

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

FOSTER, Editor.

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VARIETY.

COTTON FACTORY IN WASHINGTON CITY.—Some of the most wealthy citizens have it in contemplation to erect an extensive cotton factory in Washington city. The amount of stock is to be one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, to be called in by monthly instalments, not exceeding five dollars on a share. The machinery is to be driven by steam power.

CONVENTION OF PRISON ASSOCIATION.—The Prison Association of New York city recommended to the friends of prison discipline throughout the Union to meet in convention in that city, on the first Monday in October next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the criminal laws of the different States—the length of sentences—the methods of appointing prison officers—the improvement of prison systems—and such other matters in relation to prisons as may seem to be expedient.

NICK DISTINCTION.—A Judge at Charlestown, Mass., discharged a prisoner last week from custody, because the word slave was used in the indictment of the Grand Jury instead of *shop*.

The second child born in Cincinnati, still lives, and has not seen the middle age of life, while that city contains 80,000 inhabitants.

LARGE YIELD.—Mr. Duncan McVean, of Wheeland, in this county, harvested 250 bushels of wheat from four acres of land the past harvest. The wheat was of the Soules variety. If any other town can beat this, we should like to chronicle it.—*Roch. Daily Ad.*

GOING TO WITH A RUSH!—Since Monday morning last, the Land Office has been crowded at all hours of the day. The receipts of the past week we have heard estimated at over one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars! and yet it seems as if there is to be no cessation of entering of lands. Of course it is a rich harvest for the Register and Receiver.—*Green Bay Republican.*

David Ames, the old paper maker at Springfield, is dead. He lived to be 87 years old. We can remember when pretty much all the paper used bore the stamp of "Ames."

NO THEATRES.—In Connecticut no theatrical exhibitions are licensed. They undoubtedly think there is farce and tragedy enough in real life without trying to imitate it.

A Boston Correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist says:

"Rev. David Fosdick has retired from the Unitarian congregation in Hollis st. The long struggle maintained in this Church by Rev. Mr. Pierpont has been sufficiently notorious. The distilling and wine drinking parties in Boston concentrated their energies for the purpose of driving Mr. Pierpont from his place; but he held them at bay by a series of matchless tactics until he had beaten them in a series of lawsuits, and then retired with the honors, leaving an empty house on the hands of the distillers and rum-sellers. Mr. Fosdick was called to succeed him, and he pleased his employers in all things; but the experiment has proved that rum will not draw people to meeting on Sundays; and after laboring three or four years Mr. F. retires in despair, thro' absolute want of a congregation in one of the finest houses of worship in Boston."

POETRY.

[From a Chant of Life, and other Poems with Sketches and Essays: by the Rev. Ralph Hoyt.]

Bible.

Bible!—Blessed Bible!
Treasure of the heart!
What sweet consolation
Doth thy page impart;
In the fiercest trial,
In the deepest grief,
Strength, and hope, and comfort,
In each holy leaf.

Bible—let me clasp thee—
Anchor of the soul!
When the storm is raging,
When the waves roll,
When the frowning heavens
Darken every star,
And no hopeful beacon
Glimmers afar,
Be my refuge, Bible!
Then be thou my say:
Guide me on life's billow—
Light the dreary way.

Tell me of the morrow,
When a sun shall rise,
That shall glow forever
In unclouded skies—
Tell me of that heaven
In the climes above,
Where the bark rides safely
In a sea of love.

Bible—let me clasp thee!
Chronicle divine,
Of a world's redemption,
Of a Saviour, mine!
Wisdom for the simple,
Riches for the poor,
Hope for the desponding,
Rest for the sick weary,
Ransom for the slave,
Courage for the fearful—
Life beyond the grave!

MISCELLANY.

The Yankee turned Turk.

A correspondent of Nohl's Saturday Times who lately travelled in Egypt, relates the following amusing incident of a Yankee enterprise.

We soon found ourselves in the desert, traversing seas of sand. The weather was exceedingly pleasant, and the heat not so oppressive as we apprehended. We had an agreeable party, determined to be pleased with our journey, and not to grumble at whatever privations we encountered. Early on the second day, after camping among some ruins, and hearing in the night the howl of a solitary hyena—not a very pleasant sound—we saw at a distance what appeared to be a shanty near a small clump of palm trees. It was rudely constructed of rough boards with an awkwardly formed door, the whole looking like anything else but Egyptian architecture; but it occurred to me that it might have been thus rudely thrown together as a shelter for *saracens* exploring the ruins in the neighborhood.

In front of the door, a Turk was seated on a bench smoking his pipe. He looked like an *oasis* in the desert. He had on a pair of cotton trousers, sandals, and a turban with an *attachan* stuck in a red sash at his side, and against the side of the shanty rested a long gun. As we approached, he rose up, placed his hands on his turban, and said in Arabic, "*Bash chahic!*" shook hands with my dragoman, and exchanged a salutation with the janizaries, who appeared to know him. His hair, complexion, and manner, satisfied me that he was not a Mussulman. I rode up to him. "Hullo!"

"Hullo to you!" said he, in good English. The tone and manner in which he spoke created a suspicion that he was one of us. After shaking hands with him, he looked inquisitively at me and said—

"Stranger, mought n't I have seen you before?"

"Where?"

"Why, in New York."

"I belong there; but where do you come from?"

"I traded in a sloop from Stonington to N. York, and am right sartin that I've seen you often."

"Pray what are you doing here in this barren and insulated spot?"

"I keep this hotel."

"Hotel!"

"Yes, sir,—nothing else! It is n't the Astor House; but I entertain many and beast traveling from the Red Sea. They reckon sometimes to stop the night with me, and get a cup of coffee and chicken now and then, and a pipe."

Where will the enterprise of the universal yankee nation end? In what part of the world will they not be?

dia. They bring considerable goods across, and when we get our Railroad—

"Railroad?"

"Sartin, sir. The route has been explored, and this is the depot, and I'm to be the agent—so Leftevant Waghorn says; and when we get our locomotive, we shall streak it from Cairo to the Red Sea in six hours. Won't I scare the lions, hyenas, and other varmints away with that ere whistle? So saying he set up a whistle as loud as a locomotive's, evidently showing that he had been practicing."

"Stranger, won't your company stop for breakfast?"

I proposed a halt for an hour or two, which was agreed to, and we rolled off our donkeys and fastened our camels.—Josh Judson—for I learned that was his name—brought out a large wooden mortar, into which he emptied some toasted mocha coffee, which he pounded fine and boiled in a tin kettle over a charcoal furnace, and served up to us as we sat under the palm trees, with some eggs, quite comfortably. We filled our pipes and looked around at the barrenness which met our eye in every direction. At a distance there were some mounds, some broken fragments of marble, here and there the remains of tombs and buildings denoting that at some time it had been a place of note. Josh bustled about, and filled the pipes with sweet tobacco.

"Moughtn't you like to buy a mummy?" he inquired.

"Why, do you deal in antiquities, my friend?"

"Occasionally. I've got a mummy, an ibis, and some glass beads, which I tuck from a tomb about a mile off; but the beasts in the neighborhood are troublesome, and I dare not venture often."

"Well, landlord, what's to pay?"

Josh re-looked the amount on the tips of his fingers, which came to a Spanish dollar, which we paid with great cheerfulness, and shook hands with him on our departure.

As Doctor Pangloss says in the play, "the human mind naturally looks forward," this enterprising man, no doubt aware that the overland route to India would soon be established, and that great traffic and commerce would grow out of this new enterprise, was determined to take his position in time; so commenced squatting on a spot in a central position, and be ready to take advantage of the traveling and also the trade in transit, and have a monopoly of his position. "There is stun enough in the neighborhood," said he, "to build a smart hotel; and when I can get hands, I'll surely put it up."

This was once the great highway of nations, when the commerce of India poured its wealth into the Mediterranean, when the gold of Ophir, was brought to enrich the coffers of King Solomon; when the whole route was one continuous line of noble cities, flourishing villages, cultivated fields, and enterprising inhabitants, in the midst of which the Nile flowed majestically, as it now does amidst barren sands. This is the vanity of all earthly affairs.

What Temperance can do.

In Mrs. Hall's book on Ireland occurs the following passage, which a person will hardly read without emotion:

"We entered one day a cottage in the suburbs of Cork; a young woman was knitting stockings at the door. It was as neat and comfortable as any in the most prosperous district of England. We tell her brief story in her own words, as nearly as we can recall them: 'My husband is a wheelwright, and always earned his guinea a week; he was a good workman, but the love for the drink was strong in him, and it was n't often he brought me home more than five shillings out of his own pound on a Saturday night, and it broke my heart to see the children too ragged to send to school, to say nothing of the starved look they had out of the little I could give them. Well, God be praised, he took the pledge, and the next Saturday he laid twenty-one shillings on the chair you sit upon. O, didn't I give thanks upon my bended knees that night; still I was fearful it wouldn't last, saying to myself, may be the money will be more wanted than it is now. Well, the next week he brought me the same, and the next, and the next, until eight weeks had passed; and, glory to God! there was no change for the bad in my husband; and all the while he never asked me why there was nothing better for him out of his earnings; so I felt there was no fear for him, and so the ninth week, when he came home to me, I had this table bought, and these six chairs, one for myself, four for the children, and one for himself; and I was dressed in a new gown, and the children all had new clothes and shoes and stockings, and upon his chair I put a bran new

suit, and upon his plate I put the bill and receipt for them all, just the eight sixteen shillings, the cost that I'd saved out of his wages, not knowing what might happen, and that always went for drink. And he cried, good lady and good gentleman, he cried like a baby, but I was with thanks to God; and now where's the healthier man than my husband in the whole county of Cork, or a happier wife than myself, or a decenter or better fed children than our own?"

