THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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NATIONAL LIBERTY CONVENTION. The Convention assembled in the city of the liberty. Buffalo, on the Soth of August, 1243, under a vast tent, spread over the park in front of the Court House. At precisely 10 o'clock, resolutions were advocated by E. H. Nevins, where the cruel and unjust shall never enter. an immense multitude, embracing delegates of Ohio, Alvar. Stewart, C. T. Torrey, and from all the free States except New Hamp- H. H. Garnett, of New York. After a song shire, being assembled, the Convention was by G. W. Clark, the Convention adjourned. called to order by Alvan Stewart, Esq., Chairman of the National Liberty Committee.

By a vote of the Convention, Mr. Stewart was requested to occupy the chair till the organization of the Convention. John R. Hopkins acted as clerk. At the request of the Chair, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. leaving a pro-slavery party. Snyder, of Monroe county, New York.

On motion of C. T. Torrey, a committee Convention. The committee consisted of

S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Chairman, R. B. Bevania, Horace Dresser, New York, S. Hoes, Lewis, of Ohio, and unanimously adopted. New Jersey, J. M. Williams of Indiana, Asa Walker of Maine, Elijah Miller of Vermont, L. M. Booth of Connecticut.

On motion, H. H. Garnett, of N. Y., was added to the committee.

In absence of the committee, the following resolution was discussed and adopted:

Resolved, That in voting on the selection of candidates for the Presidency and Vice delegates as she has members of the Electoral College, and that the delegations from each State designate persons to act in behalf of those districts not represented by delegates especially appointed for that purpose, and to designate two delegates at large for their respective States.

On motion, a committee was appointed to make a roll of the Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed:

J. Keen, Ohio; T. Hutchinson, Vt.; W. Lyon, Ct.; C. V. Dyer, Ill .: A. Catheart, Pa.; C. B. Ray, N. Y.; R. G. Lincoln, Me.; W. Flavel, N. J.

The committee to nominate officers report-

ed the following: For President, LEICESTER KING, of Obio.

For Vice President. SAMUEL FESSENDEN of Maine,

Judge Tirus-Hurcuinson of Vermont, Hon. WILLIAM JACKSON of Massachusetts, Judge THOMAS C. LOVE of New York,

SAMUEL McFARLAND of Pennsylvania, SAMUEL LEWIS Esq. of Ohio, Dr. CHARLES V. DYER of Illinois, WM. H. BURLEIGH Esq. of Connecticut.

For Secretaries. LANNAEUS P. NOBLE of New York, ELIZUR WRIGHT, jr. of Mass., CHARLES B. RAY of New York, OWEN LOVEJOY of Ill., TIMOTHY

B. Hupson of Ohio. In taking the chair, the President made an appropriate speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred, and a pledge of fidelty in the discharge of the duties of the office. He referred to the Declaration of Independence, G. BIRNEY of Michigan for President, and and said that this day men of all classes and Thomas Morris of Ohio for Vice President. professions had assembled to carry out the sentiment it contained.

A motion was then made and adopted, that all committees, unless otherwise ordered, be appointed by the Chair.

On motion, a committee, consisting of the

and bring forward business: Alvan Stewart, Wm. L. Chaplin, Wm. Goodell, S. P. Chase, H. C. Taylor, Ohio; Henry tiors of the United States, as suitable persons the rather, because those principles and pur-B. Stanton, Massachusetts; F. J. Lemoyne, to discharge the duties of the offices for which Robert Hanna, Pa.; T. S. Brown, Me.; C. they have been nominated. Cook, Ill.; J. M. Williams, Ia.; Titus Hutchinson, S. M. Bigelow, Vt.; S. Hoes, N. J.;

Booth, Ct. Samuel Lewis, of Ohio, was then called out, and addressed the Convention in an able Messrs. Alvan Stewart, Samuel Lewis, and party which repudiates it, nor the political and enthusiastic manner, until half-past 12 Col. Miller of Vermont. Rev. Mr. Galusha, system which is not based upon it, nor cono'clock, when they were favored with a Lib- of New York, stated that the Anti slavery trolled in its practical workings by it, can be erty song from C. A. Wheaton, and then ad- enterprise commenced by prayer; he moved truly Democratic or permanent. journed for two hours.

WEDNESDAY, hulf-past 2. P. M. Rev. John Keep, of Ohio. Song by G. W. Clark.

S. P. Chase, from the Business Committee, reported in part a series of resolutions. Reconsideration of the same.

Stephen S. Foster, of New Hampshire, of-Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by the Executive Committee, for the Michigan Mr. Foster was not a member of the Contract Mr. Foster was not a member vention, it was not in order for him to proceed. The Convention voted to allow Mr. Foster 15 minutes to address the Convention, which by courtesy was extended to 25 minutes .-He stated that he had no unkind feeling toward the Liberty Party. It was the only political party in favor of abolition. He wished this National Convention of Liberty Party shall, Michigan, a few days since, and moved abolitionists to declare that fugitives from the following resolution, which was unanislavery ought never to be given up, and that mously adopted. they never would take up arms against them, should they strike for liberty. Should the Convention do this, although a non-resistant the solemn and afflictive dispensation of God's

Abby Kelley then addressed the Conven-

The Convention then proceeded to consid-

WEDNESDAY, half-past 7, P. M. Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Elon Galusha. Gen. Fessenden, of Me., was called for, and in an able speech gave his reasons for accepted.

Resolution No. 37 was introdrced by Thewas appointed, to nominate officers of the Business Committee. This resolution was the money at once. The call was responded most ably and eloquently advocated by John Pierpont, of Massachusetts, Elon Galusha and ment of Michigan, Dr. Lemoyne of Pennsy!- S. R. Ward, of New York, and Samuel

Singing by C. A. Wheaton. Adjourned. THURSDAY, 9 o'clock, A. M. The President called to order, and at his request, prayer was offered by Rev. John Pier-

C. O. Shepard, S. F. French, Abel Brown, of New York, S. Cushing of Illinois, and C. C. Nichols, of Massachusetts, were appointed a committee to raise funds to defray the ex-Presidency, each State be entitled to as many penses and publish the proceedings of the

Convention. Alvan Stewart, chairman of the Business Committee, reported several additional resolu-

H. B. Stanton, from the same Committee, also reported resolutions.

James C. Jackson read a letter addressed ed to the Convention by Gerrit Smith, which was ordered to be published with the proceedings of the Convention.

At 11 o'clock, the Convention agreed to proceed to the nomination of candidates for retire, was lost, and it was voted to nominate in open meeting.

Gen. Fessenden of Maine, and Judge Hutchinson of Vermont were appointed tell-

The teners maring comp.	
he President announced the	e result as follows
Maine had given	9 votes.
Vermont	6
Massachusetts	12
Connecticut	8
New York	36
New Jersey	7
Pennsylvania	25
Ohio	23
Michigan	. 5
Illinois Tatalor II	9
Indiana	10

Total number of votes given 148 the whole of which had been given for JAMES

There being several thousand persons in attendance, Samuel Lewis of Ohio moved the the Convention, at its several sittings: following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention, in mass, do cordially respond to the nomination of premote their election by every lawful means, and we cordially recommend them to the elec-

The President announced that the resolution ed; be it therefore, had been manimously agreed to. Therefore R. B. Bement, Mich.; W. H. Burleigh, S. M. the assembled multitude united in long, loud, and hearty cheers.

The Convention was then addressed by that the Convention now unite with Rev. John 2. Resolved, That the Liberty party, pla-Keep in thanks to God for harmony in our cing itself upon this broad principle, will The President in the Chair. Prayer by councils, and prayer for the Divine blessing demand the absolute and unqualified divorce upon our further proceedings, and for the of the General Government from Slavery, and success of our cause.

vention inform Mr. Birney and Mr. Morris nay exist. port accepted, and Convention proceeded to a of their nomination, and publish the correspondence.

G. W. Clark sung a song written for the ted politicions, but has arisen from among the occasion, by Elizur Wright, jr., of Boston .-

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock. President in the chair. Prayer by Rev. H.

S. P. Chase made a further report from the business committee, of several resolutions.

Alvan Stewart arose, and announced the death of Jahez S. Fitch, a delegate to this Convention, who died at his residence in Mar-

Resolved, That this Convention sympathize with the Anti-slavery friends in Michigan, in If All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid,

If Signal of Lineary; Ann Arbor, Mich. most devoted friend of the poor slave, and an tion, a vote having been passed, granting her honor to human nature. We condole with his afflicted family on this mournful bereavement, while we rejoice in the belief that our er resolutions, which were adopted. The brother's spirit has gone to that happy world

> Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be communicated to the family of the deceased.

The Finance Committee reported that one hundred dollars were necessary to defray the The President in the chair. Prayer by Rev. expenses of the Convention, and that two hundred dollars ought to be raised to publish the proceedings of this Convention. Report

Alvan Stewart took the stand, and commenced an address, and called upon the peoodore S. Brown, of Maine, by consent of the ple to come forward and contribute, and raise to, and after a short time the chairman of the Finance Committee announced that he had received about three hundred and fifty dollars.

Convention then took up the resolutions reported by the Committee, and passed several of them, and adjourned. THURSDAY, 7 o'clock, P. M.

Convention called to order by Samuel Lewis, one of the Vice Presidents. Prayer by Rev. Took up the remaining resolutions, and

fter discussion and amendment adopted them. Messrs. Lovejoy, Stanton, Chase, Burleigh. Roberts and Foster addressed the Convention. On the subject of future Conventions, it

Resolved. That the President of this Conven tion appoint a National Liberty Party Corresponding Committee, of one from each State where the Liberty Party is organized, to call future National Conventions. [This Committec will be hereafter announced.]

Miss Abby Kelley, having expressed a de sire to address the Convention, was by vote invited to do so. [She wished to define the position of the American Anti slavery Society. President and Vice President. A motion that In the course of her remarks, she said the those specially delegated for nominating should | Executive Committee of that Society ought to remove David Lee Child from the editorial chair.]

On motion of C. T. Torrey,

Resolved, That the Liberty Party cordially opens its doors to receive members of the The tellers having completed the canvass, "Old," "New," or no "organizations"-all men who are ready to labor for the slave, and the restoration to all men of their Heavenderived and unforfeited rights, and we recognize as true Abolitionists all who are opposed to slavery, and refuse to support it, its defenders or apologists.

S. P. Chase presented a communication from the Ex-Com, of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society, appealing to the friends of Justice and Humanity, in favor of John Van Zandt, a citizen of Ohio, who has been fined seventeen hundred dollars, for comforting a family fleeing from bondage. The communication was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committees of the several States, with the request that they take immediate action there-

The following resolutions were adopted by RESOLUTIONS.

Preamble: Being nasembled in general Convention as the Representatives of the Lib-JAMES G. BIRNEY for President, and THOMAS erty Party in the United States, and feeling it following persons, was appointed to prepare Morais for Vice President, and that we will incumbent on us to set forth clearly, and fully, the principles which govern us, and the purposes which we seek to accomplish-and this, ignorantly or maliciously much misrepresent-

> 1. Resolved, That human brotherhood is a candmal doctrine of true Democracy, as well as of pure Christianity, which spurns all inconsistent limitations; and neither the political

also the restoration of equality of rights among Resolved. That the President of this Con- men in every State where the party exists, or

s. Resolved, That the Liberty Party has not been organized for any purpose by interes- | slaveholders, in the slave States, a privileged | indefensible, and ought to be abandoned.

people in consequence of a conviction, hourly gaining ground, that no other party in the country represents the true principles of American Liberty, or the true spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

4. Resolved, That the Liberty Party has

not been organized merely for the overthrow of slavery. Its first decided effort must indeed be directed against slaveholding, as the grossest form and most revolting manifestations of Despotism; but it will also carry out the principle of equal rights into all its pracical consequences and applications, and support every just measure conducive to individual and social freedom.

5. Resolved, That the Liberty party is not a Sectional Party, but a National Party-has not originated in a desire to accomplish a single object, but in a comprehensive regard to the great interests of the whole country: is not new party, or a third party, but is the party of 1776, reviving the principles of that memorable era, and striving to carry them into prac-

tical application.

6. Resolved, That it was understood in the times of the Declaration and the Constitution, that the existence of slavery in some of the States, was in derogation of the principles of American Liberty, and a deep stain upon the character of the country; and the implied faith of the States and the Nation was pledged that slavery should never be extended beyond its existing limits; but should be gradually and yet, at no distant day, wholly abolished by State authority.

