionably and luxuriously carpeted and furnished for the accommodation of his customers. The centre table is filled with newspapers, periodicals, &c. That man has a steak in good society."

Boundary Line Survey.—The Rochester Democrat says: "At the latest dates the Boundary Commissioners were on the Mississippi frontier. They clear a track 30 feet wide on the line, and every mile erect iron monuments weighing 2,000 lbs. with suitable inscriptions thereon. It takes a party of some 700 laborers to do the chopping, and the space opened makes a good winter road. This is done at the expense of the two Governments, and the Agents of both survey together. The running of the line makes strange work with some of the farmers, throwing the occupants, in many instances, under the opposite Government from which they supposed they belonged to."

Christianity in China.—Letters have been received from Macao, containing intelligence of the abolition of the law which forbade the Chinese to embrace Christianity.

NOTICE.

Jackson Association stands adjourned to meet at Leoni on the first Tuesday of August next at 4 o'clock P. M. GEO. BARNUM, Secy. Leoni, July 3d, 1845.

"RIGHT OF SEARCH."

This seems still to be claimed by Great Britain with as much determination as before the last war. Almost every week we hear of some instance where our merchant ships have been boarded by British cruiser, under the plea of searching for slaves. They pay no respect to our flag on the African coast, but treat it with as much indignity as they could the black flag of the pirates. Shall such things be? Shall we allow our rights be trampled upon our commerce subjected to insult and oppression? No, the spirit of a free people who own no master, will ere long be aroused, and make the eye of the British lion quail beneath its power. Much better would it be if England would turn her searching propensities to finding something equal to Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES for the relief of her subjects. They have now been before the public for more than five years, and there are no preparations like them to be found for searching out disease, and banishing it from the human frame.—Worms find no refuge or hiding place when they are used. Coughs, Colds and Consumptions vani h away, and Headache, Palpitation and Nervous Affections cease the moment one of Sherman's Camphor Lozenges are taken into the Stomach. There is no mistake in them; they will cure all different diseases for which they are recommended sooner than any preparations now in use. Be sure and get the genuine, as the spurious article will invariably do more hurt than good. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents, for Ann Arbor.

DIED.

In Ann Arbor on the 17th inst. JAMES OLIVER, son of David and Betsy Leaver, age 20 months.

In Marion, July 7th, 1844, HANNAH N. HUBBARD, in the 28th year of her age.

In Green Oak, May 4th, 1845, LOUIS N. HUBBARD, aged 24 years.

At St. in Green Oak, July 15, 1845, ADALINE M. HUBBARD, aged 29 years.

The above were all sisters. They were young ladies of the most amiable disposition, and during their short life won for themselves a reputation for loveliness and virtue, that is seldom surpassed.

They were all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in full and perfect hope of a glorious inheritance among the saints in light.

Coat. Near Clinton, Mich. of Erysipias, on the 10th of June, Mrs. LYDIA P. FISH, aged 22 years, wife of Mr. Cyrus B. Fish, and youngest daughter of Eld. R. Powell.

"Instantly a cher, could not one suffice? Thy shins flies thrice, and 'thrice my peace was slain. And thrice a's (twice,) you mean had filled his horn."

This amiable youth was brought out in religion in the 8th year of her age, under circumstances of peculiar interest.

In February 1844, she was united in marriage with Mr. Cyrus B. Fish, under favorable prospects. In the spring of 1845, they were settled on a farm near her father, and seemed cheerful and happy in her connection. When the scene of sickness commenced in her father's family, which speedily laid her loved mother and grandmother in the grave, and for a time prostrated her father and several others of the family upon a bed of languishing, she left her home, and with her kind companion devoted themselves to the care of the sick. Being in an adjoining room, when it was announced that her mother was dying she dropped on her knees and poured out her prayer for her dying mother, then arose with unusual calmness, and came to her bedside. But she was not long to survive her much loved mother.

While her grandmother was being laid in the grave, she was attacked by the same dreadful disease which in 14 days had borne two of the family to the house of death and silence. In a few days, the disease assumed an alarming aspect, but she seemed fully prepared for the event. She spoke like one on the border of the spirit world, and cheerfully resigned herself into the hands of God, and all she was, leaving in full hope of glory beyond the grave.

The little one born during her sickness, a few days after, was laid by her side, having had the same disease.

