

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

The inviolability of individual Rights, is the only security of Public Liberty.

T. Foster, } Editors.
G. Beckley. }

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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Persons wishing to advertise will find this Paper a valuable medium of communication, as it circulates in nearly every county in the State. Advertisements inserted at the usual prices in this vicinity.

All remittances and all communications desired for publication, or in any manner relating to this paper, will be hereafter addressed, post paid, to SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.—

POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty.

LINES

Written on the death of "Frederick Hamilton," only son of Warren and Anna Hamilton, Aged 1 month and 17 days.
Go, little darling, to thy Saviour's breast,
We ask thee not to linger longer here;
'Tis an inhospitable clime at best—
How much unlike that bright and beaming sphere!
Go to thy seraph-sister hovering near
The fount of bliss—where flows unmixed delight;
We check the sigh, and wipe the falling tear,
As we behold thee on thy upward flight,
Most gloriously transformed, as passing from our sight.

We hail'd thy coming with a parent's joy,
And doted on thy fair but fragile form,
Hopes (blighted hopes) revived with these, sweet boy—
Bloomed but to wither in the hast'ning storm.
Yet thou wast favored much (in life's young morn,
E'er foul transgressions' blot had stained thy soul)
By messengers of mercy homeward borne,
To swell the song where ceaseless anthems roll,
Thy race but just commenced when thou had'st
reached the goal.

Still we survive thee in a world of woe,
O would that we could follow where thou art—
No tears of sorrow in those regions flow,
No wounded spirit feels the burning smart.
If ever there is folly in the heart,
'Tis when we call the joys of earth our own;
We clasp them closely, and when called to part,
We find our dreams of happiness have flown;
And all our fancied bliss, to misery hath grown.

O God, most wise, most merciful and good,
In joy, and sorrow, thou art still the same;
Forgive the impious thought that dare intrude,
And thy unerring providence condemn.
Trembling beneath the stroke, we bless thy name,
And humbly bow before thy sovereign will,
Thou who did'st at once the raging billows tame,
Say to the troubled bosom, "Peace, be still,"
And with thy presence, all this dreary chasm fill.
Salem, February, 1843.

MISCELLANY

The following description of a stove upon a greatly improved plan, is taken from the Genesee Farmer. A writer in the same paper says in reference to the stove, that one square foot of wood is sufficient to heat a room 18 by 24 feet in winter weather during the space of 24 hours.

SELF REGULATING STOVE.

INVENTED BY E. FOOT, JUN., SENECA FALLS.
A remarkable property possessed by this stove is that of governing its own heat, so as to maintain without variation, the precise degree which may be required.

Within and near the upper part of the stove, is placed a brass rod—straight and inflexible.—Should the heat rise too high, the expansion of the rod, acting on a lever by which its motion is much increased is made to close a damper that governs the admission of air. Or should the heat fall too low, the contraction of the rod opens the damper and lets in a full draft.—A sufficient quantity of fuel being placed in the stove, its burning is held in constant check by the close of the damper—consuming no faster than a want of sufficient heat to keep it closed permits. Thus it keeps a uniform heat.

The manner in which the degree of heat at which the stove shall maintain itself is changed, is equally simple, though not so easily described. By merely moving a pointer, different degrees of expansion, and of different degrees of heat are required to close or open the damper. A dial plate like the face of a clock forms a part of the front of the stove. On this are marked the different degrees of heat required, and the index being turned to a degree, the stove will immediately adapt itself to that point, and there remain without variation.

Had the invention stopped here, there would have been left a defect which probably would have destroyed its usefulness. Should the heat rise so high as to close the damper, and then from any cause continue to rise above that point, some part of the structure must give way, or else be so loosely and imperfectly made as to allow such a variation—or should the heat continue to fall after opening the damper, the same difficulty would be presented. We regret we cannot without drawings, convey to the reader the simple manner in which these difficulties are removed. The moment the heat should rise above the point of closing the damper, the rod disconnects and detaches itself from it, and so remains until the heat returns again to the same point—when immediately it reconnects itself, and resumes its appropriate duties. Or should the heat fall after opening the damper, the rod becomes disconnected until it returns to the same point. This point more than any other, will strike the attention of the Mechanic. It is said to be before unknown in mechanics, and is as remarkable for its simplicity as its ingenuity.

