# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

## THE INVIOLABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IS THE ONLY SECURITY TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

# T. FOSTER, G. BECKLEY, Editors.

# ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1845.

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# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty. THE WARFARE OF FREEDOM AND SLAVERY.

"If liberty of Speech, and of the Press, cannot coexist with Slavery, which of them is best worth preserving?"-E. G. LORING. Our fathers, of old upon Lexington's plain,

For the rich boon of freedom first opened the fight: In Lexington, now is commenced again, The contest for freedom, for truth and for

right.

Has it e'en come to this, that in Liberty's land; (Ah Liberty! that's the fair title we claim, Although on our nation is Slavery's dark ple of humanity or justice-at variance brand.

And the despots of Europe exult in our shame.)

Has it e'en come to this that the press must be bound?

That free speech and free thought are to freemen denied? Then farewell forever to e'en liberty's sound; the scope of the Government, an evil of

Farewell to that freedom we hoast of with such a nature as American Slavery, or pride.

Kentuckians! think ye that the "sons of the free

Will admit the suppression of Speech or of Though ?

No, never! these rights still most sacred shall be Aud the battle for freedom shall firmly be

fought.

evil of such alarming megnitude, as to May it ever be bloodless-for much should we threaten the subversion of our Liberty. dread.

The red flag of war in our country unfurl'd, and as to demand the associated action of When brethren for Slavery should brethren's the People to procure its complete abolblood shed. ishment .--- and inasmuch as the system For Slavery-the curse and the shame of of Slavery has in a great measure been the world! sustained and strengthened from the sup-Oh! that its foul blot from our nation were port and countenance of the Young Men cast! of our country; Therefore we, the Anti-That Columbia might rise in her strength Slavery Young Men of Michigan, in contruly free: vention assembled, do form ourselves into And escape the dire cause that will else fall an Association for the advancement of at last. the cause of Liberty and adopt the fol-To consign her to run-no longer to be. owing Shall it still be the boast of the monarcies of CONSTITUTION. earth, ART. 1. This Association shall be That Columbia alone is the land of the called "The Young Men's Liberty Asso-Slave? Shall the nation, who first gave to freedom ciation of Michigan." her birth. In a contest for Slavery go down to the gravel Forbid it, my countrymen! It is in your power. Rights, and the abolishment of American ple in Lexington, were but continued and Let our land still enjoy the rich blessings of peace. action, for these purposes pledging our-These can ne'er be her portion, until the blest hour their supporters our suffrages. When Slavery's power in her borders shall ART. 3. Its officers shall be a Presicease. For the war has begun, and it still fierce will Central Committee to be composed of five rage: Slavery is heard on each Destruction to persons, and an Executive Committee to friend of Liberty. hands be composed of three persons from each The champions of freedom the contest will wage, ected annually. Till oppression and bondage shall cease in ART. 4. The duties of the President the land. S. S. W. Battle Creek. ame. ART. 5. The duties of the Vice Pres-Communications. dents shall be, in the absence of the

AFTERNOON SESSION. the duties of the Central Committee in the boy" from Mr. Bancroft. The consid-The Convention having met, the committee reported the names of the following gentlemen as officers of the convention, which nominations were unanimous-

ly confirmed. President, S. J. M. HAMMOND. Vice Presidents, S. B. THAYER, T. T. LYON. Secretary,

JEROME M. TREADWELL. The Officers of the Convention having aken their seats, the committee reported the following Constitution for the organization of a Young Men's Liberty Association which having been read article by article, and discussed by the Convention,

proper and effectual measures to reform

its abuses, and to preserve inviolate its

designed operation, as the Guardian of

Human Rights, and the Protector of Hu-

man Liberty: And whereas, the system

of Slavery in our country has become an

conduct the correspondence of the same,

under the direction of the Central Com-

mittee, of which Committee he shall be

ART. 7. The Treasurer shall keep

the monies of the Association and pay

the same out under the direction of the

Association, or of the Central Commit-

ART. 8. The duties of the Central Com-

mittee shall be to correspond with the

members of the Executive Committee,

select and procure the distribution of Anti-

Slavery books, tracts, and documents, to

extend the circulation of Anti-Slavery

of Antislavery Lecturers.

was unanimously adopted.

PREAMBLE. resolutions, which, after the passage of a Whereas all men are endowed by their vote extending an invitation to all Libercreator with the inalienable rights of ty men present to participate in the dislife, liberty, and the pursuit of happicussion, were read and considered separness, for the security of which rights, ately, and an able advocacy from Messrs. governments are instituted, deriving their S. J. M. Hammond, Jerome M. Treadjust powers, only from the consent of the well, C. H. Stewart, Francis F. Youngs, governed, and Whereas the security of S. M. Holmes, T. R. Harrison, S. B. Human Rights and the blessings of Lib- Treadwell, Mr. Bradford, and other generty, was the object of the organization tlemen, resolutions, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and establishment of the Government of were unanimously adopted.

of the United States, and the only pur-RESOLUTIONS. poses for which its powers are valid: and 1. Resolved, That in the Declaration Whereas there exists within the jurisdicof American Independence, we recogtion, and with the consent and aid of the nize a true exposition of Human Rights Government of the United States, a sysand Liberty, and to those principles, we tem of Slavery abhorrent to every princiledge our firm adherence.

2. Resolved, That the Constitution of with the true principles of the Governhe United State was ordained and estabment-destructive of the ends of its forlished for the protection and security of mation-antagonistic to the rights and Human Rights, and for these ends, shall welfare of the People, and in its nature receive our support and allegiance. incompatible with a republican Govern-

antislavery addresses.

Anti-Slavery Society.

Constitution.

to the sentiments of the 2d Article of this

ART. 13. This Constitution may be

members present at any regular meet-

The foregoing Constitution having been

read and adopted the following series of

3. Resolved, That in the administrament: And whereas, it is the duty of evetion of the government of the United y freeman whenever there exists within States we recognize many flagrant departures from the true principles of the Constitution, destructive of the ends of its whenever the Government becomes subformation, and subversive of the best inversive of, or fails to protect the rights erests and rights of man. and interests of its subjects, to use all

4. Resolved, That the action of the Federal Government in the maintenance and extension of the system of Slavery, has been a continued, violation of the true spirit of Republicanism, and should receive from the action of the People a permanent and radical reformation.

5. Resolved, That in the language Washington, there is but one proper and effectual mode by which the overthrow of

Counties where they reside. eration of the remaining resolutions was on motion deferred until 7 o'clock P. M., MESSRS. EDITORS: ART. 10. There shall be appointed by the President a Lecturing Committee, at which time the remaining resolutions Permit me to say, that I am guite well to consist of such persons as will pledge were considered and adopted, after resatisfied, on the whole, with the disposal themselves to attend the calls of the Central marks in their support from Messrs. Stewyou made of my communication, sent you art, Holmes, Hammond, Bradford, Tread-Committee, for the purpose of delivering

well, Dr. J. T. Willson, and others. ART. 11. The annual meetings o the Association shall be held on the day succeeding the Anniversary of the State counties of Oakland, Eaton, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Jackson, Calhoun, Wayne, ART. 12. Any person may become a

nember of this Association who subscribes esee and Branch. The sommittee appointed to nominate officers for the Association, reported as follows, which nominations were unaniamended by a vote of two thirds of the mously confirmed, viz:

> S. J. M, HAMMOND, of St. Joseph County.

are disposed to say, that the Editors in-For Vice Presidents, dulge too much in a spirit of controversy 1st. S. M. HOLMES, of Wayne Co., or faultfinding, with those who may dif-2nd. W. C. DENISON, of Kalamazoo County.

3rd, Dr. S. B. THAYER, of Calhoun tures of an editor, if on this account, they County.

4th. LELAND GREEN, of Oakland Co. 5th. LYMAN P. PERKINS, of Lenawee County. Recording and Corresponding Secretary

fault themselves. In regard to those mi-JEROME M. TREADWELL, of Jackson.

GUY FOOTE, of Jackson.

Detroit; Dr. J. C. Gallup, Gennesec; Francis F. Youngs and Guy Foote, Jackson.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Wayne Co .- T. T. Lyon, Plymouth; George W. Swift, Nankin ; Francis Raymond, Detroit.

ac: R. Gilfillon, White Lake; E. H. Fairchild. Gennesee Co .- D. W. C. Leech, J. G. Sutherland, Henry C. Bairbanks. Shiawassee Co .- Dr. J. B. Barnes, O.

wosso, C. P. Parkill, J. M. Goodhue. Monroe Co .- Mr. Holley, Monroe S. P. Munger, Dundee.

Washtenaw Co .- Geo. Millerd, Dexer; Frederick W. Collins, Pittsfield; C. . Garland, Ann Arbor.

Lenawee Co.-George L. Crane, A. drian; Joel Carpenter, Blissfield; J. M. Barrows, Franklin.

Hillsdale Co .- David M. Bagley, Hillsdale, Lemuel Long, Litchfield, Wm. D. Moore, Adams. Kalamazoo Co.

Eaton Co .- Johnson Montgomery,

Branch Co .- John D. Zimmerman, Ho-

ratio N. Blackman, Amasa Waters, Un-

Hatch, Schoolcraft.

Constantine.

Spring Arbor.

Cady, Olivet.

For the Signal of Liberty, CASSIUS M. CLAY.

subject of slavery. Others, who call

themselves true and active abolitionists,

the cause of liberty, or their support from

such a paper, the evidence is against

them, that they are more disposed to find

Slavcholding Always Sin- lecture others, take the following, commentaful. CONTI LED.

ry on the 5th to the 9th verses of the Epistle to the Ephesians; written too, to the same Those who contend that Paul saw Slave-

people that Timothy wns placed over, and ry, and was conversants with it in the Hebrew from the same place and about that same time, Slaves, (as the slaveholders of America will that the epistle to Timothy was written, in have it) and that because he did not rebuke which occurs the passage now in dispute.

it in Jerusalem, are prepared to defend the "In general, the servants, at that time; a few weeks since, with reference to your strictures on the late conduct of C. M. Slavery of Rome and all its dependencies, as were slaves, the property of their masters: Christian institution. They are prepared, and often treated with great severity, though Clay; while those wicked men of Lexalso, to defend the Slavery of half-civilized seldom with modern cruelty." It will be sufington were taking measures to destroy Russia of modern times, in which country of ficient to reply to this passage, that at Rome, or send away his press from that place. Europe alone we believe it is, at present, tol- and we suppose, at Ephesus too, the Slave-And as you have made public a part of erated. They must remember, at the same holder could put his slave to death when he that communication, it may be proper and time, that they are defending white Slavery. pleased, and he was an idolator.

ight for me to make some further ex-The Slavery of Europe, both ancient and mod-But Dr. Scott proceeds: "But the Apostles lanations of the motives which prompted ern, as almost entirely confined to the were ministers of religion, not politicians; they whites. This is said, now, to make the fact had not that influence among rulers and legaccessible at all times, and that we may islators, which would have been requisite for the abolition of slavery; and in that state of know precisely what we are at.

Ephesus was a Roman City, as we have society, as to other things, this would not already said; it was an old city, a splendid have been expedient-and they did not deem one, and one of immense wealth. Slavery ex it proper, to exasperate their persecutors, by isted at Ephesus, in the same form in which contending against the lawfulness of Slave-Paul saw it, at Rome, when he wrote to Tim- ry," &c.

The Commentator thinks that he does Paul othy his first epistle. They must be prepared, also, to admit-as they doubtless are-that great credit, here, by making him a cunning fer with them in opinion. Now while Slaveholding is the paramount institution in man. He had talents and religion which those persons do not like all of the stric- any country in which it may exist;-that prevented him from being a cunning man, and non-slaveholders, from principle, are bound there is no trait of a low and little character. withhold their influence in any way from to support its laws; whatever they may be that christianty more poincedly condemns than -and that a non-slaveholder, for instance, at cunning. It repudiates all such trickery and Ephesus, or a member of a C ristian Church, calls not on it for the slightest assistance .-in the Northern States, with his one hundred If Paul did not possess that influence which thousand dollars in cash, may innocently would have led to the abolition of slaverytransmute his means into a plantation with the Bible did not authorize him to insist on a nor points of difference between us, I am fifty Slaves, to whom before he owed as men, relation that had no existence in the truthquite willing to leave nearly where you nothing but the Love of the people, now, that went far to foster a system which eventnothing but the Hate of the Slaveholder .- ually ruined the Roman government, and And as you further admitted, that "the This instantaneous change of feeling toward which continually added rich nourishment to assembling of the individuals who com- the Slave, whether owned or not, Paul must the already rampant pride of the transgressposed the meeting, in itself-was consti- have justified, if the supporters of that system, ors. Is Paul, when addressing his own tutional," this is all I ask for Mr. Clay on the authority of Paul, be right. For they Church-his own Church who know the truth wou'd not select, that Paul, always authorized -to deal in such things only as are "expedithe hatred of the Slave, inasmuch as it was ent,' and is he when addressing his own inipossible to tell, at any given time, who church, to suppress the truth through the would be enslaved. Plato, the friend and dis fear that he would "exasperate" their persewere not according to the laws of Ken- ciple of Socrates, and Diogenes, the most cutors? Is he to preach the lawfilness of famous of the Cynic philosophers, were en- Slavery in a slave state-its unlawfulness, if I only wish to put the best possible con- slaved. If the European, indeed, were obli- any such can be found, in a free state, where struction upon Mr. Clay's language that ged always to hate the white Slave, not know- it is condemned? Is he to be Paul, the friend t will admit of. He did not call the ing that it might soon be his lot to fall into of Slavery, on the South side of Mason's & "constitutional assemblage, a conclave that class, Paul, required an impossible con- Dixon's line, and on the north of it. Paul the dition for one that was too general to be prac- condemner of Slavery! Who commissioned ticel. He required a condition that is no him to preach one groupel in one place and where to be found in the charter under which because it was not "expedient" a different he acted, and which is as open to us as to one in another? Why does he then preach

the love and honor which should be rendered A young man at Ephesus-or, if you please, to woman: why should he oreach that she with Mr. Clay under those circumstances; a member of a Christian church at the North, was to be led to her duty, as man was, simwould ever remember the more trying finding it an inconvenient thing, not to speak ply by Christian considerations, when they against the Slavery that exists at the South, were totally unknown and unacknowledged by whilst he is there, and to say of the Laws, the Romans? If fear of "exasperating their without once adverting to the case with persecutors' were the main object of Paul, benevolence, in assisting the poor out of which the condition of the country could be why preach at Athens-at Rome-the one the hands of the great destroyer. And if changed, that they are in strict accordance Gon in opposition to the THERTY THOUSAND we may have a few tears of sympathy with the state of things, which is every where neors, by which those places were distin-

Treasurer, placed them, as "mere matters opinion." Central Committee .- Edmund Hall. on this point, as I suppose it to be the very idea he wished to convey; and that it was their acts after assembled which Oakland Co .- Joseph A. Peck, Pontitucky.

of cowardly assassins;" but it was the first committee and he probably spoke the truth. Next referring to the "second specification," which I made, I wish to his

> say, that, while I could but sympathize situations of those who are imprisoned, scourged, and cruelly beaten, for acts of

for those; there are yet very many to be to be seen around them, finds it convenient guished? Surely, he could not have taken on shed as well as much blood, for those unfor him to invest his prope

The Secretary reported the reception f 160 names to the Association from the Washtenaw, Lenawee, Shiawassee, Gen-

ne to make those suggestions. First, there are those who represen he Signal, as opposed, on the whole, to For President. the course Mr. Clay is pursuing on the

For the Signal of Liberty. YOUNG MEN'S LIBERTY CON VENTION.

At a meeting of the Antislavery Young Men of Michigan, convened pursuant to public call at the Court House, in the village of Jackson, on Wednesday, Oct. 1st. 1845, S. J. M. Hammond, of St. Joseph Co., was called to the chair, and Jerome M. Treadwell, appointed Sec'y .-On motion, a Committee of five was appointed, to report business to the meeting and a plan for the organization of a Young Men's Liberty Association, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed such Committee:

Jerome M. Treadwell, of Jackson. Dr. S. B. Thayer, of Calhoun Co. Frederick W. Collins, of Washtenaw Co.

J. W. Brancroft, of Eaton Co.

Henry C. Fairbanks, of Gennesee Co. On motion, the convention adjourned Committee shall be to communicate with until two o'clock, P. M.