Massachusetts and South Carolina.

Rev. J. S. C. Abbot writes to the New York Evangelist, "Thoughts by the way," in a tour from New York to New Hampshire. Beginning at Boston, he draws the following contrast:—Chr. Reflex.

"There is no city in the Union which now looks so thrifty as Boston. No aspect of poverty meets the eye. The immense warehouses which are rising on every side, are crowding the inhabitants into the lovely environs which surround the city. The institution of the gospel, the cause of temperance, and intelligent legislation have made Massachusetts what it is. The sun in its circuit does not shine upon a more favorable land. And it must be a hard problem for infidelity to solve, why the temporal prosperity of a village or a State keeps pace so accurately with the progress of religion. If a faithful Christian minister goes into a town dilapidated by intemperance and vice, in a very few years the influence of his single mind, with that accompanying blessing which God almost invariably grants, repairs the dwellings, fertilizes the fields, and rears up in the young a nobler race, beautified with the lineaments of intelligence and virtue. Massachusetts is more indebted to her clergy for her prosperity than to any other earthly cause. It is the Sabbath and its influences which invigorate the arm of industry, and which invests the products of that industry in the home comforts which adorn the State and bless its inhabitants. A few years ago, South Carolina was more wealthy than Massachusetts. With a more congenial climate and a richer soil by far, she has been constantly growing more and more poor; barrenness has cursed her slave-tilled fields, and the eye of the traveller is continually pained by the aspect of ruined villages and dilapidated mansions. The inhabitants of New England have no conception of the wretched, poverty-stricken aspect of the southern States. Massachusetts is able this day to purchase sixteen South Carolinians; and is said to be worth more than all the slave States united. There is something terrible in the calm, yet relentless energy with which Divine retribution is conducted. Long years of retribution are probably to follow the long years of oppression which are past."

Method in Perfection.

An exchange paper gives the following account of the business arrangements in a Philadelphia dry goods store.

The amount of sales made at this store is about \$300,000 annually; each department in the store is alphabetically designated. The shelves and rows of goods in each department are numbered and upon the tag attached to the goods is marked the letter of the department, the number of the shelf and row on that shelf to which such piece of goods belongs. The cashier receives a certain sum extra per week, and he is responsible for all worthless money received. Books are kept in which the sales of each clerk are entered for the day, and the salary of the clerk cast as a per centage each day, week and year, and at the foot of the page the aggregate of the sales appear, and the per centage that it has cost to effect these sales is easily calculated for each day, month or year. The counters are designated by an imaginary color, as the blue, green, brown, &c., counter.—The yard sticks and counter brush belonging to it are painted to correspond with the imaginary color of the counter, so, by a very simple arrangement, each of these necessities is kept where it belongs, and should any be missing the faulty clerks are easily known.

All wrapping paper coming into the store is immediately taken to a counter in the basement, where a lad attends with a pair of shears, whose duty it is to cut the paper into pieces to correspond with the size of the parcels sold at the different departments to which he sees that it is transferred. All pieces too small for this even down to the smallest scraps, are by him put into a sack, and what is usually thrown away by our merchants yields to this systematic man some \$20 a year. In one part of the establishment is a tool closet, with a work-bench attached; the closet occupies but little space, yet in it we noticed almost every useful tool, and

this is arranged with a handsaw to form the centre and the smaller tools radiating from it in sun form; behind each article is painted with black paint the shape of the tool belonging in that place.

It is consequently impossible that anything should be out of place except through design, and if any tool is missing the wall will show the shadow without the substance. Such is the salutary influence exerted by order that those who enter his employ habitually careless and reckless are reformed entirely, and system, which before was irksome, has become to them a second nature. The proprietor's desk stands at the farther end of the store, raised on a platform facing the front from which he can see all the operations in each section of the retail department. From this desk run tubes connecting with each department of the store, from the garret to the cellar, so that if a person in any department, either porter, retail or wholesale clerk wishes to communicate with the employer he can do so without leaving his station. Pages are kept in each department to take the bill of parcels, together with the money paid, and return the bill receipted, and the change if any to the customer. So that the salesman is never obliged to leave the counter; he is at all times ready either to introduce a new article or see that no goods are taken from his counter.

His peculiar method of casting the per centage of a clerk's salary on his sales enables him at all times, (coupling it with the clerk's general conduct and the style of goods he is engaged in selling,) to form a just estimate of the relative value of the services of each, in proportion to his salary. By the alphabetic arrangement of department, numbering of shelves, and form of tools, any clerk, no matter if he has not been in the store more than an hour, can arrange every article in its proper place, and at any time, if inquired of respecting, or referred to by any clerk, the proprietor is able to speak understandingly of the capabilities and business qualities of any of his employees. He has brought up some of the best merchants at present engaged in the trade, who do honor to the profession as well as their tutor.

From the Nation I Era

A Liberty Member of Congress.

We notice that a majority of the papers of both parties, North and South, speak of the newly elected Representative from the Rockingham and Stafford districts, in New Hampshire, as a Whig. Even our friend of the Cincinnati National Press, falls into the same mistake. The gentleman in question, Amos Tuck, Esq., of Exeter, was always known as a member of the Democratic party, up to the proscription of John P. Hale, for his bold stand against Texas and annexation. He was probably the first Democrat in the State to take the side of Hale on that question. Through his exertions the first Convention of Independent Democrats was brought together, at Exeter, where an able and manly address to the people, from his pen was adopted. In company with Hale he traveled his own and neighboring counties, exposing the servility of the dominant party towards the Slave Power, and their arrogance and tyranny towards the friends of Freedom at home. In his address he took decided anti-slavery ground; and in the summer of last year, at a large meeting of Liberty men & Independents he introduced resolutions distinctly affirming the principles of the Liberty party, and urged their adoption, on the ground that the time had come for a cordial Union of Liberty men and Jeffersonian Democrats, who were laboring for a common cause, and striving against a common enemy.

He was nominated for Congress by a Convention of Liberty men and Independents acting as one body, and it is said that many of the radical Democrats also voted for him, giving him a majority in nearly all the towns in his district. We have the best authority for saying that he goes into Congress pledged only to Freedom. He retains, we presume, on other subjects, his Democratic opinions, but with him as with his friend Hale, the One Idea of Liberty is paramount. He is a lawyer successfully engaged in his profession. As a speaker he is sound and argumentative rather than fluent.—Regarding the advocacy of the cause of the slave as a part of his religious duty, his faithfulness to that cause may be depended upon we think in any emergency. The election of such a man upon such an issue, forms a new era in the history of American politics. It is the result of one of those moral revolutions that never go backward; and which is destined to fill, ere long, the places now occupied by men of compromise and expediency, with a new order of Christian civilians, pledged to Righteousness and Truth, and prepared to adopt the language of O'Connell,

in one of his eloquent appeals in behalf of the West India Slave: "I trample as dust under my feet the blasphemy that the law of Eternal Justice is to be acknowledged in theory only, because unsafe in practice. I will for one, enter into no compromise with slavery. I care not what cast, creed or color, it may assume, whether personal or political, intellectual or spiritual, I am for its total, its immediate abolition. I am for justice—justice in the name of humanity, and according to the law of the living God."

No more Territory.—Nine Reasons Against the New Platform.

The Whigs of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in Convention assembled, lately passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That while we regard the 'Wilmot Proviso' as the 'freeman's platform,' we at the same time declare the Whig doctrine to be still broader; namely, *Unqualified Opposition to any further annexation of territory to this Union; that upon this ground the Whigs of the North and South, East and West, should unite and do battle AGAINST ALL ATTEMPTS TO BRING IN ANY MORE TERRITORY, either by purchase or by conquest, or under the cunning pretext of payment of the expenses of the war.*

"Resolved, That, in carrying out our principles, we can support no man for the Presidency unless he is a staunch, tried Whig, approved by a Whig National Convention, and who is openly pledged against any further annexation of territory or extension of slavery."

These resolutions present distinctly the issue, "No More Territory," without qualification. This is now the favorite doctrine of the Whig party. With rare exceptions, it is insisted upon by some hundreds of Whig papers with which we exchange. They expect to rally the whole party upon this ground, and succeed by it in carrying the Presidential election.

Never have we seen any new measure, involving so momentous consequences, adopted so blindly and precipitately, unless we may except the annexation of Texas.

These Whig leaders may as well be admonished, in advance, that the hope of rallying the Anti-Slavery voters of the free States on such a basis is utterly delusive. For one, we have given sufficient evidence that we hate slavery as much as they do; but we must say to them, that were there no other party in the world, we could hold no fellowship with one adopting as a leading doctrine "unqualified opposition to the annexation of territory to the United States;" and thousands of Anti-Slavery voters fully sympathize with us.

We are inflexibly hostile to this policy, because—

1. It is anti-American. If there be any fact conspicuous above all others in our history, it is, that the genius of the American People, the nature of their free institutions, the peculiarities of their circumstances and social condition, have continually impelled them to the acquisition of territory. This is just as much a law of the American Republic as any law upon the statute book; and the great duty of the statesman is, not to attempt to arrest its operation, but to labor continually to render its workings harmonious with Justice to our neighbors, and Peace and Freedom among ourselves.