7. Resolved, That the faith of the States and nation thus pledged, was nobly redeemed by the voluntary abolition of slavery in several of the States, and by the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787, for the government of the territory North West of the river Ohio, then the only territory of the United States, and consequently the only territory subject, in this respect, to the control of Congress-by which Ordinance slavery was forever excluded from the vast regions which now compose the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and the Territory of Wiskonsan; and an incapacity to bear up any other than freemen was impressed upon the soil itself.

a. Resolved, That the faith of the States and Nation thus pledged, has been shamefully violated by the omission, on the part of many of the States, to take any measures whatever for the abolition of slavery within their respective limits; by the continuance of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of Louisiana and Florida, by the legislation of Congress; by the protection afforded by national legislation and negotiation to slaveholding in American vessels on the high seas, employed in the coastwise slave traffic; and by the extension of slavery far beyond its original limits, by acts of Congress, by admitting new slave States into the Union.

9. Resolved, That the fundamental truths the Declaration of Independence, that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, was made the fundamental law of our National Government, by that amendm which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

10. Resolved, That we recognize as sound. the doctrine maintained by slaveholding Jurists, that slavery is against natural rights. and strictly local, and that its existence and continuance rests on no other support than utterance in behalf of right & freedom abroad,

11. Resolved, That the General Government has, under the Constitution, no power to establish or continue slavery any where, and therefore that all treaties and acts of Congress establishing, continuing or favoring slavery in the District of Columbia, in the Territory of Florida, or on the high seas, are unconstitutional, and all attempts to hold men as property within the limits of exclusive national jurisdiction ought to be prohibited by

12. Resolved, That the plea sometimes urged, in behalf of the constitutionality of slaveholding under the saction of national leg islation, that the continuance of slavery was secured in the District of Columbia, by stipulations in the Deeds of cession by Virginia poses have been misunderstood, and either and Maryland, and in Florida by the provisions of the Treaty with Spain is false in fact; and the other plea, sometimes urged to the same purpose, that Congress might constitutionally authorize slaveholding in the District, under the power to legislate for the same in all cases whatsoever, and in Florida under the power to make needful rules and regulations for the government of national territories, power to regulate commerce, cannot be sound People against depriving any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, remains unaltered.

13. Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution of the United States which confer extraordinary political power on the owners

aristocracy; and the provision for the reclamation of fugitives from service, are anti-republican in their character, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, and ought to be abro-14. Resolved, That the operation of the

of a power in the country, hostile to free institutions, to free labor, and to freedom itself, which is appropriately denominated the slave power; this power has maintained slavery in he original states, has secured its continuance in the District and in the Territories, has created seven new slave States, has caused disas-

trous fluctuations in our national policy, foreign and domestic, has gradually usurped the ple. control of our home legislation, has waged unrelenting war against the most sacred rights of freemen, has violated and set at naught the right of petition, has dictated the action of political parties, has filled almost all the offices of the National Government with slaveholders and the abettors of slaveholders, and threatens, if not arrested in its career, the total verthrow of popular freedom.

15. Resolved. That the practical operation of the second of these provisions, is seen in the enactment of the act of Congress respecting persons escaped from their masters, which act, if the construction given to it by the Supreme Court of U. S. in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania be correct, nullifies the habeas corpus acts of all the States, takes away the whole legal security of personal freedom, and ought therefore to be immediately repealed.

16. Resolved, That the peculiar patronage and support hitherto extended to slavery and slaveholding, the General Government, ought to be immediately withdrawn, and the example and influence of national authority ought to be arrayed on the side of Liberty and free

17. Resolved, That we cherish no harsh or unkind feelings towards any of our brethren of the slave States, while we express unmitigated abhorrence of that system of slaveholding which has stripped a large portion of their population of every right, and which has established an aristocracy worse than feudal in the midst of Republican States, and which denies to the poor non-slaveholder and his children the benefits of education, and crushes them in the dust, or drives them out as exiles from the land of their birth.

18. Resolved, That the impovished and embarrassed condition of the slave States, so much deplored by their own statesmen, may be clearly traced to the fact that the coerced, reluctant, and ill-directed labor of slaves will not supply their own scanty subsistence, and also support their masters in the habits of wasteful extravagance which slavery gener-

19. Resolved, That the withering and impoverishing effect of slavery on the free States, is seen in the fact, among many others, that these States are taxed to the amount of about half a million of dollars a year, to pay the deficits of the slave States, and that the slave States have received, for years past, to the to lecture, organize and distribute Tracts in amount, as it is estimated, of more than ten each Congressional District in the several millions of dollars a year, for which no pay- States, for the space of, at least, three months

20. Resolved, That we behold with sorrow and shame, and indignation, the dishonor brought upon the name of the country by the influence of the slave power upon our National Government-corrupting its administration at of said tract distribution so that no neighborhome-paralyzing all generous action and State legislation, and not on any Authority of and exhibiting the American people to the world in the ridiculous and contemptible character of patrons of the slave trade.

21. Resolved, That we are inflexibly opposed to that policy of the General Government which plies every art, and strains every to become kidnappers on our own soil. effort of negotiation, to secure the markets of the world for the products of slave labor, while the products of free labor are, to a Free States where any inequality of rights great extent, confined to the non-paying mar- and privileges exist on account of color to ket of the slave States; and we insist that it employ their utmost energies to remove all is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to employ all its tem. influence, and to exert its utmost energies to extend the markets for the products of free labor, and we do not doubt that if this duty us in the Liberty party in its great contest be performed in good faith, the result will be most auspicious to the general and per:nanent prosperity of the country.

servation of the liberties of the people, and to the permanent restoration of prosperity in every department of business, that the National rality, that the moral laws of the Creator are Government be rescued from the grasp of the slave power; that the spirit and practice of slaveholding be expelled from our National and in American vessels on the seas under the Legislature, and that the administration of the Government be conducted henceforth in conin law, so long as the great Interdict of the formity with the principles of the Constitution, to do an act decogatory to natural right is viand for the benefit of the whole population.

General Government, which prevails in the of the Supreme Court of the United States, slave States, of employing slaves upon the public works, instead of free laborers, and "any contract that rests upon such a basis is paying aristocratic masters, with a view to void"-and, of slaves and thereby constituting the 250,000 | secure or reward political services, is utterly

24. Resolved, That we believe intelligence, religion, and morality, to be the indispensable supports of good government, and are therefore in favor of general education; we believe, also, that good government itself is necessary to the welfare of society, and are therefore in first of these provisions is seen in the growth favor of rigid public economy, and strict adherence to the principles of justice in every department of its administration.

25. Resolved, That freedom of speech and of the press, and the right of petition, and the right of trial by jury, are sacred and inviolable; and that all rules, regulations and laws in derogation of either are oppressive, unconstitutional, and not to be endured by a free peo-

26. Resolved, That we regard voting in an eminent degree as a moral and religious duty, which when exercised, should be by voting for those/who will do all in the power for immediate emancipation.

27. Resolved, That we can never lose our vote, although in ever so small a minority, when cast for the slave's redemption; as each vote for the slave, whether in minority or majority, is a part of that great mass of means which will work out his final deliver-

28. R esolved, That the Whig and Democratic parties always throw away their votes. whether in a majority or minority, and do worse than throw them away, as long as they east them for binding the slave with fetters and loading him with chains, and depriving him of himself, his wife and his children, which these parties always have done, in bowing down to the slaveholding portions of those parties.

29. Resolved, That we especially entrest the friends of Liberty in the Slave States to reflect on the vast importance of voting openly for Liberty, and Liberty men; and to remember and adopt the words of the illustrious Washington, who said, "there is but one proper and effectual mode by which the abolinon of slavery can be accomplished, and that is by legislative authority; and this, as far as my suffrage will go shall not be wanting."

So. Resolved, That we carnestly exhort the Liberty men every where to organize for efficient action in their respective States, Counties, Cities, Towns, and Districts, and not to turn to the right side or to the left until Despotism shall have been driven from its last entrenchment, and thanksgivings for Victory in the second great straggle for Liberty and independence shall be heard throughout the land.

S1. Resolved, That we most earnestly recommend that the liberty party make efforts to secure the control of the Town power, so that every officer shall be a Liberty party man; and that our friends should not fail to nominate a Liberty Ticket annually in their towns and sustain the same, never yielding to a compromise with the other parties.

32. Resolved, That a County and State organization of the Liberty Party should be faithfully maintained; and we also recommend that our friends employ some proper person in a year .

88. Resolved. That the friends of Liberty in each Town form Tract organizations, of men and women, to distribute Tracts in every family in such towns, by directing the labors hood be overlooked or unsupplied. 54. Resolved, That it be recommended that

said Tract distributors circulate petitions through the several Towns praying Congress to abolish the abominable act of Congress of the 12th February, 1793, so that we may be delivered from the unconstitutional obligation 85. Resolved, That this Convention rec-

ommend to the friends of Liberty in all those such remnants and effects of the slave sys-36. Resolved, That we cordially welcome

our colored fellow citizens to fraternity with to secure the rights of mankind and the religion of our common country. 57. Whereas, the Constitution of these

ee. Resolved, That we are fully persuaded United States is a series of agreements, covthat it is indispensably necessary to the sal- nants, or contracts between the people of the vation of the Union of the States, to the pre- Umted States, each with all, and all with each;

Whereas, it is a principle of universal moparamount to all human laws; or, in the language of an apostle, that "we ought to obey God, rather than men;"-and,

Whereas, the principle of Common Law, -that any contract, covenant, or agreement, tiated and annulled by its inherent immorality 23. Resolved, That the practice of the -has been recognized by one of the Justices who, in a recent case, expressly holds that

> Whereas, the third clause of the second second section of the fourth article of the

United States, whenever we are called upon, or sworn to support it; o od al loa b

Congress by the Constitution, to provide for calling out the militia to suppress insurrection, does not make it the duty of the Government to maintain slavery by military force, much less does it make it the duty of the citizens to form a part of such military force .-When freemen unsheath the sword it should be to strike for Liberty, not for Despotism.

59. Resolved. That to preserve the peace of the citizens, and secure the blessings of freedom, the Legislature of each of the free states ought to keep in force suitable statutes rendering it penal for any of its inhabitants to transport, or aid in transporting from such State, any person sought to be thus transported merely because subject to the slave laws of any other States; this remnant of independence being accorded to the free states, by by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Prigg, vs.the State of Pennsylvania. 40. Resolved, That we recognize in Daniel O'Connel a true Patriot of the Liberty school, and admire his consistent devotion to freedom throughout the world. We thank him and the Irish people whom he represents for their sympathy with us in our great struggle.

41. Resolved, That the thanks of this Conuention are hereby tendered to Professor Taylor, for his kindness in furnishing the spacious tent belonging to the Oberlin Collegiate Institute which has been occupied by the convention during its sittings.

42. Resolved, That the doings of the Convention be published under the direction of the Secretaries.

48. That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the authorities of the county of Eric, and of the city of Buffalo for the use of the Court House and the Park for its sittings. 44. Resolved, That the thanks of this Con-

vention be presented to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries for their services

during its session.

On the passage of this resolution the President of the convention arose and returned thanks for himself and associates in an eloquent and appropriate speech. Thus after two days sittings, the business of the convention was brought to a close. Union& harmony prevailed throughout. It is supposed there were nearly one thousand delegates to the convention, and at times it was thought there were from four to five thousand in attendance. The members of the convention separated with joyous hopes and an increased confidence of the certain and not distant triumph of our

LEICESTER KING, President. LINNAUS P. NOBLE, ELIZUR WRIGHT, JR. C. B. RAY. Secretaries.

the City of Buffalo, August 30 and 31st,

T. B. HUDSON. LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH. To the President of the National Convention of the Liberty Party, which is to be held in

OWEN LOVEJOY,

Sin-My engagements do not permit me to attend your Convention. I shall however, be none the less interested in its proceedings. Their influence on the cause of impartial and the importance, that they be characterised I'v very great wisdom. I am not so vain, as to If the offering of my counsel to so enlightened fate of the antislavery ingredient in the Liba body should savor of immodesty and pre- erty party also. sumption, I shall, indeed, be sorry; but, I shall,

all the love which I bear to it. There are two questions, and no other, on mony in your Convention. One of these quescommitted to aught but opposition to slavery. The other is whether it is expedient for the Convention to declare, which is the more -the overthrow of the whole system of Amer-Federal Government from it.

