THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

THE INVIOLABILITY 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.

SONG.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Oh, stream forever fresh and full,
That gleamest through the plain!
For thee the punctual spring returns,
To steep thy banks with rain:
And when the latest blossoms die
In autumn's chilly showers,
The winter fountains gush for thee,
Till May brings back the flowers.

Oh, Stream of Life! the violet springs
But once beside thy bed;
But one brief summer on thy path
The dews of heaven are shed.
Thy parent fountains shrink away,
And close their crystal veins,
And where thy glittering waters ran
The dust alone remains.

ADDRESS

READ AT THE NEW YORK STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION HELD AT PORT BYRON, ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JULY 25 AND 26, 1845.

To the friends of the Enslaved—the Advocates of Equal Rights:

It is now more than twelve years since the existence, criminality, the growth, and the aggressions of *chattel slavery* in our boasted Republic have been topics of constant agitation by a large and increasing class of our citizens, distinctly avowing their deep convictions of its horrible wickedness, and pledging their best endeavors for its speedy and entire abolition.

Convinced of the utter incompatibility of this system with the preservation of republican freedom, and finding it impracticable to wield their elective franchise in accordance with their convictions while connected with the old parties looking to slaveholders for support, it was thought necessary, by a portion of the Abolitionists, more than five years ago, to disconnect themselves from the old parties, and organize anew, for the support of such candidates of their own selection as they could consistently and safely constitute the representatives of their principles—the advocates of their measures.

The course of events, since that time, has confirmed, fully, the views with which this step was taken, & has convinced large numbers of the necessity of coming into the measure. It is becoming daily more evident that no party not distinctly pledged to the abolition of slavery, holding it as an object on no considerations to be compromised, and under no possible circumstances to be postponed for other objects, can ever be depended upon for the accomplishment of such a work. And notwithstanding the *local* professions of *one* of the old parties, on the eve of pending elections, (and for the purpose of uniting the North and the South in the support of slaveholders,) it is now admitted by those organs of that party who were most loud in claiming our support, that *the general abolition of slavery* HAS NEVER *entered into the plan of their operations*, but only the restricting of the slave power to its *present field* of domination.*

The Liberty party, therefore, as the *only* party pledged to the abolition of chattel slavery, occupies a ground exclusively and wholly its own. So far as *this* subject is concerned, it has no rival in the political field, and can confidently challenge the support of those who are intent on securing that sublime object. But large numbers who seem to be desirous of quitting the parties subservient to slavery, and of wielding the elective franchise for its removal, are fearful of casting in their lot with a party whose creed of *political economy*, in other respects, is not more distinctly defined. It is in vain that we point out to them the pecuniary burdens resulting directly from the slave system, and inflicted by a petty oligarchy of about two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders (less than one sixty-eighth part of the nation,) upon the rest of our seventeen millions of inhabitants. It is in vain that we run over the inventory of its exorbitant exactions—its expensive purchases of slave territory—its Florida wars—its protracted foreign diplomacy for the better security of slave property—its capricius and fitful changes of the national policy, with all the commercial losses inevitably resulting from our intercourse with the slaveholding States. Whatever we may exhibit of statistical information on these topics, they continue to regard us as having cultivated an acquaintance with only this *one* subject, or as being ready to disregard all *other* sources of public mischief, in our exclusive attention to the *one* that has absorbed, for so long a time, our earnest regard. They fear that an administration guided by our councils, would leave our country exposed to evils as great or perhaps greater, than those we seek to remove, while directing our attention to only one point. The very fact that we have left the old parties, and have united together on a new basis, totally distinct from both of them, confirms them in this estimate of our position. And there are not wanting those who represent us as holding that the entire functions of civil government are wrapped up in the "*one idea*" of abolishing chattel slavery, so that in our endeavors to secure the liberation of the slave, we should feel ourselves quite at liberty to compromise the rights of the free!—and that in our eagerness to disarm the aristocracy of the South, we should readily enter into compromises and alliances with a rival and growing aristocracy of the North—confining our regards to the poor and oppressed colored man at the distance, and averting our eyes from the wants and the wrongs of the poor white man at our own door.

The course of events has brought us to a point at which these misapprehensions should be forever removed. Our true position should be so clearly defined that there could be no room for mistake; and the friends of equal and impartial liberty for all men, irrespective of color or condition, should not fail to see in the Liberty party at the first glance, the very party, and the *only* one, in this country, in the hands of which the essential rights of *any* portion of our fellow-citizens could be safe.

To this object, then, (passing by other interesting topics of remark,) we confine ourselves on the present occasion, setting forth *our own* views of the proper course for the Liberty party to pursue—inviting the members of that party to consider and determine upon its fitness—and asking the friends of republican liberty and of the enslaved, every where, whether this be not the *true ground* on which *all* true friends of human progress should meet and lift up their banner.

I. POSITION OF LIBERTY PARTY HITHERTO.

We admit freely, as the truth requires us to admit, that, in the first organization of the Liberty party, under the pressure of the extraordinary and unforeseen causes that led to that measure, the members of that party, composed as they were of men trained and educated in the old rival parties, did not stop to elaborate in detail a creed of political economy embracing the topics commonly prominent in other political creeds. They were not *then* in the best condition to do so, nor was it the *first* work for them to perform. Not a few of them had hopes that a temporary organization, by wielding a "balance of power" (sought in vain by the "questioning of candidates,") would force one or both of the old parties into a compliance with their wishes, and secure the abolition of slavery without further delay. A still greater number, perhaps, felt confident that when the aggressions and depredations of the slave power were fully revealed, all honest and right minded men would rally at once for its overthrow, giving the Liberty party a glorious but brief struggle, and leaving its members at leisure, after disbanding, to go back into such *old* or *new* political organizations as might then exist, or which, in their various estimates, the times might seem to require. It can not be charged upon them, either as a crime, or as an evidence of any peculiar want of political sagacity, that they did not *then* so distinctly perceive as they *now* must, that all the aristocratic influences that could be combined together, from all sects and parties, ecclesiastical and political, would be systematically wielded against all earnest measures, whether political or moral, for the abolition of American slavery; that they did not then *foresee*, what they have now *learned*, that the grand Bastile of American oppression, despising all sudden asssults, is to be reduced only by a regular and protracted siege, in which they must gird on all their armor and add patience to courage.

Perceiving as they must *now* do, that the poison has penetrated every pore and artery of the body politic, they must adapt their remedies to the inveteracy of the disease. The Liberty party, as a permanent organization, and asking, as such, the control of the National affairs, can not fail to be asked with resistless importunity, as it advances step by step, what *use* it will make of the power committed to its hands, on those points (of secondary importance it may be) with which the public mind must continue to be in some measure engrossed. Its position, therefore, on those points, must of necessity be defined more definitely than it has yet been done. And the history of other parties has shown the improvidence of deferring, to a very late day, so important a task. The policy of *non-committal* may suit the objects of some politicians, but not those of wise statesmen, confiding in an intelligent people.

And the hazardous double game of holding out *opposite* allurements to opposite classes of citizens, has seldom proved successful enough, in our times, to receive even the low praise of *prudence* from those whose course is not governed by nobler motives. The advantage of retaining the names and the votes of those who misapprehend our position would be purchased at too high a price. And nothing could be more perplexing than to find one set of political maxims passing currently in some portions of the Liberty party, and the opposite in others. Neutrality is no position at all; and if it were, it could not be ours. Our character is not made up of mere negatives. It is positive: & silence if it be sometimes a virtue, does not thrive well with those who are constantly called to assert the right of free speech. Silent nor neutral, on questions of political economy and public interest, *we shall not be:* the only question is—*What* shall we speak? Have we principles which can be translated into measures? Are those principles exact and comprehensive enough to solve *all* the questions arising in political life?

The archives of the Liberty party, circumscribed though they are, very happily are not bare of materials from which may be gathered the germ of its future destination. A few brief extracts from its records will suffice to show this.

OUR FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The first National Liberty Convention, held at Albany, April 1, 1840, adopted the resolutions that follow:

"Resolved, That while we consider the ABOLITION OF SLAVERY as paramount to all other questions, of national politics, and have nominated and expect to nominate AND TO ELECT, with a special view to this vital question, *we by no means lose sight of numerous other questions*, in which all who are to be affected directly or indirectly by our government are deeply interested, and we consider that OUR FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE, to wit, that ALL MEN within its jurisdiction are, AS MEN, *entitled to an* EQUAL PARTICIPATION in the benefits of our government, *does decide all* these questions in favor of the general good, by deciding them in favor of the *widest and largest* LIBERTY that can flourish under JUST LAWS.

"Resolved, That as Abolitionists, it is our duty, and as American citizens it is the duty of all, instead of supporting a first, second, or third *party*, to RISE ABOVE ALL PARTY, and unite as patriots, philanthropists, and Christians, to put down the slaveocracy of all parties, and put up the PRINCIPLES *of the Declaration of Independence*, at the ballot-box, and *every where else*, by every lawful, constitutional, moral, and religious influence."

In another resolution the Convention characterized slavery as—

"Generating the prevalence of selfishness over *public spirit*, and *therefore* utterly inconsistent with *the exalted purposes of free government.*"

And in a resolution announcing the names of their candidates for President and Vice President, they speak of them as—

"Firmly devoted to the PRINCIPLES of HUMAN RIGHTS, and capable of *applying* them discreetly and efficaciously for the ABOLITION OF SLAVERY, AND *for the promotion of* ALL OUR OTHER PUBLIC INTERESTS, as far as the offices to which we would call them constitutionally permit," &c.

SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The second National Liberty Convention, held in the city of New York, May 12 and 13, 1841, discussed and adopted an elaborate ADDRESS, which occupied nearly nine long newspaper columns, of which two full columns were devoted to the subject of political economy. And if all the details of its future policy, as a political party were not fully matured, the *necessity* of doing so at some future time, was distinctly recognized, the PRINCIPLES BY WHICH that policy should be moulded were developed with much prominence, and not a few pregnant indications and specimens of the application of those principles were, even then, at that early day, with precision laid down. A brief abstract from this document must suffice us here.

In reply to the then rising inquiry, what course the Liberty party would be likely to pursue in respect to other great interests "commonly supposed to have no manner of connection with the principles of human rights, as involved in the slave question," the Convention suggested, in the first place, that the full adjustment might be "left open for future consideration" and decided by the party "in the light of its ever increasing wisdom, under the guidance of a wise course of experimental endeavors." They answered, (and very truly) in the second place, that "the great pecuniary, financial, and money interests of the country" were more deeply affected by slavery, than by any of the other causes in debate between the old parties. They answered, in the third place, that the overthrow of the slave power would remove the chief obstacle in the way of a harmonious and permanent adjustment of the controverted questions, and put an end to those never-ending changes, and fluctuations, so capriciously, yet systematically inflicted upon us, by that power. They answered, in the fourth place, that many questions now earnestly contested would lose all their significancy and could never again be revived, if a system of free labor should prevail over the whole country. They answered in the fifth place, that "the GREAT DOCTRINE of HUMAN RIGHTS, as involved in the question of abolition, in other words, the *fundamental principles* of HUMAN EQUALITY, JUSTICE, MERCY, HUMANITY, regard for human nature, as such, irrespective of factitious and artificial distinctions, and in opposition to arbitrary and aristocratic claims, THESE (the very elements and life blood of abolitionism,) comprise not only the BEST but the ONLY SURE STANDARD and TEST, by which all the apparently subordinate and doubtful questions of legislation and of political economy SHOULD BE DECIDED."

And under this head they added:

"It is *only* in the light of these GREAT PRINCIPLES (which *no* administration but *antislavery* will ever embrace or thoroughly understand,) *that any clue can be found* to those perplexing problems about which narrow-minded and mere selfish politicians so constantly wrangle, without ever settling them at all, or placing them upon any permanent or sure basis. The great END of human government is the PROTECTION of the RIGHTS of men, the preservation of the public peace and safety: and where THIS END is duly regarded, the advancement of the public prosperity *can not but be* secured, on the most equitable and stable basis.—Without undertaking, therefore, to foretell precisely every public measure of the political economy which a thoroughly abolitionized national administration would find it proper to adopt, we may venture to specify a few things which it would NOT do." * * *

"It would not long remain silent or inactive, in its diplomatic relations, in respect to the *iniquitous Corn Laws of Great Britain*, by which the poor in one nation are made the victims of the lordly rapacity of those who should protect them, and by which the free agriculturists of another and a kindred nation are *debarred from using the natural market for their products.*" * * *

"It would not solicitously seek, as an object of great public concernment and utility, either by the aid of a Sub-Treasury, a National Bank, or any other instrumentality or institution, devised for the purpose, an *artificial and forced 'equalization of exchanges'* between the free laboring North, and the spendthrift, dependent, and poverty-stricken South, whereby the latter may be relieved from the disadvantages of their condition, by the manifest and gross robbery of the former."

"It would not shape its measures in conformity with the corrupt principle that *wealth* is the chief object of legislation, that its possession is the proof of merit, that its acquisition is the great end of national policy, to the promotion of which the social, intellectual, and moral interests of man may be innocently sacrificed."

"It would not plunge the country into needless, wicked, ruinous, and disgraceful wars, expecially with the red men of the forest, on our frontiers. Least of all would it do this for the inglorious purpose of sending the hearty yeomanry of the North, at their own expense, and at the bidding of the slaveholder, on the bloodhound errand of scenting the track of fugitive slaves across the everglades of Florida, and kidnapping men, women, and children, for victims on the altar of slavery.

"In the *expenditures* of the Government, it would not burden the people with unnecessary appropriations, either for *extravagant salaries*, or for the maintenance of *magnificence*, and idle and *anti-republican splendor and show.*"

"It would not violate the public morality, or *invade human rights*, on any pleas of *State necessity*, however plausibly or importunately they might be urged. It *would not favor or tolerate* unjust or anti-republican MONOPOLIES of any kind, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, in any department of political action."

"In the activities of State, county, township, village, and city politics, the friends of impartial liberty and inalienable human rights, if true to their trust, will not fail to array themselves against those disgraceful and wicked arrangements thro' which *vice is licensed by law*, the morals of the people undermined by their professed and constitutional guardians, and *crime and pauperism created under authority of the State*, for the emolument of gamblers, venders of strong drink, and other panders of vice."

Other portions of the same Address insisted that "the very object for which civil government was instituted among men" was the defence of the poor and needy." And it carefully guarded against the idea that this defence was to be extended exclusively to those actually enslaved. It insisted that "whether power was to be exercised on a broad or on a narrow scale," a "*regard for human rights*" was the grand, the indispensable qualification for office—that "the UNFORTUNATE AND THE POOR IN OUR MIDST" (here, at the North,) "ought not to be put into the hands of those who look with contempt upon the slave," nor our sons placed under the direction of "path-masters who had not learned the important distinction between a laboring man and a working beast."

The same Address suggested the propriety of such a change in the Constitution of the United States, as should "place the choice of President and Vice President of the United States in the hands of the people themselves, without the intervention of a College of Electors."

The Convention further said:

"In demanding the redress of the slave's wrongs, in the first place, as the great and paramount object of our political endeavors, *we do not forget that there are* OTHER *wrongs to be redressed.* But we select as most important, the case most palpable, and immeasurably the most grievous and pressing—the case of the uncomplaining and the dumb, who can not plead for themselves—*the case of* OTHERS *as well as* OUR OWN. In this way only can those who seek *other* and minor political reformations, evince either the sincerity, the impartiality, or the *consistency* of their demands."