2. It is a cowardly concession to an impudent demand of Slavery. The claim set up by the slaveholders is, that all new territory shall be divided equally between Slavery and Liberty. There is nothing in the Constitution, nothing in the great purposes that were sought to be accomplished by the compact of union, nothing in common sense, nothing in sound policy, nothing in decency, to give the slightest countenance to such a claim, but much in them all which should impel us promptly and sternly to repudiate it. We are ready to meet, to discuss, to reject their claim and thus vindicate the Constitution of the country, the memory of our Fathers, and the Republicanism of these States, against the charge of regaining with equal favor, of placing upon equal footing, Personal Freedom, inalienable birth-right of Humanity, the essential condition to its Development, and Personal Slavery, the greatest enemy of Humanity, and the essential obstacle to its Progress. The policy we oppose is a complete evasion of this manly course, virtually admits that Liberty and Slavery are of equal claims, and therefore, for the sake of uniting in one party brotherhood their respective advocates and supporters, the extension of territory, the extension of our free institutions, the progress of the country, are all to be given up—a sacrifice on the altar of Party! We trample under foot a policy which proposes no other way of staying the march of Slavery than by arresting the march of Liberty; thus elevating the monstrous

Exception to the same rank and consideration as the glorious Principle.

3. It is delusive. The Southern Whigs are not and cannot be brought to unite upon any such basis. The temporary adhesion of a majority of them might be secured, until by the help of Northern votes they could succeed in electing a Presidential candidate sound, as they count soundness, on the question of Slavery. But even that will be of no avail. The House of Representatives, thus far, is equally divided between Whigs and Democrats; some of them are Independents, who may or may not act with the Whigs generally, who will be sure to separate from them on the No-More-Territory Issue. A few more States have yet to vote, but it is hardly to be expected that the result will greatly alter the present relations of parties in the House of Representatives. The most sanguine Whig can expect but a bare majority.—Now, let it be remembered that the Democrats in solid phalanx will go for territory; and that Hilliard, of Alabama, and a few other Whigs of his stamp, enough to carry the day, will on this point act with them. The protest of the New York Courier and Enquirer against this new doctrine shows that that class of Whigs which it represents, even at the North, cannot be brought to sustain any such policy.

4. There is no probability, even could the Whig ranks be rallied on this ground, that it will be of any practical importance. There is a Democratic majority in the Senate, which cannot be changed by the result of any election to be held this year. By the Constitution, the President, with the Senate, has the sole right to form treaties. There is a strong probability, acknowledged by the Whig press generally, that peace with Mexico will soon be made. The President will undoubtedly insist upon the cession of California and at least a portion of New Mexico, even should he be obliged to offer a liberal equivalent. A treaty embracing such provisions will, in all probability, be laid before the Senate, in which there is a Democratic majority. Of course, it will be ratified, and thus new territory will have been acquired. Now to the question: Suppose you have a small majority of No-More-Territory men in the House, and that an appropriation of a few millions be required to carry the treaty into effect, is there anybody mad enough to dream that it would be refused? Now would be time to annex the Anti-Slavery proviso; but the members who would refuse money which would be necessary to secure the peace made between the two countries would be universally execrated.

5. It is short-sighted; it makes no provision for the future. Suppose such a treaty made such appropriations required, and yielded, then the next question would be, a Territorial Government. Does your "No-more-territory" policy provide for this contingency? The great point to be settled now would be one left out of sight in your deceptive issue—Shall Slavery be prohibited in the New Territorial Government? This would be the question, which, after all, would have to be met, and yet this is the very question your wretched policy would suppress.

6. It is non-committal on the subject of Slavery, and aims chiefly to unite Whig Anti-Slavery men and Whig slaveholders in the support of one candidate for the Presidency; but there is not a man in the country who does not know that this very non-committalism on the part of Whig non-slaveholding delegates in their National Nominating Conventions, has always been artfully used by the slaveholding delegates to secure nominations hostile to all Anti-Slavery policy. Such will continue to be the case, while this non-committal policy shall be pursued.

7. Its obvious tendency is to repress all agitation on the subject of slavery and quell the rising spirit of Freedom among the people.

8. It renders totally impossible a union of the people of the free States against the aggressions of slavery, and one purpose of it is to prevent any such union. The Wilmot Proviso afforded common ground on which the friends of freedom, of all parties and all sections of the country, might meet and act. It is just what the Whigs of Cuyahoga, in their resolution quoted above, call "the FREEMAN'S Platform," and the "No-More-Territory" policy is also what they intimate, The Wilmot Platform. The distinction is broadly drawn. All freemen who love Freedom may rally on "the Freeman's Platform," and on this, all Whigs, Anti-Slavery and Pro Slavery, may stand—thus proving that it is elected, not for

the benefit of Freedom or the Country, but for the safety of Whigry and Party. The great body of Democrats at the North would have stood side by side with the Whigs there, had not the latter, in adopting the new issue, showed their purpose again to insulate themselves in their party exclusiveness, and seek their own party success. As the Democratic Anti-Slavery men could not endorse this issue—and the Whigs knew they could not—they saw that there was no alternative for them, but to bear the whole burden of the Proviso, or, after the example set by the Whigs, find a new issue. The majority of them, judging from the tone of their press, have resolved upon the latter course; and hence the favor with which the proposition of the renewal of the Missouri Compromise, which was scouted by them last winter, is now received. Thus is Freedom wounded in the house of her professed friends; and it must be admitted that the Whigs struck the first blow.

We detect this policy, then, because it is only another development of the tactics of the Slave Power, which, by *bribing and dividing*, has always succeeded in accomplishing its will.

We have presented our objections to the new policy, as set forth in the resolutions of the Cuyahoga Whigs, and as urged by a portion of the Whig party. But this is not precisely the aspect of the new doctrine, as enunciated in Mr. Berrien's resolution, which is proposed by the Richmond Whig, North American, and other leading Whigs, as the true basis of union.

Provided, always, and it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of Congress in making this appropriation, that the war with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted by this Government with any view to the dismemberment of that Republic, or to the acquisition, by conquest, of any portion of her territory; that this Government, ever desirous to maintain and preserve peaceful and friendly relations with all nations, and particularly with the neighboring Republic of Mexico, will always be ready to enter upon negotiations with a view to terminate the present unhappy conflict, on terms which shall secure the just rights and preserve inviolate the national honor of the United States and of Mexico; that it is especially desirable, in order to maintain and preserve those amicable relations which ought always to exist between neighboring Republics, that the boundary of the State of Texas should be definitely settled, and that provision be made by the Republic of Mexico for the prompt and equitable adjustment of the just claims of our citizens on that Republic.

There is nothing about *unqualified* opposition to annexation of territory in this. It simply disclaims all purpose of *dismembering* Mexico, or, as immediately explained, of "acquisition by conquest of any portion of her territory." So does the present Administration. And who does not see that, should the responsibility of negotiating a peace devolve upon a Whig Executive, sufficient latitude would be left by the terms of this resolution to acquire territory? Does not the resolution contemplate the *prompt* settlement of the claims of our citizens? But these claims amount to eight millions of dollars. How could Mexico, with her revenues destroyed, her resources exhausted, crushed to the earth under an overwhelming debt, *promptly* settle any such claims?—She could not, unless, by the cession of a portion of her territory; and would not a Whig Administration, bound only by the terms of this resolution, deem it *honorable* and *just* to ask for California and Santa Fe, instead of money; assuming the indebtedness to our citizens, and holding out the further inducement of an appropriation from our treasury? What, in the spirit or terms of Mr. Berrien's resolution, would such a course violate?

Supposing, then, this resolution of *qualified* opposition to the annexation of any more territory to be the basis finally agreed upon, our first objection would be obviated, but the rest would still continue in force, and this additional one would bear against it most conclusively.

By leaving open the question of acquiring territory by honorable means, and at the same time smothering the issue—no more slave territory—it would put it in the power of a future Whig Administration, should not the war be decided before its advent, to do precisely what it pretends it will render impossible to be done—extend slave territory. For, if the terms and spirit of Mr. Berrien's resolutions allow the just and honorable acquisition of territory, and if a Whig Convention exclude entirely all questions in regard to a candidate's opinion concerning the extension of slavery, then the South will without doubt secure a candidate of "sound views" on the slavery question, so that the final result of this grand Whig movement would be, the prostration of every safeguard of Freedom, and an open field for slavery.

Away, then, with all compromises and evasions! It is unwise, unmanly, to refuse to meet a question which must be met at no distant period in our progress, and settled either for or against the Cause of Human Liberty. Why prolong the agony? Why leave open a question of such magnitude, and whose agitation will continue to chafe and irritate and produce unwholesome feelings, until suspense be

ended, and it be decided whether an African Republicanism is to be the pillar of Liberty, or Propaganda of Slavery? All that we need for the crisis is, firmness and truthfulness.

"Freeman! born upon the soil!
Fully, fairly, deem'st thou
Slavery's arts would make a spoil
Of this land of freedom now?
Be firm! Be true!
Resolve on what will shield from harm,
And no truce with no laggard arm!
Mind of every clime and creed!
With a high and holy trust,
Dart thou on thy mission speed,
Sowing but the Right, the Just!
Be firm! Be true!
Though sorely tried in many a day,
Despair not! God will bring the Day."

COMMUNICATIONS.

CENTREVILLE, 27th Sept. 1847.

T. FOSTER ESQ.—

Dear Sir—Having returned from my missionary tour, in behalf of the oppressed, it may not be unprofitable to know the ground over which I have passed, and deduce such reflections as naturally grow out of the occurrences by the way.