I begin with my remarks on the former question, by saying, that, in our eagerness to wipe Convention shall introduce this change. off from the Liberty Party the reproach, that Let us be content with the Liberty party. it is "a one idea Party," we are in danger of

construed as providing for the surrender of than the eggregate of little, selfish, ideas, fugitive slaves—does "rest upon such a basis," which fill up the scope of a proslavery party. finance and economy, to try its integrity,—in that it is a contract to rob a man of a nataral right, -namely, his natural right to his as little, as the Whig party, which goes for willing to swim or sink, live or die, with libown liberty;-and is, therefore, absolutely the one, compared with the Liberty Party, which goes for the other. Or, what is the Resolved, That we hereby give it to be -no more than the party, which stakes its all the party, that is not willing to stake its all distinctly understood, by this nation and the on this scheme of finance, compared with the world, that, as abolitionists, considering that party, which identifies itself with the inalienthe strength of our cause lies in its Right- able rights of manhood. But the charge, unwillingness, a littleness of conception and coussess-and our hope for it, in our confor- that the Liberty party is "a one idea party," mity to the Laws or Gon, and our respect for is a mere slander; and hence there is no need, the arours of man, we owe it to the Sovereign that it should modify its character and forsake any subject. In nothing can we trust a party, Ruler of the Universe, as a proof of our alle- its course for the purpose of escaping the giance to Him, in all our civil relations and charge. When has there been a great pooffices, whether as private citizens, or as pub. litical struggle, in which a single absorbing lie functionaries sworn to support the Consti- idea was not distinctive of such party to that tation of the United States, to regard and to struggle? Look back to the memorable year treat the third clause of the second section 1840. Then, every man, who was in favor of of the fourth article of that instrument, when- a National Bank, was claimed on the one hand, ever applied to the case of a fugitive slave, as and denounced on the other, as a Whig; and utterly null and void, and consequently, as every man, who was in favor of an Independforming no part of the Constitution of the ent Treasury, was claimed on the one hand and denounced on the other, as a Democrat .-But, to say that these are or were, "one idea St. Resolved, That the power given to parties," is grossly to misrepresent them. The Whig party came into power, and attended to the thousand interests of the nation; and the like attention would have been given by the Democratic party, had it, instead of the Whig party, come into power. It is true, that the leading idea of the Whig party was a Bank, and that the leading idea of the Democratic party was an Independent Treasury; and it is also true, that the leading idea of the Liberty party is the abelition of slavery. But, whichever of these parties may be in power, its leading iden will be but one of innumerable subjects coming under its regard. Were the Liberty purty to gain the ascendency, it would prove itself to be as careful and, to say the least, as wisely careful, of the financial and economic d interests of the nation. as is either of the other political parties.

The proposition to commit the Liberty party to a variety of interests and undertakings, is one of a twofold and opposite design or bearing :- for it is a proposition to multiply test questions, and to shut out persons from our ranks, not withstanding their soundness on the question of slavery; & it is also a proposilion to attract persons to our ranks, if not by other considerations than that of abelishing slavery-at least, by other considerations, as well as that of abolishing it. The proposiion, in either aspect, is highly objectionable. The original design of the Liberty party, being to band together all, and not a limited number, of the voting abolitionists, would be obviously violated by adopting the proposition to exclude such of them, as could not conscientiously subscribe to the new and originally uncontemplated objects of the party. So, also, to bring these objects within the purview of the Liberty party, and thereby to attract persons, who prize these objects more than the abolition of slavery, and in whom the hatred of slavery is so feeble, that the single object of abolishing it is not enough to induce them to join the party, would be to prepare the way for such accessions to it, as were wholly unlooked for by its founders. It scarcely need be added that these would be accessions. not of purity and strength, and the means of victory; but of adulteration and weakness and the elements of disgrace and defeat. They, who would tack other objects to the

ole original objects of the Liberty party, would corn the idea, that such addition is necessar for themselves. They would claim, that they are too thoroughly anti-slavery to need for themselves, that the Liberty party should be slavery. But, they would adept it to those, who, unlike themselves, are not willing to risk other interests in the hands of a party, pledged but to the cause of liberty and to the asser tion of fundamental human rights. They greatly err, however, in attempting this adaptation. Their duty is, not to let down the standard of the Liberty party, so that it shall meet the views of half-hearted abolitionists and unconverted proslavery men; but to strive to elevate and conform to its present just standard the low and defective views, which prevail around them.

What would be the character of the Liberty party were the proposed change to take place? universal liberty will be very great; and hence That party would then be antislayery and something else. The northern portions of both the Democratic and Whig parties claim, say what those proceedings should be. But, that their parties are antislavery and some as the humblest man in our ranks might, possi- thing else. But, so it is, that, in their case, bly, make useful suggestions to the Conven- the antislavery is merged and lost in the some tion, I venture the expression of my own views. thing else: and such would speedily be the

It would be lamentable, were the self-denynevertheless, feel, that I can well afford to ing friends of the slave, who, with the present suffer such a personal disadvantage, if I suffer character of the Liberty party, can work toit in attempting to aid a cause, so worthy of gether, to be separated from each other by some change in that character. More lamentable still would be the association, which LETTER FROM THE OHIO A. S. SOwhich I apprehend an injurious want of har- such change contemplates between the friends and the mercenary men, who will serve the tions is, whether the Liberty Party should be slave only on condition, that they can, at the To the National Liberty Convention, assemsame time, and in connection therewith secure the promotion of others, and these others the interests of their selfish, covetous, hearts .ican slavery, or merely the separation of the party, they will be realized in their fullest phatically ill-starred hour of its sessions, your

as it is. Let us believe, that a party, which doing it more harm than that reproach can do is true to the essential interests of man, may it. We must remember, for our satisfaction safely be trusted with his minor interests also: child unmeaning sounds, and conveyed them

Constitution of the United States-when tized "one idea" is of far greater importance able to be honest on the question of slavery, will find comparatively little, in questions of erty, gives abundant proof of its trust-worthiness in respect to Banks and Tariffs and Independent Treasury compared with a Man? Public Lands and questions of class. Whilst on the great question, whether a man shall be a freeman or a slave, betrays, in that very an unsoundness of moral principle fatal to all its pretensions to the public confidence, on which robs man of his fundamental, essential, rights. But, in every thing, can we trust a party, which, like our own, contends, at whatever sacrifice to itself, for the right of man to I pass on to say a few words on the only

other question, which, I have supposed, may occasion an injurious disagreement in your

When the missionaries of Christianity leave our country for the Sandwich Islands or elsewhere, we all think it best that they should regard the world as their field, and although destined to labor in small portions of it, as laboring nevertheless, for the great end of bringing the whole world to the Savior. But, if in such case, the larger the motive which bears on the mind of the laborer, the better, why is it not so, in the case of the antislavery laborer also? They, who gave name to the British and Foreign Antislavery Society and to the American and Foreign Antislavery Society, evidently laid stress on the inspiration of a large purpose and a high aim. Why should not the Liberty party do likewise?-There is, certainly, some danger, if we choose for the sole object of the Liberty party what we the people of the North are alone directly interested in, that the spirit of this party will ecome selfish and narrow. I know, it is said by those, who contend, that our object in connection with the Liberty party should be but to take care of ourselves, or, in other words. but to exempt the North from the curse of slavery; that we can, in our other antislavery elations, and, in the general character of abolitionists, go for the overthrow of all American, or even of all American and Foreign slavery. But, this shifting of characters is, to say the least, very awkward. He, who has attended an antislavery meeting of the wide and generous aim of the American Antislavery Society, and has there, besides yielding himself to apprehensions for the safety of the slavery-threatened North, glowed with love and melted with pity for the down-trodden of the South; would find it somewhat difficult to assume, straightway, a character in keeping with the frigid atmosphere of a Liberty party meeting, whose motto is: "Let us take care of ourselves.

The question under consideration is, however, one on which the Convention, should it differ, must agree to differ amicably. If our Ohio brethren prefer for the object of the North; and our Massachusetts brethren prefer, for it, the breaking of every yoke, and the deliverance of every slave, and the rights and safety of all, whether at the South or the North: each must be left unrebuked to its own ree choice. They agree what the Liberty party is to do, if they cannot agree in the motive for doing it. They agree, it is to put down all national slavery-at least, all of it, that is unconstitutional-if they cannot agree in their declarations of the purpose of putting

it down. I trust, then, that the Address and Resolutions of the Convention will be such as to give no offence either to those, who cherish the one set of views under consideration, or to those, who cherish the other. Far better that it should make no allusion in, either Address or Resolutions, to this contrariety of views;far better, indeed, that it should dispense with Resolutions and an Address-than that either of the two classes, into which this question has divided the Liberty party, should be dissatisfied. Happily, these classes act alike: and it is, therefore, of less consequence, that they do not think alike. But, like acting produces like thinking, as well as like thinking does like acting: and the day is not distant, when, if no unnecessary mutual irritation be produced between them, there will be a harmony of thoughts or theories, as well as of deeds, between these classes of the Liberty party. It is unnecessary for the Convention to express itself, in relation to this disagreement in the Liberty Party. Leave it to the members of that party in each State, and, indeed, in each County and Town;-still farther, leave t to members of it individually-to assign their respective, and, however diverse, reasons for supporting the party.

I am, very respectfully, yours, GERRIT SMITH.

Peterboro, August 10, 1848.

CIETY. CINCINNATI, AUGUST 23, 1843.

bled in Buffalo:

Verdicts amounting to seventeen hundred dol proper object of pursuit for the Liberty Party But lamentable, as would be these effects of lars have been obtained against John Vanzandt the proposed radical change in the Liberty a citizen of Ohio, in favor of Whartan Jones, a slaveholder of Kentucky, under the unconstiand most disastrous extent, if in some em- tutional act of Congress in relation to fugitives from service and labor. Mr. Vanzandt's sole offence was, that he pitied a father and mother fleeing with their little ones and an aged parent from a cruel bondage which makes the names of wife and husband, parent and with our party, that its insulted and stigma- and that a party, which, in this country, is in his waggon, a few miles on their perilous houn:

journey. For this he is to be stripped of his farm, and his wife and children turned out homeless, unless the slaveholder can be defeated by legal measures. To effect this, a sum not less probably than ten hundred dollars will be required. A case is already made for the consideration of the Supreme Court of the United States, and must be argued at Washington. Much litigation beside, must be encountered in the Circuit Court, at Cincinnati or Columbus.

We appeal therefore to the friends of justice and humanity for aid. The question involved in these cases affects every man. They are no less than these-shall kidnappers be licensed by law? Shall humanity be sustained as constitutional? Jones and Vanzandt sink out of view, when these questions arise .-The controversy is no longer personal or local. It becomes one of universal interest .-The good and evil principles of our Institutions now struggle for the mastery. The question is between the spirit of Liberty and the spirit of Despotism.

Friends of Human Rights! By your regard for the principles of counstitutional liberty, the rights of conscience and the charities of our Holy Religion, we ask you to give us vonr co-operation in taking such measures as erty. shall save the free people of this country from becoming the victims of slaveholding rapacity, and our Constitution from being prostituted to the support of the worst despotism that curses the earth.

Respectfully, Your fellow laborers. By order of the Ex. Com. of the Ohio A.

> G. BAILEY Jr., Sec'y. From the Philanthropist.

PROTECTION-FREE TRADE-PRES-IDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

A few weeks since in our weekly paper, we endeavored to show the entire concurrence of views on the tariff, among the several presidential candidates.

MR. VAN BUREN was in favor of "a discrimnating tariff for revenue purposes only, and which will incidentally protect American industry."

R. M. Jounson said-"Taxes collected indirectly by commerce are least felt, and more cheerfully paid; and if they can be so regulated as to evolve great national resources, and rear up skilful artificers and manufacturers, the patriot's hope would be consummated. It is the true democratic doctrine, as far as I understand it, to give this incidental protection to agriculture and manufacturers."

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, declared that in adjusting the duties on foreign imports he would "never abandon the principle of discrimination in favor of such branches of home industry as may be necessary to secure a sup. ply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war, and this more especially after such manufactures have been established at immense expense on the faith of your laws."-Liberty party, the rights and safety of the He "would save them from sinking into rum, by such a rate of discrimination as may be necessary to preserve them." This, he affirmed had "always been the faith of the fathers of the democratic church."