"With this expose of their views the Convention indulge the hope that, in the minds of reflecting and good men, they will not be thought to have lost sight of the various interests and objects to which the attention of the patriot and the statesman should be directed in the activities of political life. If charged with being *men of* ONE IDEA in respect to public affairs, they ask that the comprehensiveness, and scope, and magnitude of *that one idea* may be well guaged, weighed, appreciated, and understood. It is the idea that righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is the reproach of any people. It is the idea that all human power is derived from the Creator of men, and unless wielded in conformity with his laws, must become a curse instead of a blessing to mankind. *It is the idea that* LAW *is for the preservation of* RIGHTS. It is the idea that GOD governs the world—that it is always good policy to do *right*, and bad policy to do *wrong.*"

The same National Convention that issued this Address appointed a large committee of citizens of the State of New York, as a "deputation to wait on the members of the Leislature now in session, and urge the passage of the bills now pending for the repeal of the nine months law, and for amending the Constitution in reference to the right of suffrage;" [so as to extend the right to our colored fellow citizens on the same terms as to the whites.]

The same Convention passed a vote of thanks to Joshua Leavitt for his statistical tables and memorial to Congress, "praying the adoption of measures to secure an equitable and adequate market for American wheat." And "on motion of C. Chamberlain, of Indiana, it was

"*Resolved*, That duty, patriotism, and humanity, call upon all Americans to unite heartily and fully *in the effort to remove* ALL *oppressive laws*, & to establish EQUAL RIGHTS, and the *impartial administration of justice* THROUGHOUT THE LAND."

THIRD NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The third National Liberty Convention, held at Buffalo, August 30, 1843, adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Liberty party has not been organized for any *temporary* purpose by interested politicians, but has arisen from among the people, in consequence of a conviction hourly gaining ground that no other party in the country represents truly the principles of American liberty, and the true spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

"Resolved, That the Liberty party has not been originated MERELY for the overthrow of slavery. Its first and most decided effort must indeed be directed against slaveholding, as the grossest and most revolting form of despotism, but it will also carry out the principles of equal rights into all their practical conquences and applications, and support every *just measure*, conducive to social and individual freedom.

"Resolved, That the Liberty party is not a sectional party, but a National party, has NOT originated in a desire to accomplish a SINGLE object, but in a comprehensive regard to the interests of this *whole country*—is not a new party, or a third party, but is the party of 1776, reviving the PRINCIPLES of that memorable era, and striving to carry them into *practical application.*"

N. Y. STATE CONVENTION, 1842.

The New York State Liberty Convention held at New York Mills, August 10, 1842, adopted and issued an Address, containing the paragraph that follows:

"In the bearing of *economy* on politics we shall be men of *principle*. One who invades *rights* in *commercial*, can hardly defend them in his *political* relations. Whatever goes to exalt *one* by the degradation of *another* we should frown upon upon. The poor, the desponding, the oppressed, these are our brethren, *the world over*. Let us spurn the thot' of rising on *their* ruin."

MASSACHUSETTS, 1842.

An Address to the voters of Massachusetts, Nov. 3, 1842, contains the following:

"Vote for those *only* who stand disconnected from pro slavery parties, *and who* will fearlessly CARRY OUT the fundamental principles of EQUAL RIGHTS IN ALL LEGISLATION."

OHIO STATE CONVENTION, 1842.

An Ohio State Liberty Convention, Jan. 4 5, 1842, issued, in its Address, the following:

"The creed of our *fathers* is *our* creed.—*Their* faith is *our* faith. In our State legislation we desire a repeal of the oppressive laws which degrade the black without benefitting the white. We would encourage the colored people in virtue and knowledge by suitable legislative provisions. We therefore give to the breeze the banner of Constitutional Liberty. We inscribe on its folds LIBERTY, EQAL RIGHTS, Protection to Free Labor, Public Econòmy."

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

James G. Birney, is his letter of acceptance of the nomination of the Liberty party, as its candidate for President of the U. States, dated Jan. 10, 1842, expresses himself thus:

"What is our object? Liberty. The Liberty that is twin brother of Justice—the Liberty that respects and protects the rights, not of the weak *only*, or of the strong *only*, but of the weak *and* the strong, and *simply* because they are HUMAN RIGHTS."

ROCHESTER CONVENTION—MYRON HOLLEY.

The earliest incipient measures for local independent antislavery nominations, before any National Liberty party was organized, were strongly marked by similar features. The Monroe County (N. Y.) Convention for County nominations, held at Rochester, Sept. 28, 1839, adopted a series of resolutions and an Address prepared by Myron Holley, from which we extract the following:

"Resolved, That under a solemn conviction of the truth of the preceding resolutions, and with no other views than to restore and preserve THE COMMON LIBERTIES OF THE NATION, including the POOR as well as the RICH, the SLAVE as well as the FREE, we now set up the political standard of EQUAL RIGHTS in our country, and commence our most earnest exertions to rally the nation under it, devoutly imploring the God of Freedom, our fathers' God, and our God, to give us and our fellow citizens wisdom and power to sustain it, till its broad folds shall overspread and shelter *every human being within our borders.*"

In their Address, the Convention said:

"Let a party of disinterested, intelligent, virtuous men be formed, *taking the true ground of* UNIVERSAL FREEDOM, UNIVERSAL JUSTICE, and EQUAL RIGHTS, and it will soon attract all the strong powers of the human spirit to work in its behalf. It will compel good men to shake off their old party ties for the sake of joining it." * * * * *

"Let us then form a new party—not for the purpose of defeating any proper object of either of the existing parties, but for uniting with all that is most valable in the objects of both, the incomparably greater object of securing, with equal and paternal care, the universal rights and interests of all the States and all the people of our glorious Union.—Under the standard of such a party all the good may flock together, & find their common home."

PREVIOUS DISCUSSION.

The discussions which preceded and accompanied the organization of the Liberty party, were deeply imbued with the same spirit.—Among the earliest paragraphs ever published, looking in the direction of a distinct political organization of abolitionists, was the following from the pen of the lamented CHARLES FOLLEN:

"It becomes those who have not lost all sense of the dignity of human nature, to declare that they consider the PERSONAL RIGHTS OF MAN as the foundation of every other; and that they can not recognize any property which is inconsistent with that which every human being holds in his own soul and body. If there is ever to be in this country A PARTY that shall take its character and name, not from particular liberal measures, or popular men, but from its uncompromosing and consistent adherence to FREEDOM, a truly liberal and thoroughly republican party, it must direct its first decided effort against the grossest form, the most complete manifestation of oppression, AND HAVING TAKEN *anti slavery ground*, it MUST CARRY OUT *the principle of liberty* IN ALL ITS CONSEQUENCES. It must support *every* measure conducive to the greatest possible individual and social, moral, intellectual, religious, and civil FREEDOM, whether that measure be brought forward by inconsistent slaveholders or consistent freemen.—It must embrace *the whole sphere of human action*, watching and opposing the slightest illiberal, anti-republican tendency, and concentrating its whole force and influence against slavery itself, in comparison with which every other species of tyranny is tolerable, *by which every other is strengthened and justified.*"

It is but just in this connection, to present a paragraph of perhaps a still earlier date, from the pen of WILLIAM LOYD GARRISON.

"We do indeed need a CHRISTIAN *party in politics*—not made up of this or that sect or denomination, but all who fear God and keep his commandments, and who sincerely desire to *seek Judgment and relieve the oppressed.* I know it is the belief of many good men that they ought not to meddle with politics, but they are cherishing a delusion, which if it do not prove fatal to their own souls, may prove *the destruction of* THEIR COUNTRY."—*Liberator, Dec. 20, 1834.*

By the side of these *earliest* hints concerning the organization of a true Liberty party, we may add what may be regarded as the *summing up* of the argument, about the time the measure was adopted.

"If we are to have *organized political action*, let us, in the first place, see well to it, that our association does not set up *for its object* any thing short of the ENTIRE object for which civil government was instuted, viz: *to "execute judgment between a man and his neighbor."* If abolitionists should make *their own* rights—or *the rights of the* SLAVES, even their EXCLUSIVE object, their *hobby*, to the neglect of *other* men's rights, and in forgetfulness of *other great moral objects* properly belonging to the department of civil government, they would lose their hold on the public confidence, they would belittle their enteprise, the would dwindle down to the stature of *other* political partizans, struggling, each, for *their own* objects—right, perhaps, in themselves—but too narrow for the work for which God and humanity will hold all men accountable *who undertake to wield the powers of civil government.*"—Friend of Man, March 11, 1840.

II. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTS OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

The objects for which the Liberty party was founded are thus definitely ascertained, by its own abundant declarations, and by the discussions which resulted in its organization.—It was evidently based on PRINCIPLES, and not a MERE MEASURE OR MEASURES, though its prominent measures were, of course, distinctly announced, and sufficient minor exemplifications of them given, to illustrate their all-comprehensive scope and universally binding authority and obligation. Such principles thus announced by the Liberty party can not but be regarded as a pledge, on its part, that the legitimate application of those principles to all the proper objects and activities of civil government, shall not be wanting, as the appropriate occasions shall, from time to time, present themselves, in the progress of human affairs. And it is evident that *any* party *failing* to do this, would fail to occupy the field and the position for which civil government was designed. Not less evident is it that a party not intending to do whatever civil government is rightfully bound to do, degenerates into a mere *faction*, undeserving of public support.

The PRINCIPLES of the Liberty party as already developed, may be happily expressed in the luminous language of Thomas Jefferson:

"The rightful *power* of all legislation is to declare and enforce *only* our NATURAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES, and *take none of them from us.* No man has a natural rights to commit aggressions on the equal right of another, and this is ALL from which the law ought to restrain him. Every man is under a natural duty of contributing to the necessities of society, and this is all the law should enforce upon him. When the laws have declared and enforced all this, they have fulfilled their functions." "The idea is quite unfounded that on entering into society, *we give up any natural right.*"

The same principles are expressed in the Declaration of the American Independence:—"All men are created, equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' "To secure these *rights*, GOVERNMENTS are instituted among men.'—"To establish JUSTICE—and secure the blessings of LIBERTY" is the avowed and the grand object of the Constitution of the United States.

And this agrees with the Scriptures, which every where designate the business of civil government to be—"to execute judgment [i. e. justice] between a man and his neighbor," as well as to "proclaim LIBERTY throughout the land, to ALL the inhabitants thereof."

(Concluded next week.)

* Vide New York Tribune.

Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

In the New York Express of 30th July last, is an editorial accompanying the publication of a letter from A. K. Moulton, of Portland, which, for its *peculiarly kind, gentlemanly, liberal, argumentative and consistent* style, manner and character, requires notice—and for its MODESTY and TRUTHFULNESS who shall say it is not entirely above reproach or suspicion? And who shall say, after reading this editorial, that the editors, who have spent nearly all the vocabulary of billingsgate in endeavoring to find terms vile enough to apply to the Liberty party—and who must have expended *all their powers*, if we may judge by the earnestness of their onset, in endeavoring to prove that our U. S. Constitution is a proslavery instrument,—are not the leaders of the "true Liberty Party?"

But to the Express' facts. It says,

"The first point to which we shall allude in answer to the above letter (Mr. Moulton's) is, that which relates to the dissatisfaction of of the leading men with Mr. Birney as their Candidate. The article complained of, and which contained the intelligence, was furnished to us by a leading *abolitionist* of this city, who at the same time left us his name as authority. With some *slight alterations* it was adopted and published in the Express."

Now a few things strike one as singular in this sentence. 1. Why was it necessary to make "*slight alterations*" in the abolitionists' communication of complaint? If he was a leading *Liberty man*, I have no doubt he could have made his own complaint in his own way. 2. Why not call him *Liberty man*, instead of "abolitionist?" Because, doubtless, he was and is, a Garrisonian non-resistant friend of Mr. Express, and of course, an enemy of the Liberty party, and of Mr. Birney.—3. Why not out with a leading man's name, to give force to his complaint, if he a member of the Liberty party?

But we notice the next sentence of the Express' editorial,—

"That the party should have lost confidence in Mr. Birney after his shameless avowal of a willingness to swear to support the Constitution of the United States, while he confessed that that instrument upheld slavery; and further, that he was willing to take such an oath, although he did not intend to keep it, and did not consider it binding, did not surprise us. Such easy virtue in volunteering to commit perjury was calculated to shock, we suppose, even an abolitionist."

This sentence, I must be permitted to say, is a most disingenous attempt to argue upon the *petitio questio* principle, by assuming in the face of Mr. Moulton's expressions to the contrary, that the Liberty party are dissatisfied with Mr. Birney, and then drawing conclusions as if the facts were admitted. Mr. Birney, it is true, has admitted often, that by proslavery action and false construction the Constitution has become perverted to the support of slaveholding. But I am yet to learn where Mr. Birney ever admitted that by any fair construction, that instrument is proslavery. But whatever may be or may have been Mr. Birney's views upon this question, no one will, after this, doubt the position of the Express. For I think language can scarcely express a more grovelling, lickspittle, crouching to the slave power, and to the slaveholding construction of the constitution, than is couched in the editorial above noticed.

But to the above sentence again:—after admitting that Mr. Birney does not hold any proslavery portion of the Constitution binding upon those who swear to support it, the Express, with an absurdity only equalled by itself, yet accuses Mr. B. of perjury in swearing to support it—according to its true republican intent and meaning.

And here let me say to the Express, if he is not too far gone in proslavery monomania, to understand a common sense argument, it is no difficult task to establish beyond refutation that the U. S. Constitution is a thoroughly antislavery instrument. Common sense as well as Blackstone, Kent, Story, and many other reputable writers upon law and the construction of law and Constitutions, have long since settled beyond the reach of the Lilliputians of the the N. York Express, that the proeme, or preamble of any law, contract, or constitution, furnishes the Key to unlock the meaning of such law, contract or constitution, and that any parts, or portions of such law, contract or constitution which are antagonist to this preamble, and to the spirit and and general purpose of the instrument, are null and void and must be so treated in any fair construction of it. Now apply this principle to the U. S. Constitution, and to the professed and avowed object of its establishment. And for this purpose go back to the days of, and immediately preceding the Revolution. What brought on that war? The Declaration of 1776 tells the whole story.—British Oppression, taxation without representation and a great variety of other unjust grievances (but the whole of which compared to one hour of American slavery, according to Mr. Jefferson, sink into utter insignificance) caused the blood—and with it the glorious results of that Revolution—and more than this, defined in that memorable declaration of Independence, the inalienable rights of men—not *white* men, Mr. Express—but men.

Our constitution was avowedly and professedly adopted to carry out, illustrate and perpetuate the principles of that Declaration.—That this was its intent, let us refer to its preamble—and let me say before quoting it, that it was not then considered, as it has been by *some* northern politicians, a mere flourish of words—"ornamental parts"—but a sober, serious exponent of the principles of the sages of that day and of the people who adopted it.—But to the preamble.

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the Constitution of the United States of America."

Without stopping to examine many of the articles and provisions of the Constitution which most clearly and consistently show, not only the anti-slavery principles of the men who formed it, and the people who adopted it at that time, but that long after this the same principle gloriously shines out in many of the amendments to that instrument, now tell Mr. Express that any President, Vice President and every other officer and citizen who has sworn to support the constitution, and who has afterwards to give it a proslavery construction, in his official acts, has been guilty of the foulest perjury against that Constitution, and treason against the liberty of the people of the United States.

But I cannot deny myself the pleasure of quoting, in conclusion, one more *gentlemanly, polite, high minded, and honorable* passage from this Editorial.

"The blackest negro, from the Susquehannah to the Mississippi, now knows understands and despises you, and would scorn to take liberty from such a set of recreants and political scoundrels as you are."

If we are "frantic abolitionists" at the last election, we hope we were not now so lost to all sense of decency and self-respect as to retort, as we might with perfect justice, upon the editors, their worse than frantic proslaveryism. But this passage is quoted to show up the truthfulness of this editorial. If it be true, that the negroes despise us, how happens it that on their way to Canadian freedom they always find their way to our abodes instead of pro-slavery whigs? How happens it that at all our conventions nearly every negro in the neighborhood is found on the spot earnestly attentive to every word that falls from Liberty men and every measure they adopt—and joining us with their voice and purse to carry forward the car of Emancipation? How happens it that at the Liberty Convention at Cincinnati the eleventh of June last, the thousands, yes, the entire thousands of the negroes of that city and neighborhood, *so despised* the Liberty party that they not only welcomed them to their homes, but when *they* were not found large enough, converted their churches into temporary boarding houses for their accommodation, and most plentifully fed them, and bestowed the most unwearied care for their wants and comforts, during the time of the convention, at a voluntary expense of hundreds of dollars?