American Slavery can be accomplished and that is by Legislative authority, and this so far as our suffrages can go, shall not be wanting. 6. Resolved, That in the principles and measures of the Liberty Party of the United States, are embodied the consistent and effective measures, that alone can accomplish the abolition of Slavery, and regenerate our government and nation

from the numberless evils the system has Eaton Rapids; J. W. Bancroft, C. M. produced. 7. Resolved, That the lawless seizure and removal of the "True American" Press from Kentucky, the base and un-

ion City. Berrien Co .- John Orr, Niles. ART. 2. Its object shall be to pro- warranted attacks upon that noble friend mote the cause of Human Freedom, the of Liberty, Cassius M. Clay,-and the ols, Battle Creek ; George Ingersoll, of men! establishment and protection of Human atrocious outrages upon the colored peo-Marshall.

Slavery by prompt and efficient political convincing evidences that Slavery is in-It was then, on motion, Resolved, That compatible with Freedom, and cannot be the Central Committee be authorized to their feelings and actions, he must be selves to withhold from Slaveholders and maintained, but by encroachments on the fill any vacancies in the Executive Com- blind indeed, and wretched; and might rights and Liberty of the Free. mittee.

8. Resolved, That the Liberty Party

On motion, Resolved, That the Secredent, 5 Vice Presidents, a Recording and in adopting as one of its fundamental Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, a principles, the liberty of Speech and of the Press, deserves the support of every

of funds, to be forwarded to the Central 9. Resolved, That this convention hold Committee, and also of names to the As-County, all of which officers shall be e- in remembrance the unjust imprisonment sociation.

of Charles T. Torry and other good and worthy citizens, for no crime but the be instructed to draft and publish in Monster show himself in the shape of 60 shall be to preside at meetings of the As- aiding of their fellow men to their inal- phamphlet form with the proceedings of beings ready to take life if they could sociation, and to call meetings of the ienable rights, and that we hold the brand- this Convention an Address, to the Young not accomplish their design without.

ing and imprisonment of that noble sea- Men of Michigan-setting forth the prinman, Jonathan Walker, as a deep and ciples and design of our organization, burning disgrace upon our national char- and that the Executive' Committee in President to perform his duties. acter, which cannot be abliterated, but

by the complete abolition of that sum of publication in the newspapers of their by immediately setting about the work of ART. 6. The Recording and Corresponding Secretary shall keep a record of all viliany, American Slavery." the proceedings of the Association, and

10. Resolved, That the limitation in the elective franchise, in making color a Committee.

County.

test of citizenship, is invidious and unjust, and ought to be repealed.

11. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the nominations of those warded to the Signal of Liberty for publong tried and faithful friends of Liberty, JAMES G., BIRNEY, and NATHAN M. lication.

THOMAS, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State at the coming eing of the State Anti-Slavery Society. lection.

On motion, Messrs. S. M. Holmes, of Detroit, J. M. Treadwell and Francis F. T. T. Lyon, Youngs of Jackson, Henry C. Fairbanks, Jerome M. Treadwell, Sec'y. of Gennessee, T. T. Lyon, of Wayne, newspapers, and to procure the services were appointed a committee, to nominate

officers of the Association for the ensu-ART. 9. The duties of the Executive ing year. The Convention were then entertained

the Central Committee, and to carry out with a Liberty Song, "the blind Slave for the annihilation of all Mexico."

der the most trying of all situations, sub- Then, he has an interest in maintaing the persecutions on his efforts than he did. If the Asa C. Eastland, Kalamazoo; F. W St. Joseph Co .- William Case, S. J. of the earth. Then I say let it be more Hammond, Centreville; Albert H. Strong, distinctly understood, by all, that we have but little time to contend about small Jackson Co .- T. R. Harrison, Clark

> their cries, and groans for deliverance, right. Furthermore, that we feel to a certain degree 'as bound with those that are bound.' We are as a party assimilated together with ties, that death itself cannot sever; having this advantage over the old par-

as well have a mill stone hung to his neck, as to live ins this day continuing to tary be instructed, to communicate with oppose the giving of liberty to the cap-

members of the Executive Committee in tive. each County and request the procurement In conclusion, I would say, that it is a matter of rejoicing that Mr. Clay has givwith a left handed stroke, and hit some Resolved, That the Central Committee where under the fifth rib; it made the

Then let Mr. Clay go ahead under the word "gradual," (because it seems a liteach county, be requested to procure its

giving the fatal blow aimed at the heart The names of a number of gentlemen of the great dragon, now so comfortably the Constitution of our State in regard to were received to compose the Lecturing seated in the Congress of these otherwise

634		ALL DESCRIPTION OF ALL DESCRIPTION OF
e	Yours, as ever,	C. A. A
1	Ypsilanti, Oct. 11, 1845.	on Animard
0	a manufacture to a second of the second of	de

Petrifying for Preservation .- A gentleman in Troy has taken out a patent for desert. It never once occurred to him, nor petrifying dead bodies, or almost any substance. The body, after some preparation, is immersed in a liquid that in fourteen days will render it as solid as marble. The cost is but triffing. The Troy Budget says; that a boquet of fresh flowthey were out of marble.

a hundred thousand ball and buckshot cartnish intoxicating liquors of any kind to his ridges, will be shipped by Government, to day, for the seat of war'-enough, we should think, guests. Cold water, coffee and tea are the

ject to the most cruel beings on the face Slave laws; before he did it with but a faint condition of Slavery was not abolished, by matters, and that we are ever beholding er. He at once transmutes the law of love rying" popular favor, united with power, which, C. Hendee, Jackson; D. M. Graham, the blood running from the wounds of the into the law of hate. This is the teaching whatever others may do, we would not susslave and that our ears are ever open to of Paul, if the Slaveholding Christians be pect the Apostle Paul of.

law of love; but few un'erstand what is meant sare we have in hand; by the Law of hate. They never will, if they listen, only to Slaveholders. The law of hate Calhoun Co .- Dr. Thayer, S. S. Nich- dollars and cents and seeking the praise tion than is already enjoyed. The writer does not undertake to say that the slave will

Does any sane man still think that not choose between the humane Slaveholder Liberty men will yet become separated in and the inhumane. But take the humanest system, We expect to prove it so. This ty-nine cases out of one hundred, unless there be something in the way, he will choose the latter. In this way, Bryan Edwards, and his

the favored household slaves in the West In. dies. They ought not to have been surprised man, or his wife, or his child, once instead en one effectual blow, even if it was given at this at all. They would not, had they of twice a year? Was it to be done by whipknown the nature of man in this respect-to ping a slave half as often, as the christian; covet all, and the nearer you place him to the before this was accustomed to; or taking from object of his attainment, the more zealous does him half his wages or exacting fr m him he become.

The Rev. Thomas Scott, D. D. an Episcopalian, whose Commentary on the Bible is much used in this country, has, on the subject of Slavery fallen into, an inconsistency, tle softer to some) but it is all the same which strongly confirms my former remarks, in Dutch, to what the liberty party mean and might naturally enough be expected of of legal classification, which influences his countrymen very much, seemed to prevail, the slaves were but of small consideration in his eyes. When he left to nature the classifica tion, which, when undisturbed, she rarely fails to make, he expresses the religious opinions which we are prepared to bear from him, and Slaveholding becomes a crime of the b sest

has it to many others, as I have before stated. that Christianity is an equal zing system-that does not leave the civil relations where it found them but requires all officers and others to bring their offices and stations to the stand ard of religious truth. It does not excuse wrong in them, because they exercise offices ers immersed in the liquid, will, in a few and particular stations in society. It holds days, be as solid and durable as though them strictly responsible for the consistency of all that they do, with the troth. It requires not that truth be measured by stations. and offices, but that all offices and stations be

heart. Or, if you like it better, he was bound both slave and master becoming Christians, it to the Slaves, before he bought them, by the was his duty featlessly to say so. To take Law of Love, as to men, universally; but now the side of the master against the slave, when by buying them, he has become a Slavehold it was not authorized, would have been "cur-

But to the Commentary of Rev. Dr. Scott. Every body understands what is meant by the He again says, in speaking of the same pas-

"This shews that Christian masters were not required to set their slaves at liberty: is their law with regard to their slaves .- though they were instructed to behave to them This can be easily demontrated, had we time, in such a manner as would greatly lessen the ties who are contending merely about and did the occasion call for a fuller exposithe law and the gospel, when carried to their consentuences, will infallibly abblish slavery." We contend that Christianity is a leveling Slaveholder and Liberty, and convice the slave is enough to say, at this time, as to the bethat his election will be effectual, and in nine- ginning of the quotation-Masters who embraced Christianity were under obligations 410 set them at liberty."

> "They were to behave to them in such mancondiutors, were much surprised to find that ner as would greatly lessen the evils of Slavemost of the insurrections commenced among ry"-How let me ask were these evils to be lessened? Was it to be done by selling a half his slavish duties? This is a great reduction-but still it is selling a human being -or robbing a human being, in some degree. Such a doctrine as this, we know Paul never preached. Ought not Mr. Scott, too, to know that Slavery, like its twin sister the slavetrade, can never be regulated? I will give one who wrote so much for popular use on him language as true as it was certainly the subject of the Bible. When his notions intered in the British parfishment. Mr. Fox says-"As for himself, he had no scrople to declare, at the outset, that the slave-trade ought not to be regulated, but destroyed -To this opinion his' mind was made up; and he was persuaded, that the mure the subject was considered. the more his opinion would onin ground \_ A v

And what sort of theology is the Rev. gentlemin to teach us, or what manner of speech s he to put in the month of Paul, when he tells us, that the principles both of the law and of the Gospel when curried to their consequences, will infallibly abolish slavery, if ware not to act on them at this time? Are we not note to carry "to their consequences" the protective both of the law and of the mospelf\* If not, now, in America, where slavery prevails very much as it did at Rome and Enhesus be good enough to tell us where we can don? Was Payl to preach a lie, because he was in Rome? Lying is the most measured by the truth. To show how little he had informed him-contemptible of all sins. "Ye are of your self of a matter about which he pretends to father, the devil," said our Savior to the Jews,"

# United States Mr. Bancroft, then entertained th Convention with a Liberty Song. On motion, it was Resolved, That th proceedings of the Convention be for-

On motion, adjourned to meet at Marshall, the day succeeding the annual meet-S. J. M. HAMMOND, Pres't. S. B. THAYER, & Vice Pres'ts. Warlike .- A St. Louis paper says :- "Sev

Gov. Wright of New York, does not fur-

only beverages placed upon his table,

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

father of it." Was Paul to preach to Slave- but as well as they will bear. \* Indeed, were holders, as they then were, and in order to I to use them any better than I do, they get their favor, tell them that they could en- would be perfectly intolerable to the commu-Slaveholders-that they need not give them - force me to do to them, and I am almost driven selves any concern on the subject, that God to find fault with the Providence that cast so as soon as he wished, would abolish slavery many on my hands."

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and advance them as a people to a higher degree of civilization? Slavery, too, possesses sus-discomfited as to the Church, to be some moral character. Concerning this, among sure-but with a more elevated opinion of his intelligent and impartial men, there can be no christian integrity, and with a more depressdispute. Is it the work of God, or the work ing conviction of what could be done for the of the Devil? Plainly of the latter. And we Slaves? It is well for us that Paul had too are told that "for this purpose the Son of much common sense than to be caught with God was manifested, that he might destroy the can of the slaveholder, or thus to emthe work of the devil." And would you barrass himself with a weight, which his deteach, for sound theology, that Paul was to advance the interest of the son of God-of his Church-by supporting the work of the shoulders.

devil, and by advancing its chef d'oevre to the Church. And would you palm on Paul for his teaching, and on the young and old of this country, as true, that we are not, at once, to abolish that, which the principles of law and of the gospel approve and require? If not now-say when?

And was Paul so little discriminative, as to moral character, as to put on the same footing, him who, for conscience sake made free his twenty thousand slaves (for some of the Romans had that number) and him who began from nothing, and acquired his twenty thousand? Are both these men to come into the Church on the same footing? Suppose, Paul hed remained at Rome-that he had founded a Church there-that he continued to preach to the large slaveholders of his congregation, for fear of exasperating his persecutors, the Christian inviolability of the relation between the Slave and his Muster-and supposing, that by his individual justice and equity in all his transactions, which must necessarily have been small, with others, he had won over several of the small slaveholders to emancipate their slaves? Does not Dr. Scott know, that in proportion as such emancinations advance, the criminality of the persisting slaveholders increases? And that the case of the last slaveholder, as of the last man, given to the infoxicating liquor, becomes eminently sinful?

Besides this, slaveholding will not stop .-It may enveigle, and if it have the command or countenance of an Apostle, it will not fail to enveigle the best men in any community .-Only the comparatively wealthy, at least engage in it. There is no inhibition to any man to enter this class, except inability .--Slaves are the most desirable of all kinds of property. When every thing else is dull and unsaleable, Slaves command a comparatively high price. Crassus, whose slaves are counted by the thousand, despises Apicius, who is the owner of not more than forty or fifty, and Apicius, in his turn, despises him who has no Slaves, or Megrinus who has but one. What discordant materials have you here for a her monious Church! Yet they are all so far as Slaveholding is concerned, equally well qualified. But Crassus is a rich and careful man. Half his Slaves are as bad as they can be .-Apicius lets his run at large, perfectly careless of them, and he who has but one Slave works with him, and treats him as the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians treat theirs, as near, ly as they can, on terms of equality. They permit them to read the Scriptures and to lead in prayer, even in their masters' houses .their families;-till he sets the example to about Crassus, that he ar American, Mr. Baker, who if I mistake near well to those who are "without." About not, has on one plantation, on the East end Apicius too-and he has a due care for Meof Cuba, seven hundred men, regularly con-he cares but little. To be sure, if they believe the book which oppresses them; if they believe the interpretation given to it by the wrong doers, to sustain them in their wrong-doing, if merely individuals. they frequent the Church in inconvenient I wish I could drive out of the minds of the numbers or "in vile raiment" unsuitable to body of the Church-to drive it out of the the "gay clothing," the goodly apparel" and minds of those who receive high-sounding tithe "gold ring" of their masters, Paul puts tles and names from one another, I suppose is them in a new by themselves; or if he does not impossible-the idea, that Paul, or any one do that, he very warmly interests himself in of the primitive Christians, were rich or influobtaining from Crassus, Apicius and the likeential. They were far from it. To one who as the next most genteel thing that he can has been an Abolitionist from the beginning do,-the erection of an inferior house of worof the movement, this ought to be no secret ship, and the securing of the services of an Paul and those who were with him preached inferior expounder of the law for them. Into against the habitual sins of the priesthood, this house it would be exceedingly ungenteel and those who were nearest the source of for any person, always excepting the Teacher authority. So did the Savior himself So not a slave, to enter where they can be taught far from discarding the Book itself, they made by themselves, to know their duty as slaves, it more precious by proving from it every and that they and their children, must never thing for which they contended. Their inexpect to rise higher than their present concurring the hatred of the Church, and of all dition. 'For a spring to rise higher than its whom the leaders in it could influence, was fountain would be preposterous." entirely owning to their respect for the Bible The conduct of Paul's successors represent him as so preaching; but it is well for us that -their exposure of its desecration in the lives of the scribes, pharisees, and the principals in he did not so preach. If he had, we should authority, who professed to make that book still have been among those, "who made no their guide: and their demanding from them scruple" of selling at the Roman market, holier living than a great majority of them "their own children when overstocked" or we practiced. But Paul had no wealth, so far as should still have given rise to the jest of Cicwe know: neither had the other Apostles,ero, the originator, we believe, who pronounced They preached a religion which was despised the English Slaves sold at Rome as too stuby the high of their own church-by the pid for household occupations. As it is, the duly authenticated expounders of its doctrines: pro-slaveholding priesthood are in effect joina religion, the Author of which had spent a ing themselves to the infidel, and attacking great part of his time in exposing the hy-Paul as the infidels attack Christianity, with pocrisy if those who pretended to it; a religion, the very weapons he has afforded. But after a long time Grassus is spoken to whose founder was a poor young man, who was brought up in humble parentage, to a by Paul himself, for nobody else dares do it, mechanical profession; who had passed the about his severity to one half of his slaves. and he is told that others manage three or four greater part of his short life among the poor, or five hundred with incomparably less severand who had terminated it, by the persecutions of the chief of the church, in the most ity than he does; that the world is beginning ignominious manner known to the hated Roto talk of it as unchristian &cc. None deplores it more than Crassus does, at the same man law. When this religion was preached time, acknowledging all the facts to be true. to the poor, especially of Judea, who understood it, it was gladly heard. When it was "But then, Providence has cast on me four or five times as many as any of the persons you recommended, even by the eloquence of Paul mention. I am obliged to use a different to the philosophers of Athens, then the most mode of government from any they adopt, abundant and the most celebrated of all the and which, you say, succeeds so well. 1 do countries on earth for the production of that not at all dispute what you affirm-though race, it was hooted at and scorned. Well might Paul, after Jereminh, say of himself you must be a very incompetent judge, hav. ing never had charge of a similar number of and his confederates, "we are the off scourslaves with my own. I am a good master, ing of all things unto this day." Well might he say, of himself, "even up to this proverbially; address yourself to the managers and slaves themselves; you are at perfect present hour we both, hunger and thirst and liberty to do so. Half my slaves are wellare naked, and are buffetted and have no cerbehaved-they give me no trouble and ] use tain dwelling place; and labor with your own hands"-inasmuch as he had failed thus far, them kindly. Half, are the veriest scamps that you over saw; and instead of selling of converting the rich wherever he had been, If he had converted the moderately rich, he them, to which I have a great aversion-as great an aversion as you can possibly have- need not have worked with his own hands .- | South almost universally carry about their per. to the law for redress, in case of being injured? | or it cannot be abolished.

ter the Church, although they continued nity. My heart often bleeds for what they heart, it was the uniform holiness of Paul and entrusted to them.