GENERAL Cass held that, "the revenue of the government ought to be brought down to the lowest point compatible with the performance of its constitutional functions; and that in the imposition of duties, necessary with the proceeds of the public lands to provide this revenue, incidental protection should be afforded to such branches of American industry as may require it."

According then to these authorized expounders of the faith of the democratic church, the true doctrine is, "A DISCRIMINATING TA-RIFF, FOR REVENUE PURPOSES, WHICH WILL IN-CIDENTALLY PROTECT AMERICAN INDUSTRY."

We pointed out the delightful harmony of opinion on this point between the "fathers of the Democratic church," and the apostles of t he Whig faith.

Thus, Governor Jones, of Tennessee, then Gubernatorial candidate of the Whigs, avowed himself in favor of "a Tariff for revenue. with such incidental protection as may be afforded without oppressing any particular interest of our national industry.

And HENRY CLAY, in his great speech at Lexington, Ky., according to the Intelligencer, conclusively showed that the Whigs in Congress had done every thing that could be expected of them; they had succeeded in passing a Tariff, which while it affords sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration of the Government, at the same time affords adequate incidental protection to American Industry."

"Economical" expenditure-adequate "incidental' protection!

It would seem indeed as if the Whig and Democratic sects had at last united, and that the apostles of both had studied at the feet of the same Gamaliel.

Unfortunately, we were not able to lay our hands upon any document of the Great Expounder of Southern democracy, but we had no doubt that he too was in favor of "rigid economy," "tariff for revenue," and "incidental protection"-if-ir the articles to be protected should be slave-labor staples. Sure enough, we were right. The following epistle from Mr. Calhoun, published by the papers a few weeks since will be read with no small interest in this connection.

(From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin.) LETTER OF MR. CALHOUN ON THE SUGAR IN-TEREST.

The Courier of Wednesday evening brings

WASHINGTON, 7 May, 1842. My Dear Sir-You do not state too strong the danger to which the South, and in fact he whole country is exposed. Never in my ppinion, has the country been in more danger han at present. The administration is powthan at present. The administration is pow-erless, and the Whigs infatuated; and if the

object was to ruin instead of saving the coun-I concur in most of your views and reflec-

tions on the identity of interest, (fairly considered) between cotton and sugar; and as far as my principles will admit, WILL SEE FULL JUS-TICE DONE TO THE LATTER, TO THE EXTENT IT CAN BE EFFECTED BY MY EXERTIONS. I con, nowever, agree to no duty but such as the revenue may require; and none so high on any article as will push it beyond the greatest amount of revenue that can be derived from the These are the limits within which I may act, and with them, exercise a sound liscretion. But in determining the amount of revenue. I shall expect economy and retrenchment on the part of those having the contro as far as public policy may permit, and that no part of the public revenue shall be given away. Observing these rules, and within the cope they will admit, I shall take pleasure in PROTECTING your great staple against the machinations of the opponents of slave-labor. They are ever on the watch, and stand ready to seize every opportunity to render our labor worthless, and to weaken our title to our prop-

J. C. CALHOUN. Thus have we shown, that in regard to the principles of a Tariff, all our leading politicians, Whig and Democrat, occupy common ground. How good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in harmony!-North and South have met together-East and West have kissed each. The Whig abandons for ever the ground of a tariff for protection] and the Democrat concedes the ground of a protection within the purposes of revenue-and all together go for economical administration, tariff for revenue, and inciden-

And vet, all consideration of the usurpaions of slavery, its encroachments upon our rights, its destructive war on the interests of free labor, must be postponed to make room for party-strifes on questions where there is no radical difference of opinion, and about men, who are opposed to each other, chiefly because ompetitors for the same office.

We ask our fellow-citzens whether there is not truth in our remarks? We would just state, that we have given the sentiments of all the gentlemen referred to above, in their own

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1845.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

JAMES G. BIRNEY. OF MICHOAN. For Vice President.

For President,

THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

For Governor. JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF SAGANAW.

For Lieutenant Governor, LUTHER F. STEVENS, OF KALAMAZOO.

For Representatives to Congress. FIRST DISTRICT. A. L. PORTER. OF WAYNE.

> SECOND DISTRICT. R. B. BEMENT, OF CALHOUN.

THIRD DISTRICT. WILLIAM CANFIELD, OF MACOMB.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

For Senators, SECOND DISTRICT, E. F. GAY. THIRD DISTRICT, J P MARSH

SIXTH DISTRICT, JOHN C. GALLUP, LOUIS URI ADAMS.

For Representatives, KALAMAZOO COUNTY, ROSWELL RANSOM, DELAMORE DUNCAN.

OAKLAND COUNTY, ERASTUS INGERSOLL, WILLIAM G. STONE, JESSE TENNEY, GEORGE SUGDEN, JOSEPH MORRISON, JOHN THOMAS.

WASHTENAW COUNTY, DANIEL POMEROY, JOSEPH BENNETT, DARIUS S. WOOD, IRA SPAULDING, SABIN FELCH, S. W. FOSTER. BERRIEN COUNTY, NATHANIEL PULLMAN.

SENATORIAL AND COUNTY MASS MEETING AT ADRIAN.

The friends of Liberty of the Counties of Monroe, Lenawee and Hillsdale, are respectfully requested to meet in Senatorial Convention, at Adrian, in the county of Lenawee, on Saturday, the seventh day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating two Senators to represent the Second Senatorial District in the ensuing Legislature; one of which is to be selected from Monroe, and the other from Lenawee county. At the same place, hour and day, the friends of

Lenawee County are requested to assemble to make nominations of members for the House of Representatives to represent the freemen of the to light the following epistle from Mr. Cal- County of Lenawee, in the Legislative Hall of and the leader of a proslavery mob nominated Michigan, at the next Legislature, and to trans- 'in his stead.'

act such business as shall be brought before the

For some reason unknown to us, the friends in Lenawee County did not turn out to the Convention which was to be held at Adrian the 9th inst. It was probably owing somewhat to the shortness of the notice, and the busy season of the year; it being about the time the farmers were try, it would be scarcely possible to take a more effectual way than that which has been beginning to sow their wheat. We cannot account for their non-attendance in any other way from the fact that when we have had County Conventions, and other meetings heretofore, alnost every town has been represented in the county. So few of us met the 9th inst. that we concluded to put the matter over until we had our Senatorial Convention, which was to be held at the same place of our County Convention, and do the business all in one day. It is therefore thought fit by the County and Senatorial Committees to hold both Conventions at the time mentioned in the notice.

In compliance with the suggestion of our

riend in Hillsdale County, we have concluded to

have a general mass meeting under the title of

Senatorial and County meeting, and to procure

speakers, if possible, who will address the meet-

ng. Therefore, as the meeting is of a general

character all and every individual in the second

senatorial district are most cordially and respectfully solicited to attend. It is hoped that no one who has the interest of the slave at heart will even ry to make any unnecessary excuse to stay at nome. Who of our prominent friends will take upon themselves the responsibility to rally the friends in their respective Towns and Di tric's) Will not Messrs. Willy, Carpenter, Allen. Trendwell, Crane, Tripp, Hall, Newell, and Mullekin, of Lenawee County, and Mr. S. Jack. son of Hillsdale, and those in Mouroe County and in fine all who feel that interest they should feel in the common cause of human rights make an unparalleled effort to get up an efficient meeting? We look to you for your efforts and your influence. The fact is the time has already arrived for us in this section to be more active in the cause of the oppressed. We look around us in other sections of our Peninsula, and we see he friends are all up and doing, determined, at all hazards, to come off victorious at no very disand period. Nothing is more cheering and encouraging to liberty men than meeting often. If this be true, friends, let us all meet the second of next month, and rest assured we shall have a re-

viving season. By order of the Committee, L. PRESTON PERKINS. Ch'n of County and Senatorial Committies. Adrian, Sept. 13th, 1843.

HILLSDALE COUNTY CONVENTION. The friends of Liberty and Equal Rights are equested to meet in convention at Jesse Butons, in Jonesville, on Thursday, the 5th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representaives for the State Legislature, and to transact the other usual business preparatory to the fall Elec-

It is sincerely hoped that there will be a large lelegation from the several towns, and that all who feel a desire to alleviate the condition of the lown trodden and the oppressed, are cordially invited to attend the Convention.

WM. D. MOORE, Ch'n of Co. Com. Adams, Sept. 14, 1843.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY LIBERTY CON-VENTION. The friends of Liberty and Northern rights

in Livingston County will meet in Convention, at the village of Howell on Thursday the 23th day of Sept. inst. at one o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the Legislature, and also to effect a more permanent organization of the Liberty Party in said County. FRIENDS, AWAKE!! In union there is strength. Let us combine our efforts to resist oppression whether from Foreign or Domestic foes. Our interest, as well as Humity, calls for action: let us respond at the Ballot Box.

E. F. GAY. RICHARD SUTON, JOSEPH SEXTON, SAMUEL HUBBARD, ADAM ROHRABACHER, ELI CARPENTER, ELISHA COOK, JOHN R. NEELY.

WANTED.

Two or three persons to act as agents for this paper, to whom permanent employment and a fair compensation will be given. Satisfactory references for character and ability will be required.

We have no official returns of the Liberty vote in Illinois. It is supposed to be 3,000 or more, having doubled since last year.

The Buffalo correspondent of the Rochester Democrat says of the National Convention:

"I cannot but say, however, here that I never saw a more orderly Convention or a more patient one. There was much talent present; and the theme is one well calculated to interest, and to keep the sinews of excitement up to the highest tension. The men who composed it, are generally men of religious temperaments, and stern integrity."

The Whigs of the Second Congressional District have nominated Joseph R. WIL-LIAMS, of Constantine, for Congress. He is Postmaster at that place. Why did not Mr.

Taylor accept? The Democrats have nominated Lucius Lyon, formerly member to Congress.

(13 The Liberty Standard says: Hon. Seth M. Gates, late member of Congress from New York, with strong antislavery sentiments, has been set aside in his district;

GERRIT SMITH'S LECTURES. The supposed desecration of the Sabbath. by Gerrit Smith's Lectures, has considerably stirred up the spirits of certain Whig Editors, and they feel called upon to cry aloud against this interfering with their politics on Sunday. The Editor of the Detroit Advertiser has repeatedly referred to it, and represents us as advocates of political harangues generally on the Sabbath. In a late paper, he says:

"OF The Editor of the Signal of Liberty is out in favor of political harangues on the Sabbath. We expected better things of Brother Beckley."

Now we deny that any thing can be found in the Signal in favor of 'political harangues," on the Sabbath, in the sense in which the readers of the Advertiser must understand the phrase, without explanation. The most that can be alleged against us is, that we have expressed an approval of Gerrit Smith's lectures; and what is the character of those lectures? Do the people assemble to drink "hard cider," or something harder, to sing bacchanalian or Tippecanoe songs to the honor of "that same old coon," or some other divinity equally respectable, and spend the time in general confusion and revelry? The exercises are of a different character-as different as is the character of the Whigs from that of the Liberty party. The meetings are opened with prayer and singing of sacred hymns, after which Mr. Smith addresses the people on their sinfulness in holding two and a half millions of their countryman in chains, by their support of slavery in church and state. He tells them that such support is wrong and wicked, and that it is as much their religious duty to labor for the liberation of their countrymen by their influence and their votes, as it is to contribute to the Missionary cause, to partake of the Lord's Supper, or do any other religious act. He contends that God's commands extend to every day in the year, and men are as much bound to vote in accordance with his will, as they are to pray. And as people cannot and will not do their duty to God nor to their oppressed brethren while voting with the pro-slavery parties, he urges them to come out and join the Liberty party, which is absolutely anti slavery; and adduces as reasons for this, the smallness and insignificance of the present quarrel about Bank and Tariff, compared with the object for which government was established-the preservation of man's rights and liberties. And he furthemore tenches that a Gospel which throws away humanity, and tramples on those for whom Christ died, or apologises for it, is not worth a great deal in the sight of heaven.

Now Mr. Morgan Bates seems to feel worked in his mind because this is all politics, and he don't want politics talked about on Sunday, it is such a vile, filthy, subject, such "dirty waters"! People should go to meeting Sundays, and hear the Gospel, and leave politics to those dirty animals who are just fit to dabble in such matters! What has God or religion to do with politics? What right has n Christian to mix politics and religion? Who gave him leave to do so? Is it not his business to live a good life, go to meeting, say his prayers, and vote for his party, right or wrong, as his father did before him? Ah!-These politicians are afiaid that if the people hear Mr. Smith, they will break out of their cages, and their exclusive monopoly of governing the nation will depart, and their occupation will be gone forever.