Who, Mr. Express, now proves to be the frantic madmen but those who can in the face of the world, unblushingly utter such bold, silly falsehoods as above quoted?

C. GURNEY.

Centerville, August 9, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty.

BACKSLIDING ABOLITIONISTS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There is much self-denying, arduous labor needed to keep the friends of the Slave from becoming drowsy and rusty—to reconvert those who have the name of Abolitionists, but are dead—as well as to "gain access to those who stuff their ears with *cotton*, and dazzle their eyes with slaveholder's tinsel, and steel their hearts with negro hatred." What have some of our distinguished Divines done with their Antislavery light, that it shines no longer? Some who were esteemed the guiding luminaries of the enterprise when the discussion first began in earnest, seem to have become weary in well doing, have fainted and turned back.—"He that endureth unto the *end* shall be saved." To Him that *overcometh* shall be given the fruit of life's fair tree. Yet these men will not admit that any change has come over their spirit. They are the same. But the abolitionists have run *mad*, thus throwing them into the attitude of conservatives. Now wherein consists the madness of Abolitionists? Question them on this point, and you will find the red hot politician and the ultra Garrisonian, identical in their answers. "*Moral suasion is the true weapon; but you have appealed to the ballot box.*" But this is not the head and front of our offending in the mind of the Ecclesiastic. He has a graver charge.—"*You split the churches.*" Now here is a poser. How to steer between this Scylla and Charybdis would puzzle one determined to please all. The politician says it is a great moral question, take it to the Church:—the Church is the bulwark of Slavery. The Religionist assures you that it is a great political question and must be decided at the polls.—Divide the political parties as much as you please—only keep it out of the Church. Now the Abolitionist knows that both positions are true, and he carries his abolition everywhere, through Church and State—into politics and religion. And this is madness!—strange madness! there is so much method in it. It looks so much like following the deductions of reason and the dictates of common sense.—The abolitionist carries out into effective action what the would-be abolitionist holds as a dormant theory, and this is madness. Well, let us have more of it. But may heaven save us from that madness of the heart which the wicked have, who dishonor God by oppressing his poor,—or by failing to deliver him that is drawn unto death, and is ready to be slain from the hand of the spoiler!

But what have become of those Doctors, who were such good Abolitionists in England and after they returned *for a short time?*—What has become of their anti-slavery? Are the wrongs of the slave any less than when they depicted them in England? Is the sin of Slavery lessened since they denounced it there? When Dr. Cox in the last Triennial Assembly, by skilful manœuvere, worthy of the great *Compromizer*—succeeded in giving the go by to the anti-slavery resolutions—he exulted and thanked God that "*the volcano was capped for three years!*" Was this the spirit he exhibited in his intercourse with the Abolitionists of Great Britain?

But is it not expecting too much of men who have attained such celebrity when we look for consistent anti-slavery action?

Reformations that require great sacrifices have commonly begun with the obscure.

"The solitary monk that shook the world," was all unknown to fame, when he commenced his career. So with most of his compeers,—till the reformation assumed an imposing attitude. And a greater than Luther selected his apostles from those who had not many of earth's dignities to sacrifice. "Not many rich, not many wise, or noble were called."—How often was it asked—"have any of the Pharisees believed on him"!—how could they believed who sought praise one of another!

So in this enterprise—requiring great sacrifices as it does, we are not to look for dignitaries in church or state to lead. They will fall in when compelled to by the same power that now keeps them out of our ranks—*public opinion*. Then let the humble in name and station enter on this work. God has chosen the poor of this world, rich in faith, to accomplish the work.

Let every slumbering abolitionist be aroused. Gird on your arms anew for the conflict. "Do something—do it soon—with all thy might, An angel's wing would droop if long at rest, And God himself, inactive, were no longer blest."

J. M. B.

Franklin, Aug. 9, 1845.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

NATHAN M. THOMAS.

Notice.

Being desirous of extending to the whole community every possible facility for Liberty intelligence, we will send FIVE copies of the SIGNAL for one year, to the order of any person who will forward to us FOUR dollars, postpaid.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democrats are about holding their State Convention at Jackson. There is a great stir in their camp as to the nominee for Governor. There are about a dozen candidates. Barry is strongly desired for a third term by his friends, and those who expect to profit by his election; while the friends of the other candidates are exclaiming against the election of one man for *three* terms in succession, as entirely contrary to the doctrine of "rotation in office." Kingsley, of this County, is the choice of the Young Democracy in this vicinity; but whether he will be favorably regarded in other parts of the State, we have not the means of knowing.

K. S. Bingham Esq. of Livingston, has written a letter in reply to a Macomb committee, saying in substance, that he does not expect to be nominated for Governor because he belongs "to the agricultural class," and is obliged to labor on a farm to obtain a livelihood, and has "no time to spend in courting popular favor"—because he "has no active partizans perambulating the State, manufacturing public opinion"—because he has "censured too severely extravagant appropriations from the treasury"—because he has been "hostile to exclusive legislation," and in favor of "simplifying the laws." These characteristics, if we can believe Mr. Bingham, will exclude a man from the nomination for Governor in the Democratic party! If Mr. Bingham speaks the truth, the Democratic party are so corrupt as to be unworthy of the support of an honest man: if what he says be *not* true, the party should take him in hand severely for publishing such an atrocious libel upon them.

As to matters of State policy, Mr. B. goes for paying members of the Legislature three dollars a day for 30 days, without stationary, and one dollar a day thereafter. The salaries of State officers should "be made to correspond with the times." As to a reform in the Judiciary system, he is decidedly for it, so that "justice can be cheaply, speedily and certainly obtained." Mr. B. is "decidedly" for a sale of our Public Works, as a preventative of endless taxation. Our donations of lands, he says, have been nearly all "squandered away," and our debt is constantly increasing. Also, he goes for the election by the people of "ALL *their agents, whether judicial or administrative.*"

This letter has been characterized by some as the greatest specimen of demagoguery that has recently transpired.—Be that as it may, it is instructive to the close observer. Its affirmative answers show the course of public opinion, and indicate very strongly either what the writer supposed to be the popular feeling of his party, or what he supposed it *would* be hereafter.

The Whigs hold a State Convention at Jackson, September 17. Being in a minority as absolute and hopeless as the Whigs of New Hampshire, they have no expectation of electing their nominees, and are only calculating to keep their party as well organized as possible. Hence their best candidates, being certain of defeat, are unwilling to accept a nomination. Senator Porter, as our readers know, has already refused. J. M. Howard has been named, but doubtless will not accept for like reasons. A Mr. Williams, of St. Joseph, is expected to be willing to receive the nomination.

The Whigs are greatly stumped for *an issue* to hang the election upon. They have tried to make the sale of the Public Works a party question, but all in vain, as a portion of all parties are in favor of it, and some of all parties are opposed to it. Failing in this, they have no resource but the usual political electioneering matter about "*Reform*" in general, without going for any thing in particular.

The Detroit Advertiser asks Liberty men to "help them defeat the proslavery Locofocos." It is also unceasing in its denunciation of public abuses and mismanagement. Now if they want our aid, we think it is no more than fair that they should tell us before hand, if put into power, *what specific measures of reform they will accomplish?* We are not aware that the Whig party of Michigan is in favor of *any* actual and important reform, by diminishing salaries, regulating the Banks, simplifying the laws, taking away the Executive patronage, or any thing of the kind. As they claim to be, in a special sense, the "Reform party," and attend to all the "other great interests," we call upon them to answer, if they can.

MR. GOODELL'S ADDRESS.

Two weeks since we stated the substance of this document. But upon further reflection, we have concluded to publish it entire.—The question of taking ground on the "other great interests" is already coming up for discussion, and must be met, sooner or later.—This Address presents *one* side of this question. It is doubtless as good an argument on that side as could be written.

The portion we publish to day may be thought by some to be dry and abstract; but we are well assured those of our readers who can appreciate *great principles*, will be interested and and profited by the perusal, whether they agree in its conclusions or not. The remainder of the address, which we shall publish next week, treats of the Tariff, Public Lands, &c. and indicates the position which the writer thinks the Liberty party ought to assume on them.

To prevent misapprehension, we will again state, that this Address was NOT adopted by the N. Y. State Convention, but was indefinitely postponed. It is, therefore, nothing more than the production of Mr. Goodell, and expresses the opinion of himself and a few of his friends, and has no claims to regard except its own intrinsic merits. It has been published and endorsed in full, however, by the Albany Patriot.

HEAR THE SOUTHERN WHIGS.

The Charleston Courier, the organ of Whiggery in South Carolina, said last year:

"In times of high party excitement, and especially in sections where the great political parties which divide the people of the Union are nearly at an equipoise, BOTH *parties will play and* DO PLAY *for the Abolition vote* AS A MERE MAKE-WEIGHT IN THE GAME. *They use the Abolitionists* FOR PARTY PURPOSES, THAT'S ALL, and accordingly we find that there are Abolitionists and reviling enemies of Southern Slavery in both parties."

This revelation from the Southern Whigs of the policy of their northern brethren should not be disregarded.—Will the friends of Liberty suffer the Whigs of Michigan to use them as "A MERE MAKE-WEIGHT" to defeat the Democrats? The Detroit Advertiser asks us to "HELP THE WHIGS TO DEFEAT THE PRO-SLAVERY LOCOFOCOS." That tells the whole story in a single sentence.—They care nothing about the Liberty principles, but they want Liberty *votes* to help "DEFEAT THE LOCOFOCOS!" Shall we suffer ourselves to be made into mere cat's-paws, when those who wish to use us as such, have been foolish enough to announce in advance their real object?

☞ Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, talks very valiantly for the Slaveholders. In his letter to Clarkson he says:

"The South is under no such delusion as to believe that it desires any PECULIAR protection from the UNION. On the contrary it is well known that we incur peculiar danger and that we bear far more than our proportion of the burdens. The apprehension is also fast fading away that any of the dreadful consequences commonly predicted will necessarily result from a separation of the states. And COME WHAT MAY, WE ARE FIRMLY RESOLVED THAT OUR SYSTEM OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY SHALL STAND."

"The American Slaveholders, collectively or individually, ask no favors of any man or race who tread the earth. In none of the attributes of man, mental or physical, do they acknowledge or fear superiority elsewhere.—They stand in the broadest light of the knowledge, civilization and improvement of the age, as much favored of Heaven as any of the sons of Adam."

☞ Our readers will remember that our paper is designed for all classes in the community, and must, therefore, contain matters which will interest all. Were they all educated at college, or were they all day laborers, with only education enough to understand the plainest narrative, we might make selections accordingly. So if they were all men, or all women, or all children, we might adapt ourselves to the peculiar circumstances of either class. But now we are to please and benefit all these classes at once. Hence each reader should bear in mind that an article without interest to him, may be highly profitable to others. In like manner we must let all sorts of minds write, if we would reach all sorts of readers.

☞ Blackstone, in his Commentaries on the laws of England, says that among the variety of actions men were daily liable to commit, no less than *one hundred and sixty* had been declared by Parliament to be capital felonies, or worthy of instant death. Among these capital crimes, he mentions the breaking down the mound of a fish pond, so that any fish can escape, and the cutting down of a cherry tree in an orchard. But according to statements of the English Prison Discipline Societies, death, though nominally awarded, is now actually inflicted for no crime except murder.

KENTUCKY.

The starting of the True American seems to have been the signal for a general discussion of the Slavery question in this State.—The tone of the press shows that the slaveholders are alarmed. A writer in the Georgetown (Ky.) Herald says:

"It is almost a daily occurrence to hear, upon our streets, gentlemen of the first respectability, and slaveholders too, or some of them at least, arguing in favor of the emancipation of slavery in Kentucky. Now, those very gentlemen live in a Slave State, where slavery has been handed down to us by our forefathers, the Laws and Constitution; and their interests are identified with their neighbors; and I, for one, think that all such conversation and public speeches are uncalled for, and ought not to be tolerated by any good citizen that wishes peace, prosperity and happiness, to our beloved county and State. For with all their talents and arguments, they will not be able to convince one citizen in Kentucky, that it would be to their interest to set his or her negroes free. Then what is to be the result of all such conversation and speeches? Why, I will tell you: It only makes the slaves dissatisfied and restless, and will cause thousands of stripes to be laid on them in order to keep them in proper subjection. And further, it will cause hundreds to be sent to a foreign land, whereas, if such fanatical notions had not been disseminated by these fanatics, or, as they style themselves, emancipationists, by all such arguments and speeches, they would have remained satisfied with their masters and their situation in Kentucky."

Another paper says of the True American:

"We are astonished that some of the leading papers in the State seem to connive at the principles avowed in this paper. The midnight incendiary, in the act of applying torches to a dwelling, might with as much propriety, demand to be allowed to perpetrate his crime, as a publication like this to claim the sanction of the community. Its circulation can do nothing but mischief, and may give being to such a train of events, as will fill the land with mourning. Such, and kindred publications, should be suppressed by legislation on that subject. If according to our laws, it is a penitentiary offence to entice or aid a slave to leave his lawful owner, and escape out of the State; what punishment ought to be annexed to the offence of advocating, and disseminating principles, by which *all* slaves may be induced and excited to leave their owners. There is no probability that any publication of this kind will effect its object, but it may do much injury to both master and slave, and greatly disturb the peace of society."

The Hopkinsville Gazette says:

"We see every where through the State a disposition to discuss the subjects of a Convention, Emancipation, &c., and knowing the discordant and inflammable materials of which our society is composed, it must be confessed we dread the result."

THE COMBINATION.

The Steamboat Combination on the Lake has now arrayed against it a combination of all the presses of Detroit, which are out upon it with a newborn indignation and zeal, the precise origin of which we do not comprehend. All opposition against the Combination has hitherto been ineffectual. Two or three boats are now running against it, but no reliance can be placed on their permanent action.

Our citizens in the interior have submitted to the exhorbitant charges of the Combination for a long time, and would be glad to patronize any boats that will carry freight and passengers regularly and systematically at fair prices. From what we know of the state of feeling in the inland counties, we venture to say that if a line of boats can be established next season that will leave Detroit as often as every other day, and carry for a fair price, and the proprietors will give notice through all the country papers, and will adhere to their times and prices *through the the season* WITHOUT VARIATION, we venture to predict that the owners can have almost the entire custom of the interior. Passengers will then make arrangements to arrive in Detroit and Buffalo so as to patronize these boats. But temporary, disjointed, isolated efforts against the Combination will not avail much. Union, system, order and perseverance on the part of the Combination must be met by union, system, order & perseverance on the part of the Opposition, or little can be expected from it.

DEFINITIONS, CAUSATION, &c.

Man Stealing.—Reducing *men* to the condition of *slaves.*

Slave Stealing.—Elevating *slaves to the* condition of *men.*

Cause of Man Stealing.—The Love of Money.

Causes of Slave Stealing.—1st. Free Blacks, acting under the influence of *sympathy.* 2d, Free Whites in slave States acting under the influence of envy or resentment. 3d. Fanatics, acting under the visionary idea, that they ought to love their neighbors as themselves. 4th. The Free States, having established Freedom as the fundamental law of their territory. 5th. The Canadas, no provision existing in them for the return of runaways. 6th. Slaveholders, who have rendered themselves very unpopular with their laborers, in refusing wages to them.—7th, The Slaves, who, strange to tell, have found out that by the due exercise of their locomotives, they can transform themselves into men.

