

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1845.

VOL. 5, NO. 24.
WHOLE NO. 232.

T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, by

BECKLEY, FOSTER, & Co.
FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, TWO DOLLARS will be invariably required.

Old subscribers can have their papers at One Dollar a year, by forwarding that amount, and paying arrears.

All subscribers will be expected to pay within the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For each line of brevity, (the smallest type), the first insertion, 3 cents.

For each subsequent insertion, 1 cent.

For three months, 7 cents.

For six months, 10 cents.

For one year, 15 cents.

Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.

Legal Advertising by the follo.

Manufacturers, Bookellers, Machinists, Wholesale Merchants, and all others doing an extensive business, who wish to advertise, will find the Signal the best possible medium of communication in the State.

All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid,

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

Slaveholding Always Sinful.

TO THE PREACHERS OF THE GOSPEL IN THE UNITED STATES:

GENTLEMEN:

This is dedicated to you, inasmuch as it is written chiefly for you. It is intended for the most part, for intelligent and well-trained minds; therefore it is but the suggestion of thoughts which will be more expanded in the mind of the author.

The author does not believe that Slavery can be established by any law. It is out of the power of Man, as a creature, to establish a law which would be no human law that requires me to speak irreverently of the Author of my existence, or to commit any of the crimes mentioned in the Decalogue, is of any binding obligation. Slavery has been might, prevailing for a season against Right. The strong and unprincipled have enslaved the weak and defenceless, till it has emancipated the former. As Slavery is now a sign of weakness in the nation that cherishes it, so it is a sign of weakness in the tribes that permit it.

I will not withhold my surprise that any of you should still use the Book of God's love to countenance the practice of Man's hate. He has formed man, in some sort, to see Him as a God of Love, and a God of Justice—a Father, tender and kind, as a Governor, just and inflexible. He has bestowed on me the faculties of Love and Justice. They must be like his own. I must, therefore, throw aside his character, and the Book which reveals it. I must throw aside the promise of American Slavery, "the sum of villainies." To maintain them both is impossible. Of them I shall throw aside, unhesitatingly, leave to you. That the following Tract may be useful to you, is the best wish of a warm friend of yours, who has thought much on the subject, although he be

A LAWYER.

The question to be determined is, *Is Slaveholding right in any circumstances?* I shall approach the subject without prejudice, and do what I can to lead all concerned to a right decision.

Let us first determine what Slaveholding is; for why should we dispute about words, ignorant of what each other intends? Slaveholding is a *positive* act.—I say this in opposition to a *negative* act. It is the absolute subjection of one human being to the will of another. It is not the voluntary going-out of the Will of another, seeking a Master, to whom he may, forever, thereafter, be irrevocably and totally surrendered; but the *subduing* of the will of another. This shows that something is to be done. The more his Will be subdued to act on the investigation of mine; the better Slave he will make. Slaveholding, is, therefore, not a negative, but a positive act—a bringing under another's dominion, by force.

I say, by force—for it requires some application of force to subdue the Will of another to conform in any degree, to mine. If there was no Slaveholding, there would be no Slaveholder; if there was no Slaveholder, there would be no subduing of the Will by force. This force is unlawful, too, because it is exerted contrary to the Will of him who is to be enslaved, and who has a right to be consulted.—It, therefore, appears to be an act of unlawful force.

Jesus Christ, when he said, "whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them"—spoke to his hearers no revelation. It was what their Reason would require of them; for just so far as they respected the rights of others, their rights would be respected; no further. And, to this day, this constitutes a good man. How far this influences Savages to whom the Gospel has never been preached, we may learn from Dymond.

(Essays on the Principles of Morality, pp. 72, 73.) It is not pretended that this feeling exists, in the same degree, in the unrefined Savage, as in the well-informed Christian; but that it does exist in all men sufficiently strongly to be termed a law of our nature—one to be reasoned from.

If I am right in this—if it be true that Slavery is attended with force; that this force is unlawful; that to do to others as they should do unto us, is the law that is common to Human nature everywhere—that to respect the rights of others is the only security for having our own respected—then, have I, already, to all impartial minds, fully made out my case. If these things be true, Slavery

cannot be right in its inception. And not being right in its inception, its subsequent continuance can never be right.—

A wrong, originating in a trespass, itself constituting a trespass; can never become a right. A plea to an Assault and Battery, that my intention was only to carry the party complaining into Slavery, would, before a Court and jury uncontaminated with that system, avail me but little.

But as it is not impartial minds only, that we have to convince, I will prosecute the inquiry a little further.

Admah is a savage African chief.—He has about him, and under his control, one hundred warriors. He is running short of Rum, Tobacco and Balls. How shall he replenish his store? At that moment a Christian slave-trader arrives on the coast, we will suppose from Charleston, South Carolina. He is well supplied with the stores which Admah so much needs. He institutes him to adopt the most summary method of supplying his wants; to attack the village of his neighbor, Bolun, in the dead of the night, when the inmates are asleep and unsuspecting, and reduce as many of them as he can to Slavery. Admah follows his advice. He attacks his neighbor, Bolun.—Some fly in the dark, others resist by the light of their burning dwellings. The decrepit and immature he kills. When the struggle is over, he finds himself possessed of fifty strong men and women as Slaves.

If, in the morning, his heart should relent,—if he should say, I will not bind you,—I will repair, as far as I can, the injury I have done, and you need not fear actual or constructive violence being hereafter applied to you; his victims would no longer be such, but they would at once go free. But Admah does not so act. He applies chains and fetters to their arms and limbs, and makes his captives his Slaves.

Is Admah not here guilty of force? Is it not unlawful? Admah has attacked them in the dead of the night; they were his neighbors; and they depended on his friendship for Bolun, as a sufficient safeguard. Admah, in the best way he can, contrives to make them unsuspecting of his intended assault.—Their not suspecting his friendship makes his assault on them the surer. In this there was force. His secret preparations prove them to be unlawful, and his demeanor throughout the whole transaction, is a violation of the rule, written in his heart—"thou shalt do to others as you would that others should do unto you." It is plain, here, that he would not change conditions with his captives.

But Admah is not one of the plant king. He whips out of his Captives their sulkiness—drives them bound to the seashore, and disposes of them for Rum, Tobacco and Balls, to the Christian Slave-trader. The Slave-trader purchases—what? Not the bodies alone of the Captives, because he has no use for them, and they are only an expense and embarrassment to him. He buys, beside, the power of the Prince. The Prince retires, with his warriors, from the position of force, and the Slave-trader assumes it with the necessary band. The situation of the captives remains unchanged. He applies as much of actual force as compels them to ascend the sides of his vessel, and as much of constructive force as keeps them conformed to his will. In fine, he applies just what Admah did, though in a different form,—at least a competent degree of force for his object, which is keeping the captives in subjection to him.

That it is a system of force—unlawful, of course, and prosecuted with an entire forgetfulness of the Golden Rule—may be easily tested. For, if the Slave-trader were to tell them, at this time, that they might go about their business; that they might no longer fear actual or constructive force from him, or from any other quarter, they would, at once, go free.

In this way, they are conveyed across the Atlantic to the city of Charleston.

In the morning, one of the most intelligent Planters visits the ship, desiring to purchase the whole lot, that he may add them to his stock. He confers with the Slaveholder, and comes to an immediate agreement with him as to the price. Actual force—the manacle—does not suit him. It does not consist with the business which he has for the captives to do. After a certain manner, he sets them at large, but he has, at the same time, impressed upon them, that if they claim the first right to which, as men and equals, they are entitled from him, there will be united against them, for the infliction of actual force, or death if may be, all the whites, all the intelligence, and all the arms of the neighborhood, and if it be necessary, of other States, and the General Government itself. He steps into the shoes of the Slave-trader, as the Slave-

trader has before stepped into the shoes of the African Prince.

So it is with the descendants of the Slaveholders, or of the purchasers from them in any succession. What, then, is the difference of guilt between these three characters—the African Prince, the Slave-trader, and the Planter? They occupy precisely the same position with regard to the captives. There is none—except it be this; the African Prince is unlettered; in his mind the rule by which we give to men all that we demand of them, may be comparatively faint; the Slave-trader may have been brought up under the influences of Christianity, and this rule may be more clearly impressed upon him; whilst the Planter may be a member of a Christian Church, and the rule perfectly familiar to him. If we measure guilt by intelligence, we must suppose the Planter the most guilty of the three. They all have exactly the same object, which is accomplished in the last.

Suppose, now, the treatment of the Captives to be as lenient as it could be, consistently with the main object. Suppose the African Prince took them to the coast in the most humane manner he could; suppose that the Slave-trader had to administer to such as were sick, the same physician that ministered to him; and suppose the Planter had the best medical attendants that the city of Charleston could supply—would this alter the case? We think not. Would it not be "doing evil that good may come?" Would it not be acting on the principle that the Protestants attribute to the Roman Catholics? Would it be right to wrest from them their liberty, that we might minister, to the extent of our humanity, to the cure of their bodily maladies?

We will suppose, further, that the Planter, from the impure motives, has committed the crime of Arson—that, in the middle of the night, he has burnt out a poor family, leaving the father and mother, with several helpless children, the simplest attire, to guard them against the inclemency of the next morning; that at the sight of the misery his malice has occasioned, his heart relents; that he takes them to his palace, and feeds and clothes them, as the commonest humanity would teach him how to do; but that, at the end of the repast, his good feelings abandon him, and he dismisses them. But before the next Criminal Court, his crime is discovered; he is indicted and tried; his plea is—not, that he did not commit the crime of Arson, in its most aggravated form—but that he fed and clothed the family the next day. The Court and jury smile at the simplicity of his defence, and he is sent—with the approbation of all—to the Penitentiary for the longest term.

Suppose, further, that a conductor has committed the crime of kidnapping, at Albany, and has deposited his victim, in a car by himself; suppose he communicates the knowledge of the fact to the next conductor, and he to next, and so on to the city of Buffalo. All these conductors are guilty of the crime of kidnapping, and common sense declares them equally so. The humane treatment of one of these conductors, though it may not screen him from the punishment due to his offence, may give him favor with the jury. So, of Slavery; if we could try for such offences, the African Prince, the Slave-trader, and the Planter, being tried together, they would be found guilty of the offence with which they were charged, while the distinguished humanity of one of them might obtain for him some mitigation of his punishment.

In order that it may be even more fully seen, how prone the slaveholder is to practice principles which he professes to reject, and how liable his supporters are to admit "evil that good may come," I will take the case of the Rev. Thomas S. Clay, a Presbyterian minister of Georgia. I take his case the more willingly, because it is duly authenticated before the world, and because it gives the slaveholders all the advantages which they claim in the presentation of it. Mr. Clay is said to be an educated and accomplished man—his wife, his peer—and the daughters worthy of them both. The law of Georgia prohibits the teaching of Slaves, whilst the Law of Christ, promulgated by himself, enjoins on every man to "search" the Scriptures. But Mr. Clay is a law-abiding man. He obeys the law of Christ, as far as it is convenient for him to do so, and then he obeys the law of Georgia. So, also, he instructs his wife and daughters, who, it is said assist him in impressing orally on his slaves, religious truth; we would do no injustice to Mr. Clay, and it might be doing him injustice, were we to say, that the Legislature of Georgia in acting as they did, intended to aid him. Mr. Clay's system wants no such aid. It is saying too much of him, then, that his system is not in itself, what he would approve, but is made to accommodate itself to the general system of slavery throughout the State? Under these circumstances, Mr. Clay sold his slaves.