And I am happy to say, in most of the places I have visited, I found a deep and earnest feeling pervading the different communities. The Whigs and Democrats feeling entirely at a loss to know what position to take, in view of the *despotic and impudent* position assumed by slaveholders, and the miserable fawning sycophants of the North—and the Liberty men feeling no doubt as to their true position and duties, viz.: earnest, straight forward opposition to slavery and oppression, and the slave power. And as my appointments became better known the audiences increased in numbers and interest. Indeed, could our present condition, as a nation, be fairly and fully represented to the masses, I am satisfied a mighty revolution would soon be the consequence.

Perhaps, it will not be improper in this communication, to state an occurrence which happened while I was at Ypsilanti. I arrived there the 15th, in the evening, according to appointment, lectured upon the proposition that "American Slavery is unsustained by the Bible." The next day I received an invitation from Gen. Van Fossen, a well known Whig of the village, to discuss that proposition with him. I accepted the proposal, and requested Mr. Copeland, who brought the invitation, to fix with the General the time and place of meeting; which was settled at 4 P. M. of that day at a school house in the village. Some hours afterwards, and after notices had been put up, my antagonist met me (for the first time) in the street, and declined the combat, on the ground, among other things, that he had not time to prepare for the discussion—but as I have reason to believe, on the real ground that his Whig friends had advised him that Whiggery might suffer in the contest—and especially, as they had just learned that their village had been honored with the Whig gubernatorial candidate, it might be peculiarly unpleasant to be defeated in discussion with all their *blooming* honors upon them.

In several places, where I visited, there is decided evidence of recent progress in *liberal*, and of course in *Liberty* principles. Yes—clergymen who have been hitherto very conservative, come out for the oppressed, and churches for the first time have been opened to those who desire to press the great truths of *Christian Politics* on the people.

On the whole, I have very great reason to rejoice in the evidence that the days of slavery are numbered—and that a great and glorious Jubilee for our Union is at hand.

C. GURNEY.

Letter from Jackson County.

JACKSON, Sept. 20, 1847.

T. FOSTER ESQ.—

Dear Sir—I send you enclosed the proceedings of our County Convention held the 9th inst. Also please find enclosed \$1 to apply on my Signal subscription. Owing to the general busy season among the farmers through the county at that time, the attendance was not large—some 30 or 40 votes being given.

A spirit however seemed to prevail among those present, that augured well for our cause. The addresses of C. Gurney Esq., and of C. H. Stewart Esq., who was casually present, were excellent, and produced a good impression with all present.

In reviewing the progress of our principles through the nation during the past year, much cause for encouragement was everywhere discernible; and especially from the Granite hills of New England, where the noble JOHN P. HALE has been so efficiently and vigorously at work, and from the "dark and bloody ground," Kentucky, where the talented and chivalrous VANDERBILT is wielding so successfully his pen of truth, tokens for congratulation were exhibited.

Amid the wide spread and general discussion of the principles embodied in the measures of the Liberty party, which I saw every where taken place the year past, the Liberty party has with many seemed to be losing the force of its association, and to be preparing for a merger of its organization in the action of the people

and the other parties upon the questions that gave birth to our organization. The divisions among the Liberty men of New York upon questions of financial policy, has also seemed to favor this idea, as exhibitions of weakness in the force of our principles—yet if there be any truth in the remark familiar with Liberty men throughout the country that "the man's the gold for all that," and its other kindred sentiment, "Give me Liberty or give me Death"—it must be that any temporary suspension of action, or divisions on minor matters, cannot permanently defeat the progress of our measures.

The people of the country are but just arousing to the consideration of true views of slavery and their connection therewith, and the vast details of expenses yet to come before the people through Congress, and the long lists of murdered soldiers who have found their blood stained graves in obedience to the command of our government in waging its proslavery conquest of Mexico, will hardly serve to awaken the mass of the people to a realization of their true condition as vassals of the Slave Power.

In the meanwhile party demagogues and corrupt politicians of all degrees, will be as usual exerting the power of their party shackles in preserving their proslavery organization; and with caucuses, and nominations, and the combination of a servile press strive to preserve their discipline from the effects of efficient antislavery action.

But the general impetus which Liberty principles have received from the consistent and determined efforts of the Liberty party, cannot at this period be stayed by any of the manœuvring of party machinery or blustering of the slave power. "A voice has gone forth, and the land is awaking" from the lethargy of proslavery partyism, and it matters not whether the Liberty party should become dominant, or be dismembered, the principles upon which it was organized must progress, and the measures it has introduced and advocated be carried out. Liberty principles are too precious and important ever to be retracted by any portion of the people that have once adopted them, and therefore the more necessity for Liberty party action.

Truly yours,
JEROME M. TREADWELL.

JACKSON COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Liberty party of Jackson County convened at the Court House in the village of Jackson, Sept. 9th, 1846, for the purpose of nominating County officers to be supported at the coming election—S. B. Treadwell was called to the Chair, and Samuel Higgins and J. M. Treadwell appointed Secretaries.

The Convention having balloted, the following persons were declared unanimously nominated:

For Representatives, LONSON WILCOX,
SIMEON HOLLAND,
SAMUEL HIGGINS,

For 2d Judge, THOMAS MCGEE,
" Coroner, DANIEL COOK.

Messrs. Norman Allen, L. F. Granby, and J. T. Willson were appointed County Central Committee for the ensuing year.

Messrs. C. Gurney and C. H. Stewart being present, were on motion invited to address the convention, when the convention listened to addresses from these gentlemen.

Messrs. S. B. Treadwell, C. Gurney, C. H. Stewart, Thomas McGee, J. Holland, and S. Higgins were on motion appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That amid the revolution of the public mind on topics of national interest, our principles remain unshaken and steadily advancing, inspiring the friends of freedom with the fixed purpose to continue their efforts for the accomplishment of our object.

Resolved, That in the late developments of the Slave Power in carrying on the Mexican War to extend slavery, we have increased evidence that the organization of the Liberty party was wise and called for.

Resolved, That we will continue to give our undivided support to elect to public offices such men only as will publicly avow themselves members of the Liberty party and act in consistency therewith.

Resolved, That we regret exceedingly that any of our fellow citizens who profess a love for liberty and their country, should be found giving their influence and support to parties in political fellowship with slaveholders, and pursuing measures for the extension of slavery.

Resolved, That the time has arrived when Liberty men should not yield their support to men for mere anti-slavery professions, and that nothing but open and consistent action with the Liberty party should secure our confidence and support.

On motion, the Secretaries were instructed to forward the proceedings of the convention to the Signal of Liberty for publication.

On motion, the convention adjourned.
S. B. TREADWELL, Ch'n.
S. HIGGINS,
J. M. TREADWELL, Sec'ys.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, October 2.

Liberty Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHESTER GURNEY.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
HORACE HALLOCK.

Election Tickets.

We would call special attention to the provision of the new Revised Statutes in reference to the manner of voting. See pages 43 and 44. The elector must put into one box, at one time, one ticket, containing the names of all the persons he wishes to vote for. Committees to procure printed tickets should look at the provisions of the Statute, and get them right.

Whig Creed on Slavery.

The several parties in this State hold State Conventions for the nomination of Governor once in two years; and the resolutions adopted at these meetings are considered as authoritative expositions of the principles of the party.

The late Whig Convention set forth their faith in a full and lengthy creed, embracing the most important points of political action. We extract so much of it as develops their views on Slavery with the preamble of the whole:

Whereas, It is fitting and right that a political party, claiming the confidence and support of the patriotic and honest people of this State, should not only possess, but proclaim, on all proper occasions, those principles of action, and those measures of policy, by which it is governed, and which it seeks to promote; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of the State of Michigan, in State Convention assembled, do set forth and proclaim the following as true doctrines of the Whig creed:

1st. We recognize the principles of political liberty and equality set forth in the Declaration of American Independence. We cherish the doctrines that the right of self-government is the unalienable birth-right of man—that the object of all government is the happiness of the whole people—and that human liberty is too sacred a thing to become subject to the laws of property, whereby man may buy, and sell, and traffic in the blood and sinews of his fellow-man.

2d. While we concede the right of each of the independent States of the Union to legislate with regard to its own peculiar institutions, and are willing to abide by the compromises of the Constitution on the subject of Slavery, we are opposed to the further extension of this institution over the territory of the United States; and we will, by all constitutional means, resist the introduction of Slavery into any territory now or hereafter to be acquired by the United States by conquest, purchase, or otherwise. A free people, in their march of conquest and acquisition, bearing the seeds of Slavery, and planting domestic and social Bastilles, wherever its flag is unfurled, would exhibit a spectacle over which tyranny might well rejoice, as furnishing unanswerable evidence of the hypocrisy of Republics.

2d. We cherish the Constitution of the United States; and we proclaim our continued opposition to, and abhorrence of, the numerous and dangerous inroads which have been made upon that sacred instrument by a series of measures which have resulted in the annexation of Texas to the United States, and involved the country, by the unconstitutional act of its Chief Magistrate, in a bloody and extensive war.

These Resolutions were reported by a committee consisting of J. W. Gordon, S. Barstow, G. W. Wisner, S. S. Wilkinson, and H. B. Lathrop.