Remedy for Slave Stealing.—The substitution of *wages* for *whipping.*—*Cin. Herald.*

☞ The Monroe Gazette a zealous Whig, paper, in commenting on the political transactions of last year, says:

"Had we the waters of Lethe at our control, there are some deeds recorded in the history of the last year, that we would lave with the oblivious current, till not a syllable could be traced to tell the tale of infamy to future ages, which honest men might blush to look upon."

We don't doubt this at all. The Editor was probably thinking of the "*Garland Forgery,*" and its kindred falsehoods: No wonder he wishes them in oblivion. The Detroit Advertiser doubtless appreciates his feelings.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

The last advices from Mexico seem to render a war with that country very probable. It will be perceived by the following Mexican documents, that the *Executive* of Mexico had fully determined on war, and had assembled Congress for the purpose of obtaining their consent and co-operation.

The minister GARCIA CONDE, says the Mexican government "will to-morrow, (July 17th) communicate to Congress a declaration of war"—"that the supreme government has resolved upon a declaration of war."

OFFICE OF WAR AND MARINE.

SECTIONS OF OPERATIONS.

CIRCULAR.—The United States have consummated the perfidy against Mexico, by sanctioning the decree which declares the annexation of the department of Texas to that Republic.

The injustice of that usurpation is apparent, and Mexico cannot tolerate such a grave injury without making an effort to prove to the United States the possibility of her ability to cause her rights to be respected.

With this object the Supreme Government has resolved upon a declaration of war against that power, seeing that our forbearance, instead of being received as proof of our friendly disposition, has been interpreted into an acknowledged impossibility on our part to carry on a successful war.

Such an error on the part of the United States will be advantageous to Mexico: suddenly abandoning its pacific attitude, it will to-morrow communicate to Congress the declaration of war, and excite the patriotism of its citizens to sustain the dignity of the nation and the integrity of its territory, now treacherously attacked, in utter disregard of all guaranties recognized in this enlightened age.

You will readily appreciate the importance of this subject, and the necessitiy of preparing the troops under your command to march toward any place which may require protection against these most unjust aggressions.

I am directed by the provincial President to enjoin upon you, as general-in-chief of your division, and as citizen of this republic, to hold yourself in readiness to repel those who seek the ruin of Mexico.

The government is occupied in covering the points on the frontiers, and in collecting the necessary means so that nothing may be wanting to those whose glory it will be to defend the sacred rights of their country.

I have the honor to communicate to your intelligence, and to direct your conduct.

God and Liberty.—MEXICO, July 16, 1845.

GARCIA CONDE.

The following circular is addressed for the subordinate officers of the War Department.

"MOST EXCELLENT SENIOR.—It being necessary that the troops of the line should cover the frontiers of the Republic, and march towards Texas to conquer that department now usurped by the U. S. his excellency the President ad interim, has commanded me to transmit you this note to excite the zeal and patriotism of the Governors, that they place under arms in their respective districts all the force which can be collected in defence of the laws, to be ready to serve as a safe-guard of their respective departments, according to the decree of the 4th of June of this year, and the regulation of the 7th inst.

Your Excellency will communicate to the Governors this supreme resolution, and will inform them of the obligations under which the citizens are to contribute to the defence of their country, and to sustain rights, violated by a nation which refuses to acknowledge them and obliges Mexico to maintain them by force, which most undoubtedly will or fall in the struggle.

She will not consent to give up one-half of her territory from the base fear of losing the other. Hoping that your Excellency will furnish me with information as to the number of men which can be devoted to this important object, your Excellency will please accept my most high consideration.

God and Liberty! MEXICO, July 16, 1845."

GARCIA CONDE.

☞ The Signal of Liberty, last week, thought Thurlow Weed an abolitionist. This week the editor thinks he is their opposer.—Is this the "sober, second thought?"—*Detroit Express.*

We never said or thought that Thurlow Weed was an "Abolitionist," in the proper sense of that word. We consider him to be a Whig who is indirectly fishing for Liberty votes, to be given hereafter to Seward. He may, perhaps, make some anti-slavery profession for *this* purpose; but this we esteem to be the head and front of his Abolitionism.—A portion of the Northern Whigs are secretly at work to reorganize their party into a sort of Northern-Rights-Anti-Slavery Whig party. Weed is one of the most prominent of the class.

The great Eastern Liberty Convention is to held at Boston about the first of October.—All accounts indicate that it will be a large gathering. Cannot some of our Michigan merchants who are Liberty men make it convenient to attend?

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Liberty men of the Fifth District are reminded of their Senatorial Convention at Schoolcraft, September 25, as notified in the nother column. Most of the ten counties comprising this District are but thinly settled, and very little appearance of a Liberty organization has been presented. Yet under all the disadvantages of their condition, Mr. Birney received 577 votes last year for President.

Let the Liberty men of this district meet together in each county, and become acquainted with each other. Also let notices of this Convention, and of the various County Conventions for nominating Representatives be published in all the local papers. Let systematic and persevering efforts be made to organize and to get the great principles of the Liberty party before the people, and a large & most gratifying increase will be the result. Shall it be done!

DEMOCRATIC COMEDY.

IN THREE ACTS.

Act 1. Prologue by C. P. Danforth, the distinguished editor of the Nashua Gazette, Nov. 16, 1844:—

"The evils that will be entailed upon the North by the admission of Texas into the Union, are INCALCULABLE, GREAT, VAST—BEYOND ALL HUMAN COMPREHENSION! * * * The object and design throughout ALL, IS BLACK AS INK—AS BITTER AS HELL!!!"

Plaintive chorus to the same tune by the Democratic editors generally.

Act 2. N. H. delegates to the Baltimore Convention instructed to vote for Van Buren, *obey* instructions by voting for Polk and Texas. Ex-Governor Hubbard returns and boasts of his share in the queer transaction. Mr. Polk is elected. Editor Danforth gets the Nashua post office.

Act 3. Texas accepts the overtures of Uncle Sam. Mr. Danforth appears swinging his hat and shouting at the top of his voice, on the 10th of July, 1845:—

"GREAT!—GOOD!!—GLORIOUS!!! TEXAS IS ANNEXED TO THE UNITED STATES!!!"

Democratic editors join in the shout in full chorus, accompanied with great clattering of chains and manacles, and snapping of slave-whips by the State central committee, concluding with the celebrated anti British war-whoop by the editor of the *other* Patriot.—*Granite Freeman.*

DIGNITY OF "DEMOCRACY."

The Milwaukie Daily Sentinel seems to have quite a dislike to that large and very respectable Liberty paper, the American Freeman. It says of that paper:

"This sheet, which on every one of its irregular and abortive appearances, froths and foams with long drawn slush pails of stale abolition twattle—this hebdominal, the long ears of whose editor 'stick out' so palpably, is of itself a rare political curiosity. When such tadpoles mount the editorial tripod, common sense shrinks from a contact with the spawn!"

MEASURE OF GUILT.

"It is one thing in the eyes of the Searcher of hearts, designedly to manufacture a false balance, and another to fail in one so perfectly true as to enable us to weigh injustice, and the occasional oppression, growing out of the inherent imperfection of human laws and human administration of perfect laws, are rather to be ranked among the imperfections of our nature, for which we are not responsible, than to be condemned as moral evils. They bear as little resemblance to Slavery laws, as does the accidental glance of the woodman's axe, to the designed stroke of the deadly guillotine.'—*Freeman.*

CIRCUS.

We perceive by an advertisement in the State Journal that another of those *strolling nuisances*, called a Circus, is to perform in this village. This is the third or fourth this season. They have obtained a licence of the Corporation officers, of course. Is it well for these gentlemen, for the sake of a pitiful fee, to add so often to the large amount of vice and pauperism already existing among us?

Go back to the Whig party, or rather go to the Whig party (where we believe you never were) and do as you should have done last year, help us defeat the proslavery locofocos.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

This invitation is addressed to us by the Advertiser. We cannot accede to it. We are doing a great work—the liberation of millions of our countrymen from Slavery—and we cannot cease from our work for the purpose of helping proslavery Whigs "defeat the proslavery Locofocos." Their disputes are of small moment, compared with our great "One Idea." Besides, we intend to defeat them both as soon as possible. The Whigs say that we defeated *them* last fall, which was sooner than we expected. We shall not be backward about turning our forces on the other party, and cannot afford to act as mere *auxilliaries*, where we have the power and ability to act as principals. Hence in your war with "the Locofocos," you must do the best you can. We shall not *help you* to "defeat" them: but prefer to carry on hostilities on our own account.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE.—There are two principles, says the Emancipator, essential to a thorough-going Liberty man. These two are—1st, A fixed conviction that we are not to mix, merge, coalesce, or confederate with either of the other parties that now divide the land. 2d, That we are to use the means with the determination and sure expectation of overthrowing both the other parties, and bring the government of the United States under the control of our principles.

☞ Hon. Robert Rantoul, of Massachusetts, in a speech on Capital Punishment, said, that in murder cases, the committor of crime was either of a low grade of intellect; possessed of much capacity of ungovernable passions—or influenced by intoxicating drinks. These might be considered as the three causes of murder.

THE ELECTIONS.

INDIANA. The Democrats claim eight out of the ten Congressmen, a clear majority in the Senate, and a considerable one in the House. This is somewhat of a gain on last year.

TENNESSEE. The whole returns are not received. The Democrats hope for 2000 or 3000 majority.

KENTUCKY. It is said the Congressional delegation will stand six Whigs to four Democrats.

NORTH CAROLINA. The report is that the Whigs will have three of the members of Congress.

☞ The provision made on board the steamer Great Britain for the safety of the passengers, seem to be superior to the facilities afforded by any other vessels. The N. Y. Tribune says:

"She carries four large life-boats of iron, and two boats of wood in the davits, and one large life-boat on deck; they are built according to a patent taken out by Mr. Guppy, and are capable of carrying 400 people. A short time ago her life-boats were tested. One of them was lowered in the water, the valves in the bottom being so arranged as to give free ingress and egress to the water. To fill her more rapidly a number of sailors were sent into her with buckets, and she was soon filled up to that height at which the water flowed out as fast as it was bailed in.

About thirty men were then sent into her to stand on the thwarts, when from the height she still floated out of the water, it was evident that she could, when full of water, sustain from fifty to sixty persons without the possibility of her sinking."

Beautiful Sentiment.—The lovers of justice, those who through many perils and much contempt battled on for the right, who gave up their whole intellect to the defence of the liberties of mankind, though humble and obscure, with large souls and untameable spirits trusting on to the last, shall not pass from the memory of men; from generation to generation, lighting up congenial sentiments in the hearts of the brave and the true, they shall not perish, but "*live forever*."—*C. M. Clay.*

☞ The Income Tax of England and Wales amounts to nearly $22 a head, or $110 for each family of five persons, including all incomes under $150 per annum. The total value of property assessed to the income tax is £85,302,735, or $411,651,180—enough to supply every family in the kingdom with the means of a comfortable subsistence, if equally divided and wisely used.

☞ Miss Abby Kelley and her friends have created no small stir in Cleveland by their lectures on Slavery. The Ohio American says they have been productive of good.

☞ That "Book Plunder" will be attended to as soon as we can find room.

Commercial.

ANN ARBOR, Aug. 22, 1845.

The price of Wheat is advancing a little. Buyers are offering from 58 to 60 cents. We have heard of a few loads only selling as high as sixty cents. It is beginning to come in lively and gives a new aspect to business.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

Capt. Wilkes, in his Narrative of the Oregon Expedition, describes a visit made by a party up one of the arms of the Sacramento river to the residence of Captain Suter. He is represented as a Swiss by birth, and as having been a lieutenant in the Swiss Guards, during the time of Charles X. Soon after the revolution of July, he came to the United States, and resided in Missouri. He then removed to California, and obtained from the government a conditional grant of thirty leagues square, bound by the Sacramento river on the west. He erected his dwelling and fortification on a place which he calls New Helvetia, fifty miles from the mouth of the Sacramento, and the head of the navigation during the dry season. A young gentleman from Newport, named Giger, was connected with the establishment. When Capt. S. first settled at this place, in 1839, he was surrounded by hostile tribes of Indians. But, by his energy and management, and the aid of a small party of trappers, he contrived to control them, and even to win many to his aid. He held the appointment of administrator, and exercised supreme power in his own district. His buildings consisted of extensive corrals and dwelling-houses. He paid for labor in goods; and his stock at the time amounted to 1,000 horses, 2,500 cattle, and 1,000 sheep. He had forty Indians at work for him, and had commenced extensive operations in farming. He was frank, quite intelligent, and conversed in several languages, and had a wife and daughter, whom he expected to join him. There were nine different tribes of Indians in the neighborhood, and within a short distance of New Helvetia. In the evening, the party was favored with a dance by the Indian boys. Capt. S. may well be called pioneer. It is by such men, and with such energies, that a new empire will be built up on the shores of the Pacific. —*Phil. Inq.*

EGYPT.

On the 30th of June, the French war steamboat, *Gomer*, arrived at Alexandria with the Duke de Montpensier on board. The ostensible object of the Prince is to visit Mehemet Ali and Upper Egypt.—During his stay at Alexandria the Prince resided at the palace of said Pasha, called Gabareli, and was the object of the assiduous attention on the part of Mehemet Ali, who had just received intelligence of the very gracious reception recently given to his son at Paris by Louis Phillippe.

TURKEY.

There perhaps has never been a greater moral revolution than that effected by the grand Sultan of Turkey, which is at length shaking off the ignoble slumber of centuries, & is now progressing towards civilization—the iron grasp in which Mahommedanism so long kept the minds of the people, is relaxed, and the rights of man and his powers of self-government are now recognized. The idea of a Congress ever being convoked in Turkey, would once have been scouted as absurd, and yet we see the Grand Sultan has actually a Parliament, consisting of delegates from all parts of the Empire, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the public affairs.—This is certainly one of the wonders of the age and may be considered as a forerunner of events, even more extraordinary. It would seem as though Christianity was descending upon this hitherto benighted region with "healing on her wings."

CONFLAGRATION AT SMYRNA.—The following details are taken from a private letter, dated Smyrna, July 9, 1845:

"Smyrna is again in misery and ruin: a larger and more awful conflagration than the last commenced on the evening of the 3d inst., continued violently for twelve or fifteen hours and upwards of two days in burning embers and side fires; even up to yesterday here and there magazines and stone buildings were burning—some from being opened too soon, when the heated air burst into a flame.

The *Cologne Gazette* gives the following from the frontiers of Russia, July 16:

"The revolt of the inhabitants of Turkish Croatia had subsided of itself. After having advanced as far as Barjaluca, and taken possession of that town, the rebels separated in consequence of some disagreement amongst themselves. They have, however, during the affair, violated the Austrian territory. At four o'clock yesterday they suddenly attacked the soldiers composing the cordon, and put them to the rout after a desperate conflict, in which a number were killed and wounded. The Austrian Government took immediate measures to prevent a recurrence of such excesses."

CHINA.

The news from China is to the 8th of April. The most remarkable item thereof is an account of an assault by a mob of Chinese on Mr. Montgomery Martin, Mr. Jackson, (the Vice-Consul,) and Rev R. Hunter. These gentlemen were, it seems, walking round the walls of Canton, when they were unprovokedly set upon by the people, from whom they luckily escaped with no other injury than the mortification of being buffeted and robbed by a crowd of low blackguards.—The Governor of Hong-kong had sent to Keying to demand redress and guarantee for future conduct, but the result is yet unknown. The commercial news is of little interest, trade being, as far as British goods are concerned, very dull.

CIRCASSIA.

Accounts from the Caucassus, by the steamer Cambria, bring the important intelligence that the Circassians have taken from the Russians after some hard fighting and great bloodshed, the Castle of Sotcha, on the coast of Abascia. Sheikn Shamil had arrived at the head of the River Kouban with 30,000 men, and had called upon the inhabitants to furnish one man per house, which would make a very large force. Woronzoff's troops have been beaten by the Daghistanlees, and three or four ship loads of wounded have been sent to Crimea. Many of the Poles in the Russian army had deserted to Shamil.

HAYTI.