Look at the catalogue of topics which are generally accounted appropriate to the Sabbath. The Bible, Tract, and Sunday School causes are heard without alarm. Lectures on peace, exhibiting the horrors of war, the cost of armies, and all the statistics connected with not Slavery as much opposed to the Gospel as

The Temperance cause has been advocated on the Sabbath from the beginning. Is it of less importance that men should be free, than that they should be sober? We never knew of Mr. Bates exclaiming against such a perversion of the Sabbath! But he does not say that slavery should be abolished in the District of Columbia!"

O no, and it is so wicked to talk on Sunday of stopping the sale of our countrymen at auction, that Mr. Bates seems quite horror struck! What a beautiful advocate of good morals is this Mr. Bates-pleading at the same time for the Sabbath and for the continuance of manselling!

A short time since we heard a lecture on Common Schools, in the Presbyterian church in this village, from a distinguished gentleman of Connecticut, in which the speaker referred to the construction of school houses, arranging seats, stoves, &c. &c. This lecture was highly commended in the Whig State Journal. We did not hear a word about Sabbath profanation! Is it not quite as important that children should be free, as that they should enjoy the benefit of good school houses?

Again, Mr. Smith is laboring for the ultimate extension of the Bible, Tract, Sunday School, Temperance and Common School enterprises among millions of our countrymen from which they are now chiefly excluded.

But it may be said that no objection would be made to Mr. Smith's lectures, were they not political in their character. Well, how are they political? He tells the people that slaveholding is wicked, that it is sustained by them, and that it is a great moral, social, financial and political curse. Is it wrong to say this on the Sabbath? Next, he tells them they should do all in their power for the overthrow a profanation of the Sabbath to say this? He accept of such an empty title.

will not. But Mr. Smith goes one stop further, and teaches that they should withdraw from their pro-slavery parties, and vote for evil under the sun, and no fault would be it rules them with a rod of iron? found: but to present the evil in such a light that (Four party) will not get as many taken place in the views of our citizens genvotes on Monday, is a protanation of the day erally during the past year, on their relation not to be endured. The Devil and his friends to slavery, than on any preceding one. But have so long enjoyed the exclusive possession | we fear it will not be manifested at the polls, rightfully belonged to them, and they are will be remembered only \$28 votes were givgreatly alarmed at every attempt to make the en for Liberty; in 1841, for Governor, 1,218; people feel their responsibility for their politi- in 1842, 2,130. In 1843, we must give at least cal acts. Some persons are afraid of a union 4,000 votes, to show that we are alive, and of Church and State; but it might be well if sustain our reputation with our sister States. they would seriously consider what advanta - It can be done with ease, by general and uniges have been derived by community from ted action. Shall it not be done? that union of Devil and State which has so long prevailed.

Thus while we should disapprove of political convocations on the Sabbath similar to those of 1840, we have no fault to find with its advocates, as upon its intrinsic excellence, Mr. Smith's meetings, but think them calculated to promote the cause of piety, and the best interests of men. At the same time many differ with us in opinion. With such we have no controversy. Good men have always differed. When Christ appeared in the religious assemblies of the Jews, acting as a physician, and performing cures on the Sab- Maine and Vermont however, shows that we bath in the times and places of public worship, doubtless many good persons were really shocked by the profanation of the day and of the public services, until instructed by his sublime teachings, that man is better than a beast, and that the Sabbath may be used for the benefit of his physical as well as intellec-

GOOD NEWS FROM THE EAST!

The returns from Maine show that, the Literty vote has nearly or quite doubled, in spite of the opposition of two proslavery parties. We regret to say, however, that the excellent Liberty candidates have lost their election this year, through the obstinacy of the Whigs, who would persist in running a third ticket, and thus playing into the hands of their bitterest enemies, the loco focos .-The consequence is, there is no election of Governor by the people.

In Vermont, the Whigs were equally per verse, and the result is the same-no Governor is elected. The Liberty vote is stated to be probably rising of 3,500. There are reported 113 whig, and 74 democratic repre sentatives elected. Two whigs elected to Congress from the First and Third Districts: in the Second and Fourth, there is supposed to be no choice.

The People's Advocate says: "In Addison County our friends did thems been made, the result exceeds our Vergennes, from 13 to 51, Bristol 11 to 71. Monkton 6 to 30, Starksboro 5 to 63, Ferrisburg 17 to 50, New Haven 7 to 26, Lincoln 2 to 50. We learn from good authority, that Monkton and Starksboro elected Liberty rep-

The Liberty vote last year in Vermont was about 2,100. Its falling off from the previous year was heralded all over the country as an infallible indication of the extinction of the party. Politicians are mistaken, somotimes!

In a speech before the Repeal Association, Aug. 8, Mr. O'CONNELL alluded to his late speech on slavery which has created such a sensation a nong the Americans. He adheres gloriously to his former denunciations of proslavery repealers, firmly declaring that he will 'retract nothing.' He proclaims that the subject, are heard without objection. Is standing as the representative of the Repeal Association, he could not act otherwise than he had done, though the liberty of Ireland, the repeal of the Union itself, were to abide the result. He was bound not to look to consequences,' and, 'COME WHAT WILL, he did not hesitate to throw his whole heart and soul into his opposition to the system that would treat human beings as the brute beasts of the think it best the slaves should be free. Says field.' He declares that he 'spoke distinctly the Advertiser, To We are not prepared to and emphatically, for he wanted to make an impression. He did make that sensation, AND HE WAS GLAD OF IT.

But the Charleston people accused him of uttering a base calumny against them, in saying they reduced human beings to the condition of brutes of the field. He wished to know if this were not the fact; and if so, where

was the calumny?

He referred to the treatment that colored eople in America receive from Irishmen. -He had been assured by Lord Morpeth, who had resided a year in America, and had made careful and extensive observation, that Irishmen treat the people of color, both slaves and free, worse than any other part of the American people. It afflicted him exceedingly to hear such a statement. The Irish suffered persecution themselves, and should feel mercy different person and resides in a different coun for those similarly circumstanced.

Mr. O'Connell said he belonged to no party in America, although he had many personal friends among the Abolitionists whom he highly esteemed.

Morals of Slaveholders .- We cut the following from an exchange.

"The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette gives the names of the eleven public officers in that State, who are defaulters to the General Gov-

OF Rev. Mr. Pennington the colored clergyman of New Haven, who was an antislavery delegate to England, was not made a of the system. Will Mr. Bates contend it is D. D. by any University there, nor would be

THE ELECTION.

The election for Governor and Legislature will be held in a faw weeks. Are all our none but anti-slavery men. Ah, exclaims friends prepared for it? Have their nomina-Mr. Bates, how wicked! Here is the gist of tions been made, and their tickets provided?the whole matter. Mr. Smith might declaim Have exertions been used to waken the peoagainst slavery every Sabbath as the greatest ple to the Slave Power, and show them how

We are satisfied that a greater change has of the Ballot box that they feel as though it unless some exertions are used. In 1840, it

We hope to see every county where there are a dozen Liberty men, organized and equipped for action. The strength of a cause does not depend always so much on the number of and the energy and judgment with which it is pursued. The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, but to the wise, the vigilant, the persevering.

Michigan has not hitherto been much, if at all, in the rear of her sister states, in support of in that county. Liberty principles. The cheering news from shall soon be left behind, unless we make a igorous effort to keep pace with them.

Next week, if our health will permit, we shall present some considerations at length on our present position.

OF We give the following from the Detroit Advertiser for what it is worth.

ABOLITIONISTS .- The Abalitionists seem to be divided into two classes, with distinct views and modes of operations. The old Abolition ists are those who adhere to the system of measures first adopted-who strive to spread antislavery sentiments, and to form an antislavery public opinion, by discussion and argument. The National Antislavery Standard, published in New York, and edited by David L. Child, is the organ of this class of Abolitionists. It is a valuable paper which may be read with profit, even by those who dissent from some of its views. Few men are better acquainted with the political history of our country, and the leading characters in past times, than its editor.

The other class of Abolitionists are those who have got up a third political party, and who propose to eradicate Slavery by party politics. Those who have avowed that they will deliver political speeches and addresses, on Sundays, to mass meetings, belong to this class. They nominate separate candidates at our elections, and have a political organization of their own; they resort to the same means, ties for success. With them, antislavery has ceased to be a moral and religious, and become a mere partizan movement. The Signal of Liberty is the organ of this class in Michigan, and its character resembles other adroit party organs, intent only on the defeat of an antagonist, and the elevation of a political friend .-It does not lack talent.

For a year or two, the "third party" abolitionists have swopt all before them. But we understand that a re-action has now begun, and that the old Abolitionists are again recovering their ascendency. . We have seen some signs of this in our own State.

Gerrit Smith writes concerning his Saboath meetings:

ade my hearers of the sinfulness of clinging to proslavery political and ecclesiastical parties. It is not strange, therefore, that I have provoked the wrath of pro-slavery demagogues and proslavery ministers. The meetings are slanderous-ly represented to be like ordinary political Meet-ings. I presume, that all, who have attended them, regard them as eminently religious and solemn and that none of them doubt, that it isnot Gerrit Smith-but the minister, who refuses to plead for the slave, who is the Sabbath break-

I have now answered the calls of five of our fourteen towns-viz: Smithfield, Nelson, Lex-ox, Eaton, and Brookfield. In the least of the first three Meetings, there were seven hundred people; and, in the greatest, a thousand. The Meeting in Eaton numbered from two thousand to twenty-five hundred persons; and at the Brookfield Meeting yesterday, I had the pleasure of speaking to more than a thousand people. The Meeting, next Sunday, is to be in the town of the open air.

pist have published an advertisement, bearing date 1838, offering a reward for a run-away slave, which is signed by Henry Clay, Senior. From the notoriety which this advertise-

ment has obtained during the last four years, it is hardly presumable that the above named prints were ignorant of the fact that the man who signs himself "Henry Clay, Semor," is y-as the advertisement shows-from Mr. Clay, of Ashland. These abolition journals it seems, have yet to learn, that falsehood is not the best support for any cause, and that the concentration of all their enmity and vituperation upon the devoted head of one slave holder out of the ten thousand there are in every slave State in the Union, show most clearly that their object is not the emancipation of slaves, but to destroy, politically, an eminent public man—to break the great Whig party-and to derive some sinister personal ernment in the sum of \$527,210. The largest defaulter amount \$270,000 and the lowest \$400. All whigs!"

advantage in an anticipated new organization of parties. But, gentlemen, in all this you greatly overshot the mark, and will fail as you ought to fail. You are under a high moral obligation to deal justly by all men, nor is the distinguished Statesman and philanthropist of

Ashland, an exception.

About the time the advertisement was written by another Mr. Clay the farmer of Ashland visited this city, the Falis, and spent some

Maj estys dominions, some benevolent persons took the pains to tell Mr. CLAY's servents the they could leave him with impunity if they saw fit to do so. They replied that their master was their best friend, and so good to them that both Canadas had not wealth enough to hire them to leave him. Thus it appears, that so far from having occasion to advertise run away slaves, Mr. C's will follow him with pleasure from the equator to the poles, and any where lay down their lives for his.

Of all the slave holders in all the slave States, why should Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Tyler, and every other public man, receive not a word of abolition censure, while no falshood is too ontrageous not to be engerly published against the Wnig Candidate for the Presidency? The rabid and undidate for the Presidency? higher regard for truth & decency, than is man ested by political Abolitionists. The Whie press generally has treated the insidious and open hostility of these opponents with forbearance un-til it has ceased to be a virtue. It is the mis-fortune of the great body of abolitionists, for whom we entertain all due respect, to have fallen into the han's of the most corrupt leaders that ever ruined and disgraced any cause—Buffulo Com. Adver-

We venture to say that every "corrupt" abolition leader who has published what urports to be Mr. Clay's advertisement firmly believes that the said advertisement was put out by Mr. Clay, the Whig leader. The fact that the slave purports to have escaped from another county, is easily accounted for

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. We publish this week the official proceedngs of this body. They will be read and considered attentively. They breathe of Jus-TICE, TRUTH, and LIBERTY!