The first resolution is a mere abstraction to which every body assents. The Whigs say they believe in the Declaration of Independence. Well, who among us does not? Where is the demagogue who does not think it for his interest to shout the praises of that instrument?—But the Whigs believe that "the right of self-government is the inalienable birth right of man." If you really believe this, gentlemen, why don't you manifest it practically? An appropriate case for the application of your principle exists at home, in your midst. The colored people of this State—more than a thousand of them—are deprived of "the right of self-government." They are *entirely* subject to laws which they have no part in enacting. They are *compelled* to be subject to these laws; and through this compulsion, originated and continued from year to year in part by the direct action of the Whig party, "the principles of political liberty and equality set forth in the Declaration of American Independence" are every day violated. What do you propose to do about it? Do you intend to redress the violated rights? Nay verily; you will do nothing of the kind. But you say you "recognize" them; and in so saying, and in refusing to apply them practically to those who daily suffer from their violation inflicted with your sanction and consent, you convict yourselves of the grossest hypocrisy. You know the rights of the colored man, acknowledge them to be inalienable, and the "true doctrines of the Whig creed," and then constantly violate them! How could you condemn yourselves more pointedly?

You say that you "cherish the doctrine that human liberty is too sacred a thing to become subject to the laws of property, whereby man may buy, and sell, and traffic in the blood and sinews of his fellow man." You say a very good thing; but what do you do? Nothing. If you believe what you say, why don't you act upon it? You allow this "traffic" to continue from one year to another at the seat of government without one word of reprobation or remonstrance. You allow the citizens and public officers of this State to help *re-enslave* those who have regained their liberty, and allow our jails to be used for the safe keeping of persons thus reduced to Slavery in our own State.—Ah, it is easier to make professions than to act consistently. By your works you are known.

The next resolution involves two positions: first, that you will let Slavery alone wherever it exists in the States; and second, that you will oppose all further spread of it in the territory of the United States. The first position separates you from the Liberty party, and from such Whigs as Gov. Seward and J. R. Giddings. They believe in using all the powers conferred by the Constitution for the overthrow of Slavery. You do not. It does not appear from your creed that you would interfere with it any where, in any manner, directly or indirectly. You would not suppress the coastwise traffic, nor that in Washington. You would not have the patronage and support of the General Government withdrawn from the institution. You would not cease to fill the offices of the government with Slaveholders as the Whig party have done heretofore. No; your position is entirely conservative. Wherever and however Slavery now exists in our nation, the united Whig party of Michigan cries, "LET IT ALONE! LET THE CURSE REMAIN AS IT IS!"

Your second position, that the march of Slavery should be now arrested, is right. All we can ask is to see you faithfully support it. Shall we see you using "all constitutional means" to resist its extension? Yet the course of the Whig papers in the North, practically repudiating the Wilmot Proviso, on which all parties could unite, for the purpose of getting up an exclusively partisan issue of your own, does not look very much like pursuing the object with a liberal & magnanimous spirit. But we are not disposed to find fault in anticipation. We would much prefer to hope well for your course in future. But how can we have any high expectations of this character, when you have so long pretended to be the "true Liberty party," and yet maintained a fraternal alliance with Whig Slaveholders. When Florida was admitted, there were in the Senate 27 Whigs—a majority of the whole body; yet only nine Senators out of 52 voted against it. In reference to the admission of *new Slave States*, the Whigs of Michigan are entirely silent. They are unwilling to commit themselves on a tangible question of this character.

The allusion to "domestic and social Bastilles" is well. But did the convent on forget there were some at the capital of this nation, sanctioned by its laws? Why not labor for the removal of these, as well as to prevent the establishment of more?

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But we have not a close. We have dwelt the longer upon this portion of the Whig creed, because we know that some individuals in that party as well as among Liberty men, have been looking to see if there were not some common grounds upon which both parties in this State might unite. We think it must be apparent from this creed that no sufficient anti-slavery grounds now exist. The Liberty party are aggressive in their feelings, principles, avowed objects and public declarations: the Whigs are entirely conservative. The Whigs would let slavery alone everywhere: the Liberty party would abolish it wherever it can be constitutionally done. The Liberty party would fill the national offices only with anti-slavery men: the Whigs would fill them with the ablest and most zealous slaveholders. The Liberty party wishes for no alliance or compact with the Slave Power: the Whigs earnestly seek for its aid and co-operation, and will sacrifice almost every thing to obtain them. In a word, in all that has reference to *slavery as it is*, the Whig and Liberty party in Michigan are exactly unlike each other, holding antagonistic opinions. For our part, we cannot find any common ground for working together in *removing* Slavery; and in *preventing* its extension we confess we are not willing to sacrifice our organization and aggressive anti-slavery principles for the sole purpose of helping a party to prevent the extension of slavery, while they are doing all they can to fill the offices of the General Government with inveterate Slaveholders, who will wield its ponderous and far-reaching energies for the preservation and aggrandizement of the great national curse. No; if the Whigs are really an anti-slavery party, as is so often pretended, let them work out their anti-slavery, if they have any, in their own way. We also will work in our way, separately from them, until it shall be discovered that we are indeed identical in anti-slavery feelings, principles and objects. Should that time ever arrive, it will be soon enough to become

identical in measures, candidates, and organization.

It will be distinctly understood that the preceding remarks apply to the Whig and Liberty parties, as such, considered as organized bodies, and not to the opinions or action of individuals in those parties, which may greatly vary from the regular party creed.

The Governing Class.

It is a fact well known to all attentive observers of passing events, that the makers and executors of the laws in our country are selected mainly from those classes of citizens who attend the political caucuses. The candidates are usually chosen from the number in attendance there, and in character, in intellect, in intelligence, in honesty and virtue, may be fairly presumed to be an average of the delegates to those meetings. They represent the virtues and the vices, the excellencies and defects of the class who put them in nomination.

It is also a fact that the moral and religious portions of the community are not usually frequenters of the caucuses.—When a man becomes a preacher, he is considered by himself and others, as altogether too holy to "dabble in the dirty waters of politics;" and just in proportion as a man is accounted pious and devout, just in that proportion he is expected to withdraw from all connection with the corrupting and debasing machinery of party politics. And such men do very generally withdraw from the caucuses, leaving the whole field to the management of men less intelligent, less virtuous, more selfish, and more indifferent to the welfare of their country and the world. The better portion withdraw: the nominations are made by the worse portions of the community from their own number: whereupon the pious deacon and church member sigh over the corruption of the party and the degeneracy of the times, find fault with the nomination of men whose principles they know to be directly antagonistic to their own; then go to the polls on election day and support the regular party candidates.

Hence, the members of the dominant party who attend the party caucuses have the entire control of the State in their hands. These persons do not probably amount to more than one tenth part of the whole number of voters of the State.—Yet except in some localities, where the Whigs are in the ascendant, all political power resides in the hands of these six thousand voters; and from this privileged class a most every political office from constable to Governor, is selected. How important then is it, that the friends of virtue and good morals in the great political parties should rally to these primary meetings whence all political energy flows! Yet we see that the best men absent themselves most from these meetings, while various classes of the dissolute, unprincipled and vicious—the rumrunner, the distiller, the drinking man, the traitor at elections, the profane, the gambrin, the office seeker, the political intriguer, the idler, and unprincipled profligate generally—are very certain to be there.—Hence, the whole government of the country being in the hands of a body composed to a large extent of such men, we have any amount of political corruption, intrigues, continuance of old abuses, Mexican wars, &c.

To take a single branch of the subject. It is a well known fact that Temperance men, as a general thing, do not attend the caucuses of the Whig or Democratic parties. Consequently, such are in a great measure excluded from the government of the State and nation. And the higher the candidate is raised from the level of the people, the less prospect there is that he will be a friend of temperance. How stands the case with the Governors of this State?

It is well known that at the personal example of our first Governor in this respect was most injurious and destructive to the morals of the young men. The facts are as lamentable as they are notorious. We will say no more respecting them.

The second Governor, a man of years, and an office holder nearly all his life, when a member of the State Senate, made an elaborate report in ridicule of the unanimously expressed wish of the Temperance people of this State for a law prohibiting licenses, and when subsequently elected Governor, furnished his public entertainments with every kind of liquid by which drunkenness is produced.

The third Governor of this State was a Rumrunner—a dealer in the article we are credibly informed, both by the barrel and the gallon. This, with that part of the party who twice elected him, was no disqualification. We never heard it mentioned disapprovingly by a single Democrat.

Our fourth Governor was a gentleman, and so far as we know strictly temperate personally in his habits. But we never heard of his being a *Temperance* man, or of his making a Temperance address, or doing the least thing in favor of the cause. The office making portion of the Democratic party contains comparatively few active Temperance men. Like caucus, like office holder.

A block of three story buildings is about to be put up in Cincinnati, the entire front of which is to be of cast iron.

Of the present incumbent we will merely say that all the representations of him we have heard go to show that practically he is very far removed from being a friend of the cause.

And how stands the case with the candidates for Governor now before the people? Are they exceptions to the general rule? One of them countenances the drunkard by partaking of the destroying beverages, while the other is well known to the whole community where he resides as a Distiller of some years standing.—Yet from ten to twenty thousand men, who call themselves Temperance men, will vote for these candidates next month, and elect either the Distiller or the Drinker to the office of Governor, and shout in exultation at the success of their efforts.

Had we the data complete, we might go through with all the other high offices, both State and National, and illustrate from each the great truths we are aiming at—that those who attend the caucuses govern the community, and select candidates from their own number; and that men more virtuous and intelligent might be made to fill all the public offices, if all intelligent and virtuous men would attend, in their respective parties, and make their influence felt at these fountain-heads of power.

We are happy to say, however, while on this subject, that the course of the Liberty party, in this respect, has ever been consistent. Their candidates for the highest as well as for the lower offices, have been notorious as far as their names were known, for the advocacy of Temperance as well as Liberty, and every popular reform; and our present nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Messrs. GURNEY and HALLOCK, have become well known to the Temperance men throughout the State for their zealous and self-denying exertions in this department of reform. How far this fact should go in entitling them to the confidence and political support of their fellow laborers in the same cause, in preference to candidates whose conduct proves them decidedly hostile to the measures of this mighty reform, we shall leave to the consciences of Temperance men to determine.