Gen. Pierault, is a full black, over six feet high, erect in figure and about seventy-two years of age. He still rides well, is often on horseback, and, for his age, is active and vigorous. He has little or no education but is said to be gifted with natural shrewdness, and to be temperate in his habits—in the latter particular, having greatly the advantage of his predecessor. His wife, from whom he has long been separated, has for some years past been residing in Sicily, with her sister, the ex-Queen. Gen. P. is the oldest of the surviving Generals of Christophe.

Lake Superior Fleet.—The present season will be marked as an era in the history of Lake Superior. Five sail vessels are already in commission up there, besides the large new schooner now building just above the Sault, which will be launched and put in service this fall. A seventh is also soon to be added.—From what we can learn there is, or will soon be, plenty of business for the whole of them. The introduction of steam upon Superior will be a great event, and, from the developments now making in that region, the period is fast approaching.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

General Intelligence.

Rice Cement.—This useful and elegant cement, which is beautifully white, and dries almost transparent, is made by mixing rice with cold water, and then gently boiling it. Papers pasted together with this cement will sooner separate in their own substance than at the joining. It is, therefore, an excellent cement in the preparation of curious paper articles, as tea-trays, ladies' dressing and work boxes, and other articles which require layers of paper to be cemented together. In every respect, it is preferable to common paste made with wheat flour. It answers well for pasting into books the copies of writing taken off by copying machines, on unsized silver paper. With this composition, made with a small quantity of water, that it may have a consistence similar to plastic clay, models, busts, statues, basso-relivos, and the like may be formed. When dry, the articles made of it are susceptible of a high polish; they are very durable.

The Five Points during the Fire.—On Thursday night the public had an opportunity of going behind the scenes in this great theatre of poverty, wretchedness and crime. The fire between Mulberry and Orange streets brought thousands into a part of the city they never visited before. Some of the scenes were really indescribable; and if faithful descriptions could be given of them, they would not be believed. Every body in New York has heard of the Five Points; but few have any idea of the occurrences which are constantly taking place there. Will it be credited that on the occasion referred to, within fifty yards of the flames, a crowd of men and women, almost in a state of nudity, and one negro girl actually without a rag to cover her were seen dancing in a cellar to the music of a drunken fiddler, all of them being more or less intoxicated? This was witnessed by hundreds of spectators. In the back ground were not less than a dozen children taking their first lessons in this school of iniquity. They seemed to be familiar with the orgies, and were even in some cases anxious to take part in them, although they were invariably threatened by their parents, when they left their seats. An old woman, horrible to relate, supplied them from time to time with liquor, and some of the poor wretches appeared to be almost insane, from their frequent potations. A more sickening, heart rending sight cannot be imagined.

Bedlam never contained maniacs who raved more blasphemously than these drunken debauchees. But no vivid idea can be given in words of what actually took place. Heaven have mercy upon such as have no mercy upon themselves. —*New York Sun.*

Daniel Crimmins, the man who assaulted Mr. McDowell, the editor of the Vineyard, while preaching in the streets, was after his arrest brought before Justice Harris, who required him to give bonds in the sum of $200 for his appearance at Court. In this he failed. He plead guilty to the charge, whereupon Mr. McDowell forgave him upon his paying the costs, and promising to join the Irish Catholic Temperance Society.—*Detroit Herald.*

"*Garden of Eden.*"—Texas lands were selling at New York, on the 15th inst., *at one and a half cents* per acre, and dear at that, our Democrat neighbor suggests. The public lands are reserved to pay the 20 millions of debt!

Change of Name.—Near Detroit is a lovely island, quite a place of Summer fashionable resort, heretofore known by the ungenteel cognomen of "Hog Island." On the 4th of July a party visited the Island, and in due form rechristened it with the more euphonious name of "Belle Island."

Diplomatic Duties.—Mr. Livingston, who is attached to the American embassy in Madrid, won universal distinction at a bull fight there on the 10th of June, entering the ring on horseback and killing a bull.

The N. Y. Tribune says that a single gentleman in New York sold last year *one thousand dollars* worth of grapes from his grounds.

Overtures to the General Assembly.—A joint committee of the Synods of Indiana and Cincinnati have drawn up a memorial to their General Assembly, which is to meet in Philadelphia in May next, praying that they will send down the following question as an overture to the Presbyteries under their care—viz:

"Shall the word "slaveholding" be inserted after "manstealing," in the answer to the 142nd question in the Larger Catechism, as one of the sins forbidden by the 8th commandment?"

More "Bone and Sinew."—A gentleman from Texas, now in Europe, writes that a colony of 15,000 Swiss are preparing to leave their country and settle in Texas this fall.

Our enterprising friends at Orange Mills are manufacturing Iron of a superior quality from the ore. Our Blacksmiths have ironed one Buggy throughout with iron from that forge. Right.—*Coldwater Sentinel.*

In Massachusetts, there are now no more licenses granted in the State, than there was formerly in a single county.

Go it with a Rush.—Maj. Champlin, of Stonington, Conn., run a mile in 4 m. 19 s. This is the fastest human locomotion on record. He now proposes to run a mile against the world, for $1000. What a capital subtreasurer the Major would make! But where could he run to? Texas, alas! is no longer a "city of refuge."—*Roch. Dem.*

What is an Abolitionist?—The Rev. Dr. Winans, in the Methodist Slaveholder's Convention, gave a definition which will stand:

"*He is one who* ACTS *on the principles of Abolition.*"

No other Abolitionist is good for any thing. Some people call those *Christians* who *say they believe* in the Christian religion. But Jesus Christ says he will acknowledge only those as his followers "who *do the will* of my heavenly Father.

Abolitionists are those who will abolish—not those who will not *act out* their professions.—*Emancipator.*

A CHRISTIAN REPUBLIC.

"Go ye out into the world and preach the gospel to every creature.—JESUS CHRIST.

Since the adoption of our National Constitution, the United States, exclusive of the cost of arming & drilling the militia, have expended $1,000,000,000 in preparations for war in time of peace. This sum would have put a Bible into the hands of every human being on earth. It would have supported two millions of missionaries among the heathen for a year, and given a devoted minister of the gospel to every 300 of the unchristianized myriads of the human family! As a means of civilization and socializing commerce, it would have constructed forty thousand miles of railroad, at a cost of $25,000 per mile. How wonderfully has this christian republic demonstrated their faith in the divine declaration, that "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." E. B.

A new copper company has been formed at Pontiac under the name of "National Mining Company," and another at Flint under the name of "North-western Mining Company."

The amount of capital in the new banks organized in Ohio up to July, is only $1,119,000, instead of $2,122,230 as previously given by the Cincinnati papers.

WILD NEGRO SLAVES.—A late St. Louis paper publishes this advertisement:

Wild Negro Slaves—Who has such to dispose of for cash. [jx12] J. B. B

What manner of men are these wild negro slaves? How do they differ from the tame cattle of the same sort?

Another attempt of a Gang of Slaves to Abscond.—Twenty-eight negroes ran away from several farmers in the neighborhood of Havre de Grace, Md., on Tuesday belonging to Mr. Davis, Mrs. Jay, and some others. Twenty-seven out of the twenty eight were captured whilst crossing the bridge up the Susquehanna—the other jumped overboard to swim to the opposite shore but is supposed to have been drowned.—*Free Press.*

Of the population of Ireland 81 to 100 are Roman Catholics, 11 Episcopalians, and the remainder dissenters.

Audacity of a 4th of July Orator.—Chas. Sumner, Esq. of Boston, said to be one of the most talented young men of New England, in an Independence Oration had the boldness to come out in condemnation of War, in the presence of a large body of the military. A terrible commotion was the consequence.

The last trip of the Cambria was the quickest one ever made across the briny deep. She was only ten days and twenty hours between Liverpool and Boston.

To Preserve Milk Sweet.—It is said that a spoonful of horse radish put into a pan of milk will preserve it sweet for several days, either in the open air or in a cellar, while other milk will sour.

No man who uses intoxicating drinks can be sure for a year of life, for a month of health or a week of character.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION OF THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

There will be a Convention of Liberty men of the 6th Ssnatorial District at Grand Blanc, Genesee County, on WEDNESDAY, the 17TH Sept., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the Senate. It is expected that the Liberty friends of the several counties in the district will make this a general rally so as to make effective and final arrangements for the ensuing election season.

To render the meeting interesting, speakers of high talent and celebrity wil be secured from Detroit or elsewhere, and their names will be announced in a future publication.

Meantime let every friend to the principles of '76—every foe to Man enslavement,—and every opponent to an iniquitous, dishonoring, and fatal Annexation, stir up himself and neighbors to swell the unequivocal demonstration of a progressive Liberty spirit.

J. A. PECK, O. PARKER,
ELIJAH DUNHAM, J. W. KING,
MUNNIS KENNY, J. B. BARNES,
J. C. GALLUP.

Fentonville, Aug. 20, 1845.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A Liberty Convention for the Fifth Senatorial District, comprising the Counties of St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Barry, Allegan, Ottawa, Kent, and Oceana, will be held at Schoolcraft, on *Thursday*, 25th day of September, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and continuing through the day and evening, to nominate a candidate for the office of Senator, to be supported at the ensuing election. A full delegation from all the Counties in the District is solicited, as business of much importance to the advancement of the cause is expected to come before the Convention.

It will be important that the different counties in the District hold county meetings for the appointment of Delegates and making County nominations, previous to the Senatorial Convention. For the purpose of a thorough organization, let the County Committees or other Liberty freuds, as far as practicable, appoint meetings and procure Liberty speakers to address the people of the various towns in the respective Counties composing the Senatorial District. We would urge upon the Liberty friends the importance of attending to the above suggestions without delay, so that we may have as complete an organization of the whole Senatorial District previous to the Convention as the present stage of our enterprise will permit.

The delegates to the Convention are requested, when they arrive at Schoolcraft, to call on Dr. S. L. BABBIT, who will direct them to places of entertainment.

HENRY MONTAGUE,
AMOS B. COBB,
NATHAN M. THOMAS,
Committee.

Kalamazoo, August 12, 1845.

LENAWEE COUNTY MASS MEETING!

The friends of Liberty of the County of Lenawee are respectfully requested to meet in mass meeting, at the Court House in the village of Adrian, on TUESDAY the SECOND day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Also the friends in Hillsdale and Monroe in common with Lenawee, are requested to send delegates for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for Senator from said District. A number of speakers from a distance will be present, among whom will be the celebrated Mr. Bibb, from the South, who will certainly be present.

A general attendance is most respectfully requested. L. PRESTON PERKINS,
Ch'n Co. Com.

Adrian, Aug. 20, 1845

LIVINGSTON COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The Liberty Party of Livingston County, will meet at Howell on the third day of September to nominate two candidates for Representatives to the State Legislature, to be supported at the ensuing election and transact such other business as may come before the Convention.

E. F. GAY,
M. WHEELER,
W. H. ROSENKRANS,
Corresponding Committee.

Aug. 12, 1845.

ANN ARBOR DISTRICT MEETING.

The Preachers and Delegates appointed within the bounds of the Ann Arbor District, are respectfully requested to meet in Ypsilanti on the 17th of September next at 1 o'clock. Come up, dear brethren, prepared to respond to the following inquiries:

1. Shall the Circuits within our bounds be divided? If so, where shall these divisions be made?

2. What number of preachers shall we employ within our bounds next year, and how much can be raised upon each Circuit, for their support?

W. P. ESLER, Cha'n.

ANN ARBOR QUARTERLY MEETING

Will be held at Carpenter's Corners, in the town of Pittsfield on the 7th and 8th of September next. Service will commence on Saturday at 11 o'clock. A general attendance of all our ministers, members, and friends, is earnestly requested. W. P. ESLER.

NOTICE.

The Michigan Annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, will by the leave of divine providence meet at Ann Arbor on the eighth day of October next at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARCUS SWIFT, Pres't.

Plymouth, July 24th, 1845.

NOTICE.

Persons in Salem and its vicinity who have subscribed to Henry Garner, Agent for the Colored Congregation of Marshall, can find the subscription paper at the store of Beckley, Foster and Co.

NOTICE.

The Rev. S. MILES, from Pittsford, Monroe County, New York, will commence his Pastoral Services, at the Universal Church, in Ann Arbor next Saobath, Aug. 24. *Subject:* A. M. Matt, 7:13 14. P. M. Gal. 6:7.

☞ A severe case of ASTHMA, of ten months standing, cured in one week by half a bottle of Folger's Olasaonian or all Healing Balsam.

Mr. F. Laban, residing at 52 Pike street, was severely afflicted with Asthma, in consequence of having taken a severe cold in the early part of last winter. In the early part of the night he could sleep tolerably well, but towards one o'clock in the morning his Asthma became so severe that he was obliged to get up and sit for the remainder of the night leaning forward on a chair. His cough was most distressing through the night, often almost suffocating him and unfitting him for business through the day. He had, during his sickness, tried almost every thing without relief. He had never had a good night's rest in ten months until he commenced taking the Olosaonian or All-Healing Balsam, when he found immediate relief, and before using half a bottle of it was perfectly well, and now sleeps as quietly as he ever did in his life.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents, for Ann Arbor.

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.

I Seymour,	1,00, to 260,	or April 18, 1846
E Herrick,	1,00, to 260,	or April 18, 1845
J Sober,	1,00, to 281,	or Sept 12, 1846
A L Chase,	2,50, to 265,	or April 18, 1846
T M Crane,	2,26, to 250,	or April 18, 1846
E Abernethy,	2,36, to 260,	or April 18, 1846
D E Lasarlere,	2,36, to 260,	or April 18, 1946
J Waterman,	3,60, to 260,	or April 18, 1846
J C Morse,	1,00, to 292,	or Nov. 28, 1846
E Hutchinson,	1,00, to 277,	or Aug. 15, 1846
H Peters,	1,00, to 277,	or Aug. 15, 1846
C H Stewart, for 6 copies,	6,50, to 286,	or Oct. 17, 1846
M Hayden,	1,00, to 230,	or Sept. 22, 1845
H M Gibbs,	1,88, to 248,	or Jan. 24, 1846
R S Durfee,	1,00, to 278,	or Aug. 22, 1846
S D Salmon,	1,00, to 278,	or Aug. 22, 1846
A Spence,	1,00, to 292,	or Nov. 28, 1846

MARRIED,

On the 15th inst. by S. Abel Esq., CHAS. H. CAMPBELL, of Ann Arbor, to CLARISSA CASE, of Hamburg.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to J. H. Lund are very respectfully requested to pay the same by the 15th of October next. J. H. LUND.

Ann Arbor, Aug 20, 1845. 226-8w

Wheat Wanted!!

ANY quantity of WHEAT wanted by the Subscribers, for which Cash, goods, notes, and book accounts, will be gladly exchanged.

LUND & McCOLLUM.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 20, 1845. 228-4w

Quit Claim Deeds

JUST Printed and for sale at this office. 226

Traveling Baskets,

LADIES' Carpet Bags, Straw and Cane Bags, for sale by W. A. RAYMOND.

Detroit, May 19, 1845. 213-6mo

For Sale.

A new One Horse Lumber Waggon, by BECKLEY, FOSTER & CO.

Aug 18, 1845. 226-tf

CAN'T BE BEAT!

THE subscribers would inform the Public that they continue to supply the State of Michigan with

L. B. WALKER'S PATENT
SMUT MACHINES.

The large numbers of these Machines that have been sold, and the steadily increasing demand for them, is the best evidence of their real value, and of their estimation with those who have become familiar with their merits.

WALKER'S Smut Machine is superior to others in the following particulars:

1. As it combines the *Beating, Scouring,* and *Blowing* Principles, it cleans the smuttiest of grain in the best manner, retaining all the friction of the wheat, and discharging the smut and dust as fast as separated from the wheat.