His wife and his daughters instruct their slaves according to the laws of Georgia. One of these slaves, the most intelligent of them—

even with this instruction, is brought to see, that he is the subject of a righteous Governor, of a kind Father ready to forgive. He feels within him his immortal destiny, and that it cannot be satisfied, unless he preach Salvation to his neglected fellow slaves. He, at first, begins with those who are immediately around him. They catch the contagion, for so the Slaveholders themselves would call it. They are fired with the new views which he presents to their minds. Each one enlightened as the circumstances will admit of, is ready to go forth, as a Missionary, to enkindle in the minds of his down-trodden caste the same glorious ideas. The leaders reconverted with him, he offers them the best security, that he will give all his time to preaching to his fellow men. But this will not do. His conduct is unexceptionable. Mr. Clay is brought, himself, to be among the reconverts. His wife and daughters beseech, by the most sacred ties, that can subsist, between them and him whom they have instructed, that he would desist. He is inflexible. He no longer feels himself a Slave, but in the bonds with which his fellow-men have bound him. He is the servant of God, and feels it his obligation, his duty, his delight to do the will of his Heavenly Father. He is now qualified to make known to those whom the avarice of man has overlooked, the "glad tidings," which, by Jesus Christ, He has sent to them. He burns to do it. But Slavery becomes more odious in its demands. It has extended. A greater number of persons become interested in it. Its laws, like the Eternal's laws, are not always right. They shift—they change—the whites decrease—the slaves increase. The laws become more stringent—the Slaveholders more vigilant. Their necessities, they say, oblige them to it. Mr. Clay is, already, in the South. It would be hard to give up that estate which distinguished him and his. He becomes a defender of the increased rigor of the law. What was right to-day, becomes wrong to-morrow. He goes down the current, with cruel Slaveholders. He accommodates his own system to theirs. He extinguishes light which he had kindled in the breasts of them whom he had instructed. He is determined to have Slavery. Slavery he has but he must have it without the law of the Lord. Is this an adequate equivalent? I leave it to you to determine.

Yet such is the delusion of the system, that the Rev. Mr. Clay thinks he is embracing God's laws, which are immutable, when he is embracing only the laws of Georgia, which are mutable; whilst he is embracing the law of the Lord, rich with mercies towards all mankind, he is only embracing Slavery, defiled with miseries to all the human race that have any connection with it. Is not this accredited minister of Christ doing "evil that good may come?" Is he not declaring to the world, that as long as you treat your slaves according to the law of Georgia, you are safe, as long as you treat your fellow-men, according to the laws of God, ye are undone? Is he not declaring to the fraternizing Slaveholders of the South—we will keep the laws of Georgia strictly, but the law of the Lord, as well as the law?

But as we have been a Slaveholding nation for more than two hundred years, and as therefore the principal cause, and its kindred ones may create prejudice in the minds of some, I will take another.

A foot-pad in the neighborhood of Liverpool, has succeeded so well, as to establish his store in that town. All the articles that compose it, are taken in the strict exercise of his professional art. He has his Ships trading regularly to New York. The Captain of the Ship, and his supercargo, if he has one, is well acquainted with the manner in which the foot-pad came into the possession of the goods. So are the purchasers at New York and elsewhere through the country. It so happens, that as soon as the goods are opened in this country, the names and persons of the respective owners become perfectly authenticated. This is the case through whatever number of hands they have passed, and remains unchanged. Of this, on no hand, is there any doubt. Now suppose the owners were to become apprised of this fact; to ship themselves for this country, and make claim to their respective parcels, into whose handssoever they may have fallen. Recollect, on no hand is there any doubt, of the persons making this claim. They are, to all intents and purposes, the owners of the parcels, and are so recognized. Would not the commonest justice lead each holder of a parcel, to render it to the proper owners again? Certainly it would. This is undeniable.

But suppose each holder refuses to give up the goods, does he not associate himself in point of guilt, with the original foot-pad? By the latter, the goods were obtained, to be vend in the United States; by the Captain and supercargo, the manner in which the foot-pad obtained the goods is perfectly well known; the people of New York and the surrounding country, were ignorant, at first, of the owners of the goods; their names and descriptions were perfectly made known to them in the opening of the parcels. So that on the score of knowing, they stood on the same footing with the foot-pad, and the Captain and supercargo of the Vessel, and they must stand their equals in guilt. The municipal law of England, may punish the foot-pad in one way, and the Captain, only the receiver of the stolen property, in a very different way. The laws of New York, and the other States in which the goods are sold, may differ very widely from the laws of England. For the wisest municipal purposes, the punishment of the three, may be very different. But this does not affect our question at all. We are deciding on guilt before a tribunal which we have not established—which we cannot abolish—and

which is affected only by the knowledge of the parties. They all equally know the destination of the goods, they are agents in the same transaction, though at different parts of it.— If the foot pad is guilty, so are the other parties.

I must not omit here an answer to a case, because it is thought unanswerable. If the principles be true, which I endeavored at the outset to establish, not much time will be consumed with it. It is this: *A Slaveholder dies in the City of Charleston, and leaves a patrimony of one hundred slaves to his only son. Is it not the duty of the son to exercise acts of ownership, for which the laws of the State have provided? We have before said that Slave holding was a positive, not a negative act. We fully believe this to be true. Without a Slaveholder there would be no slave. Without a subduing of the will, there would be no Slaveholding. Without something being done by the stronger and more unprincipled party, nothing would be done.— Things would remain as they are. Now, if these remarks be true, and they are yet to be proved false, the question lies in a very small compass. The young man may have nothing to do with the transaction. He may not take notice of it at all. He would not be the Slaveholder. Who would? The State, if it be the next successor—or whosever becomes the holder of the Slaves. If the young man and the State were to say to the Slaves, we will have nothing to do with you, by the laws of South Carolina, they would go free. In this case there would be no Slaveholding in the question. But, supposing the young man have imposed on him, because of his residence in South Carolina, certain duties to the colored people, he must go to one of the free States, where they cannot pursue him with this responsibility. The law-makers have driven him out of South Carolina, and there is no help for it. I here do not at all argue the unconstitutionality of such a measure. But supposing him—which seems by far the strongest case, to use the State laws, in taking them to another State. He is no Slaveholder, because the act he is doing, is by his consent, and for their good; not for his own good, as a Slaveholder. If any of them refuse to accompany him, after he has duly put before them the whole case, he can do no more. The first moment that he puts forth an act of force, that moment he becomes a Slaveholder. Every act of force, without crime to the State is unlawful, and therefore, criminal before the Highest tribunal.*

Let these may not have been announced, with sufficient precision, the tests which have been applied to the above cases, and which, it is thought, will remove all doubt as to Slavery; I beg leave to furnish them to you with still greater prominence. Whenever Rev. Thomas S. Clay, for instance, gives to the Slaves what he could with the same propriety give to his equals in society, (except gratuity, good clothes, comfortable lodgings, plenty of provision and the like), it has nothing to do with Slavery. This goes not any part of the way in making up the Slaveholder. All Slaveholders are not alike.— Whilst they are all to be condemned for Slaveholding, some of them are comparatively kind and humane—some are unprincipled and severe. The latter is the genuine product of the system. Whilst we would not condemn humanity, though it appears in its coarsest form, we would think it equally unwise, to make its exhibition a full excuse for the Crime with which it is nearly connected. This is the first rule.

The second rule is like it. Whenever the Rev. Thomas S. Clay inflicts on his Slaves, what he cannot inflict on his equals in society, (for example, trial for an imputed offence, by laws made especially for him and others like him—the forcible separation of children—of husbands—of wives—the being driven into the field, and made to work without wages, &c.) there is SLAVERY. It will not do for us to mix up the bad acts of the strong and unprincipled, with the comparatively good acts of the humane—those acts which may be done to the slave and the freeman alike—and baptize the whole as good. This would be weakness without any excuse. If you can find me one act, which properly goes to make up the SLAVEHOLDER, I will, at the same time, show you one of force—one of unlawful violence—one which regards not the law of man's nature, "thou shalt do unto others as ye would have them do unto you."

"The Bare-footed Printer Boy."—The Pittsburgh "Morning Ariel," under this caption, gives a short history of Gen. Cameron, who some thirty years ago, bare-footed, with all his worldly effects tied up in a little cotton handkerchief, arrived at the capital of Pennsylvania, seeking a place as printer's apprentice; and who has risen, by successive gradations, to a seat in the U. S. Senate. If our brother Toby, who so ably conducts the Ariel, were not too modest, he might tell of an other "printer boy," who some eight or ten years ago, arrived at the aforementioned capital in about the same plight and who is already sole editor of one of the first daily papers in Pennsylvania.—*Ontario Free Trader.*

Saltpetre.—A French chemist strongly depreciates the use of saltpetre in curing meat, and recommends sugar as more wholesome, and equally efficacious. He attributes scurvy, ulcers, and other diseases to which mariners, and other persons living on cured provisions, are subject entirely to the chemical changes produced by saltpetre.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES G. BIRNEY.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
NATHAN M. THOMAS.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

This body met at Jackson, Sept. 17. The number of members, as appears by the tallies, was 68. At the first balloting, Stephen Vickers had 24 votes, J. E. Chaplin, 17, J. R. Williams, 10, H. W. Taylor, 7. These were all western men. Detroit did not seem to be at all ambitious of honors on this occasion. On the 4th balloting, Vickers had 40 votes, and J. E. Chaplin, a Methodist minister of White Pigeon, 22. Whereupon Mr. Vickers was declared the candidate.

The resolutions go for the old Whig principles generally; and especially are enumerated the present Tariff, appropriations for harbors, distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and opposition to the annexation of Texas. Not a word is said about "regulating the currency," by a National Bank or otherwise, nor providing for the people a "currency of uniform value throughout the nation." Do the Whigs really mean to give up the Bank as an "antiquated" notion?

So much for Old Whiggery. Then comes a batch of resolutions to please the young Whigs advocating a sale of the Public Works—a reduction of taxes and expenditures—a reduction of the pay of members of the Legislature to \$2,000 for 90 days, and \$1,000 thereafter—of the salary of the Governor to \$1,000 and of the Secretary of State to \$600—a thorough reform of the Judiciary System—the election of Representatives by single districts—the abolition of the offices of State Geologist and State Topographer—against allowing double pay to the presiding officers of the Legislature, and for a reform respecting stationery.

But not a syllable is said about the Banks of the State, past, present, or future. That seems to be to the Whigs just at present, what Slavery is to the Southerners—"a very delicate question."

We like to see the people of all parties discussing their local as well as general interests, in view of a better and more economical administration of the Government. It is much better business than endeavoring to ascertain whether Polk's grandfather was a British Tory, or whether John Davis did actually throw up his hat for joy when he heard of the British successes against the American arms.

"THE OTHER INTERESTS."

At the Liberty Convention of Washington County, the following resolution was introduced by T. Foster.

"Resolved, That the time has now fully come when the Liberty party ought to carry out the principle of *Equal Rights* in all its legitimate consequences and applications, by taking the right side of all questions, civil, financial or political, that affect the welfare of community."

Mr. FOSTER, of Ann Arbor, remarked, that no important political reform can be effected in a community, when protracted through a series of years, without an occasional change of measures. The object to be accomplished remains, indeed, the same; but the nature of the obstacles to be overcome varies, and the means for removing them must also vary. To illustrate this he referred to the Temperance cause. The friends of Temperance supposed that ignorance of the effects of Ardent Spirits was the great cause of the evils of intemperance. They applied themselves to remove this by forming societies, and publishing millions of tracts and papers. This partially answered the purpose; but it was found that wine drinking in high life was not affected by the pledge against Ardent Spirits. Hence the tea-total pledge was next introduced, and substituted for the other. But while Intemperance was thus reduced among the middling and higher classes, the reform had scarcely reached the lowest ranks. Then came Washingtonianism, and it went through the dwellings of the drunkards and the sots, bringing joy and peace to thousands of families. All this had been effected by the Voluntary Principle. But Intemperance still continued. What more was to be done?—Why the Grog Shops must be suppressed and all at once the whole Temperance influence took a political channel. The movement in this direction has been almost unanimous, not only in Michigan, but in the Northern States generally.— Yet ten years ago, asking the Legislature to act on the matter at all, was opposed by almost the whole mass of Temperance men. Their minds have altered, because they have now seen distinctly that the Legalized Traffic is now the chief support of Intemperance—the great opposing obstacle—and must be removed by Law.