What now could Paul do, but leave Crasister Abbey.

scendants, with much weaker powers than his. nal of Liberty for publication. have not scrupled to take upon their own TO THE ELECTORS OF OAKLAND CO.

> FELLOW CITIZENS:-Assembled as we are this day,

Roman people, a noble people. They have depopulated and ovorrun many communities -they have made many slaves, and Crassus is their successful General. But his being a successful General, which means murderer, and enslaver of his thousands does not in any way revent him from being a regular member in good standing of a Church ministered to by

an Apostle. Crassus, being a successful General, adds to the number of his slaves. The Apostle of the Gentiles makes no inquiry as the manner in which they are obtainedwhether they are obtained agreeably to the laws of his religion or not.

But Crassus is a noble man; So are the

The increase which the war of Crassus had enabled him to make to his slave property. soon induces him to find out ways of keeping t with less trouble to himself and greater security to the State. When Rome was small and her inhabitants few, slaves were permitted to be taught to any extent-they run at large and had their families about them .-But times are greatly altered. Wealth has poured in. There are now many slaves and many persons interested in that species of property. Slaves are becoming troublesome. if left at large and they require a closer custody. Crassus said the book of God must be kept from them: that it had immense influence on them; and contained sentiments,

that were favorable to liberty, generally .-Apicius was too careless to look after it Megrinus was too unimportant to be regarded, and Crassus easily carried his point .-and. The book of God is seen no more in the hands of the slave. But this is insufficient. There is always a tendency to dissolution. A new measure has to be adopted. Not only the book of God must be kept out of their hands. but they must be fastened up at night. But Apicius and Megrinus object to it, as unnecessary. They are not afraid to let their slaves have the book of God-to roam about, after they have done their day's work, as they please. But Crassus is more diligent than they. He has a larger interest than they; and he does not see, why, as it imposes no personal hardship on Anicius or Megrinus they should object to what he knows, is necessary for him. In addition, the cry is raised that Apicius and Megrinus are at heart, opposed to the institutions of the country, and they ought to be looked to. In this way Crassus proceeds, till he denies to the slaves the book of God, although he professes to be governed by it himself;-till he fastens up the men, every night;-till he breaks up entirely

have kept Paul, at least from personal labor. No: it was the advocacy of the truth, to which there is an answering chord in the human his associates, that upheld the cause which was

(A.) Mr. Fox was a great party man, and lid many things, which could such things permanently distinguish, would have distin nished him. From all his public acts, the statuary has selected, the African kneeling to him. He is so represented in Westmin

The following Address, in substance, was a dopted at the Liberty Convention in Pontiac, on the 25th ult., and ordered to be sent to the Sig-

nominute candidates for the various officers to a filled at the ensuing election, we are reminded, that in numbers, our party is weak. If our canlidates are elected, it must be by the aid of perons who have not h therto acted with us. We shall still remain in a small minority, unless a respectable number of them can be persuaded to

onvinced of the importance of our object and the re ctitude and wisdom of our course, and also of he intelligence and patriotism of many who have never acted with us, that we are encouraged to ope an appeal to them will not be in vain .-For we believe, that, since we all alike desire he best good of our country, and the highest in-

terests of all men, if we have the same facts and onsiderations before us, we shall see and act like. We would not be understood as thus adressing the few unprincipled, reckless office seekers, who advocate any measures, and belong to any party that will bring them popularity .-Such persons must learn the first principles of ruth and unrightness before we can ask or do. sire their co-operation. But to the mass of honst voters we speak with the hope and confidence that if we place distinctly before your minds the reasons why we believe and act as we do, we shall secure your confidence and hearty support. One favor we most earnestly ask, and that is hat you will not dismiss this subject till you nave faithfully investigated, and decided upon

every position that we advance: and then we will e satisfied, if you follow your own best judg 1. Our first position is that Slavery is beyond

In proof of this we remark.

1. It tends, more than anything else, to foste spirit of aristocracy, and to eradicate from the ainds of the people the principles of republicar

aid deep in the people's hearts. While this undamental principle is universally and firmly adhered to, that all min are by nature equal, and are endowed with the same inalienable rights our government will remain impregnable; w ave nought to fear from its mightiest foes .-But let this foundation be sapped, and the opposite principle substautiated, that there should be n the same community, a laboring class and a

governing class, that the laboring class a e necessarily incapable of understanding the affairs of government, and our beautiful fabric will totter and fall and in its place an aristocracy or monar chy will arise. Now what but Slavery tends to mote this dangerous sentiment? Who in the Free States ever dreamed of uttering such doctrine! But in the Slave States, it has not untrequently escaped the lips of leading politicians. The existence of such a fact should alarm

us, and arouse us to crush the evil before it grows and law are at an end.

versal testimotry that they are surrounded by villians and cut throats. When has a disgraceful between Northern men-or in which a Southern nan was not concerned. The fact is, when labor is regarded as disgaaceful, and a large portion of the community live in idleness, crime and

disorder will abound. 4. Again, Slavery, more than any thing else n this country opposes the spread of intelligence mong the common people. Where half the opulation is slaves, the free population must, of ourse, be sparse, and common schools are sustained with the greatest difficulty; consequently

we find in the Slave States a much larger pro portion of the free inhabitants who cannot read. than we do in the free States. 5. Slavery, more than any thing else, dimin

shes the physical power of the nation. The Slaves can have no interest in a governmen from which they have received nothing but oppression and injustice. It needs no argument to

prove that if in peace, they are a constant terro to the whites, and are only kept from insurrection by the utmost vigilance, in war they would be with our enemies.

Once armed and fired with a prospect of liber enjoy rhe respect of others, if we would have ty, they would be our most dangerous enemies The St. Domingo tragedy, but greatly increased. ast in their lot with us. But we are so firmly would be re-enacted in our midst. In case of a general insurrection of the Slaves, all that most of the Slave States could do, would be to oppor with those who care less for justice and equity them; against a foreign enemy they would han for wealth and nower: but to such our powerless. There, then, we have in our midst. dress is not directed. They are a curse to any three millions of enemies, and in addition to party to which they belong, and we hope they these many thousands of fugitives on our northwill remain as far as possible from ours.

ern frontier, waiting with anxiety for an opportunity to purchase with blood the freedom their wives and children still in bonds. An enemy would not be long in discoverin our weak spots, nor slow in attacking us there. Liberate these slaves and make them friends, and we are fortified on every hand.

6. But again, Slavery is the cause of more pe cupiary embarrassment than any thing else in our land. We cannot dwell on this subject now, but it can be shown, and has often been shown beyond the possibility of a doubt. In a community where a large portion of th inhabitants live in indolence and afluence, and

the laboring portion take no interest in their labor, but to do as little as possible, with as little care as possible, poverty must be the consequen 7. Slavery more than any thing else tarnishe

our nhtion's glory. Whereas we might be the object of universal admiration and esteem, Slacomparison the greatest evil now existing in our very has made us the object of universal scorn

and derision. While we have prociaimed to the world that all men are created equal, and have

shed our blood to maintain the truth, we have deprived a sixth part of our inhabitants of every right. While we proclaim that all men are free, in sight of our Nation's Capitol, we protect by iberty. The foundation of our government law one of the greatest slave markets on the face of the eath. Our nation is an example of the slaves. greatest inconsistency and the most arrant hy-

> pocrisy that the world has ever seen. 8. Slavery, more than any thing clse, hazzards the dearest rights and interests of all our inhabitans. It alone has trampled on the right of pe tition; it alone has plundered and robbed our mails: it alone has interferred with the freedom lives of our citizens for an honest expression of sentiment: it alone has imprisoned our citizens. uncharged with crime; it has originated almost every mob that has disgraced our land; it has done more than all things else, to promote insurrection and insubordination to law. Slavery begun and is sustained from beginning to end. by nothing but lawless violence. Let its influence extend a little farther, and justice, equity

for he was a liar from the beginning and the I use them, to all appearance, very severely, They would have felt it their own interest to sons weapons of death, what is it but their uni- There are laws regulating their punishment. food, clothing &c. But can the slaves secur the execution of these laws? A slave cau nev difficulty occurred in Congress, which was not er be a party to a suit in law. A white man, i he pleases may prosecute in behalf of a slave but no colored person can be a witness. A mas ter may starve his slave to death and unless white person please to prosecute in the slave's behalf, and can prove the fact by white witness es, the moster cannot be punished. A maste may whip a slave to death, or chop him to piece in the presence of a hundred other slaves, and lishment of it, was a direct and gross viothese slaves may tell the atory and the commu nity may believe them, but unless some whit person was present to witness it, the maste cannot be punished unless it be by a mob.

There is hardly a possibility of placing uman being more completely in the power of ter. If oppression consists in depriving perso of their inalienable rights, it is impossible that people should be more oppressed than the slaves of this country are. If we desire that our coun try should be the asylum of the oppressed, inslaughter, a land of rejoicing, instead of wailng and tears ; if we would respect ourselves or

tice, and all right? the smiles of the infinite God, and not his frowns, this moral and political cancer in the heart of our nation must be eaten out. These considertions, we are aware, will have little weight

2. But again, slavery is exceedingly oppress-

e against the free blacks. It exposes them to be kidnapped and reduced o slavery.

It prohibits them travelling in some of tates, on pain of becoming slaves. It creates and fosters a base prejudice against hem, above which it is almost impossible to

It leads to partial and oppressive legislation eference to them, in almost every part of the ountry. In most of the States they are deprived of the

elective franchise. In a majority of them they are deprived of the right to testify in a suit where white man is a party.

In most of the States they are taxed without epresentation. In some of them they are regnired to give bonds for their -good behaviour : and from one at least they are entirely banished Throughout the country they are a despised and oppressed people, and slavery has it to answer

3. Slavery is more oppressive than anything else to the laboring white man. It compels him to compete with those who labor without wages, and in the slave States, by rendering labor disrespectable, it reduces him in point of respectaing States. bility and influence, almost to a level with the

4. It is oppressive to the free State collectvely. In apportioning direct taxes, we pay more in proportion to the number of inhabitants than they do ; in the distribution of the revenue they receive mere in proportion to the number of voters than we do. As far as they fall in arrears in paying for the transportation of the mails we

of the press, and destroyed the property and pay it for them, and then sometimes are liable a have it plundered. In peace we are liable to be called upon to put down insurrections among their slaves, and furnish soldiers to protect the costwise slave trade. In war we defend them and fight their battles, while they stay at home a law, still the nation is responsible for and protect their slaves, and keep them from in msurrection. While they add almost nothing to the physical strengt h of the nation, and in a pecuniary point of view are a burden to us

while they fill the country with discord. and given its solemn sanction to slavery, and s justly chargeable with all its disg with utter ruin, they have a representation in and guilt. We believe that Congress Congress that enables them to govern the coun might take such steps as to secure the utry. Slavery is a system of oppression and ini niversal abolition of slavery, at no distant quity, in all its tendencies and relations from be ginning to end, compared with it all other po litical measures, in this country, sink into en-IV. We believe that no political par tire insignificance. ty is worthy of our confidence and sup-III. For all this evil, disgrace, and

(4) But it is maintained that Congress holders as President of the United States cannot abolish it without paying for the Individual exceptions there have been in slaves, O, very well, what we maintain- both parties; a few individuals have spoed is that they have a right to do it, and ken out manfully against slavery, but while they refuse to do it, they sanction they have made themselves obnoxious all the slavery and slave trading in to their respective parties, and in some the land, and we are responsible for it. ish slavery in the District, but the estab-

another, than the slave in the power of his mas- gives power to deprive a person of liber- who shall have the ascendency? ty without due process of law? What stead of their prison, a house of refage instead of taint of blood? How can a constitution at all, is to bury our talents; to support

> 2. Congress has sanctioned slavery by admitting eight new slave States to the Union, since the adoption of the consti-

tution. And in all of them slavery was established while they were territories under the jurisdiction of Congress, in violation of the constitution. Congress had

no more right to allow slavery in these territories, than in the District of Colum-

3. The nation sanctions the internal slave trade, and is responsible for it .-The first article of the constitution, Section 8 gives Congress power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." Acting under this article Congress has abolished the African

slave trade, and they have the same power to abolish the trade carried on between the States. This trade is fraught with more evil to the slaves than any other feature of the system, and it is the principle thing which renders slavery profitable to the breeding States. Let this trade be abolished, and all the heart rending separations that result from would cease at once; and eventually would lead to the abolition of slavery in several of the more northern slave hold

4. Congress protects the coastwise slave trade. As the laws of the States cannot extend over the Ocean, all ships engaged in this trade would be liable to be taken as pirates, but for the protection of our navy. Thus the nation is responsible for the trade.

5. Congress has enacted a law for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters when claimed. As no article of the constitution strictly construed requires such it, for the nation adopted the constitution, and can amend it.

the overthrow of slavery.

In these and other ways, the nation has

instances have been censured, or rejected Not only has Congress power to abol- from their ranks; they feel that they are in a small minority.

Neither of these parties thererefore is lation of the constitution. While Con- worthy of our support. They both seek gress has exclusive jurisdiction over the the support of slaveholders, and are ready District, this jurisdiction is to be exercis- to do anything to please them. The ed according to the constitution. Now great inquiry with them both is, not what we ask, what article of the constitution is right, and best for the country? But

Vl. We have, consequently, felt ourarticle gives power to pass bills of attain. selves under the necessity of organizing a der, whereby the condition of a slave shall new party, on what we conceive to be the be conveyed from father to son, by a right principles. To be idle and not vote whose avowed object is to "establish jus- slavery is treason to the country. One tice" give power to trample on all jus. course only remains us, this course we have taken and design to persevere till we triumph.

> Here we give a brief summary of our principles.

1. We believe that Congress ought, in the most speedy and righteous manner to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

> 2. We believe that Congress ought immediately to abolish the internal slave rade

3. We believe that Congress ought to keep all the Territories free from slavery and admit no more new slave States.

4. We believe that the law by which fugitives from slavery are delivered up to their masters should be repealed, and if there is an article of the constitution which can rationally be construed to require such a law, that article ought to be amended.

> 5. That article of the constitution, which, in determining how representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states, requires that three fifths of a certain class of persons be counted, we believe ought to be amened. If any class of beings should be counted at all, they should all be counted. If they are property, none should be counted; if they are persons, all should

6. We believe that no national office ought to be given to a slave holder .--Their influence will entirely go against liberty.

7. We believe that Congress ought to use every righteous and constitutional means to discountenance slavery, and to effect its universal abolition.

8. We believe that the several states ought, in the most speedy, safe and righteous manner, to repeal all their laws which make a distinction among men on account of color.