The above has various other valuable qualities. It is estimated that from three-fourths to five-sixths of the heat from the fuel consumed in an ordinary stove is carried off by the current passing through it to the chimney. In this stove no more air being admitted than is necessary to sustain the combustion, very little current is made

and nearly all the heat is expended in the room. And besides, the smoke and cinders being long retained in contact with the fire are mostly consumed.

The fuel in this stove being permitted to burn no faster than is wanted, enough may be put in at once to last 12 or 24 hours. Wood is converted into a bed of charcoal which gradually consumes, but no faster than is required. A person may go from home and leave his stove through the day, or through the night, and when he returns find it at precisely the same temperature at which he left it.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.
M. E. CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

Messrs Editors:—
Since you will not allow me to comfort myself with the idea of being a troublesome correspondent, I will endeavor to "comment on the facts and conclusions" contained in the answer to my first communication.

In their answer to my second letter, the editors say, they "did suppose" that my opinion was that the slaveholder is not to be disturbed, "and on reviewing the subject (the editors) find no cause of altering their mind." That is, the editors still believe that I meant to convey the sentiment that the slaveholder is to be let entirely alone; and all this, notwithstanding my protest to the contrary. So it seems the editors think me not a man of truth. But what was there in my first article to lead the editors to "suppose" that was my position?—Did I not admit that the church had been too lax in the administration of discipline on the subject of slavery? The editors fasten on the sentence, "Our war should be with slavery as a system (supported and defined by law) not with the slaveholder," to draw their inference from. The sentence referred to, was qualified in the expressions which immediately followed, "He should be treated as a man, and as a citizen—possessed of equal rights with ourselves." And, how would you treat him? as a brute, or as an alien? as an outlaw, or as an enemy?

Is there no medium between the treatment that repels confidence, and creates opposition; and that fawning sycophancy which crouches to the slave-power, and gives its "suffrage to the slaveholder"? By what rule would you deprive him of his rights as a citizen? Surely a man may be treated as a citizen, without being promoted to offices of trust and profit.

In my first communication I directly recognized the propriety and importance of moral and political action, did the editors suppose I would contradict myself in the same breath? So there is a mighty fog raised, and for what? Why the editors had endorsed the address of the Wesleyans, and by so doing were in for it, as the expression is; and it was no easy matter to back out. To recent would have been humbling on the one hand, and perhaps deserting old friends on the other.

The editors seem to think that, my remarks on overdrawn pictures, and a coloring of facts, were designed to apply to them. Well, if the coat fits, put it on. Though really, Gentlemen, the remark was only intended as general, not personal. However, to save their credit among the candid and intelligent readers of the Signal, the editors will do well to "retract or explain" as there is evidently "over-drawn pictures and a coloring of facts" in the address alluded to above.

The editors persist in their position that the M. E. Church, is a "slaveholding and a slavery defending Church." That it has given "its most perfect abetment" to this incalculable wrong. It is not my wish to screen the Church from a just reproof. In the same measure that it has sinned should it be censured. Nor do I claim infallibility for the church, I believe it has taken wrong action on the question of slavery, and I wish it had been otherwise. The difference between us, therefore, is not whether the Church has erred but how deeply it has erred, in its action on this subject. It may be remarked that the resolutions of a single Conference, or the sentiments of individual ministers, or members, in favor of slavery are not the voice of the church. The question then is whether the Church by its delegates in General Conference assembled, has designedly sanctioned and tolerated slavery. However, as Dr. Fisk, and influential ministers of the M. E. Church, are gravely charged with defending slavery, we shall examine the evidence brought forward in support of this charge. "The general rule of Christianity, not only permits, but in supposable circumstances, enjoins a continuance of the master's authority." "The relation of master and slave, way and does in many cases, exist, under such circumstances, as free the master from the just charge and guilt of immorality."