So it has been in the Antislavery cause. At first its friends generally expected Slavery could be removed by Moral Suasion. Hence nearly a thousand societies were organized, embracing a hundred thousand

members, and publications were multiplied by millions. But the politicians and office holders acted for Slavery as much as ever. Their action was to be changed and hence the Questioning System was adopted, while the idea of forming an independent Anti-Slavery party was not thought of. But after three or four years of trial—the plan of Questioning, was found wholly inefficient, and Antislavery men determined to cast their votes for persons of their own party who were sound on that question. At its beginning, the Liberty party was purely antislavery. No creed on "the other great interests" was then adopted, because of the smallness of the number of its adherents, and because it was not then known that it would necessarily be a permanent party. It was the opinion of many of its supporters, that Slavery would be shortly abolished by one or the other of the political parties. To adopt a course of policy on Tariffs, Banks, &c., on which it was not expected to act was justly deemed unnecessary and unwise.

But the experience of five years has altered the aspect of things. The Liberty party has increased to ten times its original number, while the old parties, as such, are as proslavery as ever. Two questions are now pressing upon us for an answer.

1. Will we take any action in our Conventions on any other question than Abolition?

2. If so, what shall that action be?—We cannot escape answering these inquiries in some way. We are asked every day whether we intend to enter at all into the financial affairs of our State and Nation, or whether we will refuse to take any action whatever respecting them, till Slavery shall have been abolished.

Mr. F. adverted to the fact that a discussion of this matter had already commenced among our friends. William Goodell, Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappan, President Green, and others in New York, had taken ground on it, and the Albany Patriot, one of the principal Liberty papers of the State, was already committed in favor of a particular course of policy to be pursued by the Liberty party.

Mr. F. avowed himself in favor of taking the right side of all the political questions now before the country. To determine which was the right side, it was necessary that they should be discussed in every local Liberty Convention. By this means only could we arrive at just conclusions, and unanimity of purpose and action. To open the way in Michigan for this discussion, which must come, sooner or later, he offered that resolution for their consideration.

Dr. HILL, of Ann Arbor, was in favor of the resolution. Liberty men were not only Abolitionists, but they were also citizens, and had an interest in all the financial & reformatory questions of the country. It was as important to a Liberty man to have Judicial reform, the State debt paid, and Banks put on a sound basis, as to any Whig or Democrat in the State. Why, then, should we not place ourselves in an attitude to have our voice heard and our influence felt? If we were a permanent party, and should ever attain to power, we should be obliged to take ground and to act on all these questions. Were our candidates to the Legislature to be elected this year, their antislavery duties would be but a small part of the whole. To extend to the colored people the elective franchise, would be the principal thing they could do, and this was not strictly an antislavery measure. Whereas if they had seats in the House, they must of necessity vote on all the financial interests of the State. Why, then, should we not here express our opinions of the policy proper to be pursued? By such action on our part, our Abolitionism would not be weakened in the least.— We were all Liberty men now, and yet we had our several opinions on these matters as well as our Whig and Democratic neighbors. We all expressed these opinions, and the questions at issue were discussed, more or less, in the Signal of Liberty. The only innovation now proposed was to express them through our Conventions. Dr. H. was for taking a side on all questions of public interest.

S. W. FOSTER, of Scio, thought that Abolition should continue to be, as heretofore, the great central idea, on which we all should unite, but this did not necessarily debar us from action on other topics. Because we went for the truly great idea of Abolition, it did not follow that we should not also use our influence for every other good thing. By the present course of things, the Liberty party, numbering 4,000 voters, left all their pecuniary and political State interests to the keeping of the other parties. We did not even express an opinion as to the manner in which they ought to be managed. Should we hereafter number ten

r fifteen thousand voters, on our present plan, we should as a party, exert no influence on these questions. And yet every Liberty man was as deeply interested in them as any other citizen. As a permanent party, we should be hereafter called to act on these matters, and the way to act right then, would be to commence a full and thorough discussion of them now. But he wished it distinctly understood that whatever might be the opinion of Liberty men on any other question, the Abolition of Slavery should continue to be, as it had been heretofore, the ONLY test question of membership in the Liberty party. Every person voting and using his political influence for that purpose, must be recognized as a member of the party. Mr. F. hoped to see all the Conventions throughout the country enter on a discussion of all these interests, and take the right ground on them in the manner he had stated.

Mr. TRIPP, of Ann Arbor, concurred in the sentiment of the resolution. The influence of Liberty men ought to be exerted in all political matters connected with their welfare. Yet, so far as these were concerned, the three or four thousand Liberty voters might as well not vote, as to vote. As our numbers augment, so will our influence, and when we hold a decided balance of power, it may be brought to bear on these subjects in a most salutary manner. Several of his neighbors had said to him that they were ready to go with him on the Abolition question, but they wished first to know whether we intended to take any ground on other questions, and if so, what it was. They were unwilling to commit themselves to us without knowing our intentions. If we come out and take the right side of them, we can consistently appeal to every voter to go with us. And it was worthy of thought, that if we were seen to be really in earnest in laboring for the welfare of community in other particulars, the people will be more ready to accord to us honesty of purpose in our antislavery measures.

Dr. HOSKINS, of Scio, was understood to say, that he did not like either the phraseology or import of the resolution. It proposed now to take the right side of other questions, as if we had heretofore taken the wrong side: and besides who shall determine which is the right side? In some States, a majority would decide in one way, while in others they would decide another way. Consequently unanimity of feeling on National Questions was impossible, & he was opposed to having a bare majority make a creed—a political catechism, and force it upon the minority.

As to Mr. Tripp's argument, that many would join us if we took their side, he asked in reply, what if we took the side opposite to their views? Then they would be repelled. Besides, the resolution proposes to take a side on all questions. On some State matters like Judicial Reform, Low Salaries, &c., we might be, perhaps, nearly or quite unanimous. But there were other questions of national interest, like the Tariff, division of the Public Domain, on which there was a great diversity of feeling even among Liberty men. On these questions people were much more tenacious than on temporary and local ones. Those who were just becoming a little abolitionized, when they find us running square against their prejudices on other questions, will be thereby repelled and kept from joining us. It is hard work to induce the greater portion of community to unite with us now; it would be more difficult then. The reason why we have done as well as we have, is because we have let all other things alone. It is on the one idea of Abolition only that sixty five thousand voters have united. The supposition that we cannot abolish Slavery on our present basis is not correct.

Dr. H. referred to the opinions of Southern editors and politicians to show that they are very greatly alarmed because so many thousands go to leave all other objects, and concentrate on this. The course here proposed would greatly rejoice them. As to the inquiries and propositions of our neighbors in reference to our action on other questions, he considered them entirely hypocritical. Their suggestions were made for our injury, and if complied with, would not be followed by their admission to the Liberty party.

Dr. H. did not know how it would strike the minds of brethren present, but he must say further, that he disapproved of this new proposition because he had no expectation that we should ever elect a Liberty President, or that the party would take the place of either of the other parties. Long before we should be able to abolish Slavery in this way, one of the other parties would do up the work. But he wished to be distinctly understood that he had not the slightest doubt that the work would be accomplished, and that, too, through the energies and efforts of antislavery men. Should he live to the common age of man he should expect to see this glorious result; but it would not be done by the hand of the Liberty party. Entertaining these views, Dr. H. could not but regard the proposition before us

as one fraught with injury and disaster to our cause. Dr. COWLES, of Ann Arbor, was at first opposed to letting in these things. But he found upon reflection that quite a number had already been let in. The Liberty party, through its State Conventions, had come out most explicitly for Equal Suffrage—for Economy of public expenditures—for Low Salaries, and for other objects—none of which were necessarily connected with the Abolition of Slavery. These were already known to the public as Liberty principles. No serious difficulty was apprehended by gentlemen except on two or three national questions. These, if we are a permanent party, we must meet at some time, and the present was the best period to begin their discussion.

Mr. PARSONS, of Ann Arbor had no hostility to the proposition before us, but he thought, as it was highly important, it should be well considered; and he was therefore disposed to lay it on the table for the present. Mr. NASH agreed with the resolution that the time had come when we should act on all questions in our Conventions. Silence on them, even if right, was not the best course. The people were unwilling to incorporate themselves into a party which was avowedly non-committal on all those interests which they had been taught, from their earliest years, to regard as important.

Mr. WOOD, of Lodi, approved the resolution. As far as his acquaintance extended, he had found a hesitation about uniting with the Liberty party, because its course on the interests of community generally was left in the dark. No one could tell what they would do hereafter, or whether they would do anything. By taking some course, those who should harmonize with us could act with us; whereas now they are waiting for us to announce our determination as to what we will do. He, for one, was for taking right ground on all questions, in an open, manly manner.

Mr. FELCH, of Ann Arbor, said that the matter in debate might be truly summed up thus: Here are the two great parties: there is much antislavery feeling among their members; but if we remain entirely silent on those interests they consider important, scarcely any will unite with us; if we take one side or the other of their controversies, those whose side we favor will be disposed to unite with us, if they agree with us on antislavery. But he denied that there was any need of taking a side on all the old issues of the Whig and Democratic parties. In some respects, each of them was right; and if we took a course consistent with Equal Justice to all men, we should find that we were neither on the Whig nor Democratic side, but should incorporate into our creed whatever was truly valuable in the principles of both. Then, having principles far better than either of the other parties, we should be entitled to, and should have, accessions from both. But he did not like the plan of calculating, merely as a matter of policy, how we could get the most votes. He discarded such a practice. The Liberty party should carry their doctrine of Equal Rights into all questions, without calculating whether we should gain or lose votes. Our business was to do right in ALL political matters, and leave the result to the good sense of our fellow citizens. But gentlemen should bear in mind that since the Presidential election, the political aspect of things had changed, and there were signs of a breaking up of old political landmarks, and the establishment of new combinations. The next sixteen years would present questions and issues of a character altogether different from those of sixteen years past. It was unsafe, therefore, to conclude that the old party questions would remain as prominent as they had been. We should go in for our "one great idea" and do whatever was right in all other matters.

Mr. JUNE, of Bridgewater, said he believed in unremitting effort, eternal vigilance, and going a head. He went for reform in all political matters that needed reforming, and he considered the Liberty party to be a Reform party—just the one that the country now needed. We cannot go a head unless we show our hand on all questions. He had enlisted in the Liberty cause for life, and his motto was to go up, but if the Liberty party could not succeed by a just and righteous course, he was willing also to go down with it.

Mr. LANSING, of Pittsford, did not at all approve the idea of laying the resolution on or under the table. There had been too much of that done for the last ten years. Why should we fear to discuss all these matters? There is no occasion for dreading to meet them. He had confidence in Liberty men. If they had integrity and love of justice enough to come out right on the great principles of Equal Liberty, could they not be trusted to act candidly and impartially on all minor matters? We are interested, as citizens, in all political measures. We do not propose to leave our principles, but to carry them with us into discussion and action on all other subjects. It had been said that we should thereby descend to dollar and cent questions. If gentlemen would place themselves in the condition of some of his colored neighbors, who toiled on their farms from year to year, and a portion of their hard earnings was constantly taken from them by the school and town collectors, without their having the least voice in determining what should be done with it—he believed they would begin to think questions of dollars and cents needed looking to. He was for taking a just and right course on every question.

Mr. WEBB, of Saline, was for taking a position on the minor questions, as well as on the great one. We must get at the right side of each by discussing them among ourselves, one by one; and he believed a great degree of harmony might be attained. Differences of opinion could be compared, if necessary, through that common medium thought, our antislavery paper. To gain the confidence of community, we must let our opinions be known. But the question of Slavery should continue to be the great and paramount one with us, and constitute the only test of admission into the Liberty party.