9. We believe that all the free States ought to prohibit their public officers, and private citizens, from aiding in any maner in delivering fugitive sla masters. If the law of Congress on that subject must be enforced, let it be done by national officers, and not by State officers. The States are under no obligation to furnish officers to execute the laws of Congress. It is not required that every member port, whose first and chief object is not should fully assent to every article in this creed, the only test of membership is It needs no argument to prove, that through opposition to slavery in word that evil which is fraught with the greatand deed. est injustice, to the greatest number If it be asked what our views are on which is most opposed to the principles of other important matters that concern the our government, which is the greatest government, we answer the party, as a disgrace to the country, which produces party has not taken grounds on those the most division, which causes the most subjects; yet any one who has had the pecuniary embarrassment, which most reading of our standard periodicals, canpromotes ignorance and immorality not have failed to see, that though the which most diminishes our physical party is composed of conflicting materistrength, which fearfully threatens our als, there is now a very general agreeexistence as a nation, which, in short, ment among them, and that their priucitowers above and sinks into comparative ples are thoroughly democratic. Oppoinsignificanceall other evils in the counsition to all monopolies and all favoritetry; we say that it needs no argument to ism must grow out of the principle prove that such an evil demands the first of equal rights. Our candidates have attention of every political party and ever held themselves ready to answer reevery voter in the land. We repeat, spectful inquiries from any source, or therefore, as one of our first principles any subject; and we doubt not as our that no party, and no candidate for office prospects become more flattering, a very is worthy of our support, whose first obgeneral expression of sentiment will be ject is not the overthrow of slavery. One given on all matters that concern the who does not see that slavery is the great welfare of the country: but if we should evil in the country, and the evil which find ourselves differing in smaller matdemands the most vigorous and speedy opters, we shall stand united and firm aposition, is too ignorant of the affairs of round our grand central principle equal the government, to legislate for its benefit; ights to all men. and one who knowing these things will This is our party, and these are the princi not act accordingly, is too selfish and ples to which we are immutably fixed. The destitute of principle to be trusted with longer any other party with opposite principles looks to us for support, the longer are V. But neither of the great political they destined to defeat, and the sooner the honest portion of our fellow citizens will rally parties of the land has made the overthrow of slavery its great object, or one of its around our standard, the sooner will our ountry be delivered from the iron misrale of aughty aristocrats, and unprincipled demaure that tends in the least to overthrow gogues. We are sometimes asked, is there not a lifference between the two leading parties in very in the District or the Territories .the country; is not one less favorable to slavery than the other, and of two evils choose admit that there is a difference between these parties, and that of two evils we should choose the least, when there is no third thing that can be more properly chosen than either .--But we have never yet seen ourselves in this predicament. Our aim has been to bring the uestion of slavery as speedily as possible before the nation, and make it the great dividing question between the parties that shall herehave recently asked us to vote for slave have sought to gain the balance of pow er

orn the country with our consent, they may soon do it in spite of us.

2. Slavery, more than anything else, we had fined at night, without a woman on or near lmost said Slavery alone, creates sectional inthe plantation. In the meantime Apicius and terests, and tends to produce internal jealousies Megrinus oppose, but to no purpose. They and discord between the several States of the together with Crassus, represent classes, not Union. The causes which produce these circumstances are various and numerous, but they all grow out of Slavery.

ome respects, a different system of legislation rom the Free States. This will often lead t violent discussions in Congress: these discussion embitter different portions of the Union against each other.

Slaves will constantly flee to the Free States. he inhabitants of which, having no interest i Slavery, but a strong and righteous sympathy for the enslaved, will aid them in gaining their freedom. This will enrage the slaveholders and provoke them to violence in revenge. Colored people in the Free States will be seiz ed by slaveholders as slaves, the northern people

will sympathize with those claimed as slaves. litizations and often violence will ensue, all ten ling to disunion. Inhabitants of the Free States will too freely

a righteous sympathy, will direct some Slave to his labor ; he can do nothing, possess nothing, freedom. This being discovered, they will be nobbed, or tried by a Slave code, and imprisoned or otherwise punished, and dissatisfaction at the in all the slave States. And here we reaffirm North is the consequence. Colored citizens of the North will be taken

rom ships in Southern harbors, without even being charged with crime, and detained in custody till the ship departs, or longer, and thus whole States will be arrayed against each oth-Different religious denominations and beneve

ent associations will have frequent and violen liscussions on the subject of Slavery, and in many instances will divide with mutual dissatisfac tion, and will publish their mutual criminations through the length and breadth of the land. Governors of different States will mutually

demand of each other fugitives from justice, and will mutually refuse compliance, and non-intercourse will be declared.

These and many other causes are now tending and disunion between the different portions of he Union. This tendency the foes of our republic are looking upon with malignant satisfacion, but its friends with the deepest anxiety and olicitude. When Slavery ends, all tendency to lisanion will cease; but while Slavery continues this tendency will every year increase. Our only hope that this Union will be preserved rests upon the hope that this only bane of our Uuion

will die. 3. Slavery, more than any thing else in the Inion, tends to promote immorality and crime. t has its origin in selfishness; and the whole ntercourse of masters and slaves tends to excite and cherish the basest of passions. And, as their own publications abundantly prove, these passions often break out in their intercourse

9. Slavery has already plunged us in one di graceful war which cost the nation fitty millions of dollars: and now we are on the verge of an-

other. All our disturbance with Mexico has orignated in Slavery. If we are in danger of war with any other nation Slavery invites them on, and gives them hope of success. Slavery is almost the only thing from which as a nation

we have any thing serious to fear. If any one entertains a doubt as to the permancy and pro-The States in which Slavery exists require, in priety of our government, that doubt originates in Slavery.

But we must hasten. The half has not been old, and what has been told, has been only will be published throughout the country, and hinted at, yet enough has been said to show that slavery is an evil which towers above all other political evils in our land, and sinks them into comparative insignificance.

11. Secondly, slavery is by far the most op ressive and iniquitous system in our country. 1. Its greatest outrages are inflicted on the slave. It deprives him of every right that can be named, and reduces him as far as possible to perfect control of the master. We do not speak at random here, we know what we say, and whereof we affirm. The language of the slave code is. "A slave is one who is in the power of a master to whom he belongs, the master may lenounce Slavery in the Slave States, or led by sell him, dispose of his person his industry and nor acquire anything but what must belong to his master." In this condition slaves are held

> that they are entirely under their masters' control, and have no more rights than their cattle or swine. Wo speak not here of a few cases which may be regarded as exceptions, we speak of the universal rule. Those slaves who are treated best are in this condition. We cheerful ly admit that many staveholders confer favors upon their slaves, in consideration of their being numan beings, but this is at their own option ; the slave has no more legal right to them than the beast of the field. If any doubt this statement, a little cross questioning will set the mater straight.

> Have your slaves a right to property ? We often give them time to labor for themselves .-But have they a right to this, can they hold it by law ? "All that a slave possesses must belong to

his master." Have your slaves a right to make nd will increasingly tend to promote discord contracts? They often do make contracts with their masters to buy themselves but these contracts are not recognized in law. Have they a right to marry? We allow them to associate as husband and wife. But have they a right to do this? and is the relation sacred? It is all at the pleasure of the master. He may forbid the union, or dissolv it at pleasure ; and the slave can have no legal redress. Can the slave instruct and train his children? just as the master leases. As soon as they are born the children

are slaves, and the master may sell them, and dispose of their persons at pleasure. Have slaves a right to travel from one place to another, or from one farm to another? Not without he master's leave. Have they a right to defend them selves and families against injury and insult7-If a slave flitts his hand against his master I

iniquity, the nation is responsible. proof of this we remark :

1. Slavery and the slave trade exist in the District of Columbia, where Congress has exclusive jurisdiction and they do not abolish it, or make any motion towards it.

If any doubt whether Congress has power to abolish slavery in the District, a brief examination will settle the mat-

(1.) Who established slavery in the the condition of abrute. It subjects him to the District ? It may be said slavery was established there by the laws of Virginia and Maryland before it was ceded to Congress. True, but did not Congress reenact those laws? Certainly, and if they had not they would have been null and void. Cannot Congress repeal the laws which they have made? To doubt it is folly

> (2.) It is said Congress ought not to abolish slavery in the District with the consent of the of the Slates to which it originally belonged. But why not? Did Congress agree never to abolish slavery there without their consent? Certainly not. Why then would it wrong Virginia and Maryland, more to abolish slavery there, than it did the free States to establish it there? Have those States more interest in the District than Michthe responsibility of governing. igan has? By no means. Are they more interested in slavery than we are in freedom? They surely ought not to be .--Why then should the wishes of those

States be consulted more than the wish. objects. So far from it, no one meas es of other States ? Of what possible use would the District be to us, if we cannot slavery has been adopted. No bill has govern it, without the consent of any been introduced for the abolition of slaparticular State?

(3.) If Congress cannot abolish slavery Neither party has opposed the recepthere, what power can? No other power tion of new slave States. Nor has either the least? We answer, some of us readily has any authority there. Are we then party as a party promised to do anything doomed to have eternal slavery in the for the overthrow of slavery, or to adopt District? It is said individual slave hold a single measure that looks that way .ers can liberate their slaves. True, but But on the contrary both parties when they cannot make slavery illegal. All in power have admitted new slave States, the inhabitants of the District cannot a- have appointed slave holders to a large bolish slavery there, so but that any per- majority of the national offices, have legson may revive it again, whenever he islated for slavery in the District and Terwild each other both state that gentlemen at the may be lawfully killed. But cannot slaves apply pleases. Either congress can abolish it, ritories, and to crown the whole, both after take the lead; To accomplish this we and to bring the leading parties into such a which is known to have in its communion both relation to each other, that one of them shal members and ministers who are slaveholdbe destined to permanent defeat till it rallies ers.

around the standard of liberty. This we ex- 3. That those ministers and members of pect soon to see accomplished; and when the the M. E. Church who sympathize with the contest comes to be waged directly between positions of Drs. Bangs and Olin, relative to liberty and slavery, our confidence in the vir- their proposed division, are justly charged tue and good sense of our fellow citizens for- with proslavery, because of their determinabids us to doubt what the result will be .- tion to fraternize with the "M. E. Church Victory will soon declare on Freedom's side. South."

Resolved, That the action of the M. E. To be instrumental in hastening this contest on, and effecting such a glorious consumma- Church in the case of J. O. Andrew, as retion, has seemed to us far more desirable, ported in their Journals, furnishes us with no than our choice between the two evils pre- evidence of any real repentance for the consented us. In same mind we expect to re- pection of that church with slavery. main as long as these two evils claim our Resolved, That it is lamentable that in choice.

It is said again that we have proved recrequestions of Slavery and Abolition form a ant to our own cause, and shown ourselves un- conspicuous part, not a single proposition worthy of support, by refusing to vote with embodying antislavery practice as the remedy the Whig party against the admission of Tex- for their difficulties has yet been presented through their official journals,-and that of as. We answer.

1. We were not sure if we voted with that all the factions which have arisen in said party; that Texas would be kept out; nor are Church, on account of the doings of their we sure that it would have been. As far as last General Conference, not one has yet apour government was concerned the business peared to expel slaveholding from the Church was accomplished before Mr. Clay would have as a sin. come into power had he been elected; and it

cannot be shown that that there would have by Geo. Swiftbeen enough anti-Texas men in Congress to prevent it, if every Liberty man had voted with the Whigs. It is altogether probable and hospitable entertainment which the citithere would not have been.

2. If we had voted with that party, our now organization would have been broken up, and Conference during its present session. the question of slavery would have been indefinitely postponed. the Proprietors and Trustees of the Universalist Church of Ann Arbor, for the use of

We should have been swallowed up in the multitude and our influence would have been lost. Our enemies would have proclaimed that this wild antislavery excitement had had its day. But now who does not see that the majority of all parties are fully convinced that this question must be met, and is in fact the great question that ought to interest us; and many in the two great parties are urging the necessity of taking antislavery ground. Indeed we are satisfied that a very large proportion of those parties are convinced that out principles are right and will triumph; and they heartily wish their own parties were on the same ground. We look on this state of things with the most heart-felt satisfaction, and we cannot but congratulate ourselves, that Counties of Eaton and Ingham, agreeain the height of the last great tempest we did bly to previous notice in the township of not give up the ship.

S. Again if we had voted with either of the other parties-we should have stricken nands with the slaveholders-we should have consented to be driven by the same hand whose wreaking lash is wielded over slaves-we should have voluntarily committed the liber- a committee to draft resolutions expressties of our country into the hands of those ive of the sense of the meeting. who have no more republicanism at heart, than to buy or sell their equal countrymen, as brutes and chattels; and such a thing, while we retain the least degree of self respect, the least regard for justice, or our country's weal, we can never do. If tyrants must govern our country or ourselves, we shall bear the yoke with the gratifying consciousness, that our ly adopted:own hands have not bound it on.

These few considerations, fellow citizens we submit. If you see in them any reason M. Thomas, our candidates for Governor why you should espouse our cause, we tender and Lieutenant Governor to be supported you a hearty welcome: if otherwise, there is at the coming election. but one course for us, a firm adherence to the right, till Liberty triumphs, and our country is saved.

looking over that controversy in which the EDWARD F. GAY.

ERASTUS HUSSEY.

SIXTH DISTRICT. JOHN C. GALLUP, NATHAN POWER.

On motion of Wm. M. Sullivan, sustained

Resolved unanimously, That we will cherish a grateful remembrance of the very kind WM. S. GREGORY, WELLS HARTSOUGH, GEORGE W. SWIFT, zens of Ann Arbor and vicinity have extended to the members of the Wesleyan Yearly

OAKLAND COUNTY. HENRY WALDRON, SEBRING VOORHEES, JOHN THAYER. JOSEPH A. PECK, WM. G. STONE, JOHN THOMAS.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be presented to the Editors of the "Signal of Liberty' for publication. In behalf of the Michigan Yearly Confer-

A. W. CURTIS, Sec'y. Ann Arbor, Oct. 14, 1845.

At a meeting of the Liberty men of the

Tyler, on the 17th of Oct., David Barr,

was called to the chair, and H. M. Mun-

H. R. Jeffrus, S. D. Morse, J. S. Fi-

The committee having retired, the meet-

The committee then reported the fol-

lowing resolutions which after a separate

reading and discussion, were unanimous-

ing was addressed by M. S. W. Wilkin-

field and J. H. Hendy, were appointed

son appointed secretary.

son Esq.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to

their house of worship, in which we have en -

joyed the pleasure of holding this session of

our Yearly Conference.

ence,

For the Signal of Liberty, EATON AND INGHAM COUN-TIES.

LEVI TREADWELL.

LEONARD NOBLE, ISAAC SMITH.

HARRISON KELLEY, WILLIAM WOODRUFF.

JOHN W. KING.

WILLIAM S. ELLIOTT, DAVID T. NICKLESON.

fidence in James G. Birney and Nathan ELIAS COMSTOCK.

Resolved, That we view the approaching election with increasing interest in iew of the increase of Liberty votes in The following gentlemen are nominated for such States as have recently held their Representatives from this County by the Libelections. erty party: Whereas we believe the Liberty party to be in its origin and design the libeeration of the slave, and whereas the sentiment is sometimes received that the committing of partial evil for the purpose of avoiding a greater, and whereas we as abolitionists, further believe the doctrine of the 14th. There were about fifty preach - thus preached is designed to allure liberty men into the poisonous coils of the Democratic and Whig party,-Therefore Resolved, That we as Lib-

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

WHIG ABOLITION.

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES G. BIRNEY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, NATHAN M. THOMAS.

FOR SENATORS. FIRST DISTRICT.

WILLIAM CANFIELD. THIRD DISTRICT.

FOURTH DISTRICT. SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL,

FIFTH DISTRICT. JOHN P. MARSH.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

WAYNE COUNTY. JOSEPH D. BALDWIN. BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, GLODE D. CHUBB,

WASHTRNAW COUNTY. DARIUS S. WOOD. DANIEL POMEROY, ROBERT POWELL, ALVAH PRATT, CHARLES TRIPP,

SAMUEL W. FOSTER. JACKSON COUNTY. LONSON WLCOX, THOMAS MC'GEE, SIMON HOLLAND.

#### HILLSDALE COUNTY. WILLIAM SAVAGE,

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY. DELAMORE DUNCAN, HENRY MONTAGUE.