2. It is *simple in construction,* and is therefore less liable to become deranged, and costs less for repairs.

3 It runs with little *power.*

4. It runs very *light,* and is perfectly secure from fire.

5. It is as *durable* as any other Machine in use.

6 It costs considerably LESS than other kinds.

These important points of difference have given this Machine the preference with those who have fairly tried it. Among a large number of Gentlemen in the Milling Business who might be named, the following have used the Machines, and certified to their excellency and superiority:

H. N. HOWARD, Pontiac, Mich.
E. F. COOK, Rochester, do
E. R. DANFORTH, Mason, do
M. F. FRINK, Branch, do
H. H. COMSTOCK, Comstock, do
References may also be had to
JOHN BACON, Auburn, Mich.
W. RYON, do do
D. C. VRELAND, Rock, do
JOHN PHIPS, Monroe, do
H. DOUSMAN, do do
A. BEACH, Waterloo, do

All orders for Machines will be promptly attended to. Address

E. O. & A. CRITTONDON,
Ann Arbor, (Lower Town) Wash. Co. Mich.
Aug. 24, 1845. 226-1y

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

A remarkable and singular attestation has just been made by an eminent member of the Medical Faculty, as to the curative power of C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative in cases of Consumption, chronic Coughs and Colds, and Pains in the Side and Chest. This gentleman furnishes his patients with the Restorative, and finds it absolutely necessary, as he never had any prescription to produce the astonishing results realized by the use of the Restorative. This gentleman stands among his medical brethren as one of the most distinguished of their number, his name is left with the proprietor for reference. There is no doubt but that in a few years the leading physicians will prescribe this remedy, and that afflicted patients will use it and bless the hour that it was made known to them in. Being a truly fine herbal medicine it is consequently of more importance, as every one feels safety while using it, & no sense of danger as if he were using deleterious minerals. Mr. Wilkes a respected merchant in New York, used the Restorative and was cured wholly from a dangerous cough and expectoration. The Editor of the Commercial Advertiser with an earnest appeal commends it to the confidence of the sick, and affectingly calls on them all to give it a fair trial before relinquishing every hope. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinkerhoff's Health Restorative,' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation; nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely." JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF,
Proprietor, N. Y.

HORACE EVERETT, General Agent.
Principal Office 96 Hudson street, N. Y.

For sale by W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents. Ann Arbor. 226-4w

IN CHANCERY, SECOND CIRCUIT: between Philip C. Johnson and others, Complainants, and Stephen K. Jones and others Defendants.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a decree of this Court, made in this cause, I shall sell at public auction at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor on the 28th day of August next at one clock in the afternoon of that day the following described premises, to wit, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit; being the East half of the South West quarter of section number ten in town two South of Range six East, containing Eighty acres, be the same more or less.

JAS. E. PLATT, Master in Chancery.
MILES & WILSON, Solicitors for Complainant.
Dated, Ann Arbor, July 3d, 1845. 6w220

The above sale is postponed until September 4th 1845, at the same hour and place.

JAS. E. PLATT, Master in Chancery.
Aug. 23, 1845.

In Chancery--2d Circuit.

Mathew N. Tillotson, Complainant,
vs
Frederick P. Townsend, Defendant.

IN pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, on Saturday the twenty-third day of August next at one o'clock in the afternoon, of said day, "all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Superior, in the county of Washtenaw and the State of Michigan, viz: the west half of the north west quarter of section nine in town two south in range seven east in the District of land offered for sale at Detroit, Michigan."

JOHN N. GOTT,
Master in Chancery.

James E. Platt, Solicitor for Complainant.
Ann Arbor, June 30, 1845. 218—8w

The above sale is postponed until September 13th, 1845, at the same hour and place.

JOHN N. GOTT, Master in Chancery.
Aug. 23, 1845.

WRIGHT'S

ANTI-INFLAMATORY AND RHEUMATIC PLASTER.

AN efficient remedy for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Felons, Pain or weakness in the Back, Breast, Side or Limbs, Burns, Bruises, Cramps, Chilblains, Liver and Lung affections, Indolent Tumors, Spinal affections, Inflamed Eyes, &c. &c. It is unsurpassed in all Inflammatory diseases, either Chronic or Acute, as it operates by counteracting and reducing Inflammation, allaying Pain, Sweating the parts affected, and by its strengthening and Anodyne properties giving speedy relief. Also invaluable as an anti-mercurial plaster.

Price 25 cents per Box. For further particulars, see circulating Pamphlet.

For sale at Moseley's Bookstore, Ann Arbor, and J. T. Stocking, travelling agent for Michigan. 16-1y

WOOL! WOOL!

20,000 lbs. of Wool Wanted by the subscribers for which they will pay the highest price in Cash or Goods.

LUND & M'COLLUM.

Ann Arbor, May 1st, 1845. 2-4w

Wright's Poor Man's Pills.

AN excellent vegetable family Medicine, in cases of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints or Jaundice, Ague and Fever, Coated Tongue, Sickness at the Stomach, Sick Headache, Remittant and Intermittent Fevers, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, &c. &c. Entirely vegetable, they are emphatically NATURE'S FRIEND, conducing to health and counteracting disease by purifying the blood, cleansing the system of vitiated humors, removing obstructions, stimulating the organs of secretions, mingling with the food and acting every way in harmony with the system.

For Inflamatory diseases used in connection with the 'Rheumatic Plaster' they will be found greatly to aid in the removal of diseases for which the Plaster is above recommended, and particularly are they calculated for all derangements of the Digestive and Biliary Organs, the primary origin of a multitude of diseases.

Price—25 cents a 50 cents a Box.

For sale at Moseley's Bookstore and by J. T. Stocking, Travelling Agent for Michigan. 16-1y

Certificates.

WOODSTOCK, Lenawee Co. Aug. 20, 1844.

For twelve years I have been troubled with a rheumatic affection in my back, so that I have ardly ever been free from pain during the whole time and within twelve hours after I had applied some of Wright's Rheumatic Plaster, I was perfectly easy, and have had no pain since.

STEPHEN CARY.

JACKSON Co., Columbia, Aug. 20. 1844.

This may certify that I have used Wright's Pills in my family in violent attacks of chili and bilious fever, and have found them to be the best Pills that I ever used, and would recommend every family to keep them on hand.

JAMES AWARTOUT.

THOMPSON, Geauga co., O., April 28th, 1844.

This may certify that I have used Wrights' Poor Man's Pills and Rheumatic Plaster in my practice, and would say to the public that they can rely upon their recommendation with the utmost confidence: in short, they only need trying to recommend themselves.

REV. R. R. SCOTT, M. D.

LORAINE Co. Green, May 16, 1843.

This may certify that I have used Wright's Poor Man's Pills in my practice, and find them to be one of, if not entirely, the best pill now in use: and would recommend every family to keep them on hand, especially those who live near low, marshy land, or mill ponds, or in an unhealthy climate.

JOSHUA BASCOMB, M. D.

Without adding more testimony of the efficacy of the above mentioned medicine, we do not hesitate to say that we are not afraid to have its virtues tested by the side of any other of the kind that ever has been offered to an American public, and we will let it stand upon its own merits.

For sale at Moseley's Bookstore, Ann Arbor,
By Kellogg & Brothers, White Pigeon,
R. Williams, Jr. & Co., Sturges Prairie,
Simeon Gaget, Quincy, Branch county.
A. K. Hall, do do
W. A. Bliss, Jamestown, Indiana,
Elisha Steer, Angola, do
Chester Moss, Albion, Michigan,
A. P. Mann, & R. Sibley, Marshall, Mich.
A. Callender, do do
E. Packer, Battle Creek, do
C. W. Vining, Galesburgh, do
Capt. Brown, Prairieville, do
D. H. Medwood, Adrian, do
Quackenboss and More, Tecumseh do
S. A. Rowley, Jonesville, do
H. Oilbert, Manchester, do
W. H. Patterson, Saline, do
Harmon & Cook, Brooklyn, do
Pierre Teller, Wholesale Agent for Detroit.

Geo. P. Wright Co., sole proprietors for the the United States and Upper and Lower Canada. All orders and business letters for the present, may be directed to Geo. P. Wright, Columbia P. O., Jackson Co., Mich.

It is for sale also at Monroe, Mt. Clemens, Utica, Pontiac, and by Dubois & Wright, Jefferson, Agents for the State of Michigan.

SOMETHING NEW.

MUSCOVETUS 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. In all of the many cases in which they have been used, they have given the most entire and perfect satisfaction. 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 recommendations might be published—as is the custom with many—but that is considered unnecessary. One trial will satisfy the most incredulous of their great virtue. The majority of Medicine now in use afford but a temporary relief, merely breaking and checking the disease for a short time and preventing only its external appearance, while inwardly it is still raging, thus causing many other maladys and consequently proving highly injurious, to future health. It is the object in this instance, 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. *Warranted to effect a perfect cure* if the directions are strictly followed. Directions accompany every box and no Muscovetus Pills are genuine without the written signature of the inventer "F. Kling." Each box contains 100 pills and twelve powders price $1,00.

For sale by Maynards and Lund & Mc Collum, Ann Arbor; E Sampson and Norris & Felch, Ypsilanti; Cassius Swift Dexter; Hale, Smith & Dunham, Grass Lake; Smith & Tyrol, Clinton; D. K. Underwood, Adrian, Thomas P. May, Plymouth; Peter Van Every, Franklin; S. R. Sanford, Grand Rapids; F Gardner, Jonesville; Safford Hopkins, Hillsdale; Belcher & Ernest, A. Temple, J. McConnell & Co., Jackson, and throughout the State.

P. S. All those who are afflicted with a chronic Disease without regard to name and nature, 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 already beyond the power of all earthly aid. F. KLING, M. D.

Jackson, July 1st, 1845. 3m219

In Chancery---1st Circuit.

George F. Porter, administrator of Oliver Kane, deceased, complainant, *vs.* Loren Mills, Elijah W. Morgan and William S. Maynard, defendants.

BY virtue of a decretal order issued out of the court of chancery of the State of Michigan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, on the 23d day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of that day, the following described premises situate, to wit: "situate, lying and being in the town of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan: Beginning at the centre of Whites Road, so called, on the west line of section 29, in town two south of range six east; thence south on the line of the said section and on the line of section thirty-two, *forty rods* south of the south west corner of the said section to a stake: thence east at right angles with said section line thirty rods: thence north and parallel with said section line to the centre of said Whites' road.—Thence south seventy five degrees west in the centre of the said road to the place of beginning, containing thirty-three acres and sixty-five hundredths of an acre of land more or less.

GEO. DANFORTH.
Master in Chancery.

JOY & PORTER, Sol's.
Dated, August 11th, 1845. 2?4

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED IN 1810—CHARTER PERPETUAL—CAPITAL $150,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE IT TO $250,000.

THIS well known and long established Institution, with ample cash capital, have established an agency in Ann Arbor, and offer to insure Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Wheat, Flour, &c. on very favorable terms. The high character of this company is well known, and its extensive business is conducted on the most just and honorable principles. Owners of property in Ann Arbor and vicinity who wish to insure it against loss and damage by fire, are invited to call directly on the subscriber, at his Store in Ann Arbor, who is authorized to issue policies without delay.

F. J. B CRANE, Agent.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 1, 1845. 39-6m

READ! READ!

GOOD NEWS AND GLAD TIDINGS.

I FEEL myself under the most lasting obligation to Dr. F. Kling, of Jackson, who has lately advertised his invaluable "Muscovetus Pills," intended expressly for Fever and Ague. For a long period my family have unfortunately been afflicted with Fever and Ague and have tried every "Patent Meidicine" which I could find, even the *most popular* of the latest as well as the oldest *remedy* and after spending over $15 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 I have recommended having produced so salutary an effect upon me and my family, I cannot refrain from acquainting the public of their great worth.

SAMUEL UPDIKE.
THEODORE UPDIKE, Witness.
Grass Lake, July 14, 1845 221-3m

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

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 but that it requires invention and well directed skill to prepare these native medicaments so that their remedial powers shall be well drawn out and the better applied; that is too apparent a necessity to require support.—The Proprietor of the Health Restorative, in the number of years since he first commenced its preparation from the original family recipe has devoted a great portion of his time to the study of the medical effect and strength of each herb used in the compound. This study has had the effect of more perfectly convincing him of the superior curative power of the Health Restorative. It seems perfectly adapted to the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, and Pains in the Side and Chest—for these diseases it is particularly recommended, with a certainty 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 recompense sway the proprietor: he trusts he is influenced solely by the great pleasure of ministering to the relief of suffering humanity, and has devoted such great expense in the facture of this remedy, and deals out so largely in the quantity given, that the income barely suffices to cover the immense outlay. Let those who are seeking a Balm in Gilead, use the Health Restorative. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinkerhoff's Health Restorative,' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation; nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely." James R. Chilton, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Horace Everett, General Agent.
Principal Office 96 Hudson street, N. Y.
For sale by W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents. Ann Arbor. 221-4w

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS."

ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES" have been before the public, claiming to give relief, and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered 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 lay claim to the title of Conqueror over the diseases for which they have been recommended. Dr. Sherman's

"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 rose of health restored to the haggard cheek and now live to speak forth the praises of his 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 Destroying 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 the breath of the child becomes offensive, and there is picking of the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks, headache, drowsiness, starting during sleep, disturbed dreams, awaking with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst, voracious appetite, sickness at the stomach and bloated stomach—these are among the many prominent symptoms of worms, and can be relieved by these incomparable 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, Despondency, Faintness, Colic, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints they keep up the spirits, dispel all the distressing symptoms of a night of dissipation, and enable a person to undergo great mental or bodily toil.—Dr. Sherman's

"POOR MAN'S PLASTER

Is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, loins, 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 "*fac simile*" of his written name on the back—none others are genuine, and will do more hurt than good.

When such men as the Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, Rev. Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Hancock, Rev. Mr. De Forest, Hon. Aaron Clark, J. Hoxie, Esq. Hon. B. B. Beardsley, Daniel Fanshaw, Esq. and a host of names of the like reputation can be brought forward to prove the efficacy of Dr. Sherman's preparations—when they are so warmly recommended by the medical profession, and prescribed in the practice, and when such universal approbation follows their use among all classes, we may justly say that the Dr. is not only entitled to the appellation of "VICTOR," but can fairly lay claim to the patronage of the public, and will receive it.

Agents for Ann Arbor, H. M. Thompson & Co., W. S. & J. W. Maynard; E. Sampson, Ypsilanti; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; Pickford & Craig, Saline; Smith & Tyrol, Clinton, H. Bower, Manchester: P. Farlick & Co., Plymouth; D. Gregory and A. Grant, Northville. 218-6m

Village Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his property in the Village of Scio, situated on the Huron river, two miles below Dexter Village, consisting of

A Store and Dwelling House, in one building, 53 feet in length by 19 feet wide;
Eight Village Lots, being one entire Block.
Nine Acres of improved Land, adjoining the west side of the Village.

The property will sold together, or separately to suit purchasers.

THEODORE FOSTER.
Ann Arbor, July 9, 1845. 220-tf

The Wonderful success

WHICH Dr. Folgers' Olosaonian, or All-Healing Balsam has met with not only in its sale, but also in the cures which it has effected, in persons who were in a hopeless condition, has convinced the most skeptical of its extraordinary curative properties, and established its claims to the name of the GREAT REMEDY.

The question is no longer asked, "*Can Asthma be cured?*" It has been satisfactorily settled within the last two months, that Folger's Olosaonian will produce a cure quicker than any other remedy in the world, and references can be given to persons in and out of the city who have experienced its wonderful virtues, who had tried for years all others remedies in vain.

Mr. WILSON, a brick layer, residing at Hoboken, N. J., had tried every remedy which he could hear of for the relief of asthma, and had spent more than one hundred dollars in endeavoring to procure help, but in vain. He commenced using the Olosaonian, January 21st. The first dose he took gave him relief, and two days afterward his wife called to say that the small quantity of this remedy which he had taken had done him more good than any and all the medicines he had ever used in his life.