The resolution was adopted, with one or two dissenting voices. OHIO. The Whigs of Portage County, at their County Convention, passed resolutions against Slavery, expressing a readiness "in all proper ways to labor for its overthrow," and against the Black Laws of Ohio. The Democratic Convention of the same County took the same ground, but were more explicit, and promised to do something. We submit their resolutions. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, slavery is a national curse, a direct violation of the absolute rights of man, and a deep and odious stain upon our national honor. Resolved, That we as Northern freemen are in duty bound thus publicly to express our uncompromising hostility to an institution fraught with so much injustice, and to our regard of individual rights, and which brings such just reproach upon our common country. Resolved, That in order the more effectually to carry out and put in practical operation our principles upon this great and important subject, we pledge ourselves and the Democratic party of the county, to make use of all means constitutionally in our power to accomplish the abolition of slavery in the United States and their territories, and especially to effect the repeal of all laws now existing in Ohio imposing any distinctions whatever between the colored and the free white population of the State. Resolved, That, regarding the strict observance of these principles in the light of our imperative duty we again pledge ourselves to support no man for Representative to the State Legislature, who will not avow his firm and unalterable determination to use every honorable effort in the discharge of his official duties to bring about their speedy and triumphant success. At the Whig County Convention in Cleveland, some antislavery resolutions were introduced, but they were laid on the table without the least discussion, and the Convention immediately dissolved.

LIBERTY TICKETS. We would remind our friends of the necessity of providing tickets in good season. Liberty men are very much inclined to negligence about this matter. How is it in your county, reader? Are the tickets printed and distributed to every town? If not, see to it forthwith! We trust a large portion of our subscribers—five hundred more at least—will be wise enough to put their papers on the advance plan this year. Each one will thereby save a dollar a year. The first load of wheat you sell, remember the Printer. His demand against you is so small that he cannot afford to sue you, and it is so large, that he cannot afford to lose it. Do him justice, then, good friends, and pay it promptly.

SLAVEHOLDING ALWAYS SINFUL. On our first page will be found an article in which this much mooted question is discussed with a clearness and precision that we think cannot fail to convince, while the views presented will be original to most persons. The author possesses a well disciplined mind, and his thoughts are presented with care, and are evidently the result of much reflection. They cannot fail of being useful, not only to Clergymen to whom they are addressed, but to all accurate and logical thinkers. In every religious denomination, as well as among Abolitionists generally, the question has been argued for many years whether slaveholding under all conceivable circumstances is necessarily sinful. The train of thought suggested by the writer cannot fail to lead every one to a settled and well grounded conclusion. For this reason, if no other, every Abolitionist ought to read the article.

THE WAR. The war against Mexico bids fair to be only another Florida War—or rather no war at all. Our troops have fortified themselves in a camp, and according to the papers, they are enjoying themselves on the best the land affords. The Mexican army is now said to be small and wretchedly paid and equipped, and unwilling to march against Texas without receiving their arrears of pay. The danger of outbreaks and insurrections at home is constant and unremitting. Mexico has laid claim to Texas for many years, and yet she has not done the first thing in seven years towards reducing her revolted province, while her Spanish pride is soothed by still holding on to her claim. Judging from the past, we might reasonably infer that she will insist upon her right to Texas for seven or eight years more, without doing any thing to realize it. In this way her honor can be preserved at a cheap rate, and the Mexicans can feel that if they have not had spirit enough to vindicate their rights, they have not been so debased as to relinquish them.

THE AMERICAN BOARD. At the late meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions, the subject of Slavery was the one of most interest. A committee appointed last year made a lengthy report. It was admitted that in the missionary churches under the care of the Board among the Choctaws and Cherokees, both slaves and slaveholders were received into the Churches. The Committee thought that Slavery was a bad thing—but not such a sin as ought to exclude the perpetrator from Christian communion. A long discussion followed; after which the Report was unanimously adopted. We have no space for the lengthy details; nor should we be inclined to insert them if we had. The efforts of Abolitionists, in our opinion, are very foolishly expended when laid out on a body of Doctors of Divinity. Better far to apply ourselves at once to the people, and strive to interest them for the delivery of our brother who has fallen among thieves, leaving the Priests and Levites, if they will, to pass by on the other side.

CIVIL WAR IN ILLINOIS. Late advices represent that hostilities between the Mormons and Anti-Mormons had recommenced. The latter were determined to drive the Mormons from the State, and for this purpose they have commenced a regular system of destruction and murder. From 70 to 100 dwelling houses of the Mormons had been burned, and a large number of barns, stacks of grain, &c., and the work was still progressing. The Anti-Mormons had a standing military force in the field; and another, composed chiefly of Mormons, was organized under the Sheriff. Two of the Anti-Mormons had been killed, and another wounded.

Mr. Vickery has accepted the Whig nomination for Governor, and pledges himself to use his influence for investing the people with the privilege of electing their State and County officers now appointed by the Legislature—for reducing the salaries of public officers—for a thorough reform of the Judiciary—and selling the Railroads.

LIBERTY TICKETS. We would remind our friends of the necessity of providing tickets in good season. Liberty men are very much inclined to negligence about this matter. How is it in your county, reader? Are the tickets printed and distributed to every town? If not, see to it forthwith! We trust a large portion of our subscribers—five hundred more at least—will be wise enough to put their papers on the advance plan this year. Each one will thereby save a dollar a year. The first load of wheat you sell, remember the Printer. His demand against you is so small that he cannot afford to sue you, and it is so large, that he cannot afford to lose it. Do him justice, then, good friends, and pay it promptly.

LIBERTY TICKETS. We would remind our friends of the necessity of providing tickets in good season. Liberty men are very much inclined to negligence about this matter. How is it in your county, reader? Are the tickets printed and distributed to every town? If not, see to it forthwith! We trust a large portion of our subscribers—five hundred more at least—will be wise enough to put their papers on the advance plan this year. Each one will thereby save a dollar a year. The first load of wheat you sell, remember the Printer. His demand against you is so small that he cannot afford to sue you, and it is so large, that he cannot afford to lose it. Do him justice, then, good friends, and pay it promptly.

SLAVEHOLDING ALWAYS SINFUL. On our first page will be found an article in which this much mooted question is discussed with a clearness and precision that we think cannot fail to convince, while the views presented will be original to most persons. The author possesses a well disciplined mind, and his thoughts are presented with care, and are evidently the result of much reflection. They cannot fail of being useful, not only to Clergymen to whom they are addressed, but to all accurate and logical thinkers. In every religious denomination, as well as among Abolitionists generally, the question has been argued for many years whether slaveholding under all conceivable circumstances is necessarily sinful. The train of thought suggested by the writer cannot fail to lead every one to a settled and well grounded conclusion. For this reason, if no other, every Abolitionist ought to read the article.

THE AMERICAN BOARD. At the late meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions, the subject of Slavery was the one of most interest. A committee appointed last year made a lengthy report. It was admitted that in the missionary churches under the care of the Board among the Choctaws and Cherokees, both slaves and slaveholders were received into the Churches. The Committee thought that Slavery was a bad thing—but not such a sin as ought to exclude the perpetrator from Christian communion. A long discussion followed; after which the Report was unanimously adopted. We have no space for the lengthy details; nor should we be inclined to insert them if we had. The efforts of Abolitionists, in our opinion, are very foolishly expended when laid out on a body of Doctors of Divinity. Better far to apply ourselves at once to the people, and strive to interest them for the delivery of our brother who has fallen among thieves, leaving the Priests and Levites, if they will, to pass by on the other side.

CIVIL WAR IN ILLINOIS. Late advices represent that hostilities between the Mormons and Anti-Mormons had recommenced. The latter were determined to drive the Mormons from the State, and for this purpose they have commenced a regular system of destruction and murder. From 70 to 100 dwelling houses of the Mormons had been burned, and a large number of barns, stacks of grain, &c., and the work was still progressing. The Anti-Mormons had a standing military force in the field; and another, composed chiefly of Mormons, was organized under the Sheriff. Two of the Anti-Mormons had been killed, and another wounded.

Mr. Vickery has accepted the Whig nomination for Governor, and pledges himself to use his influence for investing the people with the privilege of electing their State and County officers now appointed by the Legislature—for reducing the salaries of public officers—for a thorough reform of the Judiciary—and selling the Railroads.

LIBERTY TICKETS. We would remind our friends of the necessity of providing tickets in good season. Liberty men are very much inclined to negligence about this matter. How is it in your county, reader? Are the tickets printed and distributed to every town? If not, see to it forthwith! We trust a large portion of our subscribers—five hundred more at least—will be wise enough to put their papers on the advance plan this year. Each one will thereby save a dollar a year. The first load of wheat you sell, remember the Printer. His demand against you is so small that he cannot afford to sue you, and it is so large, that he cannot afford to lose it. Do him justice, then, good friends, and pay it promptly.

YOUNG WHIGGERS. We hope our Whig friends will not take offence at the caption of this article. We mean no disrespect, but are obliged to make a phrase to designate the better portion of the party. Both of the old parties are composed of Radicals and Conservatives—one class struggling to make some kind of Progress and Reform for the better, while the other is completely biogated to ancient usages, and opposed to all important changes. The Young Whigs, like the Young Democrats, begin to speak out, and the Old Conservatives must quiet the fledglings in some way, or they will take the political lead. One Herman H. Heath, who claims to be a true blue Whig, is in the Jackson Gazette in a lecture to his Whig brethren of several columns. We wish we had room for it all; for it is well written, and contains many important truths to which they will do well to take heed. We will cite a few passages for our Whig readers who do not see the Gazette. The object of the writer is to persuade the Whigs to come out at once for the Abolition of Slavery. But let him speak for himself.

"I ask the Whig party simultaneously, to incorporate into its party creed, as I do now individually, a firm determination to put down slavery, and have it no more tolerated in the land as the Locofoco party did last year, when they published their alliance with slavery at their Baltimore convention, by interposing into their creed a declaration in favor of the annexation of Texas. This is all—simply asking the Whig party to do as much for the overthrow of slavery as the Locofoco party did for the perpetuation of that institution. Is this asking too much? * * * Was there ever a time when my party could so fearlessly and inconsistently enter upon this great and ennobling work of establishing universal liberty throughout the land, than now? There never was! There CERTAINLY never was."

"Times have been when as a party, the Whigs of the North have been under some obligations to the Southern portion of the party,—when our success in national politics depended in a great measure upon them. That time has gone by—quite lost itself in the distance. When we most needed their aid, they forsook us. Two of the strongest Whig States of the South—North Carolina and Tennessee, last fall gave us out bare skeletons in majorities, and Georgia entirely abandoned us, and this summer the two former have gone quite over to Locofocoism and Texas, which two things have the same signification—SLAVERY and its GREATEST EXTENSION!"

This Whig really seems to be in earnest: for he gives the surest evidence by proposing to do something! He makes out a political course for his brethren, thus:

"And, politically, let our course be this.—Let us nominate such men for Governors, Congressmen, Senators and Legislators, who will pledge themselves to the people, if elected, to use every possible exertion to bring slavery to a speedy end. Let our county, Senatorial, and State conventions, pass strong and unanimous resolutions against the system of slaveholding and the institution of slavery, pledging ourselves, as the people, to sanction the efforts of our public servants in their official efforts, for exterminating bondage, and making the bond free."

"This is the true course for the Whig party to take and pursue, from this day forth. Did the country ever find itself in a strait, when the Whig party was not found equal to the task of righting that which was wrong? I hope it will not prove so potent now! Never did a time require more energetic action, and never was the Whig party so loudly called upon to act up to the true and noble mark of Democratic, Republican principles."

"We can truly say that 'personally we have no objection' to the course thus boldly marked out, but on the contrary 'we should be glad to see it' fully executed. Many of the Whigs now see that they are losing every thing at the South, while they have hard work to hold their own at the North. In Virginia, out of 18 Members of Congress, they have but one, while, as this writer says, North Carolina and Tennessee have really gone over to the enemy. Kentucky and Maryland are all the States they can hope to carry in 1848, as a proslavery Whig party, and Maryland is a very doubtful case, having given last year only about 3,000 majority for Clay, while a change of three votes in each town in Kentucky would lose them that State also. In this state of things, the Whigs would do well to listen to Mr. Heath, who tells them,—

"As we are now organized, indirectly in league with the slavery of the South, bowed down as we are by the heavy burden of slavery, with no chance or prospect of rising, we have nothing now to lose, but on the contrary, we have everything to gain. By striking for liberty, and independence, now, while there is time, we may come off victorious; by hesitating, and letting slip the golden opportunity, we shall not only fail of gaining anything, but inherit for ourselves and our children, eternal infamy and slavery. Free-men, think of this, and act, immediately."