ST. JOSE PH COUNTY.

GENESEE COUNTY.

CASS AND VAN BUREN COUNTIES.

Resolved. That we have unabated con-CALHOUN COUNTY. GEORGE INGERSOLL, ERASTUS HUSSEY. SHIAWASSEE AND CLINTON COUNTIES.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

George Dawson, of the Monroe (N. Y.) Democrat, a Whig paper, is lecturing the Wednesday we were happy to receive the 12th Whigs of New York on the best method of number of the True American which is cated abridging the Slave Power: for he begins by st Lexington, Kentucky, although we suppose sserting that it cannot be constitutionally it is published at Cincinnati. It contains an

abolished. He thinks all Northern Whigs Appeal written by Mr. Clay in justification and antislavery men should unite in accomplishing the following objects: 1. The extension of Equal Suffrage to col-

ored men. 2. Trial by jury for fugitive slaves. S. Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

intend to copy from it largely. 4. The "abating" of the internal Slave Trade. OF Post Office address of Rev. Orin Doo-5. Prehibit the use of our jails to slavelittle is Jacksons Mills, Lenawee Co., Mich.

cutchers. 6. No new Slave States to be admitted .-[N. B. All the Whigs in the U. S. Senate voted for admitting Florida, except 9; and not one of them voted against its admission because it was a Slave State. Not one of

them dared to advance such an objection.] 7. Slavery shall not be allowed in any territory.

\$4,06, and market dull, with a downward ten-8. The right of Petition shall be inviolency. late.

9. Free colored men from the North shall not be arrested at the South. Mr. Dawson says:

"Upon these points-and all others in which United States Grand Lodge of I. O. are infused the same republican spirit-the O. F .- Interesting to the ladies .- The Whigs of the North are generally agreed .-They are, we doubt not, prepared to resort to the ballot-box to maintain these princi-Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of the Unied States, which has been in session for

some days in Baltimore, finally adjourn-We should like extremely well to see the ed on Thursday night after a most harpractical evidence that the Whigs of the monious session. Besides the transac-North are "agreed" in favor of these points. It would seem, by their action, that the agreetion of many matters of interest to the ment hitherto has been to let them alone .--Order, says the American Republican, an They have done nothing in favor of them yet expression of opinion, in the form of a -or almost nothing. None but a very few resolution was voted, recommending that have professed to be for them. a certificate be prepared to be issued to

# FROM OREGON.

der certain regulations, by which they We have before us a long and intermay make themselves known when abesting letter from Oregon, written by a sent from home; or, in other words, the respectable gentleman now a resident of conferring of a "degree" upon such la- S Lee, that country, from which we make an dies, whereby they can claim, at all times, Mr. Kirkbee, extract: and any where; the benevolent aid now

"Heathenism shows itself here someguaranteed and enjoyed by members of times, and it needs only to be seen to be the Order. This new feature-should it dreaded. I will give you a case, but be- be engrafted upon the Order-will be fore I proceed let me tell you that the In- hailed by the ladies, we are sure, with dians here are divided into small tribes, much pride and high gratification, and afford another instance of the wish them J Burlison, worth of the institution. We wish them J Burlison, the ledies and the Order—success.— A Sanford, D Viber, afford another instance of the sterling and these tribes often war with each other, and the prisoners taken in these wars are slaves. An Indian near here lost a son; he owned a slave nearly the age of Phil. Sat. American. the deceased boy, about ten years of age.

The deceased son thought much of this HUMAN FLESH STOCKADE. slave, and now his father determined that Reader, look at this! See what War does to warriors, and friend to friend, for dethe living slave should be interred with fence. the body of the dead boy. The custom

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Commercial.

The market price of Wheat is 60 cents .-

In Buffalo, Oct. 15, Flour was selling at

General Antelligence.

the wives of members of the Order, un-

and Wheat at 75.

ANN ARBOR, Oct. 17, 1845.

"Camp, Peseawar Nov. 5, 1842. "DEAR ----F McLouth

boxes or sepulchres above the ground, "I am once more in Hindoostan, and all the in which they place the dead from time dangers and hardships of the campaign are to time. The living boy's wrists were over; and now for a glorious march to Delhi, tied together behind him; his ancles also "with blushing honors thick upon us." The were tied together, and he put into the Gevernor General has given us each a silver sepulchre, with his face downward, upon medal and six month's batta; we have had the bodies of the dead already deposited lots of hard work and harder fighting for them.

C Parker, S Zugg, there. The corpse of the dead boy was It is, however, a good thing to find that our John Cannon H Peassall, then laid on him. It was said that the services are appreciated. You could not pos-Maynard

York papers state that the Mayor of that FEMALE SEMINARY. Cassius is alive and at work again. Last city has been arrested and held to trial in \$10,000 at the instance of several of the mock auctioneers, whose business has been broken up by the placards, "Be- Drawing ware of Mock Auctions!" They have M of himself from the charges of his enemies engaged David Graham, Esq., to proseand giving a history of the transactions at cute the case in their behalf! Whatever Lexington. It occupies nearly twelve colmay be the result of this singular proumns, and presents Mr. Cley in a very favorable attitude. We think it the ablest produc

ceeding, the Mayor deserves the thanks of the community for the caution he gives tion we have ever seen from his pen. We to strangers who visit the city. Horace Greeley, as we learn from the

published in Wisconsin sixteen weekly papers, and one daily. Six of them are In Detroit, Flour is quoted to-day at \$3,75 Whigs, six Democratic, one Liberty, and two neutral.

> The manufacturers in Waterbury, Conn. are employed in making money for the Haytien Government. Of one small coin, valued at about a third of a cent, they have an order for

six tons. Mr. Simkins has an aboninable gait-dont ou think so?

No. indeed. I think it is quite handsom specially since it was painted.' 'Excuse me, but you don't understand m

-I allude to his carriage.' "Why la me! he has no carriage."

'Oh, yes he has, but it is seen only when he walks.'

he amount received, with the number and date

**RECEIPTS FOR THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY** FOR THE PRESENT WEET Opposite each subscriber's name will be found

of the paper to which it pays. TEMPERANCE HOUSE. 0,50 to 259 or Apr 4, 1846 J Powell, 1,00 to 292 or Nov. 30, 1846 1,00 to 284 or Oct 5, 1846 2,00 to 209 or Apr 22, 1845 Bebens, J Sherman 1,00 to 287 or Oct 24, 1846 1,00 to 285 or Oct 10, 1846 J Bachman, 00,1 Voorhies 1,00 24 S Maxsell, 1,00

Booth & LaTouret e.1.00 F Courter, 1.00 1,00 4,32 P Wing, James Burnett, 16 S G Bordwell, 1,00 44 .. T Keedle. 1.00 La Tourette, V Hunt, 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1.00 D Green. 1,00 J B Pinckney, 1,00 66 N Stansell. R Thayer, 7,26 to 266 or May 30, J Blanden S Mead, P Hager, M Swift, 0,50 to 286 or Uct 17. 0,25 to 234 or Oct 3, J Durham, C Beebee,

" .. 41 14 1.00 to 282 or Sept 19, 1846 1,00 to 257 or Oct 24, 1846 184 1,00 to 284 or Oct 5. 184 1.00 to 287 or Oct 24, 184 1.00 to 262 or Nov. 30, 1846 added: 1,00 to 286 or Oct. 17, 184 1.00 to 284 or Oct 5 184

1,00 to 286 or Oct 17, 1846 1,00 to 287 or Oct 24, 1840 1,00 to 286 or Oct 16, 1840 1,00 to 254 or Oct 3. 1840 0,50 to 255, or Mar 16, 1840 500 " on 1,00 to 284, or Oct 5, 1846 1,00 to 284 or Oct 5, 1846 700 " Carpet Warp, 1,00 to 284 or Oct 5, 1846 1,00 to 285 or Oct 12, 1846

100 " Satunetts,

THIS Hotel is situated in the pleasantest part of the village, on Main-street, and but a few minutes walk from the Cataroct, Goat Island, or minutes walk from the Cataract, Goat Island, or the Ferry. The location is one of the pleasant-est in the village. The House is not of the lar-gest class, but has been thoroughly repaired, and newly furnished since last season, and the pro-prietor pledges himself to the public, that no House shall be better kept, or greater attention paid to the comfort of guests than at the Exchange House

Hotel. This Hotel is kept upon strict Temperance principles, which will ensure the stranger a quiet home, during his abjourn at the Falls. Every facility in the power of the proprietor, will be rendered, to make the visit of his patrons agreeble and interesting. Nuagara Falis, 1845.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

BEECHER & ABBOT OFFER for sale D for cash the following goods at New York wholesales prices, transportation only 40 Bales Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; 10 Cases Bleached do 10 Bales Brown Drillings, S Cases Bleached do 2000 lbs Batting; 1000 " Cottón Warp, Nos. 5 to 20 Candle Wicking, 100 pieces Sheeps Gray Cloth, 1,00 to 282 or Sept 21, 1846 0,50 to 258 or April 6, 1846 60 " Cassimere, " Blue, Black, Brown, Green, 50 0.50 to 258 or April 6, 1840

# Strange Prosecution .--- The New ANN ARBOR TEACHERS

Muss ELIZA PAGE, Muss LEVINA MOORE, Principals. Mes. REBECCA HUGHS, Painting and ME ADONIJAH WELCH, Mathematics and

THE Winter Session of this Institution will

L commence on the second Monday in No-

ve nher. TERMS.—Primary Class, \$6,00' per session of 22 weeks—Junior Class, \$6,00—Middle Class, \$10,00—Senior Class \$12,00. Text Books in Primary Studies—Colburn's Mental and Adams Written Arithmetics, Smith's Graumar, Mitchel's Modern Geography, Good-rich's History of the United States and Whelp-ley's Compend—Junior Studies. Watte on the Horace Greeley, as we learn from the papers, lately officiated in the Church of W. H. Channing. Some of his neigh-bors, we perceive, have dubbed him Rev. Newspapers in Wisconsin.—There are

Natural Philosophy, Comstock's Chemistry, Hitchcock's Geology, Burritt's Geography of the Heavens, Beck's Pot my, Leo's Physiology, Alexander's Evidences of Christianity, Marsh's Ecclesiastical History and Le Gendre's Geome-try-Senior Studies, Wheeley's Leo's Vit try-Senior Studies-Whately's Logic, Upham's Mental Philosophy, Paley's Natural Theology, Milton's Paradise Lost, and Butler's Analogy of

Revealed Religion. The instructions of the most competent and accomplished teachers are secured, both for instru-mental and vocal Music.

It is exceedingly important that all the pupils be present on the first day of the session, as the case of a few days, at the commencement, cannot be repaired during the session 234-tf. E. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been as pointed by the Judge of Probate of the county of Wash-L Judge of Probate of the county of Wash-tenaw and State of Michigan, administrators of the estate of Daniel D. Waterman, late of said county deceased, and having taken upon them-selves that trust by giving bonds as the law re-quires, notice is hereby given, to all persons in-debted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same, to

ALONZO WATERMAN, Adminis-ROSWELL WATERMAN, trators. October 9th, 1845. 233

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

(Directly opposite the Cataract Hotel,)

BY CYRUS F. SMITH.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y. CF CHARGES MODERATE.

L. SMITH, Moderator. T. DEUKL, Sec'y.

#### For the Signal of Liberty. WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFER-ENCE.

The Michigan Yearly Conference of th Weslevan Methodist Convention held its annual session in this village, . commencing on the 8th inst. and terminating on the morning ers and delegates present. The following is a list of the

STATIONS OF THE PREACHERS.

The President, ORIN DOOLITTER, is appointed to travel through the several portions of the Conference, as his health and circumstances will permit.

DETROIT DISTRICT, S. B. Noble, Cha'n. Detroit, Joseph W. Collins. Wayne, M. Swift, one to be supplied. Commerce, R. D. Howe, M. B. Willsey. Genesee, Jason Steele'. Saginaw, W. M. Sullivan.

ANN ARBOR DISTRICT, G. Beckley, Chain. Ann Arbor, S. Bebens.

Ypsilanti, C. Saway, L. H. Whitmore. Waterford, O. R. Swift, L. Bennett. Flat Rock, O. Tapley. ADRIAN DISTRICT, W. W. Crane, Cha'n. Adrian, H. Grattan, Lenawee, W. P. Esler, A. M. Brown, Adams, W. W. Crane, E. Bebens. Blissfield and Medina, A. T. Cassady. LEONI DISTRICT, A. W. Curtis, Chain. Leon, S. P. Rice.

Leslie, E. Hall. Grand Rapids, A. W. Curtis, Ionia, S. Pomeroy, P. W. Rolfe.

KALAMAZOO DISTRICT, A. S. Rogers, Cha'n. Kalmaazoo, W. M. Magden. Calhoun, J. Hawley. Allen, A. S. Rogers, W. Barrus. W. M. Sullivan, Agent for the Leoni Wes

Jeyan Institute. RESOLUTIONS OF CONFERENCE.

Resolved by the Michigan Wesleyan Methodist Yearly Conference, That in the opinion of this Conference, every shape and position which the M. E. Church has hitherto assumed on the subject of Slavery, manifests that the said church is not disposed to discard slaveholding as a sin, which will appear by the following facts.

1. That the "M. E. Church South"- as it is called, is guiltily connected with slaveholding, there can be no doubt.

2. The M. E. Church-as now contended for by Dr. Bond, Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal,-stands before 'the world as being criminally connected with Slavery, by its union with the Balli more Conference, 171; in the same time. Surecia 210 augo

erty men forever spurn the sentiment thus promulgated, and stand firm to our holy cause with our banner unfurled on which is inscribed out motto-"Liberty -Liberty-LIBERTY!"

Resolved, That notwithstading the A merican proslavery churches are the bulwark of Slavery, an organized political party is necessary to its permanent and speedy overthrow.

Resolved, That we will spurn all alliance with either of the old political (Whig or Democratic) parties.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for Representative, and ELISHA SMITH (of Onondaga) was unanimously declared the nominee of the Convention. Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Signal of Liberty. DAVID BARR, Cha'n. H. M. MUNSON, Sec'y.

For the Signal or Liberty. MACOMB COUNTY LIBERTY CON-

VENTION. The friends of Freedom in the County of

Macomb will meet in Convention at the Congregational meeting house in Richmond, on THURSDAY the twenty-third day of October, at one o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominsting County officers-discussing Liberty principles-and devising plans for the hastenevery such report will be entirely false; and ing of their triumph throughout our County, State and country .

Speakers are expected from abroad and it is hoped that there will be a general' attendance of the friends of the cause, both in Macomb County and the countres adjoining. The meeting will be continued during the evening.

Mr. STEWART, of Detroit has promised to ply. attend, also Mr. Bres.

HIRAM GRANGER.

There has been a decrease of 400 memers in the Orthodox Congregational been mada. churches of Mass, the past year. The same denomination in Me. has diminished

bly laid over till next week.

slave was thus placed with the body of the sibly conceive, dear-, the frightful sights

with these natives is to bury their dead in

ter. DARIUS S. WOOD OF Lodi. DANIEL POMEROY, of Salem, ROBERT POWELL, of Bridgewater, ALVAH PRATT, of Pittsfield, CHARLES TRIPP, of Ann Arbor, SAMUEL W. FOSTER, of Scio. These individuals are all substantial citiens, competent for the office of Represntative, and entirely unexceptionable in character Their election would do honor to the County

The ticket, so far as the qualifications of the candidates entitle a nomination to support, is preferable to either of the others, as all may see by comparing them. The Whigs have nominated the following:

James M. Edmunds, of Ypsilanti, Orrin Parsons, of Saline, Harvey Chubb, of Ann Arbor, Joshua G. Leland, Northfield, P. C. H. Brotherson, of Manchester, Darius Pierce, of Lima. Here is the Democratic ticket: Owen Welch, of Pittsfield, R. P. Sinclair, of Ann Arbor, Barnabas Case, of Manchester, George Douglass, of Superior, George N. Skinner, of Ypsilanti, D. C. Whitwood, of Scio. This last is generally acknowledged to be

hard ticket. But the whole Democracy are

expected to sustain it, on pain of being read out of the party. We presume they will go it, almost without an exception. Those Temperance men who desire the perpetuity of our present License Law, should not support this ticket.