Upon this testimony we remark,
1. The master may, or may not be placed, in circumstances which will justify him in containing his claim to the slave. If those circumstances exist, then they do not defend slavery, but the slaveholder, in this case, from the charge of "guilt and immorality." If those circumstances do not exist, then the editors have proved, what? Why that these good men were mistaken in supposing that to exist which does not, and nothing more. For they plainly admit that where these circumstances do not exist, the slaveholder is guilty of immorality. Here then, so far from being

pro-slavery they are anti-slavery. Their object was not to justify slavery, but to refer the guilt to where it, in such cases, more properly belongs,—to those legislative enactments which prohibit emancipation.

But do any circumstances exist as supposed above. I will suppose one or two cases, and if these do not free the master, in such cases, from the charge of guilt and immorality, I know of none that do.

A, and B, are neighboring planters at the South. A, owns a male, and B, a female slave, who are joined together in matrimony. At length A, gets converted, and is anxious to liberate his slave. But the laws of the State forbid emancipation on the soil. If, therefore, he would give him his liberty, he must take him North into the free States. But here again he finds a difficulty; for B, who owns the wife of his slave, will not liberate her, and to take him North in this case, will be to break a plain command of the Savior, "Whatsoever God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." Not only so, but A's slave is unwilling to go North and leave his wife; and A is unable to purchase her to give her freedom, and B will not sell her. Now Messrs Editors, upon whom does the guilt fall in this case? Upon A or upon the unrighteous laws of the State, which have hedged him about, and prevented him from acting as he would otherwise have done?

Take another case. An Alabama Cotton Planter is awakened and experiences religion, proposes to join a Church in his neighborhood of which I will suppose the Rev. G. Beckley is pastor. But he is a slaveholder, and this fact is presented as an objection. He pleads, 1. His slave is now old. 2. He has spent the vigor and prime of life in his service. 3. That he has therefore a claim on him, the Planter, for a living in his old age. 4. That the laws of the State will not allow an emancipated slave to enjoy liberty, and that, therefore, an act of emancipation on his part, would expose the liberated slave to a much worse bondage, as the public authorities would be likely to take him up and sell him to some cruel and unfeeling master. 5. That in view of all these facts, he thinks that, "the general rule of Christianity, not only permits but enjoins a continuance of (his) the master's authority." That he acts upon the golden rule, Doing as he would be done unto in such case were he the slave. Now what would the Rev. G. Beckley do in this case. Would he call him a "villain," and repel him from the Church, or receive him, and labor to help both master and slave on in the way to heaven.

It is to cases like these, that Bishop Hedding referred in the extract brought forward to make the Bishop testify in favor of slavery. Dr. Capers, and Rev. W. Winans, and Rev. E. D. Simmons, in particular, are more justly charged with laboring to defend slavery.—But the candid reader will recollect that these men have been trained up in a land of slavery, and under its influence, and it does not appear to them as it would, had they not been accustomed to such scenes. They doubtless think that slavery in some modified form, is consistent with Scripture. To treat them harshly and call them hard names will only excite their prejudices and drive them from investigation.

The editors say that the resolutions of the Georgia and South Carolina conferences, declaring slavery not a moral evil, "were passed over in silence." I am authorized by a delegate to the last General Conference to say, that a resolution of censure was introduced at that Conference, upon those Conferences which was only averted by an explanation from the delegates of those Conferences, by which they retracted the sentiment of those resolutions.