What will Messrs. Woodbridge, Howard, &c. say to the adoption of this new article into the Whig creed? The great question of ABOLITION is coming up, and these leaders must shortly take ground for it or against it. A non-committal attitude will be impossible. Let them be thinking of it; for the time is at hand! The State Journal, (Whig) says in reference to the Young Men's Liberty Convention at Jackson: "It is appropriate that this matter should be taken up by the young men; for it involves questions of grave import, which old men, who have not a strong and living faith in the ever watchful care of a Divine Providence, may well be excused in shrinking from. But the young men of this state and nation are not afraid to meet these questions. It is desirable, if the association contemplated be formed, that it should be composed of friends of freedom in all parties, whose aim shall be to bring all parties up to the right ground. Whichever of the two great parties enters heartily into this cause, will carry all before it; but it would probably be better for the country that both parties should move together."

ROTATION IN OFFICE. This is a favorite expression with Democrats. We have asked several of them to give us a definition of its precise meaning.—From their answers we learn that the phrase expresses the Democratic principle that no person ought to hold the same office except for short terms. This sounds rather awkward; but we do not see how the definition can be bettered. It will not do to say that no person should continue in office more than one term; for this the Democrats do not hold to. But the incumbent should hold the same office only for a short time, and then step out and make room for his neighbor, who in his turn shall soon give way to the next in succession. It is to be observed that this rotation in office is not inconsistent with holding office for life; but the offices must be changed. The incumbent may be democratically rotated out of one office into another for half or a quarter of a century. Such is the general practice of the party.

Observing men think they see in this principle one of the elements of the success of that party. Each office has its aspirants, from President down to Postmaster. It is for the interest of the seekers to cry out rotation in office, as a means of thrusting out the incumbent and making room for themselves. It is for the interest of Cass, Buchanan, &c. to support this principle so as to preclude the re-nomination of Mr. Polk. So in each county road district, where there are but half a dozen neighbors, upon this principle each of them may hope to hereafter have the honor of directing the labor of his fellows upon the highway.

Rotation in office shoves a man out merely because he is in the way of somebody else.—Suppose the case of a Democratic Supervisor. He has proved himself an able and faithful officer. His party intend to nominate another man. He asks them why? He inquires if they are not fully satisfied. O yes, they reply, you have done first rate. "Well, do not you think I should do well in future?" We have no kind of doubt of it, they will answer. "Then why not continue me in office?" "Because you have been in office, and must now make way for somebody else. This is the sole reason. Every man in his turn is our principle."

But is this principle of practical benefit to the public? Here is a chance for something to be said on both sides. The nature of the office, the qualifications requisite, and the length of its terms, are all to be taken into account. The public need the services of those citizens who can best perform the duties of office. This being granted, it follows that those should be appointed who are best qualified for the several situations. Now, suppose a man to be selected who every way equals the expectations of his constituents, and they have no hope of obtaining a better man, should he not be re-elected for that very reason, viz: that he filled the office better than the next incumbent probably will? This to our minds, is reason enough, and we would confine him in that office for life, unless he could be promoted to one where he would do better.

But, says the Democrat, do you not know that a man who has been long in office becomes necessarily indolent, careless, dishonest or corrupt? Does not experience demonstrate this? Do we not see the same proposition true in private life? Take the President or Cashier of a Bank, for instance, who has a good salary. After he has been in office twenty years, will he be as valuable and efficient an officer as he was the first years of his office? Will he not drink more wine, be more expensive in his habits, labor less for the interest of the bank, and leave more to the management of others than he did in the beginning of his career?

To this argument we answer that experience affords no certain result for a guide, in respect to private or public life. There are some bank officers who are as laborious and faithful at the end of twenty years as they ever were, while the knowledge and experience acquired by them during that period are highly valuable to the institution. If they become lazy, careless, or corrupt, it will not unfrequently be found owing to their large salaries, which tempt them to enter upon all kinds of extravagance. So in public life. There is a vast diversity in the character of men. John Quincy Adams has been in office of some kind or other, for nearly half a century; and yet no one can say but the old man, at the age of 76, fulfils his duties as Representative with as much energy, punctuality and zeal as he ever manifested at any period of his life. The same may be said of many other public men. Report attributes the same perseverance in official duties to Mr. Polk and old Cave Johnson.

One argument for this principle, advanced by some Democrats, is, that for most offices there are many persons of qualifications supposed to be nearly equal, and it is but fair that each one should have in his turn whatever of emolument or honor the office might bring. For instance, if there be ten persons in a town who would make good Supervisors, it is no more than justice that the ten should each hold the office one year, rather than that one of the number should hold it ten years.

This argument looks plausible at first sight; but there is no Democracy in it. For what purpose are Supervisors and all other officers elected by the people? To create situations of profit and honor for a certain chosen few; or for the benefit of the people of the town? Every true Democrat must answer that the last is the true purpose; and consequently the offices should be so bestowed that the interests of the people shall be best promoted, whether all the expectants be gratified or not.

The Democrats are not slow to violate their own principle where they find a public officer that suits them. It is stated that Col. Benton, at the end of his present term, will have occupied the same chair in the Senate for twenty four years in succession. We have a similar instance in our own State, in the case of Mr. Kenesley, who has held a public office for about a quarter of a century, and now, after a vacation of two years, he has been re-in-

stated in the same situation, and every Democratic paper in the State that noticed the fact, mentioned it approvingly! The officer was an acceptable one, and they forgot all about rotation in office. Gov. Barry has held offices for many years, and stood highest on the list of candidates for a third term.—Forty Democrats were found willing to vote for him, and thus belie their own favorite principle. Democrats keep their public men in office as much as any other party, and not infrequently they hold the same office for many successive years. This we regard as an evidence of the good sense of the party.—When they find a public officer that suits them, they hold on to him, as they should do.

But there are other considerations of importance. A large amount of knowledge is requisite for discharging some offices with advantage to the State. Take the case of Representative to the Legislature. Rotation in office requires that the 33 members be changed every year. Suppose them all assembled. Not a soul of them was ever a member of such a body before, and most of them know nothing of the forms of proceeding, or the rules of debate. Yet they are expected to dispatch all the business of the State and adjourn in thirty days, without fail. They commence by electing one of their number, not quite as ignorant as the rest, to preside. In a day or two a bill comes up appropriating 50,000 acres of the public lands for the extension of the Railroads. The young member, if faithful to his duty, will be greatly puzzled to know how to vote. In order to vote wisely, he must ascertain the amount of lands owned by the State, their present and probable future value, the indebtedness of the State, its pledges, as well as the situation of the Railroads, and their receipts, expenditures, profits, and benefits to the State. All this and much more he must know before he can vote understandingly on this proposition.—To gain this knowledge, so as to draw accurate conclusions from it, would require no small amount of time, labor and application; and to vote without this knowledge would be ridiculous, as well as unseemly and dangerous. Or, to take another example. Our young member is called upon to vote yes or nay for a bill of a hundred sections altering the entire arrangement of courts and administration of law through the State. It will require the best part of half a day to read it; how much more then, to examine all the existing regulations, and judge what change would be for the better. On every vote of importance on any subject, the legislative tyro will feel the necessity of an extended and accurate knowledge of the actual condition of the State.—To vote without this information would be like a farmer commencing his buildings, fences and improvements without having ascertained the extent of his premises, the nature of the soil, or the amount of means necessary for improving his lands.

Now we admit that 53 legislative tyros, of industry honesty and imprudence, might legislate, for one session, without doing very much mischief. But let the same members assemble next year, and they would be far better qualified to legislate efficiently, wisely, and expeditiously; than during the previous year. All the knowledge acquired by them of legislative forms and rules, of judicial proceedings, of the assets of the State, of its debts, public works, expenses, income, &c. would remain with them, and new accumulations of knowledge would be made. All practical business men know the value of a good judgment; and this can only be attained by a complete and comprehensive view of a subject in all its relations; and this view can only be had by items of knowledge, added to each other thro' a lapse of time by continued industry, observation and reflection. In this respect, then, the Legislature of half a dozen years experience will be far superior, in devising or acting out schemes of public benefit, to the same person at the commencement of his career. We do not say that he would be any more honest or industrious; but it does not follow that he necessarily be any the less so. The true policy of the public is to select such persons for office as they think will fill them for the public good—to discharge those who are found to be incompetent or unworthy, and retain in office all who do well till others are found who can reasonably be expected to do better.

The same principle would hold in reference to Executive and Judicial officers. He who has had experience as a Governor or Judge, can, for that very reason, be a better Governor or Judge than a man of like qualifications who has had no experience. In this respect, the weight of argument is decidedly against this constant change of public officers.

We, therefore, disagree to the Democratic doctrine of rotation of office. We would rotate out of office every unsuitable incumbent, and keep all others in, till they were more needed elsewhere, or till their places could be better supplied. In this way every unworthy candidate would be dismissed after a sufficient probation, and every valuable one be kept in full employ. In what way could the interests of the public be better subserved?

The Whig papers are trying to make capital for their candidates by calling their ticket the "FANCIUS TICKET." This is paraded in all their papers as a reason why all farmers ought to support the ticket. Rather inconclusive we think. Candidates should be supported on the ground of their principles and qualifications, not their profession merely.

A Detroit correspondent of the Marah II Statesman says that Felch and Birney "are educated aristocratic Lawyers, who care a little about the wants of the people of Michigan, as they do of those in the moon!" The fact is that Mr. Birney is as truly a farmer, in every sense of the word, as any man in the State. That he has had a good education and experience as a lawyer, is rather a recommendation of him as a candidate than otherwise. The imputation of being "aristocratic" needs no denial. Every person who has ever seen Mr. Birney knows it to be false. A writer in the Argus objects to the arbitrary and despotic powers possessed by the Court of Chancery, extending not only to property but personal liberty. This Court consists of one person. The writer says that only three other States have Chancery Courts.

TEMPLE AT NAUVOO.

The building of the Mormon Temple under all the troubles by which those people have been surrounded, seems to be carried on with a religious enthusiasm which reminds us of olden times, by the energy which controls all the movements towards its completion.

It occupies the highest and most imposing position in Nauvoo, and is built of fine limestone, has thirty pilasters—six at each end and nine of a side—each surmounted by a capital on which is carved a human face with rays around it and two hands holding trumpets. The Temple is 128 feet by 88; from floor to roof is 65 feet; and from the ground to the top of the spire is 165 feet. The baptismal fountain is in the basement, to be supported by stone oxen. Each floor is estimated to hold 4,000 people, so that 12,000 persons can be accommodated, being about one fourth the size of Solomon's Temple. Three hundred and fifty men are zealously at work upon the building, which it is supposed will be finished in a year and a half, probably at a cost of half a million of dollars.

The spiritual concerns of the Mormons are governed by a council of 12, composed of the following persons:—Brigham Young, the Lion of the Lord; H. C. Kimball, the Herald of Grace; Parley P. Pratt, the Archer of Paradise; Orson Hyde, the Olive Branch of Israel; Willard Richards, the Keeper of the Rolls; John Taylor, the Champion of Right; William Smith, the Patriarchal Jacob's Staff; Milford Woodruff, the Banner of the Gospel; Geo. A. Smith, the Entablature of Truth; Orson Pratt, the Gunge of Philosophy; Jno. E. Page, the Sun Dial; Lyman Wight, the Wild Ram of the Mountain.