We have printed 900 extra copies of the official proceedings for gratuitous distribution. Our friends from all parts of the State will that city: please call and get them.

WAYNE Co. IND .- We see by the Free Labor Advocate that Demming. the Liberty ing can do. It is then placed under a cutting Candidate for Gov., received 418 votes in machine, which at one operation cuts it into Wayne Co. H. P. Bennett, candidate for Con gress, received 458, which was the largest vote on the liberty list. In New Garden about three feet in length, all of which is done township, where the Advocate is printed, the with surprising celerity. A fourth machine iberty vote was 155, while the whig and democratic vote together, was only 89.

The Advocate says, "The probability is that the freemen (?) of Indiana have chosen a few blows with a hammer on an anvil. The practical slaveholder [Jesse D. Bright,] for soles manufactured in this way are superior their Lt. Governor. Nothing to do with to the Napoleon, inasmuch as the rivets adslavery, Ha?" Only to elect slaveholders to here better, and the leather is rendered more party?-West. Citizen.

The Whigs of the Fourth Senatorial District have nominated C. B. Clarke, of Coldwater, and Loring Grant, of Albion, for Sonators. These gentlemen are fast friends of Mr. Clay.

The Oakland County Address shall appear next week.

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 22, 1842. Wheat is selling in our village at 561 cents per bushel, while Flour retails at \$5,50 per barrel. In New York, on the 13th, Genessee Flour was worth \$4,623 and Ohio and Michigan 6d under. Illinois wheat brought \$1.

General Intelligence

Mammoth Steamer Great Britain .- The Great Britain is a wonderful achievement .-She is 322 feet long. (from 60 to 70 feet longer than the largest line-of-battle-ships;) is 50 feet broad, and 321 feet in depth. She has four decks, each carry one thousand tons of merchandize, besides 1200 tons of coal. Her boiler will be heated by 24 fires, and her funnel My principal object in these meetings is to per- | (which does not look large until you get close to it) is 24 feet in circumference. She has Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. ALFRED L. MILLERD six masts, all of which can be lowered from to MISS HARRIET E. TRUAX, all of Adrian. the deck in case of heavy head winds, and her canvass covers about an acre and a half-of ground-a pretty fair quantity of sail for a BIRCHARD, of Detroit. steamer. She is built in six compartments, so that it is calculated if she were to strike Beckley, Mr. BENJAMIN CHIVVIS and Miss MAand carry away a dozen feet of her bottom, RY LENSON, both of this village. the uninjured compartments would render her sufficieently buoyant to float-a rather important consideration for passengers, besides which, being built of iron she cannot take fire. Fifteen hundred tons of iron have been used in constructing this monster! Her engines are of one thousand horse power, and her average speed, it is calculated will be twelve miles per Cazenovia; and it is supposed, that, should the weather be favorable, more than three thousand people will attend it. Our meetings are held in greater. She is without paddle-wheels, her mode of propulsion being the Archimedian Mr. Clay and the Abolitionists.—The National Anti-Slavery Standard and Philanthroscrew-and this circumstance adds greatly to forward to by scientific men. Her consumption of coal is estimated at fifty tons per day. She will accommodate three hundred and sixty passengers, all of whom can sit down to the table at once, besides carrying about one hunand thirty more persons as her crew .-Then such a deck for dancing!-a walk a round it eight times being calculated as equal to a mile! Among other marvels, it is stated that four thousand troops can be manœuvered on that deck; but I confess myself among the sceptics on this point .- Cor. N. Y. Post.

> The Law of Kindness .- "Don't speak so cross," said one little boy yesterday in the street to another. "Don't speak so crossthere's no use in't." We happened to be passing at the time, and hearing the injunction, or rather the exhortation-for it was made in a hortatory tone and manner-we set the juvenile speaker down as an embryo Philosopher .-In sooth, touching the point involved in the boyish difficulty which made occasion for the maturity. What more could Solomon have and laboring for his master, (the Lord Jesus

days in Canada, having of course his servants said on the occasion? True he has put it on Christ) which had been his delight for years with him, who were slayes. While in her record, that "a soft answer turneth away Several years since, he was hopefully converrecord, that "a soft answer turneth away Several years since, he was hopefully converwrath," and this being taken as true-and ted to God, and after proper preparations, was everybody knows it to be so-it is evidence in inducted into the ministry, by one of the favor of the superiority of the law of kindness Presbyteries, of Central New York. His life over that of wrath. But our young street for several years was faithfully and devotedphilosopher said pretty much the same sub- ly given to his work, and numerous, and stantially, when he said, "don't speak so cross -there's no use in't." No indeed-there is certainly no use in it. On the contrary, it in- powers of mind, and gifted with ready uttervariably does much harm. Is a man angry? it inflames his ire still more; and confirms in his comity him who by a kind word, and a mand. He was the Editor of the Union Hergentle and forbearing demeanor, might be converted into a friend. It is in fact an addition of fuel to a flame already kindled. And what do any get by it? Nothing desirable, cer- he did to recognize the Law of love. Every tainly, unless discord, strife, contention," be desirable. Let the boy philosopher be heard, then. He speaks "the words of truth and soberness." "Don't speak so cross-there's no use in't."

Mr .J. M. Howard, who traversed the State in 1840, and made stump speeches for "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too," now expresses his alarm, through the Advertiser, that the Presiden t he strove so hard to elect is going to recommend the annexation of Texas to the United States. We suppose the greatest by the circumstance of his laboring for a man anxiety Mr. Howard really has on this subject, is to get the abolition votes that are likely to be cast for Dr. Porter. Such eleventh hour demagogueism, however, will hardly avail any thing .- Det. Free Press.

> NEW SHOE MACHINE .- The N. Y. Evening Post gives the following description of the manner of making shoes by a machine owned by Mr. Ruggles, of 60 Gold street, in

The sole leather is first pressed between wooden rollers, which makes it extremely firm and compact-much more so than hammerthe proper shape. Meantime another machine is busy making steel wire into screws of punches the sole with holes, inserts the screw and cuts it off at the proper length. All that is then necessary is to rivet the screws by a office in a free state! Do we not need a liberty compact. They are produced with infinitely less labor, and can be afforded about fifty per cent cheaper.

> The Temperance folks seem now to be in he same condition that the Abolitionists have been-carrying on a war between themselves -political action men-legal sussionists-and moral suasionists.

> A NEW KIND OF PAVEMENT .- A Yankee, name Ferry, has submitted to the Common Council of Boston a paper for paying the streets with iron. Wood has been tried and found unfit; stone has been considered too expensive, prepared in a satisfactory manner.

Another Sign .- The Boston Evening Buletin, has come out for Daniel Webster for President. The Clay banners are lowering ent.

The Russian Army .- The Emperor Nicholas has set his army at work on the Russian Railroad. That's a good deal better than the work of destroying human life.

WARRIED.

Also, in Detroit, on Wednesday evening Sept. 6th, by the Rev. Dr. Duffield, Mr. GEORGE MILLERD of Dexter, to Miss ANN DELIA

In Ann Arbor, on the 21st inst. by Rev. G.

DIED.

In Superior, on the 15th instant, Ass O. TOOKER, eldest daughter of Hiram H. Tooker, in the 19th year of her age. By this dispensation of Divine Providence, her parents have lost an affectionate daughter, and an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances one who will ever be remembered by them for her many amiable and estimable qualities. All acquainted with her feel and can attest the applicability of the following lines, which were sung at her funeral by her youthful companions:

"Sister, thou was't mild and lovely-Gentle as the summer's breeze-Pleasant as the air of evening When it floats among the trees.

Penceful be thy silent slumber-Peaceful in the grave so low; Thou no more wilt jain our number-Thou no more our songs shal't know.

Dearest Sister, thou hast left us-Here thy loss we deeply teel; But 'tis God that bath bereft us;-He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,

When the day of life is fled; Then in heaven, with joy to greet thee, Where no farewell tear is shed."

At Barry, Jackson county, Mich., on the Sist of August, after a sickness of one week, Rev. LUTHUR MYRICK, in the 43th year of his

He removed, to his present residence last remark, he might properly be considered as at spring, for the purpose of settling his sons,

powerful were the revivals of religion which followed his preaching. Possessing strong ance, he exerted an influence over his hearers which few ministers have been able to comald for several years. He was one of our noble leaders in the Anti-Slavery ranks. He was of our noble leaders. He scemed in all reform that he thought calculated to glorify God, and ameliorate man's condition, was his delight; and his heart and hands were in it. He has gone to join the glorified host above some of whom were converted through his in strumentality, and how glorious will be their

In his death, the church has lost a leader, the poor and the oppressed a decided friend, the wife a kind and affectionate husband, the children a kind and attentive father. But their loss is his gain no doubt. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, &c.

Will the New York Evangelist, the Oberiin Evangelist, the Liberty Press, the Emancipator, the Anti-Slavery Standard, and the Philanthropist, please to insert the above and oblige a numerous circle of friends.

In this village, on Sunday evening, 17th instant, after a painfull illness of nine days, Col. WILLIAM A. ABEL, aged 34 years, formerly of Susquehana county, Pa. Col. Abel has been a resident of this village about eight years, during which he has followed the business of a merchant, and acquired the reputation of an honest, industrious and correct business man His frankness and urbanity had gained for him many warm friends. His death has left a vacuum which will remain a long time. He has left a wife and numerous friends, to whom his loss is irreparable, He was buried on Tuesday with military honors

LIBERTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the friends of the Liberty party, held in the village of Niles, August 23, 1843. Rev. George Fellows was appointed Chairman, and J. I. ALEXANDER was chosen

The meeting being duly organized proceeded ballot for a suitable person, to be supported by the Liberty party, at the ensuing election for the office of Representative of Berrien County:whereupon NATHANIEL PULLMAN of Niled ownship was unanimously elected.

On motion, it was Resolved, That George Fellows, J. I. Alexnder, and N. O. Archer, be a Central Commit-

e for Berrien county. On motion, it was Reselved, That the proceedings of this meet-

ng be published in the Niles Republican.
GEO. FELLOWS, Ch'n.

NOTICE.

The quarterly meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection for Manchester and Wolf Creek Circuit, will be held in the new meeting house in Wheatland Township, Oct. 7 and 8. Eld. Swift is expected to be pres-

Wheatland, Sept. 14, 1848.

RECEIPTS

For the Signal of Liberty, by Mail, from August 28, to September 28. C. Farrar, H. C. Fitch. J. Wilkinson, H.

Lander, C. Edwards, J. Tremaine, \$2 each. P. M. at Weston, Smith & Baker, J. M. Ten Eyck, \$1 each. R. J. King, \$5.

N. G. C. all right.

WOOD! WOOD!!

WANTED immediately, any quantity of DRY WOOD in payment for the Signal

Cheese.

OR Sale by C. J. GARLAND.

Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, '43.

Sheep Shears. FOR Sale by

OR Sale by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843. CURIOSITYS

A Tailor who will not violate his Promisc.

THE Subscriber would inform the Citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that he has com. need the

Tailoring Business, ridges & Co's. store. From past experience he feels canfident that he can give satisfaction. Try Him.

Him. J. SI
N. B. Cutting done to order.
Ann Arbor, June 1843.

"FREE LABOR."

MARCUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG. HAVE taken the rooms in the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Mi-chigan Exchange, where they will keep an ex-tensive assortment of

CABINET WARE.

of every kind, quality, and description, of their own manufacturing, and warranted to be as fashiomble, good, and cheap as can be had West of New York. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our extensive assortment before buying. Any article of Furniture made to order, and Warranted to please.

UPHOLSTERING done in all ts various branches, and at the shortest notice.

CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, AND WILLOW WARE; also, Mahogany iBoards and Veneers—as cheep as the cheapest.

WANTED. In exchange, CHERRY, WALNUT, AND MAPLE LUMBER, &c. &c. &c. STEVENS & ZUG.

Detroit, April 17, 1843.

DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers keep constantly on hand a large and choice stock of DRY GOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GROCERIES, &c. &c. which have been selected with care, and are of the newest styles and best qualities. As they are determined not to be under-sold, they solicit the patronage of those wishing

to purchase.

Among other things too numerous to mention they have a large and excellent assortment of

SHEETINGS, SUMMER STUFFS, FULLED CLOTHS. BROAD CLOTHS, GAMBROONS, CAMBRICS,

DRILLINGS; CALICOES. SATINETS CASSIMERES, LINENS, MUSLINS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c. Bonnet Ribbons, a very beautiful assertment. Shazels, Broche, Silk, and Thibet, of the

richest patterns.