Our candidates, in this as in all other things, will do their duty faithfully, however much or little may be the degree of encouragement which the popular voice will award.

The Whig Issue.

We would call special attention to the article we publish to day from the Washington Era, against the new Whig platform—"No More Territory." The article is an able and a reasonable one. No such issue will ever be maintained by the Whig party; nor, if attempted, would it stand any chance of being successful.—There can be no question but more or less territory will be acquired: the point at issue is, whether it shall be consecrated to Freedom or Slavery. This, the *real* issue, the Whigs dare not meet; and they seek to evade it by pretending to get up another which is in fact no question at all. The Anglo-Saxons, with the energy, perseverance and rapacity which have ever characterized them, will sweep over the whole of North America. Mexico, with eight millions, seven of whom are but partially civilized, in the end, will present but a feeble resistance to the onward march of our countrymen. The question of absorption is merely one of time—whether we had better subdue the whole country now, or take half of it, and devour the remainder when we may have more leisure, and have a renewed hankering for "more room." But that the Mexican nation will in time be used up by the Anglo-Americans by purchase, amalgamation, conquest, or in some other way, right or wrong, must be evident to all who have attended to the condition and characteristics of the two nations. We apprehend that this process will be attended with great evils to both nations.—We fear that at the next session of Congress, a strip of territory, now free, large enough to sustain a score of millions, will be annexed to this country, to be carved up hereafter into a multitude of Slave States. So far as we can see, nothing will prevent this but the united action of the North declaring the territory thus acquired shall be FREE. This declaration the principle of the Wilmot Proviso made; and now we see the Whigs, as fast as possible, abandoning its support, and getting up another vain and foolish cry, under cover of which the real issue may be avoided, and the dissolution of their party prevented. The Northern Democrats cannot unite with the Whigs in the Whig issue of no more territory, the state of feeling in their party forbidding it, although they might have been firm on the Wilmot Proviso; and the Whig leaders, in getting up this party cry for party purposes, have given to us another evidence to the mass already furnished by the past history of the party, that where the interests of the Whig party are in the least involved, its fidelity to the cause of Freedom cannot be in the least relied upon.

A Baptist Preacher.

The Herald of Freedom, Indiana, in noticing the recent incursion of the Kentucky men-stealers into Cass county, says:

"A Baptist preacher was amongst this pious gang, who, in the melee, had secured an infant from its cradle, the child of one of the colored women claimed, and with it in his holy clutches, he came to trial, amid the taunts of 'Cradle-robber,' 'pious baby-stealer,' 'trunnel-bed plunderer,' &c."

If this "pious baby-stealer" were to offer to preach in the Baptist churches in Niles, Detroit, or Ann Arbor, on his way home, is there any thing in the ecclesiastical relations of those churches which would be a bar to his being welcomed as a "beloved brother in the Lord," and breaking to them the bread of life?

Indiana.

The State A. A. Society held its anniversary at Salem, Sept. 9th. Provision was made for a general system of petitioning to the State Legislature and to Congress: for a Depository of antislavery books and Publications: for the services of an agent and three itinerant lecturers: for the holding of 12 antislavery Conventions. Antislavery resolutions of the right stamp were adopted. The following was debated quite earnestly, but no vote seems to have been taken on it.

"Resolved that in prosecuting our great work of the slaves' redemption, Liberty men should never feel themselves authorized to vote for either whigs or democrats, as those parties are at present constituted; every such vote given retards the slaves enlargement, strengthens the hands of the slaveholders, binds the chain on the slave, is a breach of faith with every true Liberty man, and last, but not least, we solemnly believe, is displeasing to God, who in his revealed will has given us such rules respecting the choice of rulers, as if properly understood will be found totally to inhibit the members of these proslavery parties."

The following delegates to the Buffalo Convention were appointed:

E. Demming, Daniel Worth, Dr. A. A. Ackley, Robert Stewart, S. Harding, Stephen C. Stevens, J. J. Demming, Moses Swain, Benjamin Stanton, Grove Pomeroy, Caleb Wickham, Wm. Beard, Jonathan Huddleston, J. Cable and Richard M. Haworth.

Radical.

The late Democratic State Convention adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we approve of the doctrine of single Senatorial and Representative districts, and the election of all officers by the people."

Our fathers, seventy years ago, would have opened their eyes in astonishment at such a proposition. Yet it is the voice of at least half the people of the State; and the Whigs are approaching the stand, and fast. At their State Convention, they resolved in favor of

"The election by the people of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Commissioner of the State Land Office; (omitting all judicial officers and some others) and the curtailment as far as is consistent with the public good, of Executive power and patronage."

Genesee county.

A notice for a County Convention to be held at Grand Blanc, Oct. 12th, will be found in the paper to day. After it was put in type, we received another notice signed by the Executive Committee, calling the Convention at Flint on the 16th inst. Supposing that the publication of both would lead to confusion, we have inserted only the first received, and add this paragraph merely for explanation.

Vermont.

The Liberty vote is about the same as last year, with this difference in the result—that last year there were twelve Liberty members of the Legislature elected; this year, TWENTY THREE! They hold the balance of power in the Legislature. There was a falling off of the vote of the other parties.

Liberty Conventions.

It will be perceived that nominating Conventions have been held, or are notified to be held in the Counties of Jackson, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Lenawee, Oakland, Wayne, Genesee, and Washtenaw.

Are there not several more counties where the friends of Liberty and Equal Rights may wisely organize for the maintenance of their principles? Are we to hear nothing from Shiawassee, which claims to be the "banner" county—Macomb, Clinton, and Ingham? If you mean to do anything in the way of organization, friends, don't delay, act at once and efficiently. And let us urge on all the Conventions one thing, without which their nominations will well nigh become nugatory—a FULL SUPPLY AND EARLY DISTRIBUTION OF TICKETS. What else you leave undone, do not neglect this.

There is nothing of importance later from Mexico. By the last arrivals, it appears that Paredes was at large, threatening an attack on the capital. Of the probable result of negotiations, nothing is known, although the La Patria of New Orleans pretends to give the substance of the principal articles discussing. But the news is not reliable.

From The War.

LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN OFFICER. The following interesting extracts from a letter dated Tacubaya, (in full view of the city of Mexico,) August 24, received in Washington, written by an officer, is published in the Union:—

"But the greatest cause of exultation was the re-capture of two of our guns, brought from Buena Vista, the last battle of Gen. Taylor. When I saw U. S. on them, I felt like dismounting and embracing them. What is remarkable about their re-capture, it was made by the 4th artillery, to which regiment they formerly belonged. They, with other small captured pieces, were immediately fitted up as a light battery, with the captain [Dunn] who took them in command of it. I will not stop to describe the scene on the field of battle. On leaving it, the road was literally strewn with dead Mexicans, arms, broken carriages, &c. In passing a bridge, I looked over and saw the bodies of at least 20, piled one on the other, and the bank of the stream was strewn with them, and it was some distance before we got out of sight. Going on, we came to a church, in which were confined 700 prisoners. The General halted a few minutes, and addressed the officers kindly. Among them were four Generals. He then hurried out to join the pursuing army. We came up with them at San Angel, where they had halted. As the General passed along the line, it was one continued shout."

In speaking of the gallant assault of Col. Riley on the batteries that were carried, he says:—

"As he approached the scene of action, it seemed incredible how our men got over the ground to the attack. It was over immense masses of lava thrown up in the roughest, sharpest possible shapes, and covered with dense brushwood. Streams had to be crossed, and deep ravines; and most of them having passed the night in a pelting rain without shelter, it appears almost incredible that they were able to drive double their numbers from a battery of 23 heavy guns. The scene of the arrival of the General was most exciting. The cheering of the troops left to protect the property taken, and their delight on seeing him, were very gratifying. Many of the guns taken have been added to our siege train."

"The action at San Pablo lasted more than two hours, and the firing was more general and more continuous than any I had heard yet. The enemy's grape and canister flew like hail, and the fire of our infantry was one continued volley. Capt. Taylor's battery was obliged to retire, being most sadly crippled—lost two officers, a great many men, and left the field with only two horses to a gun; but the enemy, although behind entrenchments, with heavy guns, could not withstand the impetuosity and valor of our troops. The place was carried by assault, and the whole armament and a great number of prisoners were taken."

The next morning, the General leaving a hospital and a garrison in San Augustin, set off with a determination of reaching this place before night. Halting at Coyotepec a short time, to allow time for his various orders for the movements of the troops to be executed, he was met by a flag from the city, asking terms. After making his reply, the bearer of the flag, a Gen. of engineers, very civilly proposed to the General, knowing his intention of coming here, that if he would halt a few hours longer, he would request his government to send word to the castle of Chapultepec, not to fire on us as we approached. But the General replied that it was his intention to come here, and he would take the risk; and on he went.

On approaching the town, the General sent me forward with an order to Col. Harney, of the dragoons, to take possession of it, and make the necessary disposition of pickets, &c., and wait the arrival of Gen. Worth before unloading his horses. We rode into town without molestation; but a troop which had accompanied Capt. Lee, in advance, had preceded us. It was lucky for us that Chapultepec did not fire upon us; for the town is in perfect range of its guns, and might have knocked us into a cocked hat. Worth's division did not arrive until near dark, and we had none but dragoons with us. The same evening another flag was received from the city. I will not pretend to give the object. Several have been interchanged since; and I am happy to say that an armistice was this day agreed upon, with the object of negotiating for a peace. The terms were dictated by the General, and everything looks as favorable as may be. The General, very magnanimously, and very discreetly, no doubt, too, did not ask a surrender of the city, as it is virtually under his control; and to have taken the army into it would have been productive of some trouble, as it would be next to impossible to control the troops.