Her death was emphatically triumphant; but it has inflicted a deep wound in the heart of her much loved companion, in her family connections, in the Church, and among all her acquaintances. No person could have even a brief acquaintance with her, without feeling sentiments of esteem; such was her kindness of manner to all classes in the community. She was intelligent, possessed a good memory, and an ease in conversation, which rendered her society inviting and entertaining. She seemed almost a stranger to resentment or retaliation, and was scarcely ever known to speak disrespectfully of any one from early life.—She seemed ripe for heaven, and to heaven is she gone.

Yet again we hope to meet thee, When the day of life is fled, Then in heaven we'll join to greet thee, Where no farewell tear is shed.

RECEIPTS FOR THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

Opposite each subscriber's name will be found the amount received, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. S Day 1.00, W B Sears 1.00, W B Thom 1.00, A N Arms 1.00, E Mann 1.00, G L Sycamore 2.00, Wm Savage 1.00, J Brown 1.00.

SOMETHING NEW. MUSCOFETUS PILLS.

FOR THE CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE. THESE pills are prepared by the distinguished F. KLING, M. D. of Jackson Mich. All of the many cases in which they have been used, they have given the most entire and permanent relief. The proprietor hazards nothing in saying, that they are the very best medicine in the world for the cure of the above mentioned disease. Any quantity of recollections might be published—as is the custom with many—but that is considered unnecessary. One trial will satisfy the most incredulous of their great utility. The majority of Medicine how in use afford but a temporary relief, merely breaking and checking the disease for a short time and preventing it only its external appearance, while inwardly it is still raging, thus causing many other maladies, and consequently proving highly injurious, to nature health. It is the object in this medicine, to present to the public a Medicine entirely different from that heretofore offered, and one that will not merely check the chills, but that will eradicate the disease entirely from the system. It is warranted to effect a permanent cure if the disease is strictly followed. Directions accompany every box and no Muscovetus Pills are genuine without the written signature of the inventor—F. Kling. Each box contains 100 pills and twelve powders, price \$1.00.

For sale by Maynard and Lund & McCall, Ann Arbor; E. Sampson and Norris & French, Ypsilanti; Cassius Switz, Dexter; Hale, Smith & Dunham, Grass Lake; Smith & Treadwell, Leoni; D. K. Underwood, Adrian; Thomas P. May, Plymouth; Peter Van Every, Franklin; S. Sanford, Grand Rapids; F. Gardner, Jones Bay; Safford Hopkins, Hillsdale; Bleicher & Ernest, A. Temple, J. McCollum & Co., Jackson, and throughout the State.

P. S. All those who are afflicted with a chronic Disease without regard to name and where it even if pronounced incurable by others are respectfully invited to call on me at my residence in Jackson, and I will endeavor to restore them to perfect health, if not aided, beyond the power of all earthly aid.

F. KLING, M. D. Jackson, July 1st, 1845.

RECIPIENTS.

"GOOD NEWS AND GLAD TIDINGS." I FEEL in you under the most lasting obligation to Mr. F. Kling, of Jackson, who has lately advertised his invaluable "Muscovetus Pills," intended especially for Fever and Ague.

For a long period my family have unfortunately been afflicted with Fever and Ague, and have tried every kind of Medicine, which I could find, even the most powerful of the kind, but with the most recent and able assistance, but still I despaired of ever being relieved, but hearing of Dr. Kling's

Muscovetus Pills, and the great effect they produced upon the Ague—as a last and almost hopeless resort, I immediately procured a box of them, took them according to directions, and they gave me instant relief, and I have been free from that terrible disease, while with other medicines I received but momentary assistance and relief. The Pills have recommended having produced so salutary an effect upon me and my family, I cannot refrain from testifying the public of our great worth.

THEODORE UPDEK WATERS. Grass Lake, July 14, 1845. 221-3m

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

The vegetable Kingdom is provided by the God of nature with herbs of different properties and suited when properly administered to every condition of disease. It will not be contended that it requires invention and well directed skill to procure these native medicinal plants, and that the best application of the medical art and strength of each herb used in the compound. This study has had the effect of more perfectly combining them into the superior curative power of the Health Restorative. It is especially adapted to the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Coughs, and Fevers in the Stomach and Chest—especially those which are attended with a certain degree of success and satisfaction which can be felt in its force only by those who have been healed by its means. No considerations of pecuniary advantage every day the proprietor has run his hand in the field, and he has the pleasure of ministering to the relief of suffering humanity, and has devoted such great expense in the pursuit of this study, and deals out so liberally in the quantity given, that the income barely suffices to defray the expenses of the office. Let those who are seeking a Balm in Gilead, use the Health Restorative. The following certificate is from Dr. Clifton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative,' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor any of the poisonous forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely." JAMES R. CHARTERS, M. D. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.