Parasols: of all kinds, qualities, and prices.

Hose and Half Hose, Cotton and Worsted.

Bonnets, Leghorn, Tuscan and Straw. The above assortment of GOODS will be sold

as cheap, or cheaper than can be purchased in Wool, Potash, Flour,

and all kinds of PRODUCE will be received in payment. ABBOTT & BEECHER,

July, 12, 1843. (12-tf.) Detro

Young Ladies' Seminary.

MISS E. PAGE, PRINCIPAL.

Miss West, Teacher in Music. Mrs. Hughs, "Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. Saunders, "French.
do do "Mathematics.

Miss L. WARD, " The Primary Depart'nt THE ensuing term of Miss P's. Seminary commences on Tuesday, 29th inst. TERMS OF TUITION.

TERMS OF TUITION.

In the English branches, from \$2 50 to 4 50 per quarter of twelve weeks; Lessons on the Piano, with the use of the instrument, \$10; Drawing and Painting, \$4 50; Latin, \$3 00; French, \$3 00; Fancy Work, 3 00; Board, I 50; Washing and Ironing, 374 cents per dozen.

No pupil will be received for less than one quarter, and no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of ill health.

Anong the Books used in School are—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity—Abercrombic on the Intellectual and Moral Powers—Kame's Elements of Criticisms—Whately's Logic—Jamison's Rhetoric—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Comstock's Cliemistry and Physiology—Burnit's Geography of the Heavens—Phelp's Legal Classics—Rollin's Ancient History with Butler's Ancient Atlas—Playlairs Euclid—Davic's Algebra and Arithmetic, with Colburn's—Mitchell's Geography—Goodrich's History U. States.

All the friends of Education are requested to visit the school on Thursdays, when the lessons of the past week are reviewed, and compositions

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Professors of the University, and the Clergy of Ann Arbor have consented to act as a visiting committee to the School. As the most decis ve testimony in favor of any

institution, is to be obtained from those who are best acquainted with the subjects upon which it operates, Miss P. refers for information to the parents and guardians of her pupils—a catalogue of whose names will be furnished to those interested in the enquiry.

18-11.

> GRASS LAKE ACADEMY, AND

TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this institution would inform the public that its Fourth quarter will commence on Monday, the 21st of August next .-Considering the general depression of business, and embarrassed state of financial concerns, the number of students have far exceeded their expecnumber of students have far exceeded their expec-tations. This fact, together with the general sat-isfaction given, warrant them in the belief that prosperity and usefulness will crown this enter-prise. Knowing the value of a permanent teach-er, they have made arrangements with Mr. BAR-RIS, the present Principal, by which stability will be given to the school.

Board may be had in respectable families for \$1 00 per week. Rooms may also be had for those who wish to board themselves.

The Trustees of this Academy are about

Very Respectfully,

erecting a large and commodious building, designed to embrace Chapel, Recitation, and Library Rooms; and also to accommodate from 40 to 60 students with private rooms.

FOSTER TUCKER, Grass Lake, August 2, 1843. 18-4w.

Millinery & Dress Making,

Mrs. C. BUFFFINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she has opened a shop, midway, between the upper and lower villages, where the business of MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING will be carried on, in all its branches, with punctuality, despatch, and in the best and most fashionable style.

Ann Arbor, April 8, 1843.

Cash and Barter Store. C. J. GARLAND,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock in trade of Godfrey and Allen, will be happy to wait upon such as will give him a call. His stock consists of a general assortment of goods, and will be sold cheap, and for ready pay only. WANTED.

In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of coun-

300,000

FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING, for which a fair price will be paid. Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843.

JAMES G. BIRNEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL. LOR AT LAW. SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN.

J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it.

CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

49-tf.

CLOTHIERS!

JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye Stuff-, &c. &c., No. 139. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and carefully selected stock, viz:

ATTENTION,

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, 5 Tons 150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut,

5 Tons " "
5 Tons " "
5 bbls Nic. Wood, Chipped,
50 " Lima Wood, "
30 " Red Wood, "
12) " Ground Camwood,
10 " Quercitron Bark,

500 lbs. Nutgalls, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood,

300 lbs. Lac Dye, 2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,

390 lbs. Sumac Sicily, 3 Casks Madder, 3 Casks Blue Vitriol, Cusks Alum, Barrels Red Tartar. 2 Barrels Cream Tartar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis,

Muriatic Acid, 500 lbs. Virdigris, 50 " Block Tin, Teasels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines,

Oil Vitriol,

Curtis'
Screws and Press Plates,
Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's, Olive Oil,
Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp,

Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles, Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c. The above, with a variety of other articles be-

The above, with a variety of other articles belonging to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturers and First Hands in the New York, Chiladelphia, and Boston Markets, and every thing having received his personal inspection, he can with the utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the last and most complete steel in the country, and best and most complete stock in the country; and best and most complete stock in the country; and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and ascertain prices before you say you can buy cheaper any whore else.

He is also prepared to contract for CARDING MACHINES made in this State or East.
PIERRE TELLER,

Sign of the Golden Mortar, 139, Jefferson Avenue,

Attention Invalids!

W HO has tried the Persian Pills and Jow David's or Hebrew Plaster, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use? The above medicines have been before the public some four years, and physicians at the East have used them extensively in their practice, and were they here, they could tell you of the excellent qualities of these meditell you of the excellent qualities of these medicines. Reader! Have you ever used them? If
you have not, ask those who have if they are not
what we recommend them to be. They are the
Cheopest as well as the best. A box of plaster
contains sufficient to spread 8 or 10 plasters—
price 50 cents. The large Boxes of Pills contain 73 pills for 63 cents: the small boxes 35 pills
for 31 cents. No persons should condemn them
intil they have tried them, and then we are sure until they have tried them, and then we are surhey will not. These medicines are for sale by

give any information wanted.

For sale by J. H. Lund, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, C. Eberbach, Ann Arbor; D. M. Ladd, Milford: M. C. Bakin, Novi: D. H. Rowland, Northville: J. Scattergood, Plymouth; P. Vanavery, Franklin; J. Dean, Pontiac: J. Millerd, & Son, Dexter; Dr. Sager, Jackson. 10-6m.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

THE following is one from among the nu-merous testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have

LETTER FROM W. HOAG.

ERITER FROM W. HOAG.

ERIE, MONROE CO. Mich.,
June 13, 1840.

MESSRS. H. HARRIS & Co.—I have for three
years past sold considerable of E. Dean's Chemi-TUITION.

For the common English branches, \$3 00
The Natural and Mathematical Sciences, \$4 00
Latin, Greek and Civil Engineering, \$5 00
Tuition to be paid at the middle of each quardy of real merit, a source of great benefit to mankind. For the benefit of the afflicted I wish I

Very Respectfully, W. HOAG. DFor the diseases in which this Plaster is applicable, see advertisement in another column of

E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann

E. Dean's Chemical 1 asset.

Arbor, (Lower Town,) by

J. H. LUND, and

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, \ Upper
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, \ Town
49-1y

1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. MI FARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK,

137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and

ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of ail stzes; and Book, News and Canister Ink, of va-

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c.

To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made. SABBATH SGHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

Timothy Seed.

WANTED on accounts, or in exchange for GOODS, by
J. BECKLEY & CO.
Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1843. 17-6w. Axes.

POR sale, Wholesale or Retail, by J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1843.

Sal Eratus.
WHOLESALE and Retail, by
H. BECKER. Aun Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843.

Anti-Slavery Books. A QUANTITY of Anti-Slavery Books are their sold for sale at this office, very cheap. Call [46-1y] I soon, before they are gone.

TO WOOL GROWERS.





WOOL CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING. THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card Wool and dress Cloth for customers, in the best style, and at the shortest notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give ample satisfaction to those who favor them with

Woolen Factory.

The subscribers have on hand FULL CLOTHS and FLANNELS, manufactured by themselves. —ALSO—
A large amount of Satinetts of a s perior quality,

which they purpose to exchange for wool. TERMS.

One yard of Cloth will be given for two and three-fourth pounds of wool in the fleece; the cloth to be of the same quality the wool will

One yard of flannel for one and a half pounds of wool. Thankful for past favors, the subscri-bers would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, August 21, 1843.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED

CHEMICAL PLASTER. The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swell-. ings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scar-

The CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its easing pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving speedy relief by its active, strengthening, anodyne, diaphoretic and counteriritant properties—an effectual remedy for Chronic and Imflammators, Bhompatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds. ry Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores o

almost every description, Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Inflammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, back or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfect safety.

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is

put up in boxes at fifty cents and one dollar each, with full directions accompanying each box. Manufactured and sold wholesale by H. HAR-RIS & CO., Ashtabula, Obio, sole proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country.

If A liberal discount made to dealers and phy

For testimonials and certificates from persons of the highest respectibility, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this pa-

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan For sale by the following Agents in Michigan:
H. W. Rood, Niles,
J. C. Larrimore, "
C. Skanahan, Edwardsburgh.
Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon.
Isaac Benham, Jr., Conatantine.
Danl. L. Kimberly, Schooleraft.
H. B. Huston, & F. March, ir P M Kalamazoo.
James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburgh.
T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek.
James M. Parson, P. M. Marshall. James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall. Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jaskan, Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni. Hale and Smith, Grass Lake. John C. Winans, Sylvan,

J Millerd & Son, Dexter.
Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth,
Perin & Hall, Northyille,
Mead & McCarthy, Farmington,

Mead & McCarthy, Farmington,
Peter Van Every, Franklin,
Peter Van Every, Franklin,
Peter Van Every, Franklin,
Peter Van Every, Franklin,
Mack & Sprague, Rochester,
James Stephens, Utica,
E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens,
G. & J. G. Hill,
John Owen & Co. \ Detroit.
Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville,
E. Samson, Ypsilanti,
J. H. LUND,
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,

49-1y

WOOLEN

MANUFACTORY HE subscribers would inform the they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their most sanguine expectations. With the machingreat variety of cases confidently believes that ery they now have, they are able to manufacture from 75 to 100 pounds of wool per day. The cloth they have made for the last three months is of the best quality, and that made in future will

be similar. They have entirely overcome the lifficulties of starting an establishment of this kind in a new country. Their terms are 374 cents per yard for fulled cloth finished, or half the cloth the wool will make. If any alteration of the terms should be determined on, public no-tice will be given. All wool received before such notice is given will be worked on the above

If any wish to have their wool worked without mixing it with other wool, it will be done. provided they assort it themselves, and turnish it in quantities of 100 pounds of one quality of wool. It is much better to sew up wool in sacks than to tie it up in blankets; the cloth should be

strong.

Provisions of all kinds will be received in pay ment for manufacturing to the amount requires tor the consumption of the establishment. Wool sent by railroad to Scio, will be properly attended to; the number of pounds should be marked on the sack with ink; also the weight of the sack .-The wool will be worked in turn as it comes in as nearly as can be done with reference to the different qualities.

IT Many Farmers have expressed to us their gratification in consideration of our starting this branch of business, and many have encouraged us by their patronage during the last year. We now invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of 25,900 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very reasonable terms on which we offer to manufac-ture it. The establishment is 2½ milest west of

Ann Arbor, on the Huron.
S. W. FOSTER, & CO.
Scio, April 30, 1843.

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL

NORTHERN, EASTEEN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that he is now the proprietor of this well known establishment. The house having been thoroughly overhauled, and refitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public.

The house occupies an eligible position, on the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in a business part of the city. Those who may honor him with their countenance, may be assured that no expense or attention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfac-

S. D. WOODWORTH.

Murder & Suicide!

PASSING your streets a few days since, I was ASSING your streets a lew days since, I was almost horror struck in noticing a continual protracted murder. Cheapest Store in town—
'New York Wholesale and Retail Cheap cash Store' 'Buffilo Cheap Store' led me to call where I saw the 'Kings English' lie mangled, where I saw the "Kings English lie hangled, bleeding, dying. At another place I saw a great display of "Red Rags" and flaming hand bills, where on examination I found that they claimed to have bought their goods at "Auction" and I knew that goods sold at auction were of inferior quality, and such as would not bear the test of private sale scrutiny. Oh, thought I, how they cut their own throats in buying their goods at auction. I passed on to F. Denison's old stand where I found H. Becker fairly settled with a large

STOCK OF GOODS, selected at private sales, embracing nearly every thing called for in the country, at low prices, for cash, produce, or good credit. And here I found that the pure English was spoken, as I am assured it is at his Store in the Lower Town. Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843.