We are occupying the bishop's palace, a huge pile of buildings, with magnificent gardens attached, but as uncomfortable as can be, there being no furniture. The view from here, though, is beyond description. Chapultepec, a little on the

left, looks frowning down upon us, with its heavy guns, and the city, with its innumerable spires, nearly surrounded by water, is directly in front. But I have not space for farther description.

OUTRAGES AND MASSACRES ON THE RIO GRANDE.—Late numbers of the Matamoros Flag contain narratives of recent outrages committed both by Americans and Mexicans, after reading which, the reader will decide which are the most heinous, making proper allowance for the superior intelligence and refinement of our citizens.

Intelligence was received on Saturday last, confirmed since by letters from Ceralvo to the 9th inst., that a scouting party of 27 Texans, commanded by Capt. Baylor, ordered out by Col. Abbott, commander of Ceralvo, to scour the country between that post and Monterey, had fallen in with a large body of Mexicans and all been killed but three.

Our letters inform us that Capt. Baylor left Ceralvo on the 9th inst., and followed out his instructions, visited several ranchos in the neighborhood of which the recent attacks had been made upon the trains.

At two of these ranchos, goods and property captured from the trains were found secured in the houses, and the guilt of a participation in the robberies being clearly proved against the Mexican residents, the property was retaken, the dwellings of the guilty burned, and several known desperate characters killed.

With three prisoners which he had captured, Capt. Baylor was returning to the main road, when he found himself surrounded by a large force of Mexicans, stated at three hundred, undoubtedly the same force which had attacked the train previously. He was completely hemmed in and the Mexicans charged upon his small band, killing many of them the first discharge of fire arms.

Three of the party effected their escape by crawling into the chapparal, and got into Ceralvo dreadfully lacerated with thorns. When they last saw Capt. Baylor he was wounded and unhorsed, but still fighting, and only three of his men were in the saddles.

They think it impossible that any more could have escaped, and do not believe that the Mexicans made any prisoners. Two days had elapsed since they got back to Ceralvo, and nothing had been heard of any of the rest of the party.

The Flag of the 12th, gives the following details of brutal outrages committed by men in the uniform of American cavalry soldiers.

About 2 o'clock in the night of the 12th inst. a party of twelve Americans, mounted, armed and equipped as our volunteer cavalry, rode into the Rancho of Solisena, about eight leagues distant from this city. The inhabitants of which are in daily intercourse with us, and under the pretence of searching for arms, entered the dwellings and perpetrated outrages of every imaginable kind. The men were abused and forced to flee from their houses, the women were insulted, their jewelry and trinkets taken from them, and every dwelling robbed of what money could be found. One Mexican, who has made a report to the board of alcaldes of this city, states his loss at over \$150—money that he had received from the sale of wood to steamboats.

Several other ranchos were visited by this party during the same night, but the inhabitants were forewarned of their approach, and fled to the woods with everything valuable they possessed—few of them have yet ventured to return.

From the rancho of Guadalupe, only three leagues from here, the inhabitants have likewise fled and deem it unsafe to return until some protection is afforded them.

A few days previous to these occurrences, a similar body of men, conducted by two Mexicans, visited the rancho of La Jarita, and perpetrated like and even worse crimes. Fears of still more serious consequences, to themselves, should they report the offenders to the commandant here, induced the Mexicans to bear their wrongs in silence—hence the reason so many days elapsed without the mention being made of it.

DISHONORED GAINS.—A German volunteer who lately returned to Chicago from the war, makes his boasts that he made \$800 during a campaign of a few months, by plundering the bodies of Mexicans who had fallen in battle.

MORE AID AND COMFORT.—We learn that on Saturday last Two Millions of specie passed over the Harrisburg railroad, on the way to Mexico, via New Orleans. This, with five millions previously forwarded, makes Seven Millions of the people's money which have already been drained from the specie of this section of the country to maintain this useless war; and to enrich the Mexicans at our expense.

A MARTYR EDITOR.—The Onondaga Standard announces the death of E. Sherman Keeney, Esq., editor of the Skeneateles Democrat, on Friday last, his death having been caused solely by over application to mental and physical labor.

VARIETY.

MADAM RESTELL.—This notorious woman is again in the custody of the law and we hope that she will not be allowed to slip through its fingers without receiving full justice. It is supposed that she pursues the foul practice of procuring abortions as a profession. She has been again indicted for this crime, and for want of bail is in prison.—True Wesleyan.

In the Vera Cruz Sun of the 5th ult. Boston ice is advertised at 6 1/2 cents a pound. The export duty of 10 per cent, is repealed. This applies to all the Mexican ports in the Gulf of Mexico.

Fourteen hundred Hollanders are settling in Marion county, Wisconsin.

Drunkenness at the time of enlistng, is held by Judge Parsons, of Philadelphia, sufficient cause for the discharge of a recruit, if he wishes it after he becomes sobered.

CHEAP DIET.—M. Soyer does not stand alone in monster culinary efforts. Several manufacturing establishments near Aberdeen have undertaken to supply the food of their operatives at a cheaper rate, and of a better quality, than they themselves can procure. From two thousand to three thousand people are daily fed on this plan. The cost for breakfast and dinner, including bread, is 1 1/2d. per meal; and the arrangements are so complete, that four hundred persons are breakfasted or dined in twenty minutes. For fifty gallons of barley broth, the following are the ingredients:—43lb. meat, 25lb. barley, 5lb. peas, and vegetables to the value of 2s. or 2s. 6d. The masters supply fuel, utensils, &c.; and after these items, the culinary experiment is self-supporting. The cause of this institution was the distance which the workers had to go for meals, the poverty of their diet, and constant inability to labour.—Daily News.

The editor of the National Watchman, a coloured paper at Troy, says that J. Harleston Read, of Charleston, S. C. one of the thirty-seven Southerners who issued a circular to establish a pro-slavery paper in Washington, to his "certain knowledge," has a coloured family, consisting of a beautiful woman, "a worthy prototype of Hagar," and five children.

FISHES TAMED BY A CHILD.—In a quarter of the town of Hingham, known as Rockyhook, there is a pond, where a little girl, not six years old, who resides near the bank, has tamed the fishes to a remarkable degree. She began by throwing crumbs in the water. Gradually the fishes learned to distinguish her footsteps and darted to the edge whenever she approached; and now they will actually feed out of her hand and allow her to touch their scaly sides. A venerable turtle is among her regular pensioners. The control of Van Amburg over his will beasts is not more surprising than that which this little girl has attained over her finny playmates. Visitors have been attracted from a distance of several miles to the spectacle she exhibits. The fishes will have nothing to do with any one but their tried friend. They will trust no one else, let him come with provender ever so tempting. Even fishes are not so cold blooded but they will recognize the law of kindness, and yield to its all embracing power.—Boston Trans.

QUITE TRUE.—The Northampton Gazette says: "The idea, quite common among pious young men, that they cannot fulfil their mission of good to mankind, without getting into the pulpit, has filled the sacred desk with a great many poor preachers."

A MAMMOTH CHEESE.—The Schooner Bennington is now discharging a freight of over three thousand boxes of cheese, from Ashtabula county, Ohio. Among her lot we saw one alone, from the dairy of J. Stone, of the town of Morgan, which weighs 570 pounds!—Buffalo Express.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.—It would seem that our men in Mexico are suffering dreadfully from the effects of the climate of that country. As an instance of this the Louisiana regiment, which is stationed at Tampico under the command of Col. De Russy, left their homes a few months ago one thousand strong, and of this number not more than two hundred appeared on parade on the 16th of August. Hundreds have died, and hundreds are now languishing in the hospitals.

Millions of small green frogs have appeared in Clinton county, N. Y. They cover the road from Plattsburgh to Cumberland Head, and thousands are crushed by the wheels of passing wagons.

A Judge once said to a lawyer, that he was very much like necessity. "How do you make that out?" inquired the loquacious attorney. "Because, said the Judge, 'necessity knows no law.'"

The notorious Maria Monk, it is said, is now an inmate of the State Prison, at Sing Sing, N. Y., having been sent thither on a conviction for grand larceny.

The Sault Ste Marie Ship Canal is to be 4,500 feet in length and 60 feet in width, and when completed will make the entire chain of lakes navigable.

PRESIDENTIAL.—The Native American National Convention, assembled at Philadelphia last week. They made the following nomination.

Gen. Zachary Taylor, of Mississippi, for President, and Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn, of Massachusetts for Vice President.

The London Despatch says: "The failures in the corn trade in London are estimated at about £2,000,000, and the Lancashire folks are said to be deeply involved."

A PHENOMENON.—An extract of a letter from Vivonchoux, in one of the Departments of France, which is published in a Paris Journal, says:

"A singular, not marvellous, Phenomenon has attracted considerable attention in our community. A female about 30 years of age, who was, some time ago attacked with epilepsy, suddenly fell into a state of insensibility resembling a constant lethargy. It is now three years since this took place, and during all this time she has not made a motion or manifested a single desire. Sitting upon her bed with her mouth and eyes half open, and with a livid countenance she presents the appearance of a corpse to those who see her, yet her respiration is continued. This singular state of existence, which has put a default on all the secrets of art, is sustained by a taste of syrup and water, hourly."