The Keeper of the Rolls has charge of the men at work on the Temple. It is supposed that the Mormon inhabitants of that city are full 20,000 souls, and of the surrounding country 10,000 more—the only property owned in common is the Temple and the Hotel—they are industrious—good farmers—raise wheat plentifully, and are about to engage in manufactures. The whole community may be considered quite remarkable, and in after ages their Temple, like the ruins of Palenque, may strike the beholder with wonder, and history may be unable to explain what race worshipped there.—N. Y. Sun.

LOTTERIES.

The mighty revolution of the public mind, during the last twenty five years, against the system of lotteries, is full of instruction to the reformer. It shows the omnipotence of public opinion where it is left free to act. These gambling establishments have been banished from the borders of every State, except a few half enlightened ones, governed by slaveholders. It was proposed last winter to expose the nuisances from that great leazar house, the District of Columbia; but whether the measure succeeded we do not recollect. The frame of our State Constitution is said the Legislature to authorize the drawing of lotteries. Hence notices of them have pretty generally disappeared from the papers. But we find that one Detroit paper advertises tickets in the "New Franklin Railroad Lottery, authorized by the General Assembly of Missouri, for the benefit of the Town of New Franklin, to be drawn every day at Windsor, opposite Detroit." Rather a circuitous and doubtful operation, we should think.

The Louisville Journal, (Whig) has been much praised for its manly defence of C. M. Clay, in his recent difficulties. How friendly it is to the enterprise of Mr. Clay may be gathered from the following extract from that paper, Aug. 24:

"A Whig fellow citizen has asked us, apparently in good faith, if we are abolitionists. We would as soon have a man ask us if we are a blackleg, or a burglar, or a sheep stealer. Men have read our paper to very little purpose, if they do not know that we regard the abolitionists as the most pestilent nuisances in the country."

It is stated by a correspondent of the New Haven Courier, that Messrs. H. Asten & Co., have a contract with government for 30,000 pistols, at \$6.50 cents each—the contract to be filled within five years.—Buff. Pilot.

One hundred and ninety five thousand dollars for pistols! One hundred and ninety five thousand hard day's work of somebody thrown away; for they will be of no use except to shoot enemies; and it is not probable a single enemy will ever be shot by them.

While our Government is mounting the guns on the various Forts that guard our Atlantic coast, and putting the country in a state of defence, let British and Americans remember the beautiful lines of Longfellow: "Were half the power, that fills the earth with terror, Were half the wealth, bestowed on camps and courts, Given to redeem the human mind from error, There were no need of arsenals or forts."

Ohio and Virginia.—The grand jury of Washington County, Ohio, have found an indictment against the Virginia kidnappers who abducted the three Ohioans now in prison at Parkersburgh.—The Governor of Ohio has in consequence made his requisition on the Governor of Virginia for the surrender of the indicted Virginians, to stand their trial in Washington County. The response of the Virginia executive will be looked for with no little interest. His duty to make the surrender seems clear.—Ate.

KENTUCKY "CHIVALRY."

A correspondent of the New Haven Courier, who was in Lexington at the time of the mob, thus refers to the state of feeling there: "During the few days prior to the Convention, the community were intensely excited,—so much so that it would have been highly dangerous to express openly an acquiescence in Mr. Clay's views. I heard some most atrocious threats to that effect, among the lower classes.—Says one, 'I should like to catch his (Clay's) heart!'—another, 'I would rejoice to behold him on the burning pile.' A friend overheard two men whispering: one remarked 'they had better murder him, they can hire somebody for a trifling sum.' These things were not uttered in a burst of passion, but with as much calmness as one would talk of eating a meal. On the night after the removal of the True American, a band of desperadoes seized several free negroes, stripped and whipped them. One of them was taken in front of the Court House, stripped naked, tied to a tree, whipped, tarred and feathered, and one of his eyes put out. He was a preacher, and his offence was teaching negro children how to read!—I heard his yell, and saw the tar and feathers on the ground the next day."

THE STATE BANK OF OHIO.

Ten Branches are now in operation, two in Cincinnati, two in Columbus, and one in Cleveland, Chillicothe, Xenia, Dayton, Delaware, and Steubenville. The Cincinnati Gazette states the mode of security thus:

"1. Each Branch deposits 10 per cent. of its circulation with the Board of Control, as a safety fund for the redemption of the notes of any failing Branch.

"2. In case of the failure of any Branch, before the safety fund shall become available, the solvent Branches are liable, and the Board of Control calls on them for a sum sufficient to redeem its notes. This contribution to be made, after the safety fund shall be sufficient. Thus securing the bill-holder, even beyond delay."

The Albany Evening Journal takes great credit to Gov. Seward for his efforts to win the Liberty men to the support of the great slaveholding Compromise. It says:

"But for the course of Gov. Seward and his friends (manifesting, as that course has, a wiser and truer devotion to the cause of Emancipation than the 'Liberty party' displays) the abolition vote last fall, instead of being 15,000 would have been at least 30,000."

The Cortland American remarks upon this: Should not the Liberty party love Gov. Seward? He is so near to them? Yes indeed. He stands just where he can stab them under the fifth rib; and he did stab as hard as he could, and now they brag about it. Of all other men he is the most dangerous to the party. The N. Y. Express, Union Whig, and other whig prints, who are out for slaveholders, are not so much to be dreaded by Liberty, as Seward. Better that he be openly with the enemy, than that he be as he is."

The last Marshal Expounder attributes to the Signal an article evidently taken from the Pontiac Jacksonian, in which we are made to say that the "Cortland Corger" was published at the Gazette office in Pontiac, by Mr. Thompson, Editor of that paper, and that we "can prove every inch of the transaction"—and that we "intend to charge it upon him until he owns up." &c. We have made no such charges in our paper, as we know nothing of the facts. Will the Expounder correct the error?

The same paper makes us to say that the Whigs "increased the State taxes over 50 per cent., and that they wasted One Hundred Thousand Dollars in extravagant appropriations for party purposes." It may be all true for aught we know, but we never published any such thing. We mean to make no statements but such as we can substantiate by respectable evidence.

Franklin Sawyer, formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a resident of this village, has become principal editor of the New Orleans Tropic, a Whig paper.—His antislavery principles, it seems, are no bar to the confidence of the most rabid slaveholders.

A proposition has appeared in the Washington Union for repealing the clause requiring Postmasters to advertise the list of letters in the paper having the largest circulation, because it is so generally disregarded, and might set a bad example of violating the Post office laws before the people.

The Oakland Gazette "most cordially endorses" the antislavery resolutions passed by the Whig Convention of Jackson County, as indicating the "right spirit." The Gazette adds:

"We hail such a bold and unequivocal declaration of sentiment as the harbinger of better days to this republic. We go also for repeating that unjust law, which would exclude men from voting on account of color, especially, since they are natives and understand our institutions better than thousands, who are foreigners, and who vote before they have been here two years."

The Whigs are quoting the Legislative Journals to show that on every occasion when the salaries of officers have come before that body, Judge Felch, when a member, voted for high salaries. It is a bad sign against him.

The railroad from Dexter to Detroit seems to be very fast hastening to decay, although expensive repairs are constantly making. It is also becoming dangerous. In sight of one village, the cars run off the track four times in eight days.

The Kalamazoo Gazette publishes Senator Allen's Judiciary Bill. The same paper has the proceedings of a meeting, called irrespective of party, to agree upon a plan of reform of abuses. Some of their resolutions are ultra-radical, if we may make use of the words. One of them advocates the abolition of all laws for the collection of debts. However, we are glad to see men every where waking up, and earnestly seeking for what is Just and Right.

Miss Abby Kelly had the misfortune to be dragged out of the Quaker meeting house in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, for the crime of addressing the members on slavery when they were assembled for religious worship.—They considered her discourse a disturbance of their meeting.

The Detroit Free Press has a new Editor—Mr. C. B. Flood, of Ohio.

C. M. CLAY.

The Cincinnati Herald says: "We learn that Mr. Clay will continue in Lexington, editing his paper there, though it will be printed in Cincinnati. Whether the gentlemen of Lexington may deem it necessary to take him down as they did his press, and box him up for Cincinnati, time will show. We opine that they will be satisfied with the absence of the Press, and that a law next winter will be made to prohibit the circulation of incendiary documents; but no honest jury in Kentucky will decide that a publication is 'incendiary,' unless, in addition to temperate arguments and appeals on the question of slavery, it should be characterized by vituperation or violence. Mr. Clay, we presume, will give them no such pretext for gagging him. Some of the Kentucky papers say that nobody objects to the temperate discussion of the question of slavery. The 'True American,' resuscitated, will doubt not, try to accommodate them."

CIRCUSES AND THEATRES.

The Presbytery of Detroit, in answer to inquiries respecting the conduct of Church Members who attend the performances of "the Circus, the Theatre, and other vain amusements," or who suffer their households to do so, adopted a report declaring that such a practice involves,

- 1. "A practical breach of church covenant engagement."
2. "A plain breach of the word of God."
3. "A pernicious example destructive of spiritual religion, and growing piety in the church. And
4. "The destruction of the public character of the church of God."

"Presbytery therefore solemnly warns all her churches against countenancing in the least degree, (any such sort of) vain amusements whether of a public or private description, and orders that any Overture and answer be published in the Evangelical Observer, and read three successive Sabbaths by the ministers, or by their absence by the Elders of the churches under her jurisdiction, to their respective congregations."

Judge Felch is out with an answer to inquiries of Young Democrats who wish to know if he is for electing the officers now appointed by the Governor and Legislature, for reducing salaries of officers, for Judiciary reform and for selling the Railroads? His answer to these inquiries, which fills two columns, is as two-sided as any thing we have seen. It will safely cover any kind of action on his part, for or against these measures. He is a little for them all, but coupled with so many ifs, ands, and buts, that it is plain he may be considerably against them all. Any "Old Henkie" could sign the letter, and not commit himself in the least. The inquirers will be just about as wise as they were before they asked his opinions.

Our miscellaneous reading is somewhat cut short by some valuable antislavery articles, and will be for two or three weeks. After that, we shall present our usual variety of the best we can find.

Gerit Smith has resumed his Sabbath meetings. We notice by the accounts in the papers that they are largely attended.

The Free Press again cautions the farmers against taking the bills of the Bank of Wooster, as it is in bad repute in Ohio. So look out.

The story of the marriage of Abby Kelley and S. S. Foster is pronounced false in the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The Detroit Express says that "the nomination of the Farmer's Ticket, takes like wild fire throughout the whole State." This is news to us in this part.

E. W. Goodwin, a well known anti-slavery man of New York, died a few days since at Rhine, N. Y. He was for sometime editor of the Albany Patriot.

The N. Y. Farmer says that returns from most part of the country show that the fruit crop will not be short. The markets exhibit a full supply.

The Boston Morning Chronicle, the daily Liberty paper edited by Rev. Joshua Leavitt, has been discontinued. The Emancipator will be continued as usual.

Bishop Soule has left his residence in Warren Co. Ohio, and gone to Nashville to reside.

The President has appointed Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, to be one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Judge Story, deceased. Thus another Texas doughface is paid off.

"In the untrammelled expansion of our own spirit, we have diverged from HENRY CLAY'S LEAD UPON THE VITAL SUBJECT OF THE LIBERTIES OF MEN. Posterity shall justly assign us our relative rank."—C. M. Clay.

Rail Roads in the United States.—According to the American Rail Road Journal, the aggregate number of miles of railway in the United States, in use or completed is, 3,906; and the aggregate cost, \$113,208,467. It is calculated that the aggregate number of miles of canal in the United States is 2000.

Commercial.

ANN ARBOR, Oct. 3, 1845. The wheat market in our Village displays rather less activity. Buysers now are paying 58 to 60 cents.

DIETRICH, Oct. 3, 1845. There appears to be but little disposition to operate to any extent in the market. Considerable flour is coming in by railroad and teams, but the price is lower than holders like to take. Flour was selling yesterday at \$3.60 a 65, and wheat at 72 cents. Shippers do not like to pay more.—Free Press.