Mrs. Ball, the wife of Robert P. Bell, of Morristown, N. J., who was severely afflicted with asthma, was given up by her physicians. She was removed to the seaboard in the hope of palliating her distressing symptoms, but with no benefit. One bottle of the Olosanian so far relieved her that she was able to get up from her bed and dress herself, a thing she had not done before in months, and she has now returned to her residence in Morristown, N. J., with every prospect of being speedily restored.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION

yields to its effects. It soothes the troublesome Cough and gives refreshing slumbers to the weary: it allays the pain in the side and soreness in the chest, and enables the person to expectorate easily, while it entirely restores the secretions of the system and expedites returning health.

JAMES B. DEVOE, 101 Reade street, had long been complainigg of a soreness in the chest, accompanied with a short hacking cough; he raised matter freely, had lost his appetite and felt alarmed at his situation. He had tried various remedies without any beneficial effect. His shortness of breath and pain in the side continued to increase. He used one bottle of the Olosaonian, and is restored to health.

George W. Burnett, of Newark, N. J., Geo. W. Hays, of New York; David Henderson, 60 Laight st; Mrs McGann, 20 Walker st; F. Laban, 52 Pike st., Mrs. Archibald, 35 Walker st, with HUNDREDS OF NAMES of persons residing in New York, could be given, who are ready to bear testimony to the superiority of the Olosaonian over every other remedy known for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, spitting of blood, dyspepsia, consumption, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, influenza, pains in the breast and side, and the various affections of the stomach and liver.

For sale at 106 Nassau st, one door above Ann, and at Mrs Hays, 139 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Agents for Ann Arbor, W. S. & J. W. Maynard: E. Sampson, Ypsilanti; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; Pickford & Craig, Saline; Smith & Tyrol, Clinton; H. Bower, Manchester; P. Farlick & Co., Plymouth; D. Gregory and A. Grant, Northville. 218-6mo

To Clothiers, Manufacturers and Merchants.

THE subscriber is now receiving at his stores, 188, and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following, carefully and well selected stock of Dye Woods Dye Stuffs, & Woollen Manufacturer's Machinery.

15 tons Fustic, Cuba, Tobasco, Tampico and Carthagena,
10 tons Logwood, Campeach, St. Domingo and Honduras,
6 tons Nicaragua, Bonair, Caro, Hache and Lima,
3 tons Camwood, very choice.
180 barrels Logwood, cut and ground,
130 " Fustic, " "
100 " Red Woods, " "
120 " Camwood, " "
10 " Querecitron Bark,
45 " Allum,
42 " Copperas,
30 " Blue Vitriol,
28 " Madder, Ombro and Dutch Crop
3 " Cream Tartar,
2 " Nutgalls,
2 cases Indigo, Bengal, Manilla and Guatimala,
2 cases Lac-Dye,
20 " ext. Logwood,
2 " Grain Tin,
300 pounds Verdigris,
15 Carboys Oil of Vitriol, Spirits Sea-Salts and Nitric Acid,

ALSO,

Copper Kettles and Clothers' Screws, Tenter Hooks, Jacks and Brushes, Press Papers. Card Cleaners, Weaver's Sheers, Nippers and Burling Irons, Comb Plates, Pickers and Robbins, Wire, Worsted and Cotton Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Broad Power, Hand Loom and Fly Shutters. Steel and Copper Mails Emery, &c.

Parson's Shearing Machines, 4, 6, and 9 blades Allen's double and single Carding Machines. Machine Cards. Leicester.

The above goods have been recently purchased, directly from the importers and manufacturers, EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, and will be sold at the New York Jobbers' prices, adding transportation only; and in consequence of the decline on many of the American manufactured articles, will in many cases, be sold at fi... *per cent less than former prices.* The subscriber's experience in the Dye Wood trade enables him to say to his customers that he is prepared at all times to WARRANT his goods of superior quality.

THEO. H. EATON,
Dye Wood and Dye Stuff Warehouse,
188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue Detroit.
Aug. 8, 1845. 225-4m

FEVER AND AGUE, EFFECTUALLY USED UP.

DR. BANNISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are a safe, speedy and sure cure for Fever and Ague. Dumb Ague, Chill Fever, Periodical Headache, and the Bilious Diseases peculiar to new countries.

These Pills are designed for the affections of the Liver and other internal organs: and the unparalleled success that has attended their use, induces the proprietor to believe that they are superior to any remedy ever offered to the public for the above diseases.

They are purely Vegetable, and are perfectly harmless and may be taken by any person, male or female, with perfect safety.

Certificates to any number and extent testifying to the extraordinary powers of this medicine might be inserted, but it is deemed entirely unnecessary, as it has been used for several years by great numbers of persons, of all conditions, and where they have been taken in accordance with the directions, they were

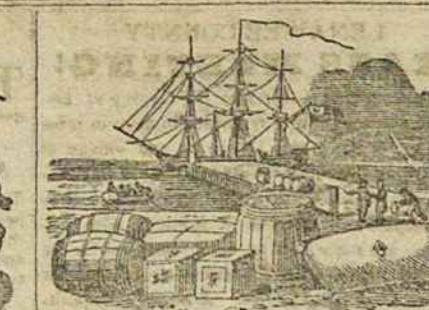
Never known to fail.

The above Pills are kept constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, by Charles Starks, Webster; Daniel Tuttle, Plymouth; and at the store of BECKLEY, FOSTER & CO.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, July 1, 1845. 219

ROBERT W. WARNER, Carpenter and Joiner,

LARNARD STREET, BETWEEN BATES AND RANDOLPH STREETS, DETROIT.

Shop, on the Alley in rear of the Franklin Cold Water House.
May 20, 1845. 215-6m



People from the Country

VISITING Detroit, for the purchase of Dry Goods, Paper Hangings, or Feathers, while going the rounds to ascertain the various styles or prices of Goods in the city, are requested to call at

W. A. Raymond's Store,

No. 148, Jefferson Avenue, being one door above Bates St. and next door to the "Manhattan Store." The undersigned has taken a great deal of pains in selecting his goods to get fashionable styles and desirable qualities and he is confident that his assortment particularly of such goods as are desirable for the country trade, is as complete as any in the city.

He has on hand

Ginghams,	Balzarines,
Lawns,	Muslin de Laines,
Calicoes of every [style,	Mulls,
Laces,	Edgings,
Ribbons,	Parasols,
Shawls,	Dress Handkerchiefs
Cravats,	Scarfs,

Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, Alapacas, Brown Linens, bleached Linens, Table covers, Toweling, Shirtings, Sheetings, Cambrics, Muslins, black, blue black and fancy dress Silks, Bonnet Silks, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

ALSO,

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, FULL CLOTHS, MOLESKINS, DRILLINGS, BLACK AND FANCY CRAVATS,

And indeed, almost every article belonging to the Dry Goods business. All of which will be sold at *the very lowest rates*, for Cash. Call and see for yourselves—none are expected to buy if they do not find prices full as low, if not a *little lower* than elsewhere.

W. A. RAYMOND.
Detroit, May 23, 1845. 213-6mo

Important to Farmers.

KNAPP & HAVILAND, would respectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the surrounding Counties that they continue to manufacture at their shop near the river bridge, Lower Town, Ann Arbor,

Threshing Machines

of different kinds comprising the Burrall, Cadiz, and Eastman's Planetary Power, and Machines different from any made in this Country and preferred to any other, which they intend to sell at such prices and on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are determined not to be outdone by any establishment, either in price or quality of work.

Having been for many years engaged in the business they think they can with confidence recommend their work, and farmers and others wishing to buy will do well to call and examine their work previous to purchasing elsewhere.—They are prepared to do all kinds of threshing machine repairs, on the shortest notice and more reasonable terms than any similar establishment in the Country. Also, Burrall's celebrated

CLOVER MACHINE'S,

which separate the chaff from the seed at a single operation and are universally approved of and used wherever introduced and warranted to thresh clean and not break the seed. For reference apply to Robert or John McCormick of Salem Washtenaw Co., who have used one the past season.

W. W. KNAPP.
T. A. HAVILAND.
Ann Arbor, May 1st, 1845. 6m2

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company.

THE Subscriber, agent for the *Hartford Fire Insurance Company*, takes pleasure in laying before the public the following circular:

Hartford Fire Insurance Office, July 22d 1845.

The recent disastrous fire in New York will of course excite solicitude in regard to its effect on the solvency of Insurance Companies in that city, and the neighboring places. The Directors of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company are happy to assure their customers and the public, that they are prepared to adjust and pay at maturity, all losses sustained by their office, surplus and current receipts, without delay, and without withdrawing their permanent investments. Their capital remains ample for the security of all who insure with them; and they invite owners of desirable property to obtain Policies on favorable terms, both at the Home Office and at their several Agencies. Their mode of transacting business, which for 35 years past has secured the public confidence, will remain unchanged.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
F. J. B. Crane, Ann Arbor.

By this it will be seen, that the Company pay their losses, during the last six months of fires, OUT OF THEIR

SURPLUS FUNDS.

Since the payment of one thousand dollars, to R. D. Powers, of Brighton, for the loss sustained by him, the Company have paid the subscriber another thousand, for Flour Barrels, burnt at the recent fire in this village. For this last thousand the subscriber paid the Company four dollars—a good investment as he thinks, during these hard times. All who are not insured are invited to call on him, and he will issue Policies without delay.

F. J. B CRANE, Agent.
Ann Arbor, July 20, 1845. 224tf

INTERESTING TO WOOL GROWERS.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to the Wool Growers of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that they continue the business of

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing

at the old stand of J. Beckley & Co., where they may be found at all seasonable hours to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage.

They guarantee that their work will be done with neatness and despatch.

To their old friends and as many new customers as feel disposed to give them a trial, they would say, come on with your Wool and Cloth and we will do you ample justice in the execution of your work—the price and terms of payment.

Twenty thousand pounds

of Wool wanted in exchange for Full Cloth, Flannel, &c.

N. B.—Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

SUMNER HICKS & CO.
Ann Arbor Lower Town, Mar. 26, 1845. 26-6m

Are your Barns Insured?

THE Subscriber, Agent for the "Protection Insurance Company," continues to take risks on Houses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Factories and Barns, Stocks, &c., at as low rates as any other good Company in the United States. As several Barns with their contents have been destroyed in this County the past year by Lightning, the Farmers of Washtenaw have now an opportunity for a small sum, of saving themselves from losses, to which they are every day exposed, by this element.

M. HOWARD, Agent.
Ann Arbor, July 31st, 1845. 224tf

DENTISTRY.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist,

HAS removed his office to Crane & Jewett's Block, first room on the Second Floor, where being well prepared to attend to every branch of his profession, would respectfully say to all who have not had those necessary organs, THE TEETH, properly attended to, delay no longer, but call upon him and experience the ease and durability of his operations. Terms accommodating and charges in no case unreasonable.

Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845. 47-tf

SOMETHING NEW.

MUSCOVETUS 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. In all of the many cases in which they have been used, they have given the most entire and perfect satisfaction. 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 recommendations might be published—as is the custom with many—but that is considered unnecessary. One trial will satisfy the most incredulous of their great virtue. The majority of Medicine now in use afford but a temporary relief, merely breaking and checking the disease for a short time and preventing only its external appearance, while inwardly it is still raging, thus causing many other maladys and consequently proving highly injurious, to future health. It is the object in this instance, 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. *Warranted to effect a perfect cure* if the directions are strictly followed. Directions accompany every box and no Muscovetus Pills are genuine without the written signature of the inventer "F Kling." Each box contains 100 pills and twelve powders price $1.00.

For sale by Maynards and Lund & Mc Collum, Ann Arbor; E Sampson and Norris & Felch, Ypsilanti; Cassius Swift Dexter; Hale, Smith & Dunham, Grass Lake; Smith & Tyrol, Clinton; D. K. Underwood, Adrian, Thomas P. May, Plymouth; Peter Van Every, Franklin; S. R. Sanford, Grand Rapids; F Gardner, Jonesville; Safford Hopkins, Hillsdale; Belcher & Ernest, A. Temple, J. McConnell & Co., Jackson, and throughout the State.

P. S. All those who are afflicted with a chronic Disease without regard to name and nature, 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 already beyond the power of all earthly aid.

F. KLING, M. D.
Jackson, July 1st, 1845. 3m219

IN CHANCERY, SECOND CIRCUIT: between Philip C. Johnson and others, Complainants, and Stephen K. Jones and others Defendants.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a decree of this Court, made in this cause, I shall sell at public auction at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor on the 28th day of August next at one clock in the afternoon of that day the following described premises, to wit, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: being the East half of the South West quarter of section number ten in town two South of Range six East, containing Eighty acres, be the same more or less.

JAS. E. PLATT, Master in Chancery.
Miles & Wilson, Solicitors for Complainant.
Dated, Ann Arbor, July 3d, 1845. 6w220

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED IN 1810—CHARTER PERPETUAL—CAPITAL $150,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE IT TO $250,000.

THIS well known and long established Institution, with ample cash capital, have established an agency in Ann Arbor, and offer to insure Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Wheat, Flour, &c. on very favorable terms. The high character of this company and its extensive business is conducted on the most just and honorable principles. Owners of property in Ann Arbor and vicinity who wish to insure it against loss and damage by fire, are invited to call directly on the subscriber, at his Store in Ann Arbor, who is authorized to issue policies without delay.

F. J. B. CRANE, Agent.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 1, 1845. 39-6m.

In Chancery---1st Circuit.

George F. Porter, administrator of Oliver Kane, deceased, complainant, *vs.* Loren Mills, Elijah W. Morgan and William S. Maynard, defendants.

BY virtue of a decretal order issued out of the court of chancery of the State of Michigan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, on the 23d day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of that day, the following described premises situate, to wit: "situate, lying and being in the town of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan: Beginning at the centre of Whites Road, so called, on the west line of section 29, in town two south of range six east; thence south on the line of the said section and on the line of section thirty two, forty rods south of the south west corner of the said section to a stake, thence east at right angles with said section line thirty rods; thence north and parallel with said section line to the centre of said Whites' road.—Thence south seventy five degrees west in the centre of the said road to the place of beginning, containing thirty-three acres and sixty-five hundredths of an acre of land more or less."

GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Chancery.
Joy & Porter, Sol's.
Dated, August 11th, 1845. 224

POLLARD TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

BY L. D. & O. WEYBURN.

Near the Steamboat and Packet Landing, Buffalo

THIS establishment has during the past winter, been considerably enlarged, and improved with new furniture, etc., and is now ready to make the Traveller at home, at the moderate charges of 25 cents per meal, and 87½ Cents per Day.

Passengers and Baggage conveyed to and from the House free of charge.

N. B. Passengers from the East will find a Sign for the house, in the Depot, under which to place their Baggage.

In connection with the above House there is an EATING ESTABLISHMENT, on the European plan.

We, the subscribers, take pleasure in recommending the above House to the friends of the cause, as being worthy of their patronage.

C. W. HARVEY, Pres't Erie Co. Temp. S.
S. N. CALENDAR, Sec'y do
H. MILLERD, Pres't Pollard Tem. Society.
H. G. WHITE, Sec'y do
E. D. ROBISON, Pre't Y. M. Temp. S.
W. B. FOBES, Secretary do
Buffalo, February, 1845. 6mo—212

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE.

No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(Between the City Hotel and Trinity Church.)

THE Proprietor, grateful for the patronage already bestowed upon him by the public generally, would give notice that his house is now in complete order for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen who may want permanent board or transient accommodations.

The New England House being strictly a temperance house, and pleasantly located in the immediate vicinity of business, makes it very desirable for men of business, as well as all others who like quiet accommodations and agreeable company.

P. WIGHT.
May 1, 1845. 6m212

In Chancery--2d Circuit.

Mathew N. Tillotson, Complainant, vs Frederick P. Townsend, Defendant.