#### BE NOT DECEIVED.

In some places there are fellows of so base disposition that they will attempt to secure Liberty votes for the proslavery parties by stating that some prominent Liberty men will vote for Vickery or Felch, or any other lie that they may think will answer their purpose .-Believe them not. The presumption is that

if it should be otherwise, it is a poor reason why you should turn traitor to your principles because some other man has done so.

OF Tickets for Wayne County can be obained of Hallock & Raymond, J. Holmes & Co. or of Stevens & Zugg, Detroit. Liberty men are requested to call and get a sup-

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT. We learn that Gen. WM. CANFIELD has een nominated as the Liberty candidate for Senator. A better selection could not have

1 Several communications are unavoida-

boy that he might wait on him hereaf. I have witnessed during the last two months.

the Jugdlock pass, formed of the branches In this terrible condition the poor slave of trees, with the corpses of our slaughtered remained one long night, when Mr. P. comrades stuck up among them. It was heard of the painful case, and made ardreadful, and the stench almost insufferable. rangements early in the morning to save There must have been several thousands of the boy, if it were possible. After a long bodies in the passes between Gundamuck and parley he purchased him, not knowing Khoord Cabul; and in some places the road was so narrow that the guns went crushing whether he was alive or dead, for three over them; in fact, a person could not walk blankets and one shirt. The boy was without stepping on them. It was almost too found alive, and is now in the family of horrible to bear. We recognized the bodies Mr. P. He is a smart, active youth, and of many Europeans from the fair hair; but is enjoying life finely, yet with his wrists they were so scorched and blacked by the and ancles not recovered from his efforts sun that we could not tell them otherwise. to break from his bed of death.

There were many females among them .--The man who directed the boy to be However, we have had a glorious revenge! buried with his deceased son always kept Ghuznee, Cabul, Jellalabad are levelled to the away from the influence of the missiona-Monsieur Ackbar Khau now a fugitive." ries. The Indians who had mingled with

them, and who had been obedient to the The Past and the Present .- It is cupreaching of the gospel, were horrified rious to mark the rise, progress and dewhen they heard of the tragical affair.cay of towns and cities. Perth' Amboy It must be borne in mind that the place was once a rival of New York. New at which I am now writing is one hunport, seventy years ago, was the next seadred miles from civilized society. port of the east. Alexandria, in the think, however, a brighter day is dawn-District of Columbia, at one time traning upon the spiritual condition of the red sacted more business than Baltimore .man."-Ex. Paper. Jamestown, once so important a place, is

# NORTH CAROLINA.

J. Sherwood, a member of the Society of Friends, in Jamestown, N. C. has published the prospectus of a paper, to be issued in that place to be called the "Christian Patriot." It will discuss the whole subject of slavery, fair ly and fully.

OF The N. Y. Tribune attributes the suicide of Judge White, of Kentucky, to "a broken heart" consequent on the defeat of Mr. Clay last year.

We have given up almost our whole paper to our correspondents, to the exclusion of our own productions and some of the news of the day. But the articles though long, are week we shall give a greater variety.

17 The Whig Convention of Eaton Co. have declared that, "as Whigs," they advocate "a hostility to the system of involuntary servitude that makes man the property of his fellow man."

Well, how do they intend to show their 'hostility?" "Faith without works is dead."

OF ISAIAH MERRIMAN, of Flint village, will act as Agent for the Signal of Liberty. Persons wishing to subscribe can make payment in Lumber or Shingles, if of good quality .--No other will be received.

S F Dorr, Only imagine a stockade being thrown across

THE SUFFERER FROM ASTHMA feels life to be a burthen. And it is often the case that the severity of the disease entirely deprives him of the enjoyment of every thing that renders life pleasant and hapyy. A remedy is at hand. It has cured the most obstinate cases in a few days. Read the following letter from F. Laban. Esq., residing at 52 Pike street, New York: New York, Dec. 10, 1844. Dr. Folger-Dear Sir-The virtue of your Olasaonian, or All-Healing Balsam, are wonder-

M Farley,

T Cotton, C D Hoyt,

B Bange,

H Jackson,

Rev O C Thomps

3,17

Hat

ful indeed for my relief has been so great and my cure so lapid, that it seems to me to be almost incredible. For ten months I was obliged to get up about one o'clock in the morning, and spend the remainder of the night in my chair. My breathing was so difficult that I thought oftentimes I should die. I considered my disease as firmly seated, and beyond the reach of remedies ground. All the prisoners are safe, and But I had not used your medicine 43 hours before I was in a great measure relieved, and in one

week I slept as soundly in my bed the whole night as I ever did in my life, and I have never had a return of the asthma since, now five months Yours truly, F. LABAN. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents for Ann Arbor.

MUSICAL NOTICE.

The first annual meeting of the Michigan Choral Union will be held in Jackson, on the last Wednesday of this month, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. All who are interested now in ruins; and the spot on which the cultivation of Sacred Music are invited E. H. FAIRCHILD, to attend.

> Rec. Sec. Mich. Choral Union. Birmingham, Oct. 10, 1845.

#### MARRIED,

In Superior, on the 9th inst. by Rev. James Shaw, Mr. FREEMAN P. GALFIN, to ALMINA D. daughter of E: Pray Esq. all of Superior.

# Are your Barns Insured?

THE Subscriber, Agent for the "PROTECTIO continues to ta INSURANCE COMPANY. isks on Houses, StoRES, MERCHANDISE, MILLS, FACTORIES and BARNS, STOCKS, &c., at as lo rates as any other good Company in the United States. As several Barns with their contents have been destroyed in this County the past year by Lightsing, the Farmers of Washtenaw have LIGHTNING, the Farmers of now an opportunity for a small sum, of saving themselves from losses, to which they are every day exposed, by this element. M, HOWARD, Agent. Ann Arbor, July 31st, 1845. 224d

DENTISTRY.

# E. G. BURGER, Dentist.

ble enough as it stands, but we do not wish to leave it open to improvement by others.<sup>39</sup>—Cin. Union. Wool —The production of wool is repto all who have not had those necessary organs THE TEETH, properly attended to, delay not longer, but call upon him and experience the ease and durability of his operations. Tinns accommodating and charges in no case an esson-able.

Steel Mixed, and Cadet Mixed 3,00 to 245 or Jan 5, 1846 Broad Cloths. Black, Colored, Figured and Plain 150 Alpaccas, White, Red, Green and Yellow 50 11 Flannels, S0 "Super Meal Bagging,
50 "Plain and Figured Kentucky Jeans, " 50 Lipseys, " Canton Flannels, 50 50 pairs Mackinaw Blankets, 50 pieces M. DeLaine and Cashmeres, 100 Blanket Shawls, 50 pieces 7-8 and 6-4 Bed Ticking. 50 Stripe Shirting, 50 " Blue Drills. 100 " Prussian Diaper. 1000 " English and American Printe, together with a general assortment of Threads; ins, Buttons, Combs, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Hdkfs, &c. &c., making the largest and best assortment of goods to be funnd in this state. 152 Jefferson avenue, one door below the St. Clair Bank Building. Detroit, Oct. 7, 1245, 255-6mo.

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE.

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

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

ransient accommodations. The New England House being strictly a temperance house, and pleasantly located in the im-mediate vicinity of business, makes it very desirble for men of business, as well as all others who like quiet accommodations and agreeable compa-oy. P. WIGH F. 6m212

y. May 1, 1845.

#### S10 REWARD !!

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 6th of September, inst., a black, cocus 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 stem of silver at the head. Some additional marks recollected and can be given if necessary. The above reward will be given to any person who will give information so that the instrument and the thief can be obtained. If it is found without the thief, a satisfactory and liberal com-pensation will be given:

Ang Arbor, Sept. 23, 1845. 2:0 if

INTERESTING TO WOOL GROWERS.

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

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

They guarantee that their work will be done with neatness and despatch. To their old friends and as many new custom-

ere as feel disposed to give them a trist, they would say, come on with your Wool and CLOTH and wa will do you ample justice in the execution of yonr work-the price and terms of pay-

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

- Cive us a cell before purchasing else-N. B. where.

· SUMNER HICKS & CO. Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845. 47-til Ann Arbor Lower Town, Mar. 26, 1845. 26.6m

its applicability to light houses, streets, large buildings, signals, and when so apor any other method of lighting .-Whether it can be subdivided into small lights for common house lighting, is a question yet to be settled, and upon this

ble enough as it stands, but we do not

to the amount of 800,000 lbs., and further orders are now in market.

with the following extract from a letter received last evening by Thomas J. Gal-

unwavering. There is no question as to all worthy of attentive perusal. After this plied will be greatly economical over gas,

lagher, Esq. from Capt. King, under date of London, Sept. 2, 1845: "The great question of sustaining the light is perfectly and entirely settled; it is sustained with as much ease as a gas light; as long as the electricity is applied, just so long there is light steady and

Roanoke was built is not even known.

The Electric Light .- We are favored

Mr. Strrr is now engaged. It is valua-

Wool .- The production of wool is rap-

idly increasing in this country. There have been shipments lately to England

# SOMETHING NEW. MUSCOVETUS PILLS,

104

FOR THE CERTAIN AND PERMANENT CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE.

THESE pills are prepared by the distinguished F. KLING, M. D. of Jackson Mich. In all of the many cases in which they have been used, they have given the most entire and perfect used, they have given the most entire at d perfect satisfaction. The proprietor inzards 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 greit, vi. tue. The majority of Medicine now in use afford but a temporary relief, merely breaking and check-ing the disease for a short time and preventing only its external appearance, while inwardly it a temporary relief, merely breaking and check-ing the disease for a short time and preventing only its external appearance, while inwardly it is still reging, thus causing many other maladys and consequently proving highly injurious, to fu-ture health. It is the object in this instance, to present to the public a Medicine entirely different from that heretofore offered, and one that will end icate the disease entirely from the system. Warran-ted to effect a perfect care if the directions are strictly followed. Directions accompany every box and no Muscovetus Fills are genuine with-out the written signature of the inventer "F. King." Each box contains 100 pills and twelve powders price \$1,00. Tor sile by Maynards and Lund & Mc Col-hum. Ann Arbor; E Sampson and Norris & Felch, Ypsilanti; Cassine Swiit, Dexter; Hale, Smith & Duaham, Grans Lake; Smith & Tyrol, Clin-toa; D. K. Underwood, Adrian, Thomas P. May, Plymouth; Peter Van Every, Franklin: S. R. Sunford, Grand Rapids; F Gardner, Jonesville; Safford Hopkins. Hillsdale; Belcher & Ernest, A. Tomple, J. McConnell & Co., Jackson, and throughout the State. P. S. All those when an efficient with a clane

throughout the State.

P. S. All those who are afflicted with a chron ic Disease without regard to name and nature, even if pronounced incurable by others are respeetfully invited to call on me at my residence in Jackson, and I will endeavor to restore them to perfect health, if not already beyond the pow er of all earthly aid.

F. KL1NG, M. D. Jackson, July 1st. 1845. 3m219

In Chancery---Ist Circuit.

An Chancery---Ist Circuit. George F. Porter, administrator of Oliver Kane, deo ased, complainant, vs. Loren Mills, Elijah W. Morgan and William S. Maynard, defendants. BY virtue of a decretal order issued out of igan, I shall expose to sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the Village of Ann At-bor, Washtenaw county, on the 23d day of Sep-rember next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of that day, the following described premises situate, to wit: "situate, lying and being in the town of Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan: Beginning, at the centre of Whites

Michigan: Beginning at the centre of Whites Road, so called, on the west line of section 29, in town two south of range six east; thence south on the line of the said section and on the line of section thirty-two, forty rods south of the south west corner of the said section to a stake: thence east at right angles with said section line thirty rods: thence north and parallel with said

Thence south seventy five degrees west in the con-tre of the said road to the place of beginning, containing thirty-three seres and sixty-five hundredths of an acre of hand more or less. GEO. DANFORTH,

# Master in Chancery.

Joy & PORTER, Sol's. Dated, Angust 11th, 1845. 224 The above sale is postponed until the 20th day of October A. D. 1845 at the same hour and place.

# GEO. DANFORTH. Master in Chancery. Dated, Sept. 23d, 1845.

A of "POPULAR MEDICINES" have been before the public, claiming to give relief, and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. Sher-man's Medicated Lozenges. They are agreeable to the taste, easily administered, and from the anprecedented success which they have met with, and the remarkable cures which they have met with, and the remarkable cures which they have per-formed, may justly by claim to the tulk of Con-gueror over the diseases for which of been recommended. The subscriber is now response to the taste, easily administered of the phase per-formed, may justly by claim to the tulk of Con-been recommended. The subscriber is now response to the taste, easily administered of the phase per-formed, may justly by claim to the tulk of Conformed, may justly lay claim to the title of Con-queror over the diseases for which they have been recommended. Dr. Sherman's "COUGH LOZENGES"

Cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of per-

The Wonderful Success WHICH Dr. Folgers' Olosnonian, or All-Healing Balsam has niet with not only mested to call at in its sale, but also in the cures which it has effected, in persons who we e in a hopeless con

dition, has convinced the most skeptical of its extraordinary curative properties, and established its claims to the name of the GREAT REM-EDY. No. 148. Jefferson Avenue, being one door above Bates St. and next door to the "Manhatian Store," The undersigned has taken a great teal of pains in selecting his goods to get fash-onable styles and desirable qualities and he is The question is no longer asked. "Can Asthma be cured?" It has been satisfactorily settled with in the last two months that Folger's Obsaonian confident that his assortment particularly of such goods as are desirable for the country trade, is as will produce a cure quicker than any other rem-edy in the world, and references con be given to persons in and out of the city who have expe complete as any in the city.

Ginghams, tienced its wonderful virtues, who had tried for Lawns, rienced its wonderful virtues, who had the fol-years all others remedies in vain. Mr. WILSON, a brick layer, residing at Hobo-ken, 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 us-ing the Olosaonian, January 21st. The first dose he took gave him relief, and two days after-ward he's wife called to say that the small quan-Calicoes of every Laces. Ribbons, Shawls, Cravals. Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, Alapacas, Brown Lin-ens, Eleached Linens, Table covers, Toweling, Shirtings, Sheetings, Cambrics, Muslins, black, blue black and fancy dress Silks, Bonnet Silks, Linen Cambric Händkerchiefs. does he took gave him felief, and two days after-ward h's wife called to say that the small quan-tity 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 Mor-ristown, N. J., who was severely afflicted with

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, VESTINGS, FULL CLOTHS, MOLESKINS, asthma, was given up by her physicians. She was removed to the seaboard in the hope of pal 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 loncest rates, for Cash. Call and liating her distressing symptoms, but with no benefit. One bottle of the Olosanian so far re-

lieved her that she was able to get up from her bed and dress herself, a thing she had not done before in months, and she has now returned to her residence in Morristown, N. J., with every see for yourselves-none are expected to buy if they do not find prices full as low, if not a *little* they do not man price. locer than elsewhere. W. A. RAYMOVD. 913.6m prospect of being speedly restored.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION yields to its effects. It soothes the troublesome Cough and gives refreshing slumbers to the Detroit, May 23, 1845. Important to Farmers. weary; it allays the pain in the side and sore ness in the chest, and enables the person to ex-KNAPP & HAVILAND, would respectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the surrounding Counties that they continue to manpectorate easily, while it entirely restores the se-cretions of the system and expedites returning facture at their shop near the river bridge. Lowenlth. er Town, Ann Arbor,

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

shoriness of ocean and pain in the side continued to increase. He used one bottle of the Olosaoni-an, and is restored to health. George W. Burnett, of Newark, N. J., Geo. W. Hays, of New York; David Henderson, 60 Laight st: Mrs McGann, 20 Walker st; F. La-ban, 52 Pike st., Mrs. Archibald, 35 Walker st, with HUNDPEDS OF NAMES of correspondences business they think they can with confidence rec-ommend their work, and farmers and others with HUNDREDS OF NAMES of persons reiding in New York, could be given, who are ready to bear testimony to the superiority of the Olosaonian over every other remedy known for the cure of eoughs, colds, asthma, consumption, spitting of blood, dyspepsia, consumption, bron-

chitis, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, influ-enza, pains in the breast and side, and the vari-ous affections of the stomach and liver. For sale at 106 Nassau st, one door above Ann, ence apply to Robert or John McCormick of Sa lem Washtenaw Co., who have used one the past W, W. KNAPP. T. A. HAVILAND, Ann Arbor, May 1st, 1845. 6m2

UFACTURER'S MACHINERY. 15 tons Fustic, Cuba, Tobasco, Tampico

and Carthagena, 10 tons Logwood, Campeach, St. Domin-

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

#### Mortgage Sale.

Mortgage Sale: DEFAULT having been made in the pay-ment of a certain sum of money secured to be paid by a certain indenture of mortgage bear-ing date the thirteenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, exe-cated by Christopher Mullen and Thomas Mul-len of the town of Northfield. in the county of Washteenaw and State of Michigan, to Thomas Gilluly of said town, county and State, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Register's "flice of the county of Washtenaw, aforesaid, on he thitteenth day of June, in the year of cur he thirteenth day of June, in the year of cur Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Liber num-ber five of mortgages at page one hundred and seventy eight which mortgage has been duly as-signed to one John Ritey of the city, county and

Goods, Paper Hangings, or Feathers, State of New York. And default having also been made in the cantyles or prices of Goods in the city, are reditions 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 by virtue of the tice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, will be sold at the outer door of the Court House, One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the the town of Northfield in the County and State aforesaid being the north east quar er of the south

JOHN RILEY. nssignee of mortgage. By HAWKIN's & PLATT, his attornies. Ann Arbor, Sept. 26, 1845. 231

CAN'T BE BEAT ! THE subscribers would inform the Public, that 1 they continue to supply the State of Michigan with

L. B. WALKER'S PATENT SMUT MACHINES. The large numbers of these Machines that have

been sold, and the steadily increasing demand for them, is the best evidence of their real value. and of their estimation with those who have be-come familiar with their merits.