HONORABLE FREDERICK, General Agent. Principal Office 85 Hudson street, N. Y. For sale by W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor. 221-4m

"TO THE VICTORS BELONGS THE SPOILS."

ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES" have been sold to the public, claiming to give relief, and even cure the most obstinate cases of Ague, none have so well succeeded for the purpose as Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges. They are agreeable to the taste, easily administered, and from the unprecedented success which they have met with, and the remarkable cures which they have performed, may justly be termed the Balm of Gilead for the cure of the most obstinate cases of Ague.

"COUGH LOZENGES" Cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of persons who have been given up by their physicians and friends, and many who have been reduced to the verge of the grave by Spitting Blood, Consumption and Hectic Fever, by their use have had the promise of health restored to the hazyard check and now live to speak forth the praises of this invaluable medicine. Dr. Sherman's

"WORM LOZENGES" Have been proved in more than 40,000 cases to be infallible, in fact, the only certain Worm Destroyer. Medicine ever discovered. Children will eat them when they cannot be forced to take any other medicine, and the benefit derived from the administration of medicine to them in this form is great beyond conception. When this breath of the child becomes offensive, and there is a picking of the nose, or a greenish color to the sleep, sleeplessness, the lips with a faded hue, headache, dizziness, starting during sleep, and undue urination, vomiting with frightful vomiting, appetite, sickness at the stomach and bloated stomach—these are among the many indications of the presence of worms, and can be relieved by these remarkable Lozenges. They have never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman's

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES" Relieve Headache, Nervous Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, and Sickness in a very few minutes. They cure Lowness of Spirits, Dropsy, Jaundice, Colic, Spasms, Gravel, and the Stomach, Stomach or Bowel Complaints. They keep up the spirits, dispel all the distressing symptoms of a night of disquiet, and enable a person to undergo great mental or bodily toil.—Dr. Sherman's

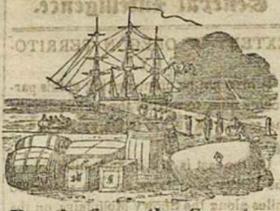
"POOR MAN'S PLASTER" Is acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and swellings in the back, limbs, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. One million a year will not supply the demand. Caution is necessary, as there are many unprincipled persons who would force a spurious article upon the community. Be careful to get Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, with a full view of the written name

Wright's Poor Man's Pills. An excellent vegetable family medicine...



The Wonderful Success

WHICH Dr. Folgers' Olostonian, or All-Healing Balsam has met with not only...



People from the Country

W. A. Raymond's Store. No. 148, Jefferson Avenue, being one door above...

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS. THESE Pills are prepared by Wm. M. Smith...

TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOR OF DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS. Dr. Smith - Dear Sir - I take pleasure...

1845. J. HOLMES & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN...

DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpets, and Paper Hangings. No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. SUGAR-COATED IMPROVED Indian Vegetable Pills...

Having been attacked some months since with Biliousness, we know not how much...

ALWAYS ON HAND. THE Subscriber has removed his shop to Main Street...

JEWELRY. Clocks and Watches of every description repaired and warranted...

Corticatives. WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE. For twelve years I have been troubled with...

JACKSON CO. Columbia, Aug. 20, 1844. This may certify that I have used Wright's Pills...

He has no hands. GINGHAM, BAZONS, and other goods...

TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOR OF DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS. Dr. Smith - Dear Sir - I take pleasure...

50,000 lbs. Wool. Wanted, the above quantity of good merchantable Wool...

THE MISSISS CLARK'S SCHOOL. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN. MARY H. CLARK, Principal.

ALLESBASSI'S MEDICINES. THESE MEDICINES ARE EFFECTING such astonishing cures...

Without adding more testimony of the efficacy of the above mentioned medicine...

INCIDENTAL CONSUMPTION. yields its effects in the troublesome Cough...

Important to Farmers. KNAPE & HAVILLAND, would respectfully inform...

Threshing Machines. of different kinds comprising the Burall, Cadiz...

MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal. ROBEY E. CLARK, Associate Teacher.

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