MANUFACTURERS AND MER-CHANTS. THE subscribers are now receiving, at their

TO CLOTHIERS,

A stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs. 35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicarragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick,

bbls. ground Camwood, do Fustic do Logwood, do Redwoods, Alum, 6 Alum,
6 hhds Copperas,
4 do Blue Vitriol,
4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime,
500 lbs. Extract Logwood,
600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo,

300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,) 250 do Powdered Curcuma, 200 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 6 do Aqua Fortis, 4 do Spirits Sea Salts,

4 do Spirits Sea Saits,
4 do Nitric Acid,
2 cases Lac Dye,
300 lbs. Banquo Tin,
250 do Cream Tartar,
500 do Quereciron Bark.
Together with a complete assortment of all the

nnor articles in the trade, to wit:
Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent
Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling
Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Potash, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda,

Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners, MACHINE CARDS, Satinett Warps, Shears, &c.

This entire stock has been purchased within the last two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concern, who has been in the business for the last eleven years, and they have no hesitation in saying that the quality of these goods is un-exceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the lowest New York jobbing prices, with the ad-dition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this

"PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES," and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use.

THEO. H. EATON, & CO. April 11, 1843.

GRAVE STONES MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c. THE subscriber has a large assortment of

they will be sold much cheaper than have ever been afforded in this State, and of a Quality that cannot fail to please.

Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842. WM. E. PETERS.

. PETTIBONE,

SURVEYOR, MAP- MAKER, AND LAND AGENT. Office in Court House Square, Ann Arbor June 19, 1843.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE-VER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Vege-table, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries. These pills are designed for the affections of

the liver and other internal organs which ateases of the new and masmatic

they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above dis-It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harm-

The pulls are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1 and No. 2. and accompanied with full directions.

A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprieter has thought fit not to insert them, n as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.

The above pill is kept constantly on hand

by the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29 1842. 9 I. BECKLEY GROUND PLASTER.

PRICE REDUCED TO NINE DOLLARS PER TON.

THE subscribers have now on hand and will continue to keep a good supply of GROUND PLASTER, in Barrels, at their Store in Detroit, (123, Jefferson Avenue,) and in Bulk, at their Plaster Mill, on the River Road, half way be tween Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor.

The above is from the Sencea Falls and

Grand River Plaster Beds, both noted for their superiority. ELDRED & CO. January 12, 1843: 46-6m.

PAINTING.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding coun-Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Lower Village, with the view of carrying on the above business in all its branches, (some of which are HOUSE, SIGN, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING, GRAINING, imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. respectfully solicits a chors of multipatters.

respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, as his prices shall be low to conform to the times and his work done in the best man T. L. would say to Farmers that he is particularly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce is the best kind of pay.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843,

45,—1y.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c for sale at this office.

Ann Arbor, August 1, 1843.

RAIL ROAD

18

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washington street, near the Central Railroad Depot, having undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the reception of all those who may favor him with a call. The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the country, and every attention will be given to such as bestow their patronage upon this lauda-

N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Cars.
WM. CHAMP.

Detroit, May 9, 1843.

DR. HALSTED'S BRISK PILLS.

28 PILLS FOR 25 CENTS.

THE Brisk Pills answer the purpose more effectually for any disease for which any other pill is recommended, and supersede them alto-gether in medical excellence and virtue. If you doubt this, just try them, it will cost you only two doubt this, just try them, it will cost you only two shillings—and then you, with me, will be satisfied. If they are not what I recommend them to be, denounce them and put them down, for I cannot conscientiously recommend them for a cure all for every thing. But this I do say, without fear of contradiction, that no pills are their equal in removing diseases originating in the stornach or bowels. For liver and bilious discusses with as dum any to favor and again intereases, such as dum ague, fever and ague, inter-mittant and remittant fevers, the Brisk Pills pos-sess peculiar properties for their speedy removal. From ten years experience as a practising physirion ten years experience as a practising physician, I am convinced that none can equal them.—
Read what other pills are good for, and what they will cure, and if the Brisk are not superior to them all, then discard their use. Do not believe all that is said about an infallible pill—that never fails to cure any disease—but try the Brisk Pills of the chapter wills in use—28 nills for 25 cents. -the cheapest pills in use-28 pills for 25 cents —the cheapest pills in use—25 pills for 25 cents—and then you will have a chance to judge of their merit or demerit. As a blood cleanser, and a purifier to the diseased system, they perhaps supersede every pill in use. They are quick and easy in the operation, giving life and tone to all the torpid organs; throwing off inpure matters are housed organs; throwing off inpure matters. the torpid organs, throwing on impure material or humors; leaving the system healthy and clean. This is all that any one medicine can do notwith standing the great show of words and fictitious certificates. We are determined to let these vills standing the great show of words and fictious certificates. upon their own reputation, win or loose. All we ask is, for a fair and impartial tr'a!. They can be taken by old and young, at any time with perfect safety. They are an excellent medicine for children, for worms, &c. In a word, they possess all the qualities of an aperient pill for fa-mily use. They have cured many diseases which no other medecine could remove. In conclusion I say, do not give up or despair of a cure until you have tried the Brisk Pills, for they do pos-

sess peculiar properties and virtues.

For Sale by S. P. & J. C. Jewett. C. Eberbach, Ann Arbor: D. H. Rowland, Northville;

J. S. Scattergood, Plymouth: J. Dean, Pontiae: J. B. Dickson, Mt. Clemens; Maitland & Romeo; Sprague & Co., Rochester; Church & Burchard, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., De-

YPSILANTI ACADEMY. AND Teachers' Seminary H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL. [A competent assistant will supply the place of

THE SUBSCIDET HAS A LARGE ASSOCIATION TO THE SUBSCIDET HAS A LARGE ASSOCIATION OF THE SUBSCIDENT OF THE SUBSCIDENT OF THE SUBSCIDET HAS A LARGE ASSOCIATION OF THE SUBSCIDENT OF THE SUBSCIDENT OF THE SUBSCIDET HAS A LARGE ASSOCIATION OF THE SUBSCIDENT HAS A LARGE ASSOCIATION OF THE SUBSCIDET HAS A LARGE ASSOCIATION OF THE S sive and uninterrupted attention of the principal will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the ap-

paratus, minerals, or otherwise.

APPARATUS.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical

apparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solids, &c., to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.

Turros in the common English branches, including Composition and Declamation from \$2,50 to \$3,50. In Philosophy, Chemistry, As-Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4,50 to \$5,00. Mezzotinto and Chinese or Theorem pointing, \$3,00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Grif-

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the erm. No deduction for absence will be made, except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks.— Books may be had of the principal at Detroit

\$1,00 to \$1,50 per week; for further particulars aquire of the principal.

Rev. I. M. Weaa, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. M. D., G. and E. M. Skinner, Esqrs, have kind-ly consented to form a visiting committee, to be present at the Week reviews on Thursday, and

BOOK BINDERY.

t the public examination of the school. Ypsilanti, Aug. 12 1843.

THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR.

BOOTH would respectfully inform the E. BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the business of

BOOK BINDING,

will be neatly rebound on short notice.
All kinds of RULING done to order .-Country produce taken in payment. April 19, 1843.

at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books

THE subscriber would hereby give notice to the farmers of Washtenaw, and the neighboring counties, that he has an

MONEY TO BE MADE.

Oil Mill now in operation in Ann Arbor, Lower Town where he intends at all times to buy FLAX SEED, (and other Seeds used in making Oil,) and pay the highest price, and the best of pay,-ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be paid for goo clean seed, or, one gallon of Oil given for the

FARMERS are requested to try Flax on their Summer fallows, and thereby avail themselves of two crops instead of one.

Merchants are requested to send in their seed and exchange for Oil in preference to sending to New York or Boston for it, and thus keep what money we have in our own State.

[45-tf.] JOEL R. HIDDEN. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 1, 1843.

JOEL R. HIDDEN.

FARMERS are requested to try Flax on their

JOB PRINTING, OF all kinds neatly executed at the Signa.
Office, at the shortest notice, and on the
most reasonable terms,

Books Pamp hets Circulars Handbills. &c. will be printed to order, any time, with the utmost accuracy. Orders by mail promptly filled.

Peters Pills.

'Tis fun they say to get well with them,

A LL mankind throughout their wide and im-A LL mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation, that ever try them continue to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely vegetable; they work no miracles, nor do they profess to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has somewhat distinguished himself as a man of science and genrus among the family of the late Gay. Peters. Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.—The town and country are alike filled with their their operation, and unrivalled in their results.—
The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.—
Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely used, and have no rival in curing billious fever, fever and gave dyspensia, liver complaints of the fever and gave dyspensia, liver complaints of the fever and gave dyspensia, liver complaints of the fever and gave dyspensia. fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, croup, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, hau-sea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoes, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, bloched, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or aperion is indicated, producing neither nausea, griping or debility; and we repeat all who buy them continue to try them.

The most triumphant success has ever atten-

ded their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to pos terity with the improvements of the age in med-ical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the heal-ing art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working.

'Tis perfect, and its process imparts to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed, when called into action, and here also it is Peters when cauted into action, and here also it is leters excels all the world and takes all the promiuns, medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engine—Peters' Pills are coming—a million of witnesses can now be heard for them—resistless—do you hear that! while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pill, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.

Certificates.—This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well known that the people will have Peters' Pills, and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind. Price 25 or 50 cents per box.

The resistless force of these truths—their universal reception, added to the testimony of millions, 'tkept it before the people' must and will be heard throughout this vale of tears. excels all the world and takes all the premiums,

be heard throughout this vale of tears,

be heard throughout this vale of tears.

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, velvet cheek, lilly and carnation complexion by their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in delicate situations always admit their power and imposence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the law. without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of an abortion; which facts are of the utmost importance. Pimples: a young lady sent her love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grateful to him for the restoration of her beauty than if he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well with Peters Pills, for they cause the blood to course as limpid and gentle through the veins as a mountain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the

patient is not compelled to make a meal.

TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP. Quite asionished Old Pluto came to New York, (Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work,) To resign his commission, his hour glass and

Sir, my calling is over—my business is through;
I have been for three years in a terrible stew, And I really don't know what on earth I'am to do:

Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain,
But a tarnal New Yorker, one PETERS by

name; The diseases my aids, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we find?
I would yield him N. York, sir, if there he

would stay; But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his sway.
While musing in council what course to pursue.

That Engine of Peters broke forth into view.
The King of terrors looked a while,
As though his soul was turned to bile,
At that unsparing scourge of ills, By all men known as Peters' Pills. These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter, And leaves the blood as pure as water. Now Peters makes, I've heard him say,

Five hundred thousand pills a day; Of people dying there at all; For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.

Look here! all who try them continue to buy them. For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel, G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard. & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, nquire of the principal.

Rev. I. M. Weaa, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., and J. O. F. North, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, Millerd & Son, Dexter, Win. A. L. Shaw, Li-Millerd & Son, Dexter, Win. A. L. Shaw, Lima; J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni: D. T. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaher, Michigan Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Snow & Keys, Clinton: J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth: Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julins, Movius & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrion; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmen & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago—and almost every where else. Oct. 19, 1842

TARIFF OR NO TARIFF.

JUST received at the Farmers and Mechanics Store, direct from New York, a general assortment of choice and select GOODS, con-

sisting of all most every article wanted, such as
Sheetings. Shirtings, Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Calicoes, Drillings, Gambroons,
Linens, Umbrellas, Ribbons, Cravats, Mous. de Lains, Silks, Shawls, Bonnets, Hats,
Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Crockery,
Boots and Shoes, Looking Glosses, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold cheap as the cheap-

Goods purchasers will keep in mind the Farm-

Goods purchasers with ers and Mechanics Store
C. J. GARLAND.

N. B. Any goods purchased of him not giving satisfaction in price and quality can be re-Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) June 12, '43. 7tf

ONE yoke of WORKING OXEN. Enquire at the Hat Store of H. BAGG,
Lower Town. Ann Arbor, May 29, 1843.

3,000

FLOUR BARRELS for sale Cheap for Cash, by C. J. GARLAND. 2
Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXE-cutions, summonses, &c. just printed and for sale at the BF SIGNAL OFFICE.