WALKER's Smut Machine is superior to others WALKER S Since indicating is superior to others in the following particulars:
 As it combines the *Beating*, Scouring, and Blowing Principles, it cleans the smuttest of grain in the best manner, retaining all the friction of the wheat, and discharging the smut and the Classics. **Threshing Machines** of different kinds comprising the Burrall, Cadiz,

dust as fast as separated from the wheat. 2. It is simple in construction, and is thereand Eastman's Planetary Power, and Machines different from any made in this Conntry and fore less liable to become deranged, and costs less preferred to any other, which they intend to sell for repairs.

at such prices and on such terms as cannot fail to 3. It runs very light, and is perfectly secure give satisfaction. They are determined not to be outdone by any establishment, either in price or quality of work. from fire. 4. It is as *durable* as any other Machine in

Having been for many years engaged in the

5. It costs considerably LESS than other kinds. These important points of difference have giv-

	reasonable terms than any similar establishment	and certified to their excellency and superiority:
1	in the Country. Also, Burrall's celebrated	H. N. HOWARD, Pontiac, Mich.
	in the Country. Also, Durran's celebrated	E. F. Cook, Rochester, do
2	CLOVER MACHINE'S,	E. B. DANFORTH, Mason, do
2	which separate the chaff from the seed at a single	
1		
1	operation and are universally approved of and	H. H. COMSTOCK. Comstock, do
d	used wherever introduced and warranted to	References may also be had to
1	thresh clean and not break the seed. For refer-	JOHN BACON, Auburn, Mich.
2	ence apply to Robert or John McCormick of Sa	W. Ryon, do do
1		
	lem Washtenaw Co., who have used one the past	D. C. VRELAND, Rock, do
2	season.	JOHN PHUPS, Monroe, do
ŝ	W, W. KNAPP.	H. DOUSMAN, do do
l	T. A. HAVILAND.	A. BEACH, Waterloo, do
2		
2	Ann Arbor, May 1st, 1845. 6m2	GEO. KETCHUM, Marshall, do
8	THE A PROPERTY OF THE YO	N. HEMENWAY, Oakland, do
đ	HARTFORD	All orders for Machines will be promptly at-
5	Fire Insurance Company.	tended to. Address
		E. O. & A. CRITTENTON.
9	THE Subscriber, agent for the Hartford Fire	
2	Insurance Company, takes pleasure in lay-	Ann Arbor, (Lower Town) Wash. Co. Mich.
l	ing before the public the following circular:	Aug. 24, 1845 226-1y
¢.	HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE, }	
3	July 22d 1845.	READ! READ!
2		
l	The recent disastrous fire in New York will	GOOD NEWS AND GLAD TIDINGS.
8	of course excite solicitude in regard to its effect.	FEFI muself under the most lasting obligs

committing the crime of adultery: that petitione had by her said husband one child, a boy, name

James Franklin, which was born on the 2d day July, A. D., 1844, for the support of which, the respondent has utterly refused to make any pro-vision; it is further stated in shid petition, that

the last time petitioner saw respondent he threat-ened that he would, at some future time, take

aid child from retitioner, and represents that hi

A true copy. B. Ann Arbor, Oct. 2d, 1845.

THIS house has undergone a thorough repair,

4w232



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

J HOLMES, New York. J HOLMES, New York. S M HOLMES, Detroit. WE take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, that we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon fair and honorable principles. We would also ten-der our acknowledgments for the patronage ex tended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very 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: No. low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Goods whole solutions of Northfield in the County and State the town of Northfield in the County and State in the viliage of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw aforesaid, at public auction on the tive. With these facilities we can safely say that our Goods are sold CHEAP for the evidence of which west fractional quarter of section numbered thirty one in township numbered one south 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. instilling new life into the almost deceased en-deared one? Heed the voice of earnest and is as extensive as any in the city, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from New York.

#### 50,000 lbs. Wool.

Wanted, the above quantity of good merchant-able Wool for which the highest market price will be paid. J. HOLMES & CO. Detroit, 1845. 214-tf

#### The Misses Clark's School. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal. RHOBY E. CLARK, Associate Teacher. M. L. WALTER, Teacher of Music on the

THIS Institution has been in operation since November 18, 1839. The scholastic year

embracing forty eight weeks, two terms, comprising two quarters each-twelve weeks in of quarter-a general examination at the close at each term-in February and August.

The last quarter of the present term commenes May 19. TERMS OF TUITION .- For the English branch-

of the instrument, \$8,00 French, 3,00 Latin, 3,00 Drawing and Painting, 5,00 Cancy Work, 3,00
Latin, Drawing and Painting, 5,00
Drawing and Painting, 5,00
Drawing and Painting, 5,00
Board, including washing, lights, &c., \$1,75
per week if paid in advance, or \$2,00 per week
if paid at the close of the quarter.
Parents and guardians are invited to visit the
school every Friday, when the studies of the
week are reviewed-also semi-monthly on Wed-
nesday afternoon, at reading of the weekly com-
positions.
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 be-
tween five and six hundred volumes, and Phi-

sophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes. The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to

**READ**: **READ**: GOOD NEWS AND GLAD TIDINGS. I FEEL myself under the most lasting obliga-tion to Dr. F. Kling, of Jackson, who has lately advertised his invaluable "Muscovetus Pills," intended expressly for Fever and Ague. duty but firm to principle. Among the bocks used in the school are, Ab- CLOTH! CLOTH!! For a long period my family have unfortunate-ly been afflicted with Fever and Ague and have ercrombie on the Intellectual and Moral Powers -Kame's Elements of Criticism-Wayland's tried every "Patent Meidicine" which I could ind, even the most popular of the latest as well as the oldest remedy and after spending over \$15 I despaired of ever being relieved, but Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences THE subscribers will continue to manufacof Christianit7-Grey's Chemistry-Parker's Natural Philosophy-Combe's Physiology-Mrs. hearing of Dr. Kling's for 371 cts. per yard, and white flannel for 2 Muscovetus Pills, Natural Philosophy-Combe's Prysiology-Mrs. Lincola's Botany-Eaton's and Wright's Man-nal of Botany-Burrit's Geography of the Heavens-First, Second and Third Books of History-Mrs. Williard's Republic of America cents per yard; or they will manufacture the wool for half the cloth it will make. Their Facand the great effect they produced upon the Ague -us a last and almost hopeless resort, I immed-ately procured a box of them, took them accord tory is 21 miles West of Ann Arbor, on the I uron River. Wool will also be received at Scio. When sent by Railroad it will be attended to in ing to directions, and they gave me instant relief, and I have been free from that terrible disease, -Phelps' Legal Classics--Playfair's Euclid, and Day's Algebra and Davies' Arithmetic. Inquiry with regard to the school can be made of the Principals or any of the following gentle the suffermanner as if the owners were to come with it. Wool will be manufactured in turn as while with other medicines I received but mo-mentary assistance and relief. The Pills I have recommended having produced so salutary an effect upon me and my family, I cannot refrain from acquainting the public of their great worth. SAMUEL UPDIKE. THEODORE UPDIKE, Witness. Grass Lake, July 14, 1845. 221-3m Grass Lake, July 14, 1845. 221-3m it comes in as nearly as it can be done with refer-ence to the different qualities of wool. will be done at Scio, by Thomas Hoskins. S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, May 1, 1845. 210 shall; Hon. Wm. R. Deland, Jackson; Paul B. Ring, Michigan Centre; F. H. Winans, Adrian; Daniel Hixson, Clinton; Gardner Wheeler, M. **Petition for Divorce.** D., Howell; Rev. F. H. Cuming, Grand Rap ids: Jeremiah Clark, Clarkston; Gen. C. C. Hascall, James Birdsall and Rev. J. Beach. Flint; D. H. Rowland, Northville: Ames Mend; STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw, of the June Term of said Court, A. D. 1845. In the matter Plymouth: Hon. Elias Comstock, Owasso; P Brigham, M. D., Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, E WILL attend to the sale and exchange of of the petition of Alvira Ayers, for a Divorce from her husband, David H. Ayers. On reading and filing the petition in this cause, which among W Lands, payment of Taxes, and redemp-tion of Lands sold for Taxes in Jackson and ad-Mundy, Esq., John Allen, Esq., Geo. W. Jew-ett, Esq., Tho's M Ladd, Professor Williams, other things sets forth that the petitioner does no know the respondents place of residence, that she oining counties, examination of Titles, Convey-incing and all business pertaining to Real Estate. of the University, and Rev. H. Colelazer, Ann Arbor. The following gentlemen, Rev. H. Colcharer, was married to respondent on the 9th day of No Office in the Court House. Jackson, Michigan. vember, A. D. 1842, and was induced to marr Rev. Wm. S. Curtis, Rev. Charles C. Taylor, him by the fraud and false pretences practiced upon and made to her by respondent. That since said marriage, though of sufficient ability so to do, the respondent has entirely, grossly, and Professors Whiting and Williams of the Uni-versity of Michigan, have consented to act as a Ready Made Clothing visiting committee of the School, to be present when the weekly studies are reviewed; but especruelly refused and neglected to provide any suit able maintenance for petitioner; that since said cially to attend during the semi-monthly exami I made clothing ever before offered in this State, now on hand and for sale, Wholesale or nations. marriage the respondent has treated petitioner, with extreme cruelty, and has been guilty of



THIS medicine, when first introduced, some years since, met with opposition and dead-ly aimed hostllity from ignorant and vapid de-claimers, who threw their darts of venom at it, sumption, that terrific destroyer of the beautiful and lovely of our kind, Liver Complaints Coughs and Colds, Pains in the Breast Side, and their concomitant evils are rendered harmless, when et by a prompt and efficient use of the Restora-ve. Most opportunely, the efforts of the Probrietor to place his invaluable compound before he public are now in the way of being crowned with success; and in every place where the an gel of destruction, under the cloak of disease, can

be found, the Health Restorative shall drive him afar, and raise up the suffering mortals, and open to them the joys of a state of renewed health and energies. What a blessing to the nearly bereaved relatives, to witness the opportune and will be a state of the SILVER.

brotherly expostulation and entresty, and resort at once while there is yet time, to that best of all earth's treasures to the almost hopeless sick one Health Restorative. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist,

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

irely." JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y. HORACE EVERETT, General Agent. Principal Office 96 Hudson street, N. Y.

For sale by W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor.

#### NEW GOODS !!

GARLAND & LEFEVRE, are now receiving at No. 1, Hawkins' Block, a very general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, assuring them that they will find goods, and at prices that cannot fail to prove satisfactory. Their stock consists in part of the following: DRY GOODS.

Broad-cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Sheep's Greys, Vestings, Alapacas, Calicoes, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Mous- De Laines, Alpine Plaids. Shawls, Cravats, Satins, Velvets, Silks, Laces, Ribbons, Sheetings, Shirtings, Cambrics. Book Muslins, Bishop Lawns. Suspenders, Gloves, Hosing Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, Buttons and Trimmings, of all kinds.

GROCERIES.

Old and Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Pouchong Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Spices, Mo-lasses, Rice, Fish, Candles, Soap, Fall and Win ter Oil, &c. &c., Sal Soda, a very large assort CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE. Ter

nd Dinner Setts to match. HARDWARE.—Axes, Coopers Tools, Shelf Goods, Nails, &c., Window Sash, Pails and Tubs, Cordage, &c., and all articles in that line

BOOTS AND SHOES. Ladies Ganers. Slips, Walking Shoes, Gent's Super Calf Boots, Mens and Boys coarse do. Dye Stuffs of every description. Cash paid for Grass Seed, White Beans, Bres wax, Pot and Pearl Ashes, most kinds of Proluce taken in payment for Goods . Also-

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT. GARLAND & LEFEVRE. Ann Arbor, Sept. 1845. 229 tf 229 tf.

# WOOL! WOOL!!

ALWAYS ON HAND. THE Subscriber has re-moved his shop to Main Street opposite H. Beck-er's Brick Store, where he may be found ready to wait

upon all that may give him a call, 10 Having just receive di rect from New York an elegant stock of

# JEWELRY,

**JEWELLRY**, and Fancy Articles, which he intends to sell lower than has ever been sold west of Buffslo for *Ready Pay Only*. Among which may be lound a good assortment of Gold and Common Watch Keys, Gold Finger Rings and Bosom Pins, Guard Chains, Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Sugar Tongs. Butter Knives. Silver Pencil cases. Silver and Common Thimbles, Sil-ver Spectacles, German. do.. Steel, do., Hair Brushes, Clothes do., Tooth do., Lather do., Fine Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Lather boxes, Razor Strops, Wal-letts. Purses, Violins and Bows, Flutes, Violin claimers, who threw their darts of venom at II, classing it among the nostrums of the zec.— Those truitless attempts to injure this great med-icine have now in a great measure passed away; the base individuals who fostered them have shrunk away conscious of their mistaken zeal, and left the restorative to proudly rank itself as the first and greatest medicine of the age. Con-the truth age and the first and greatest medicine of the age. Con-the truth age age to the truth age age to the truth age age to the truth Tweezers, Snuff and Tobacco boxer, Fine combs, Dressing do., Side do., Back do., Shell do., Needles and Cases, Water Paints, Toy Watches, Kid Dolls, a great variety of Toys too numerous to mention, Beads, Necklaces, Fancy Boxes, Sec. Sec.

CLOCKS and WATCHES of every description repaired and warranted, also, Jewelry repaired on

short notice. N. B. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND C. B. Ann Arbor. Oct. 24, 1844. 28-tf.

LEONI

WESLEVAN INSTITUTE. THIS Institution will commence its first term on the 15th of September. A building has been fitted up which will accommodate over one hundred students.

TEEMS OF TUITION. \$3,00 a per term, for English branches. 4,00 for a mathematical course. 5.00 including the languages.

Indigent students preparing for the ministry an have tuition free.

If students are not ready to commence with the erm their toition will be graduated in proporon to the time Board and Lodging can be had in the village

for \$1,00 per week. Roems can be had for any who chose to board

hemselves. The following Text Books have been adopt e

The following Text Books have been adopt e in the Institution: Davies' Series of Mathematics, including his Arithmetic; also, Coll-turns' mental do.; Brown's Grammar; Woodbridge's Modern Geography, with Mitchell's ceries of outline maps: Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar and Reader, Goodrich's Greek Lessons and Grammar; Ja cob's Greek Reader; Comstock's Philosophy and Chemistry: Blakes' Astronomy; Haywards's Physiology; Hedge's Lodgic: Whately's Rheto-ric; Barber's Elocution; Hartis' Book Keeping; Barber's General History; Wilson's History of the United States; Butler's Analogy; Mahan's Mental and Moral Philosophy. The Institution own a set of the above des-eribed books which are designed for the use of

cribed books which are designed for the use of Students who wish not to purchase for themselves. The Institution has a Library of about one housand volumes, also a Cabinet of Minerala

and Marine shells. Manual labor will be encouraged in this ins'itution.