The following ticket, proposed by the Pittsburg Gazette, if elected, would certainly constitute a General Government: For President—General Zachary Taylor; For Vice President—Gen. Worth; For Secretary of War—Gen. Qituman; For Secretary of the Navy—Gen. Kearney; For Secretary of the Treasury—Gen. Cushing; For Attorney General—Gen. Price; For Speaker of the House—Gen. Pierce; Chief of Engineer Bureau—Gen. Pilow; Head of Naval Bureaus—Gen. Cadwallader; Peace Commissioners—Gen. Hopping and Patterson.

INCREASE OF REVENUE BY REDUCING TAXES.—Sir Robert Peel, in his speech to the electors of Somworth, last July, stated that, since the year 1841, taxes had been repealed to the amount of eight millions pounds sterling, and that, notwithstanding this, the revenue of 1846, not counting the new tax on income, was larger by a million of pounds than that of 1841.

ENGLISH LIBERTY is now defended, by 50,000 soldiers, and 30,000 armed police. Ninety years ago there were not 5,000 soldiers on the whole Island. Glorious institutions! Happy country!

AMIALE.—The Democratic Review, in speaking of the war with Mexico says: "The Mexican race now see, in the fate of the aborigines of the North, their own inevitable destiny. * * * There can be no end to the war short of her annihilation as a nation."

The Kentucky Yeoman says that the whole vote in favor of a convention, will reach ninety thousand, a majority over the vote polled, of not less than fifty thousand, and over the whole vote in the State, of between twenty and thirty thousand.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT. Over 20,000 persons ascended this structure within the past twelve months, the fees received from whom have sufficed to keep the grounds in order—to pay the interest on the debt of the previous year, and \$1,000 toward liquidating the principal.

Mr. Emerson, in his lectures on the character of New England says: "Our people have no repose of Character. They are constantly striving for improvements, to the sacrifice of present contentment. The constant topics of conversation on board steamboats and railroad cars, are the speedy modes of locomotion contemplated at some future period. Twenty-five miles an hour is poor baggage wagon jogging. Men and women will, bye and bye, be shot across the Atlantic under a sort of quill. A tunnel must be cut connecting the two continents. Some means must be devised to prevent submarine explosions and earthquakes. A pit must be opened 500 feet across and 3000 feet in depth; the vapors inhaled must be sold out to the gas company; and thus this little earth will be properly ventilated, and volcanoes broken up."

COMMERCIAL.

ANN ARBOR, OCT. 1, 1847. The weather remains pleasant and favorable for the season, and farmers have had an excellent time for sowing their Wheat. A little more activity appears in the Wheat market. We quote to-day at 85 cents, but we hear that a little more has been paid in some instances during the week.

In Buffalo, Sept. 27, various lots of Flour sold at \$5.00. Wheat, 90 cts. to \$1.00.

NOTICES.**Michigan Choral Union.**

To the friends and lovers of Sacred Music, notice is hereby given, that the Annual Convention of the "Michigan Choral Union," will be held in the village of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, October 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M. During the Convention it is expected that one or more concerts will be given, and that other exercises, interesting to the lover of Sacred Music, will take place, as well as an election of officers for the ensuing year.

By order of the executive committee.
J. L. WHITING,
Corresponding Sec'y.

Sept. 23d, 1847.
P. S. The members of the Choral Union, and all those who are desirous to become members, are requested to report themselves on their arrival in the village, at the Presbyterian church; where a committee will be waiting, to assign to the members their several places of entertainment during the sittings of the Convention.

By order of said Committee.
J. P. HENDERSON,
Wm. MEAD.

N. B. All papers in the State will please copy.

Amer'n Temperance House, Chicago.

Travelers to the West, who are inclined to patronize Temperance Houses may be sure of good accommodations at the American Temperance House, Chicago. I notice this House because it is an exception to the general run of Temperance Hotels. I have so often been imposed upon, that I have been led to shun a Temperance House and do violence to my own feelings, and I know hundreds of others have done the same.

J. SPRAGUE.
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Oakland County.

The friends of Liberty in Oakland County will meet in Convention in the village of Pontiac on Wednesday, Oct. 13, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives. It is also hoped that the friends from the adjoining counties will be in attendance, that the Senatorial nominations may be made at the same time.

ELIJAH S. FISH,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ISAAC W. RUGGLES,
Co. Com.
Sept. 23, 1847.

Senatorial convention, 6th District.

The Liberty party in the Sixth Senatorial District will hold a convention in Grand Blanc on Tuesday the 12th Oct. next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating three candidates for the Senate—one to fill vacancy and two for the regular term.

Will not the friends of Liberty throughout the district make this a general rally?

DANIEL LEROY,
J. C. GALLUP,
J. B. BARNES,
I. A. PECK,
J. W. KING.

Fentonville, Sept. 20, 1847.

Genesee county convention

The Liberty party in Genesee County will meet in Convention at Grand Blanc on Tuesday the 12th Oct. next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Representatives in the Legislature the ensuing winter.

J. W. KING,
D. W. C. LEACH,
J. G. SUTHERLAND.

Fentonville, Sept. 20, 1847.

Washtenaw county convention.

The Liberty men of this county will meet in the Court House at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday the 13th inst. to nominate their Representatives to the State Legislature for the ensuing year: also to make arrangements for attending the National Liberty Convention at Buffalo on the 20th.

GEO. HILL,
S. B. NOBLE,
County Committee.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 2, 1847.

P. S. A Senatorial Ticket will probably be made for this District on the day of the above County Convention.

GEO. HILL,
S. B. NOBLE.

ADRIAN, Sept. 21, 1847.

MR. T. FOSTER:—You will observe that the Notice of our County Convention was dated on the 10th of Oct. which would come on the Sabbath. It was a mistake it should be the 9th.

GEO. L. CRANE, Sec.

Wayne County Liberty Convention.

A meeting of the friends of Liberty will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the town of Nankin,

Perrin's Mills, for the purpose of nominating six Representatives, and other County Officers, to be supported by the Liberty Party at the ensuing election.—Let there be a general rally of all the true Liberty men of the County, as matters of deep interest to our cause may be brought before the Convention, and arrangements secured through its delegates to cast a much larger vote than we have heretofore done in this County for the glorious Cause of Freedom, and the good of our SLAVERY-RIDDEN NATION! This can easily be done if EVERY MAN will do his duty.

Freemen to the Rescue!!!
By order of the
Wayne Co. Cor. Com.

Also at the same place, on the same day, at one o'clock P. M., a Senatorial Convention will be held for the nomination of two Senators to be supported by the Liberty voters of the 1st Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Wayne, Macomb and St. Clair.

By order of the Senatorial Com.
Detroit, Sept. 1st, 1847.

Convention in Adrian.

A County Liberty Convention will be held at the Court House in Adrian, Lenawee County, on the 9th of October next, to make nominations for the approaching election. We hope there will be a general attendance and every town fully represented.

GEO. L. CRANE, Sec.

Senatorial Convention.

A Convention of the Liberty Party of the Fifth Senatorial District of Michigan will be held at the Court House in the village of Kalamazoo on the first Tuesday of October next at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the State Senate.

FRANCIS DENISON, Ch'n.

A Mass Meeting.

The inhabitants of the County of Lenawee and Counties adjacent, are hereby notified that there will be an Anti-Slavery Mass Meeting, held at the Woodstock Institute in the town of Woodstock, Lenawee County, October the 13th, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue through the evening. At twelve o'clock a free dinner will be prepared by the Ladies in testimony of their regard for those in bonds.

Several speakers from abroad are expected. The Rev. Wm. P. Russell of Massachusetts will be present, and Henry Bibb, Mr. Frederick Douglass, and Mr. Washington are earnestly requested to attend. Chester Gurney, Esq., Samuel T. Creighton, Rev. G. Beckley, and Elder Crane, Committee of Arrangements for the day.

Warren Gilbert, Cambridge, Len. Co.
Fitch Reed, Esq. do.
Thos. Brown Esq. Brooklyn, do.
George McDermitt, Woodstock, do.
Joseph Hewitt, do.
Prior Foster, do.
Wm. W. Jackson, do.
Rev. Orrin Doolittle, Hillsdale do.
Ethel Judd Esq. do.
Wm. D. More, do.
Rosel Wood, do.
Lyman Pense, do.
Johnston Montgomery, Eaton Co.
All papers friendly will please copy.
Woodstock, August 27th, 1847.

Congressional Convention.

A Liberty Party Convention of the Second Congressional District will be held on the first Tuesday in October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in the village of Kalamazoo, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Edward Bradley, Member elect for said District.

ERASTUS HUSSEY,
S. B. TREADWELL,
MARTIN WILSON,
Congressional Com.

September 10, 1847.

Hillsdale County Liberty Convention.

The friends of Liberty in Hillsdale County will meet in Convention at the Topliß House in the Village of Hillsdale on Saturday the 23 day of Oct. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives to the Legislature. Also a candidate for the office of County Judge, to be supported at the ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed proper. A full attendance from each town is earnestly requested.

JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Ch'n Co. Cor. Com.

Hillsdale, Sept. 6, '47.

DIED.

On the 9th Sept., in Ada Kent Co., DeWarr C. WOODWORTH, of typhus fever, formerly resident of the town of Salem, in this county.

At Kalamazoo, Sept. 28, WILLIAM, son of Francis and Caroline Denison, aged nearly two years. His death was wholoping fever, from which he endured much suffering for five weeks, when his Spirit returned to its Creator.

In Ann Arbor, Sept. 23, MR. GREEN MORE, aged 37 years.