IN pursuance of a decretal order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, will be sold under the direction of the subscriber, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of August next at one o'clock in the afternoon, of said day, "all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Superior, in the county of Washtenaw and the State of Michigan, viz: the west half of the north west quarter of section nine in town two south in range seven east in the District of land offered for sale at Detroit, Michigan."

JOHN N. GOTT, Master in Chancery.
James E. Platt, Solicitor for Complainant.
Ann Arbor, June 30, 1845. 218—8w

1845.

J. HOLMES & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings,

No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

J. HOLMES, *New York.*
S. M. HOLMES, *Detroit.*

WE take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, that we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon fair and honorable principles. We would also tender our acknowledgments for the patronage extended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Goods are unsurpassed by any concern in the State—One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the city of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the auctions, by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits.—With these facilities we can safely say that our Goods are sold CHEAP for the evidence of which we invite the attention of the public to our stock. We hold to the *great cardinal* principle of "*the greatest good to the whole number,*" so if you want to buy Goods *cheap*, and buy a *large quantity* for a *little money* give us a trial. Our stock is as extensive as any in the city, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from New York.

50,000 lbs. Wool.

Wanted, the above quantity of good merchantable Wool for which the highest market price will be paid.

J. HOLMES & CO.
Detroit, 1845. 214-tf

The Misses Clark's School.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

MARY H. CLARK, Principal.
CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal.
RHOBY E. CLARK, Associate Teacher.
M. L. WALTER, Teacher of Music on the Piano.
F. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics and Vocal Music.
H. F. SHOFF, Teacher of French, German and the Classics.

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

The last quarter of the present term commences May 19.

Terms of Tuition.—For the English branches, $2,50 to $5 per quarter. No reduction made for absence, except in case of sickness, and no pupil taken for less than a quarter. Extra charges are made for music on the Piano, with the use of the instrument, $8.00

French,	3.00
Latin,	3.00
Drawing and Painting,	5.00
Fancy Work,	3.00

Board, including washing, lights, &c., $1.75 per week if paid in advance, or $2.00 per week if paid at the close of the quarter.

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

Young ladies desirous of entering the school and pursuing the regular course of study, would do well to commence at the beginning of the term, or as soon after as practicable.

Belonging to the school are a Library of between five and six hundred volumes, and Philosophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes, &c.

The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to promote the intellectual culture of their pupils but will attend strictly to their moral deportment. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would give such a tone to character, as shall render it practically fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm to principle.

Among the books used in the school are, Abercrombie on the Intellectual and Moral Powers—Kame's Elements of Criticism—Wayland's Moral Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Burritt's Geography of the Heavens—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Williard's Republic of America—Phelps' Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic.

Inquiry with regard to the school can be made of the Principals or any of the following gentlemen to whom reference is made by permission and who have at different periods had either daughters or wards under our care. Rev. Isaac S. Ketcham, Centreville; Geo. Ketchum, Marshall; Hon. Wm. R. Deland, Jackson; Paul B. Ring, Michigan Centre; F. H. Winans, Adrian; Daniel Hixson, Clinton; Gardner Wheeler, M. D., Howell; Rev F. H. Cuming, Grand Rapids; Jeremiah Clark, Clarkson; Gen. C. C. Hascall, James Birdsall and Rev. J. Beach, Flint; D. H. Rowland, Northville; Amos Mead; Plymouth; Hon. Elias Comstock, Owasso; P. Brigham, M. D., Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, E. Mundy, Esq. John Allen, Esq., Geo. W. Jewett, Esq., Tho's M. Ladd, Professor Williams, of the University, and Rev. H. Colclazer, Ann Arbor.

The following gentlemen, Rev. H. Colclazer, Rev. Wm. S. Curtis, Rev. Charles C. Taylor, Professors Whiting and Williams of the University of Michigan, have consented to act as a visiting committee of the School, to be present when the weekly studies are reviewed; but especially to attend during the semi-monthly examinations.

April, 1845. 213

1845.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. M'FARREN,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

SMART'S BLOCK,
137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

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

BLANK BOOKS, full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c.

To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.

Sabbath School and Bible Society Depository 51-tf

Notice to Merchants.

THE Subscribers encouraged by the patronage they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will the first day of May next, open the store now occupied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron street, and connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a

WHOLE SALES ROOM,

where they will keep at all times a full assortment of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES CARPENTING, HATS, CAPS, PAPER HANGINGS, BONNETS, CROCKERY BY THE CRATE, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c.

all of which will be sold on as good terms as at any point this side of New York City.

G. D. HILL, & CO.
Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844. 48-tf

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Those who have conscientious scruples, will please read the following—never before published Facts regarding the

SUGAR-COATED IMPROVED

Indian Vegetable Pills,

FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

HAVING been attacked some months since with a bad Cough, weakness in my chest, and loss of appetite, I used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, but grew worse, with cold sweats at night; could not sleep, and believed I was in a consumption. I procured a box of Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated, Improved Indian Vegetable Pills, which restored my health within six days, and I believe them to be the best remedy I ever used.

Geo. W. Granger.
Cambridge, Oct 19, 1844.

Extract from A. G. Pages's letter, dated—Bath, Jan. 31, 1845.

The Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills, you sent me, sell well and give good satisfaction.—They sell better than any I have had.

Extract from Levi Barrett's letter, dated—Canaan, (Me.) Feb. 3, 1845.

The Pills, which I received of you have given such universal satisfaction where they have been purchased, and the sale has been so uniform that I thought best to request you to send me on some more immediately, &c.

Extract from Wm. N. Packard's letter dated: Monson, (Mass.) Jan. 22, 1845.

Sir—Enclosed is the payment for the last Pills. You will please send me by express an other lot, say 6 or 8 doz. They give good satisfaction. I have not on hand more than 6 boxes, and do not wish to be out of them one day.

Extract from Daniel Taft & Son's letter dated: Taftsville, (Vt.) Feb. 6, 1845.

Your Pills were received a few since, and I have sold some of them, and also used some ourselves, and think very favorably of them, and they are liked by those who have used them.

Mr. J. P. Smith, of Gloucester, states that he has sold all, and wishes 8 doz. boxes more immediately; and they give universal satisfaction, that he has determined to sell no other kind of Pills.

Mr. A. Allen, of Palmer Depot, states that he was very thankful he was appointed Agent, as his wife has been an invalid for some time, and a box of these pills immediately—was agent for other Pills, but should only recommend these.

Extract from J. B. Danforth letter, dated—Barnard, (Vt.) Jan. 11, 1845.

Please send me immediately 6 doz. Smith's Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills. Those you sent a short time since, are nearly all sold and give universal satisfaction.

The above are only a few of the numerous letters which are daily received of the great popularity and success of these truly excellent Pills. They are the best medicine for the above complaints that are sold, and in every case that have been tried have given universal satisfaction, and should be kept as a family medicine by every one. We only ask a trial of them to convince the most skeptical of the truth of these assertions.

The directions and treatment of the disease accompany every box.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

No "SUGAR COATED PILL," can be genuine without the signature of the sole inventor G. BENJAMIN SMITH, M. D., President of the N. Y. College of Health," upon every box. Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this medicine.

179 Greenwich Street, New York.
N. 2, Water Street, Boston.

For sale in all the villages and towns in the New England States.

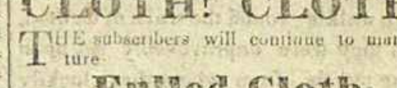
N. B.—No travelling pedlars are allowed to sell these Pills.

Examine the Signature.

For sale by W. S. and J. W. Maynard Lund & McCollum, F. J. B. Crane, Ann Arbor Perrin & Hall, Northville; Thomas P. May, Jr Plymouth; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit.

Also at retail in every town throughout the United States at 25 cents per Box. 213

WOOL! WOOL!!



CLOTH! CLOTH!!

THE subscribers will continue to manufacture

Fulled Cloth,

for 37½ cts. per yard, and white flannel for 2 cents per yard; or they will manufacture the wool for half the cloth it will make. Their Factory is 2½ miles West of Ann Arbor, on the Huron River. Wool will also be received at Scio. When sent by Railroad it will be attended to in the same manner as if the owners were to come with it. Wool will be manufactured in turn as it comes in as nearly as it can be done with reference to the different qualities of wool.

WOOL CARDING,

will be done at Scio, by Thomas Hoskins.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, May 1, 1845. 210

DELAVAN HOUSE.

ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

THIS celebrated house is now open for the reception of travelers. It is the largest dimensions, and is *entirely new* in all its parts. It is strictly a *Temperance House*, and while no pains will be spared to make it all that the traveling public can ask, it is expected in return that it will receive the patronage of all the friends of Temperance who may have occasion to visit Albany.

May 19, 1845. 212-6m

JEROME M. TREADWELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
And General Land Agent,

WILL attend to the sale and exchange of Lands, payment of Taxes, and redemption of Lands sold for Taxes in Jackson and adjoining counties, examination of Titles, Conveyancing and all business pertaining to Real Estate. Office in the Court House.

Jackson, Michigan. 17-tf.

Ready Made Clothing,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE largest and best assortment of ready made clothing ever before offered in this State, now on hand and for sale, Wholesale or Retail, at the Clothing Emporium of the Subscribers, consisting in part of

Fine broadcloth Frock and Dress Coats.
Tweed and union cassimere, satinet and jean Frock and Business Coats.
Summer Coats in great variety and very *cheap*.
Cassimere, cloth, tweed and summer Pants of all styles and prices.
Satin, velvet, silk, valencia, cashmere and Marseilles Vests—a large stock of rich and fashionable styles.
Also, an extensive assortment of Hosiery, Stocks, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shirts, Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for *cash*.

They would respectfully invite all, in want of ready made garments, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it has been selected with care in the Eastern market and manufactured in the latest styles and most durable manner.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND.
Corner of Jefferson & Woodward avenues.
Detroit, April 4, 1845. 21-1

Geese Feathers.

THE Subscriber has always on hand a good supply of Geese Feathers which he will sell in quantities to suit purchasers and at the lowest market rate.

W. A. RAYMOND.
Detroit, May 23, 1845. 213-6m.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE Subscriber has removed his shop to Main Street opposite H. Becker's Brick Store, where he may be found ready to wait upon all that may give him a call.

Having just received direct from New York an elegant stock of

JEWELRY,

and Fancy Articles, which he intends to sell *lower* than has ever been sold west of Buffalo *for Ready Pay Only*. Among which may be found a good assortment of Gold and Common Watch Keys, Gold Finger Rings and Bosom Pins, Guard Chains, Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, Silver Pencil cases, Silver and Common Thimbles, Silver Spectacles, German, do., Steel, do., Hair Brushes, Clothes do., Tooth do., Lather do., Fine Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Lather boxes, Razor Strops, Wallets, Purses, Violins and Bows, Flutes, Violin and Bass Violin Strings, Clarionet Reeds, Percussion Caps, Pocket Pistols, Brittania Candlesticks, Watches, Letter Stamps, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Fine combs, Dressing do., Side do., Back do., Shell do., Needles and Cases, Water Paints, Toy Watches, Kid Dolls, a great variety of Toys too numerous to mention, Beads, Necklaces, Fancy Boxes, &c. &c.

Clocks and Watches of every description repaired and warranted, also, Jewelry repaired on short notice.

CALVIN BLISS.
N. B. Cash paid for OLD GOLD AND SILVER. C. B.
Ann Arbor, Oct. 24, 1844. 28-tf.

ALLEBASI'S MEDICINES.

THESE MEDICINES

ARE effecting such astonishing cures in multitudes of old cases long since abandoned by Physicians and Surgeons as utterly hopeless, that no medicines, where these are known, stand so deservedly high. They consist of

THE BLACK, OR ALLEBASI'S SALVE,
Price 25 Cents,

Which cures almost universally, Fever Sores, of the most malignant kind, Felons, Ulcers, Abscesses, Tumors, Fractures, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat, Chilblains, Quinsey, Dropsy, Inflamatory Rheumatism, Inflammations and Swellings of every description, Scald Head, Ague in the Face, Nervous Tooth Ache, Ague in the Breast, Broken Breast, &c. &c.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS, 25 Cents.

These Pills have acquired a popularity within the last year or two, which no other Pills possess. The reasons are obvious to all who use them. They cure all Bilious, Scarlet and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Acid Stomach, Disordered Bowels, or Stomach, Jaundice, Head Ache, Dizziness, in the Head, Worms, Liver Complaint, Heart Burns, Cholic, Bowel complaint, General Debility, Costiveness, &c. &c. Their purify the entire system, leave the bowels in a vigorous and healthy condition, &c. See pamphlet.

ALLEBASI'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS.
Price 25 Cents.

Will cure an ordinary case of Tooth Ache, in from three to ten minutes. For Nervous and other kinds of Tooth Ache, see Pamphlet.

ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,
Price, 25 Cents.

Are warranted to be superior to any other Plasters in this or any other country, for pain or weakness in the Back, Side, Chest, Bowels, Loins, Muscles, and for Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. See pamphlet.

N. B.—Please to ask the agent for a pamphlet which gives all the information necessary respecting the uses of the Medicines, the virtues they possess, etc. Please to follow directions in the use of the medicines, and you may rely upon all that is promised.

A liberal discount made to merchants and others, who buy to sell again.

LYMAN W. GILBERT, Proprietor, Wholesale Druggist, 214, Fulton st, N. Y.

For sale by the subscriber, who has been appointed general agent for the City of Detroit and its vicinity. Country dealers supplied on liberal terms.

C. MORSE, Michigan Book Store.

The above medicines are for sale at the Book Store of WM. R. PERRY, In Ann Arbor, Lower Village.
December 9, 1841. 34-ly

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed their establishment to the store recently occupied by Geo. Grenville, No. 2, Hawkins' block, and have received direct from New York, a choice lot of

Family Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, &c.

to which they would invite the attention of the citizens. They also continue the BAKING business at their old stand near the Depot, and keep constantly on hand at both places every article in that line.

F. B. HALL, & CO.
Ann Arbor, June 4, 1845. 7

SAVE COST!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, either by note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same before the 15th day of September next, as all debts unsettled at that time will be left in the hands of Wm. R. Perry Esq. for collection.

R. & J. L. DAVIDSON.
Ann Arbor, Aug. 11, 1845. 225-4w

MARLBORO HOTEL.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. NATHANIEL ROGERS.
No. 229, Washington Street, Boston.

THIS house has undergone a thorough repair, and it is intended that no rum house shall be superior to it. It will be under the immediate charge of Brown & Colburn, as Mr. Rogers keeps the Delevan House in Albany.

May 19, 1845. 212-6m

Blank Deeds and Mortgages,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale by BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co.
March 20, 1845.

50,000 Pounds WOOL WANTED.

THE Subscribers will pay, Cash for Wool, at their Store, No. 118 Jefferson Avenue.—Great care should be taken by Wool-Growers in cleansing their Wool, and putting it up for market. Many Farmers are in the habit of clipping their Wool without washing, which renders it unmerchantable. Let it be well washed, and rolled as tight as possible, inside out, and fastened with a strong cord.

Those having Wool to sell will consult their interest by calling on us before selling.

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Spring stock of Goods, which we offer for Cash or Produce, at the very lowest market prices.

SMITH, GLOVER & DWIGHT.
Detroit, May, 1845. 213-tf

NEW ARRANGEMENTS. REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his stock of BOOKS to Store No. 2, Exchange Block, adjoining Lunds & M'Collums Store, where he is ready to furnish cash customers with a new and well selected assortment of

Miscellaneous, Religious, Historical, Biographical and School Books,

together with the best assortment of Paper, Quills, Ink, Wafers, Toy Books and Stationery generally which has ever been offered west of Detroit, and will be sold at the Detroit Cash prices.

He has added to his former business a well selected assortment of Family Groceries, which he will exchange for Cash or most kinds of produce.

Wanted—Eggs, Beeswax and Tallow. Remember the store, two doors from the Flouring Mill. WM. R. PERRY.
Ann Arbor, Lower Village, June 6, 1845. 7t

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