A new system of teaching Geography by outine maps will be adopted, also a new system of enmanship.

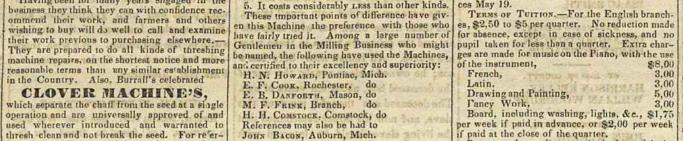
A competent Female Teacher is espected in time to commence with the term, CHARLES GALPIN, Principal, Leoni, Sept. 15, 1845. 230-tf

# ALLEBASI'S MEDICINES.

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

THE BLACK, OR ALLEBASI'S SALVE, Price 25 Cents, Which curves almost universally, Fever Sores, of

the most malignant kind, Felons, Ulcers, Ab-scesses, Tamors, Fractures, Curs, Punctures,



213-6n

sons who have been given up by their physician and friends, and many who have been reduced to the verge of the grave by spitting blood, Con-rumption and Hectic Fever, by their use have had the rose of health restored to the haggard cheek and now live to speak forth the praises of his invaluable medicine. Dr. Sherman's "WORM LOZENGES" Unserved in serve the 40,000 erest

Have been proved in more than 40,000 cases to he infailible, in fact the only certain Worm Destroying Medicine ever discovered. Children will eat them when they cannot be forced to take any other medicine, and the benefit derived from the administration of medicine to them in this form is great beyond conception. When the breath of the child becomes offensive, and there is picking of the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks, head che, drowsiness, starting during sleep, disturbed dreams, awaking with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst voracious appetite, sickness at the stomach and bloated stomach—these are among the many prominent symptoms of worms, and can be re-lieved by these incomparable Lozenges. They have never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman'

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES" Relieve Hendache, Nervons Sick Headache, Pal-pitation of the heart, and Sickness in a very few They cure Lowress of Spirits, Desminutes. poudency, Faintness, Colic, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints, they keep up the spirits, dispel all the distressing symptoms of a night of dissipation, and enable a person to undergo great mental or bodily toil.-Dr. Sherman's

"POOR MAN'S PLASTER Is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. One million a year will not supply the demand. Caution is necessary, as there are mony unprincipled per-sons who would torce a spurious article upon the community. Be careful to get Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, with a "fac simile" of his writ-

ten name on the back-none others are genuine, and will do more hurt than good. When such men as the Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Oneida Conference, Rev. Sebastian Stteet er, of Boston, Rev. Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Hancock, Rev. Mr. De Forest, Hon., Aaron Clark, J. Hoxie, Esq. Hon. B. B. Beardsley, Daniel Fan-shaw, Esq. and a host of names of the like reputation can be brought forward to prove the effiutation can be brought forward to prove the effi-cacy of Dr. Sherman's preparations—when they are so warmly recommended by the medical pro-fession, and prescribed in the practice, and when such universal approbation follows their use among all classes, we may justly say that the Dr. is not only entitled to the appellation of "VICTOR," but can fairly lay claim to the pat-ronage of the public, and will receive it.

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

# ROBERT W. WARNER. Carpenter and Joiner, CORNER OF CROGAN AND ERUSH STREETS, OP. SITE THE M'CHIGAN GARDEN, DETROIT.

Sept. 1, 1845. 215-6 n

#### DELAVAN HOUSE. ALBANY, NEW YORK.

BY NATHANIEL ROGERS. THIS celebrated house is now open for the re exption of travelers. It is the largest dimen-sions, and is entirely note to all its parts: It is exceedy a Temp rance Horse, and while n

that it will receive the paronage of all the friends of Temperance who may have occasion to visit Albany. May 19, 1845. 212-6m May 19, 1845. 212-6m

go and Honduras, 6 tons Nicaragua, Bonair, Caro, Hache and

	HARSE.	Limi		in the second second	ABOTE
	3	tons	Camwood, very		
	180	barre	is Logwood,	cut an	d ground,
	130	44	Fustic,	1.1	144-1-
	140	11	Red Woods,	45	- 44
	120		Camwood,	- 44	44
	10	11	Querecitron B	ark,	And a set of the set o
	45	46		10 month of the	th BUILDE LINE
3	42	44	Copperas,	tahit has	Instituted By
	30	**	Blue Vitriol.	PANIN MILE	Inches 1
	28		Madder, Ombr	o and D	utch Crop,
	3	- 66	Cream Tartar,		and the second
	2	a	Nutgalls,		alkent rest
	2	cases	Indigo, Bengal	Manilla	and Guat-
		imala		and a series of the series of	De Taler
	2		Lac-Dye,	1.774	
			ext. Logwood,	Lieve 18	
	2		Grain Tin,		ist bradent in
			ds Verdigris,	A LOUT U	Gines de later
	15	Carb	ove Oil of Vitric	I. Spirit	s Sea-Salts

15 Carboys On Acid, and Nitric Acid, ALSO,

Copper Kettles and Clothers' Screws, Tenter Tooka, Jacks and Brushes, Press Papers, Card Cleaners, Weaver's Sheers, Nippers and Burling rons, Comb Plates, Pickers and Robbins, Wire, Worsted and Cotton Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Broad Power, Hand Loom and Fly Shutters, Steel and Copper Mails Emery, &c. Parson's Shearing Machines, 4, 6, and 9 blades Allen's double and single Carding Machines.

Machine Cards, Leicester. The above goods have been recently pur-

chased, directly from the importers and manu-facturers, EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, and will be sold at the New York Jobbers' prices, adding transportation only; and in consequence of the decline on many of the American manufactured decline on many of the American be produced at fifteen articles, will in many cuses, be sold at fifteen per cent less than former prices. The subscribers experience in the Dye Wood trade enables im to say to his customers that he is prepared it all times to WARRANT his goods of superior quality.

THEO. H. EATON, Dye Wood and Dye Stuff Warehouse, 188 aud 190 Jefferson Avenue Detroit. Aug. 8, 1845. 225-46 225-4m

SEEDS. WANTED .- 207 lbs. Red Onion Seeds. 50 lbs. White do

2	5 lbs. Yellow do	o do
10	0 lbs. Musk-me	lon do
5	) Ibs. Water m	elon do
manage rear to 2	O lbs. Scarlet R	adish do
Alexan di stat	5 lbs. Sage	do
Transformer to Del	0 lbs. Pepper G	cass. do
1	0 bush Early M	
and the second second	0 44 46 C	luster "
\$ BUTTALIST &	5 " Sugar (	
CARLES AND	S. B.	NOBLE.
Ann Arbor, Sept.	9. 1845.	229-3w

Paper Hangings,

BORDERING, Window Papers, Fire Board Papers, &c. will be sold at very low prices W. A. RAYMOND. Detroit, May 19, 1849. 213-6m

## Strayed.

ON the 12th inst., a small, dark red. three years old, milch cow. Any information respecting her. will be gratefully received and liberally rewarded. M. H. COWLES.

Ann Arbor, (Lower Town.) Sept. 26, 1845

Ann Arbor Wil Mill. THE Subscriber would give notice that he continues the Manufacture of LINSEED OIL

is prepared to supply painters and others as good an article as can be purchased i

of course excite solicitude in regard to its effect on the solvency of Insurance Companies in that city, and the neighboring places. The Directors of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company are happy to assure their customers and the public, that they are prepared to adjust and pay at matu-

People from the Country

TISITNG Detroit, for the purchase of Dry

while going the rounds to ascertain the various

W. A. Raymond's Store.

He has on hand

ALSO,

[style, ]

Balzarines,

Mulls, Edgings,

Parasols,

Scarls,

Muslin de Laines,

Dress Handkerchiefs

rity, all losses sustained by their office, surplus and current receipts, without delay, and without withdrawing their permanent investments. Their capital remains ample for the security of all who nsure with them; and they invite owners of desirable property to obtain Policies on favorable terms, both at the Home Office and at their sev-eral Agencies. Their mode of transacting busi-

ness, which for 35 years past has secured the pubic confidence, will remain unchanged. By order of the Board of Directors, JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

F. J. B. CRASE, Ann Arbor. By this it will be seen, that the Company pay their losses, during the last six months of fires, OUT OF THEIR SURPLUS FUNDS.

Since the payment of one thousand dollars, to R. D. Powers, of Brighton, for the loss sustain ed by him, the Company have paid the subscriber another thousand, for Flour Barrels, burnt a the recent fire in this village. For this last thou-sand the subscriber paid the Company four dol-lars - a good investment as he thinks, during these hard times. All who are not insured are

invited to call on him, and he will issue Policies without delay. F. J. B. CRANE, Agent. Ann Arbor, July 20, 1845.

INTERESTING TO

WOOL GROWERS. THE Subscribers would respectfully an-nounce to the Wool Growers of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that they continue the buiness of

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing t the old stand of J. Beckley & Co., where they may be found at all scasonable hours to wait upon those who may favor them with their nage.

They guarantee that their work will be done rith neatness and despatch. To their old friends and as many new custom

ers as feel disposed to give them a trial, they would say, come on with your Woot and CLOTH and we will do you ample justice in the execution of your work-the price and terms of pay-

Twenty thousand pounds of Wool wanted in exchange for Full Cloth, Flannel, &c. N. B. - Give us a call before purchasing else-

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

Are your Barns Insured? THE Subscriber, Agent for the "PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY." continues to take risks on HOUSES, STORES, MERCHANDISE, MILLS, FACTORIES and BARNS, STOCKS, &C., at 25 low rates as any other good Company in the United States. As several Barns with their contents have been destroyed in this Computer the Dest weak have

been destroyed in this County the past year by LICHINING, the Farmers of Washtenaw have to be holden on the first Tuesday of Decembe now an opportunity for a small sum, of saving hemselves from losses, to which they are every

lay exposed, by this element. M, HOWARD, Agent, Ann Arbor, July 31st, 1845. 2244 2244

#### DENTISTRY. E. G. BURGER, Dentist,

HAS removed his office to Crane & Jewett's Block, first room on the Second Floor, MARLBORO HOTEL. TEMPERANCE HOUSE, NATHANIEL ROGERS. No. 229, Washington Street, Boston.

where being well prepared to attend to every branch of his profession, would respectfully say to all who have not had those necessary organs, THE TEETH, properly attended to, delay no

April, 1845. 1 213

1845. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. MFARREN,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

SMART'S BLOCK,

habits disqualify him for having the custody of said child, and prays that he may be restrained therefrom, and that by the judgement of said Court the care, custody and exclusive control of 157 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. K EEPS constantly for sale a complete assort-ment of Miscellaneous, School and Classi-cal Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and rul ed, Quille, Ink, Scaling Wax, Cutlery, Wrap-ping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink, of varions kinds. said child may be decreed to petitioner or some other snitable person, or to some other person and petitioner, and that if, on inquiry the facts set forth in said petition are found true, a divorce may be decreed; it is ordered on motion of N R. Ramsdell, attorney for the petioner, that no

# Notice to Merchants.

next; and that the respondent appear, on or be fore the first day of the next term of said Court. and show cause, if any he has, why the prayer o said petiton should not be granted, or, that said petition be taken as confessed. A true copy. B. KING, Clerk.

ment of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES CARPENTING, HATS, CAPS, PAPER HANGINGS, BONNETS,

AND GROCERIES, &C. &C. &C.

The proprietor flatters himself from the expe-tience he has had in keeping a Public House, and their patronage. Utica, May 1, 1845.

Fulled Cloth,

WOOL CARDING,

JEROME M. TREADWELL.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Retail, at the Clothing Emporium of the Sub.

Tweed and union cassimere, satinet and jean Frock and Business Coats. Summer Coats in great variety and very

heap. Cassimere, cloth, tweed and summer Pants of

Satin, velvet, silk, valencia, cashmere and Marseilles Vests-a large stock of rich and fush-

ionable styles. Also, an extensive assortment of Hosiery,

stocks, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shirts,

Gloves. Cravats, Suspenders, &c. &c., all of

which will be sold low for cash. They would respectfully invite all, in want of ready made garments, to call and examine their

stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it has been selected with care in the Eastern market and

nanufactured in the latest styles and most dura-

GRIFFIN'S

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

Utica, New York.

CHARLES N. GRIFFIN, Proprietor, would respectfully inform his friends, and the pub-lic generally, that he has taken the above Ho-

tel, located at 127, Genesee Street, near the Ca-

nal, where he is now prepared to accommodate

the public at all times, in the best possible man-

HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Corner of Jefferson & Woodward avenues,

le manner.

Detroit, April 4, 1845.

ner, and on reasonable terms.

and from all parts of the Country. GOOD STABLING ATTACHED.

scribers, consisting in part of Fine broadcloth Frock and Dress Coats.

THE largest and best assortment of ready

And General Land Agent,

17-tf.

21 3-th

Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat, Chilblains, Quin-sey, Drop-y, Inflamatory Rheumatism, Isflammations and Swellings of every description, Feald Head, Ague in the Face, Nervous Tooth Ache, Ague in the Breast, Broken Breast, &c. A.c. ALLEBASI'S HEALTH TILLS, 25. Cents.

These Pills have acquired a popularity within the last year o two, which no other Pills possess. The reasons are obvious to all who sees. The reasons are abvious to all who use them. They cure all Bilions, Scarlet and oth-er Fevers, Fever and Ague. Dyspepsin, Bropsy, Acid Stomach, Disorder, d Bowels, or Stomsch, Jaundice, Head Ache, Dizziness in the Head, Worms, Liver Complaint, Heart Burns, Cholic, Bowel complaint, General Debility, Costivenses, See See Their parties the service &c. &c. Their purify the entire system, leave the bowels in a vigorous and healthy condition,

&c. See pamphlet. ALLEBASI'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

Will cure an ordinary case of Tooth Ache, in from three to ten minutes. For Nervous and other kinds of Tooth Ache, see Pamphlet. ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

Price, 25 Cents. Are warranted to be superior to any other Plasweakness in the Back, Side, Chest, Bowels, Loins, Muscles, and for Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma,

&c. See pamphlet. N. B.-Plesse to ask the agent for a pamphlet which gives all the information necessary res-becting the uses of the Medicines, the virtues hey possess, etc. Please to follow directions in he use of the medicines, and you may rely upon all that is promised. A libera' discount made to merchants and oth

LYMAN W. GILBERT, Proprietor,

Wholesale Druggist. 214, Fulton st. N. Y. DFFor sale by the subscriber, who has been ppointed general agent for the City of Detroit and its vicinity. Country dealers supplied or iberal terms,

C. MORSE,

Michigan Book Store. Michigan Boos Store. The above medicines are for sale at the Book Store of WM. R. PERRY, In Ann Arbor, Lower Village. December 9, 1844. 34 1y Store of

#### POLLARD

#### TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

BY WEYBURN & BROTHER, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corner of Pearl Street and Terrace. near the Landings of the Steamboats and Rail Road Cars. IN Compliance with the solicitations of many friends of Temperance, and our own con victions of duty, we attempted the experi-ment of keeping a house on genuine Tem-perance principles, and are happy to may we ave been sustained in our efforts to provide the giving universal satisfaction, we have no hesitaion in offering our claims to the support of the

traveling community. L. D. WEYBURN,

O. WEYBURN.

CHARGES MODERATE. Patrons and their baggage conveyed to and om the House free.

We, the subscribers, take pleasure in recom-nenning the above House to the friends of the ause, as being worthy of their patronage. C. W. HARVEY, Pres't Erie Co. Temp. S. S. N. CALENDER, See'y do DANA FOBES, Pres't You ng Men's do. H. MHLLERD, Pres't Pollard Tem. Society. Stages leave and arrive at this House daily, to

A. ADAMS, Sec'y Buffalo, July, 1845. do 6mo-233

BLANK BOOKS, full and half bound, of ev To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor 51-tf

THE Subscribers encouraged by the patron-age they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will the first day of May next, open the store now occu-pied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron street,

and connecting with their present store in the

rear, exclusively for a WHOLE SALES ROOM.

where they will keep at all times a full assort-

CROCKERY BY THE CRATE, HARDWARE,