Communications.

Correspondence of the Signal of Liberty. THE N. YORK AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICS' FAIR—LIBERTY CONVENTION—THE WEATHER, &C. UTICA, N. Y. Sept. 19th, 1845.

Bas. Beckley and Foster: The excitement of the Fair and Convention has mostly passed over, and the whole city now retains its usual peace and quietude—affording a striking contrast with the impassioned drama of the past three days.

On Wednesday (17th inst.) the people from all parts of the State were continually crowding into the city; Genesee street, during the whole day, presented an extraordinary spectacle. From the river to the top of the hill, a distance of about a mile, its spacious width was completely covered with the innumerable vehicles in rapid progress to and from the Fair. "It was full as busy a scene as Broadway ever presents," and from the street being double the width of that, and from a fine declivity, a much more imposing sight.

On Thursday the scene was equally imposing, and indeed, there was but little possibility of forming a correct estimate of the number present. It is generally concluded that there were more persons present than at any preceding Fair.

The Cattle Show was one of general interest, of which I may take occasion to speak hereafter in more particular terms.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., (Thursday), the address was delivered by Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Mass. on the ground—a mile from the city. Its delivery occupied three quarters of an hour.

This was a joyous occasion for the farmers—they have done themselves much honor, and are deserving a high rank in the estimation of the public mind.

And while they have thus elevated themselves on the ground of merit, and justly acquired that rank for which they have long been laboring, the industrious and ingenious mechanics have come off with no less credit.

The Liberty Convention was called to order on Wednesday morning by Alan Stewart, Esq. It was well attended, notwithstanding a variety of exciting topics and exhibitions to attract attention.

A number of able speakers from abroad addressed the convention. Mr. Stewart also addressed the audience with his usual manifestation of intellect, clearness and sympathy of expression, and happy talent for comparing and illustrating. And, indeed, nearly all the speeches were excellent, and calculated to distil into the mind the great "idea"—active benevolence.

Some discussion arose, however, in regard to the "one idea," in which President Green took an able and an active part. He was in favor of comprehending more ideas by the "one idea" than some others had an idea of doing. His arguments were sound and logical, and I trust, they had an impression upon the audience, which will call up attention to a more perfect organization, while it is my impression, that the friends of Liberty and reform, for the success and prosperity of the party and the nation, at a proper period, will, and ought to come out, openly and boldly, with well matured—uniform principles, and make a declaration of their minor as well as superior sentiments to the world.

And while the Liberty men and women have not only participated with the farmers in presenting to the gaze of an anxious public, some of the striking ornaments of their pursuits, and with the industrious mechanics, in the glory of his wonderful dexterity, they have filled with an overflow of human kindness during the harmonious deliberations of the Convention.

THE WEATHER was fine for the most part of the time, and I believe the highest expectations were amply realized.

Yours, in haste, E. J. S.

P. S. I should have related to you an accident to a young lady, 12 years of age which occurred on Thursday, a short distance from the railroad depot, in this city, as the cars were on their way for Syracuse. The young lady was hanging fast to one of the cars, when she attempted to get off and falling on the track was run over. Both her legs were instantly crushed. She survived only a few hours.

Another lamentable occurrence took place at the Packet Dock, on the same day at 9 o'clock, P. M. This was a horrible attempt at the life of James Henry, a colored man, who was stabbed in the groin by one Neal. Neal was arrested, and there are some hopes of Henry's recovery. Henry it is said was unable to defend himself from this villainous assault.

For the Signal of Liberty.

WAYNE LIBERTY CONVENTION. Pursuant to public notice, the annual Convention of the Liberty party of Wayne county, for the nomination of candidates to be supported at the ensuing election, was held at Perin's Mills, on Thursday the 25th ult. The Convention was organized by calling to the chair, the Rev. Marcus Swift of Nankin, and appointing T. T. Lyon of Plymouth, secretary. The following committees were then announced by the chair, viz: a nominating committee composed of the following persons: P. B. Ripley and Samuel Zug of Detroit, Horace Bradley of Plymouth, Alanson Aldrich and Harvey Durfee of Livonia, and George W. Swift of Nankin; and also Messrs. Holmes and Warner of Detroit, and Lyon of Plymouth, as a committee on resolutions.—The committee on nominations reported as follows, viz:

- For Representatives, JOSEPH D. BALDWIN, of Detroit, BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, of Livonia, GLODE D. CHEBE, of Detroit, WILLIAM S. GREGORY of Plymouth, WELLS HARTSHORN, of Redford, GEORGE W. SWIFT, of Nankin. For Coroner, CULLEN BROWN, of Detroit. For Auditor, THEODATUS T. LYON, of Plymouth. And for delegates to the Senatorial Convention,

Harvey S. Bradley, Harvey Durfee, Alanson Aldrich, T. C. Richard, Rufus Thayer Jr., Samuel Zug, Charles Howard, Horace Hallock, W. W. Mead, Cyrus Fuller, Which report was accepted by the Convention.

The report was then taken up in parts, and unanimously adopted.

The committee on resolutions then reported the following, which were accepted, taken up severally, and after some spirited discussion, adopted in the following order:

Resolved, That we cordially approve the nomination of J. G. BAKER, and N. M. THOMAS at the State Convention in July last, and will yield them our undivided support at the coming election.

Resolved, That we consider the right of Suffrage as one of the pillars of our liberties, and that that right which we hold dear and sacred to ourselves, ought, in our opinion, to be extended to a class of native born citizens who have heretofore been excluded therefrom, viz: the colored population of this State, we therefore advocate the amendment of our State Constitution, so that there shall be no restriction of this right on account of color.

Resolved, That we hail the proposed meeting at Jackson for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's State Liberty Association, as an omen for good; and would urge the young men of this county to turn out, and by their presence aid in perfecting an organization which must give an untold impetus to the cause of Human Rights.

Resolved, That the recent outrage committed on the rights and property of Cassius M. Clay by a lawless mob, deserves the severest censure; and we cordially tender to him our warmest sympathies and prayers; and, while we disapprove of some of his positions, we would urge him to falter not in the work he has commenced, until he has accomplished the object of his labors—the abolition of slavery in Kentucky.

The following persons were then appointed as our County Executive Committee for the ensuing year, viz: Horace Hallock, S. M. Holmes, J. D. Baldwin, H. S. Bradley, and George W. Swift. It was determined that the next annual business convention for this County, be held at Perin's Mills. The utmost unanimity of feeling pervaded the deliberations of the Convention. Adjourned, sine die.

MARCUS SWIFT, Ch'n. T. T. LYON, Sec'y. Plymouth, Sept. 26, 1845.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PRUSSIA.

Accounts from Berlin state that the government is endeavoring to put down the religious excitement in Prussia, by preventing public meetings. A meeting of the "friends of the light," which was to take place on the 20th, was stopped by the police, at the moment when the people were assembling. A declaration to that effect is to be published by the king.

AUSTRIA.

An investigation into the recent disturbances at Leipzig, is in progress; meanwhile the local Saxen journals are forbidden to publish any further accounts of the events. A ministerial rescript was addressed to the censors, most strictly enjoining them to refuse their imprimatur to all paragraphs which contain the most distant allusion to religious matters in their periodicals, which are not expressly authorized by their license to treat religious controversies.

ALGIERS.

Marshal Bugeaud has lately made a successful expedition to Delly at the head of 5,000 men—the people made submission upon the first appearance of the troops. Abd-el-Kader has retreated into the interior. Marshal Bugeaud is returning to France, and it is said will not return to Algiers, but succeed Marshal Soltau as Minister of War. The Marshal has proposed, and ordered to be carried into execution, a colonization, which he says he "has reason to believe the government will approve." It consists in allowing well conducted soldiers, having still three years of service to perform, to quit the army, to get married, and settle in Algiers, receiving a certain portion of land, a house, and pecuniary assistance from the government, all of which will be absolutely theirs.

SYRIA.

The disturbances in Mount Lebanon are likely to be effectually put down, through the influence of the five powers. Six Moses MONTEFIORE has sent a small party of Jews from Jerusalem to Preston, England, for the purpose of learning the art of weaving, which he is determined to introduce into the holy city. The efforts of the knight ought to secure for him the gratitude and love of his brethren. We are glad to see that they are generally appreciated.

CHINA.

The last arrivals bring intelligence of the destruction of the Chinese Theatre, situated in a small square in the City of Canton, which was attended with the loss of 1400 lives; 2000 persons were also wounded. Some 5000 of 6000 had assembled to witness the performance. Suddenly, in the midst of the play, a fire broke out immediately under the seats occupied by the women. There was a rush immediately for the streets, but there were but two narrow door ways out. One of these was soon closed by the falling of a part of the building, so that it was almost impossible to escape.

NEW ZEALAND.

Hostilities between the Europeans and Natives having taken place, with the exception of Auckland, the capital of New Zealand, the natives had completely routed the European colonists and obtained possession of the island. They were making preparations to attack Auckland. The island comprises an extent of about 500 miles and included about fourteen European settlements. The Bay of Islands, formerly the seat of government, contained previously to the attack of the natives, a population of about 3,000, mostly English. The population of Auckland, we believe is about 4,000.

OREGON.

The population of this territory is estimated at 4,000. A correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes May 17, 1845:

"This spring the Legislature met to decide the question of their entire independence, in which they are sustained by the Hudson Bay Company. It appeared to be the desire of all parties, this way, that Oregon should become an independent republic. The settlement is very flourishing; and already consumes a considerable amount of sugar, coffee, salt, tallow and English goods, purchased at this place. The settlers claim the 54th degree of north latitude as their boundary in that direction; though the Hudson Bay Company are prepared to dispute any infringement upon sites claimed by them."

The surplus of Wheat last year was estimated at 100,000 bushels. A mill with three run of stones was in operation at Wallamet Falls. Politics were running high, and there were four candidates for Governor.

It is said that a delegate will be elected and sent to Washington next winter, to claim a seat with delegates from other Territories. But this is not at all probable.

General Intelligence.

A Hint.—The following piece of wagery appeared in a down east paper, and we copy it for the benefit of those living impertinences who follow the practice in this city.—Buff. Pilot.

Wanted.—One hundred and seventy-five young men of all shapes and sizes, from the tall, graceful dandy, with hair enough on his upper works to stuff a barber's cushion, down to the little hump-backed, freckled face, bow-legged, carrot-headed upstart. The object is to form a gaping corps, to be in attendance at the church door, on each Sabbath before the commencement of divine service, to stare at the females as they enter, and make delicate and gentlemanly remarks on their person and dress. All who wish to enlist in the above corps, will please appear at the various church doors next Sabbath morning, where they will be duly inspected, and their names, personal appearance, and quality of brains registered in a book kept for that purpose, and published in the newspapers. To prevent a general rush, it will be well to state that none will be enlisted who possess intellectual capacities above that of an ordinary well bred donkey.

Advice to Young Ladies.—Young woman I need not tell you to look out for a husband, for I know that you are fixing contrivances to catch one, and are as naturally on the watch as a cat is for a mouse. But one word in your ear if you please. Don't bait your hook with an artificial fly of beauty; if you do, the chances are ten to one that you will catch a gudgeon—some silly fool of a fish that isn't worth his weight in saw-dust. Array the inner lady with the beautiful garments of virtue, modesty, truth, morality and unsophisticated love; and you will dispose of yourself quicker, and to much better advantage, than you would if you displayed all the gewgaws, flippings, fol-de-rols, and fiddle-de-dees in the universe. Remember that it is an awful thing to live and die, a self-manufactured old maid.—Dow Jr.

VOTES FOR OAKLAND!

Liberty voters of Oakland Co. can have votes for each town, by calling at Darrow & Whittemore's Store (free of charge) J. A. PECK, Committee.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A Convention to nominate Liberty candidates for the Senatorial Districts comprising the Counties of Wayne, Macomb and St. Clair, will be held in the City of Detroit, in Liberty Hall, on Tuesday the 14th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Each County will send as delegates twice the number of its Representatives in the Legislature.

HORACE HALLOCK, Ch'n. of Committee. Detroit, Sept. 30, 1845.

NOTICE.

The Board of Trustees of the Leonie Wesleyan Institute, are requested to meet at Ann Arbor, on Saturday, 11th of October next, at 2 o'clock. Place of meeting, the office of Signal of Liberty. The following are the names: Marcus Swift, J. G. Barker, W. I. Esler, Rufus Thayer, Samuel Beebans, John Diamond, W. M. Sullivan, V. Meeker, Guy Beckley, W. D. Moore, A. W. Curtis, Oliver Streetor.

WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN, Agt.

RECEIPTS FOR THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for O. Clark, S. S. Peckins, W. B. Griwolin, E. Barnes, S. M. Barnes, Rev. Mr. Smith, H. C. Eddy, C. W. Green, S. Green, L. Green, D. E. Wines, S. Ostrander, J. Lumby, C. Roberts, D. Hallock, W. Blanchard, S. Southwick, D. Bronson.

DIED.

At Hamburg, Livingston Co. Mich., on the 20th Sept., WILLIAM H. ROSENKRANS, in the 23rd year of his age.

\$10 REWARD!!

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 6th of September, inst., a black, cocoa wood, eight keyed flute. The first joint was a draw joint and lined—the keys were silver, two silver bands around each joint, and one at each end, with a stem of silver at the head. Some additional marks recollecting and can be given if necessary. The above reward will be ten to any person who will give information so that the instrument and the thief can be obtained. It is found without the thief, a satisfactory and liberal compensation will be given. E. R. POWELL. Ann Arbor, Sept. 23, 1845.

Flax Seed.

THE Subscriber wants to buy a quantity of Flax Seed, for which they will pay the highest market price in Gouts or Cash, delivered at their Mill, at Mount Pleasant, Genesee Co., Michigan; 5 miles north of Farmington. BOOTH & LA TOURTTE. Sept. 1845. 230-6m

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. 213-6m. Detroit, May 23, 1845.

SOMETHING NEW MUSCOVETUS PILLS FOR THE CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE.

THESE PILLS are prepared by the distinguished Dr. 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 efficacy. The quantity of medicine now in stock is 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 maladies, consequently proving highly injurious, to the future health. It is the object of 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. It is strictly for a permanent cure. If the directions are strictly followed. Directions accompany every box and no Muscovetus Pills are genuine until the written signature of the inventor "F. Kling." Each box contains 100 pills and two columns of directions.



The Wonderful success

WHICH Dr. Folger's Ointment, or All-Healing Balm 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 in the last two months that Folger's Ointment will produce a cure quicker than any remedy in the world, and that it can be given to persons in and out of the city who have experienced its wonderful virtues, who had tried for years all other 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 Ointment, January 21st. The first dose he took gave him relief, and two days afterward he was 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. Bell, the wife of Robert P. Bell, of Morristown, N. J., who was severely afflicted with asthma, was cured by her physician. She was removed to the seaboard in the hope of palating her distressing symptoms, but with no benefit. One bottle of the Ointment so far relieved her that she was able to get up from her bed and dress herself, a thing she had not done for months, and she was returned to her residence in Morristown, N. J., with every prospect of being speedily restored. INCIPENT 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 chest, in the chest, and makes the person to expectorate easily, while it entirely restores the secretions of the system and expedites returning health. JAMES B. DEVOE, 101 Reed street, had long been complaining of a soreness in the chest, accompanied with a short hacking cough, and a feeling of heat and soreness in the chest, and he was alarmed at this 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 Ointment, and he was restored to health. Geo. W. Barnett, Newark, N. J., Geo. W. Hay, of New York; David Henderson, 60 Light-street; Mrs. McGinnis, 80 Walker-st; E. L. Van, 52 Pike-st; Mrs. Archibald, 25 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 Ointment over every other remedy known for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, spitting of blood, dyspepsia, consumption, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, influenza, and all the various affections of the stomach and liver. For sale at 105 Nassau-st, one door above Ann, and at Mrs. Hayes, 139 Fulton-st, Brooklyn. Agents for Ann Arbor, W. S. & J. W. Maynard; Detroit, J. B. Crane; St. Louis, D. C. Whitwood; Detroit, Fickel and Craig; Saline, Smith & Tyrol; Clinton, H. Bower; Manchester, P. Farick & Co.; Plymouth, D. Gregory and A. Grant; Northville, 218-6m.



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. 124 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, Balzaines, Lawns, Mustin de Laines, Calicoes of every style, Mulls, Edgings, Ribbons, Parasols, Shawls, Dress Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Scarfs, Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, Alpaca, Brown Linens, l. leached Linens, Table covers, Toweling, Shirtings, Sheeting, Cambrics, Mulls, Black and blue and fine Dress Silks, Bonnet Silks, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. ALSO, BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, 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. 213-6m

Mortgage Sale

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured to be paid by a certain mortgage of mortgage bearing date the thirtieth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, executed by Christy Muller and Thomas H. Hulten of the town of Northfield, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to Thomas Gully of said town, county and State, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Register's office of the county of Washtenaw, and on the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber number five of mortgages at page one hundred and seventy eight which mortgage has been duly assigned to one John Riley of the city, county and State of New York. And default having also been made in the conditions of said mortgage, no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the whole or any part of the money now due or claimed to be due on the mortgage, and the said mortgage, the several defaults, there is now claimed to be due on said mortgage, the sum of two hundred and seventy four dollars and seventy nine cents. Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and made at the out of court of the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw aforesaid; at public auction on the second day of January next (A. D. 1846) at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in pursuance of the mortgage, and in pursuance of the premises described in said mortgage as follows: "Being all that certain tract of land situated in the town of Northfield in the County and State aforesaid being the north east quarter of the south west fractional quarter of section numbered thirty one in township numbered one north of range six east, containing fifty one acres of land be the same more or less," or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount actually due on said mortgage together with costs of sale. JOHN RILEY, Assignee of mortgage. By HAWKINS & PLATT, his attorneys. Ann Arbor, Sept. 26, 1845. 231

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.

WE take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, that we are still pursuing the even tenor of our way, endeavoring to do our business upon fair and honorable principles, and also to 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 procuring 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 various and low prices in the market. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the Auctioneers, by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits.—With these facilities we can easily say that our Goods are sold cheaper for the evidence. We invite the attention of the public to our stock. We hold to the great cardinal principle of "the greatest good to the greatest 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 extensive as any in the city, and we 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. 214-6

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE

THIS medicine, when first introduced, some 12 years since, met with opposition and denials, and was treated with ignorance and vulgar declaiming, who threw their darts of venom at it, classing it among the nostrums of the age.—Those fruitless attempts to injure this great medicine have now in a great measure passed away, and the best individuals who formerly despised it, are now surprised by its efficacy. 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 various and low prices in the market. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the Auctioneers, by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits.—With these facilities we can easily say that our Goods are sold cheaper for the evidence. We invite the attention of the public to our stock. We hold to the great cardinal principle of "the greatest good to the greatest 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 extensive as any in the city, and we 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. 214-6

ALWAYS ON HAND. THE Subscriber has removed his shop to the Street opposite H. Beckman's Brick Store, where he has a large stock of Gold and Silver Jewelry, and is ready to give him an 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 Diamond Pins, Gold Chains, Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, Silver Pen-cases, Silver and Common Thimbles, Silver Spectacles, German, do., Steel, do., Hair Brushes, Chamber and Tooth do., Hair do., Five Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Chains and Scissors, Lathe boxes, Razor Strope, Waflets, Purses, Violins and Bow, Flutes, Violin and Bass Violin Strings, Clarionet Reeds, Percussion Caps, Pocket Pistols, Britannia Candelsticks, Watches, Lovers' Lockets, Whistles, Pins, Needles and Cases, Water Pipes, 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. Ann Arbor, Oct. 24, 1844. 25-1f

In Chancery—1st Circuit

George F. Rowland, Plaintiff, vs. Loren Miles, Elijah W. Morgan and William S. Maynard, defendants. By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of the State of Michigan, do hereby expose to sale the highest bidder, at the Court House in the city 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 White Road, so called, on the west line of section 29, in town two south of range six east; thence south on the line of said section and on the line of section thirty two, forty rods south of the south west corner of the said section 29, thence east at right angles with said section line thirty rods; thence north and parallel with said section line to the centre of said White Road." Thence south seventy five degrees west in the centre of the said road to the place of beginning, containing thirty one acres and five hundredths of an acre of land more or less. GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Chancery. Dated August 15th, 1845. 224

Incipient Consumption

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 chest, in the chest, and makes the person to expectorate easily, while it entirely restores the secretions of the system and expedites returning health. JAMES B. DEVOE, 101 Reed street, had long been complaining of a soreness in the chest, accompanied with a short hacking cough, and a feeling of heat and soreness in the chest, and he was alarmed at this 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 Ointment, and he was restored to health. Geo. W. Barnett, Newark, N. J., Geo. W. Hay, of New York; David Henderson, 60 Light-street; Mrs. McGinnis, 80 Walker-st; E. L. Van, 52 Pike-st; Mrs. Archibald, 25 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 Ointment over every other remedy known for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, spitting of blood, dyspepsia, consumption, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, influenza, and all the various affections of the stomach and liver. For sale at 105 Nassau-st, one door above Ann, and at Mrs. Hayes, 139 Fulton-st, Brooklyn. Agents for Ann Arbor, W. S. & J. W. Maynard; Detroit, J. B. Crane; St. Louis, D. C. Whitwood; Detroit, Fickel and Craig; Saline, Smith & Tyrol; Clinton, H. Bower; Manchester, P. Farick & Co.; Plymouth, D. Gregory and A. Grant; Northville, 218-6m.

CANT BE BEAT!

THE subscribers would inform the Public, that they continue to supply the State of Michigan with L. B. WALKER'S PATENT SHUT MACHINES. The large numbers of these Machines that have been sold, and the steadily increasing demand for them in township and county, and the high value of their estimation with those who have become familiar with their merits. WALKER'S Shut Machine is superior to others in the following particulars: 1. As it combines the Besting, Sowing, and Binding together, and does the work of three in the best manner, retaining all the friction of the wheat, and discharging the chaff 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 very light, and is perfectly secure from fire. 4. It is as durable as any other Machine in use. It costs considerably less than other kinds. These important points of difference have given to 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 this Machine, and certified to their excellence and superiority: H. N. HOWARD, Pontiac, Mich. E. F. COOK, Rochester, do. E. B. DANFORTH, Macon, do. H. W. FRANK, Branch, do. H. H. COCHRAN, Comstock, do. References may also be had to JOHN BACON, Auburn, Mich. W. RYON, do. D. C. VRELAND, Monroe, do. JOHN W. PIERCE, do. H. DORRIS, do. A. BEACH, Waterford, do. GEO. KETCHUM, Marshall, do. N. HENRYMAN, Oakland, do. All orders for Machines will be promptly attended to. Address, E. O. A. CRITTENDON, Ann Arbor, (Lower Town) Wash. Co. Mich. Aug. 24, 1845. 223-1f

Important to Farmers.

KNAPP & HAVILLAND, 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 Burral, 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 to farmers and others wishing to buy well. They will 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. Burral's celebrated CLOVER MACHINES, 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 references apply to Robert or John McCormick of Saline in Washtenaw Co., who have used one the past season. W. W. KNAPP, T. A. HAVILLAND, Ann Arbor, May 1st, 1845. 6m2

The Misses Clark's School.

MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal. RHOEY 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—general examinations 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 York 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. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is 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 department. With no sectarian feeling, but with a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would be anxious to secure to each scholar a religiously fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Aberrations on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man; Elements of Criticism—Walton's Mental Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Grey's Chemistry—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's and Wright's Manual of Botany—Hutton's Geology of the Mountains—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Thelpe's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. The school is open to all who are desirous to attend, and is invited to visit the school every Friday, when the studies of the week are reviewed—also semi-monthly