But as the action of the General Conference must be supposed to be the voice of the Church, let us see if the resolutions of that body, introduced as testimony prove the Church to have given "its most perfect abetment" to slavery; or that the Church "designedly tolerates and sanctions slavery."—The General Conference of 1836, "Resolved" that they were "decidedly opposed to modern abolitionism" (as they understood it) "and wholly disclaim any right (as an ecclesiastical body) wish or intention to interfere in the civil and political relation between master and slave," &c. Upon this resolution I would offer the following observation.

1st. They supposed something identical to modern abolitionism of an objectionable nature to which they were opposed. What was it? Was it that abolitionism declares slavery to be in its nature, spirit, and practice wrong? no sir. For this the General Conference never disputed. It was, sir, the doctrine of abolitionists, as they supposed, that it is sinful under all circumstances for any one to hold slaves; and that it is the duty of ever slaveholder, immediately, unconditionally, and regardless of all consequences, to emancipate their slaves.

2. They supposed that abolitionism taught, that the slave should be persuaded to run away from his master; a measure, they conceived, fraught with the worst of consequences, to both master and slave, all things considered.

3. They supposed it a doctrine of abolitionism, that co-ercive means should be used to accomplish the work of emancipation, if milder measures should prove ineffectual.

4. As the whole South were apprised, that, from the beginning the M. E. Church had been opposed to slavery; and by its Discipline had constantly asked, "What can be done for the extirpation of slavery," and had as constantly answered, "We are as much as ever convinced of the GREAT EVIL of slavery,"—they supposed any action they could take further on this question, would not effect the abolition of slavery.

5. In view of all these facts, they wished to act in such a way as would give them access to the plantations of the South. And if they could not effect the emancipation of the slave, they would labor to make him as happy, and comfortable, as they could, under his bonds. And this they would do, by laboring to get both master and slave converted.

Now sir, though they might have misunderstood the nature and measures of Modern Abolitionism, and acting on these mistaken views, might have indirectly sanctioned, or rather supported slavery, yet the worst construction we can put upon the resolution, is far from proving any deep or intentional wrong. To say the least, the church might have taken much stronger ground in support of slavery than it has. Allowing then that it has abetted slavery, yet it is far from having given "its most perfect abetment" to it.

Upon the resolution of the General Conference of 1840, touching negro testimony in church trials, my views were given in the answer to the address of the Wesleyans, to which you sir, and the readers of the Signal, are referred.

The "above facts" as referred to, may irresistibly force the editors of the Signal, and their Wesleyan Friends, to the conclusion that the M. E. Church, designedly tolerates and sanctions slavery. But while I have no doubt of the "shining of the sun at noonday" especially if the day is not cloudy, yet the "facts" prove me quite another thing than any wish or design to give sanction to the institution of slavery. The General Conference saw, in the hot headed measures of certain aspiring leaders of the Abolition party among the Methodists, down East, a storm gathering which was designed to split the Church asunder, and be productive of incalculable evil; unless an early and effectual stop could be put to it. They saw also that instead of stopping on medium ground these individuals were pushing their conclusions to fanaticism. It was to this wild phrensy, they gave the name of "MODERN ABOLITIONISM" and with the best of intentions they came out against it.

"Friend Scotford" is "familiar with all the facts in the case," but is far from coming to the same conclusions with the editors of the Signal. And he can but say, that however good and honest their intentions may be in this matter, he thinks they have displayed a want of logical acumen, in arriving at conclusions so perfectly unsupported by the testimony relied on.

In conclusion, permit me to add: I am heartily sorry this subject has taken the unfortunate turn it has. Had there been more of the oil of love, and less of the spirit of acrimony, displayed on either side, mutual prejudices might have been avoided—old friendships unbroken—and the cause of genuine Abolition much more advanced than it now is. I am fully convinced that, "SOFT WORDS AND HARD ARGUMENTS" is the true secret of success. I remain as ever, the friend of truth, of good order, and of LIBERTY.

JOHN SCOTFORD.

Jan. 25, 1843.

For the Signal of Liberty.

LETTER FROM UNION CITY.

UNION CITY, Feb. 6th 1843.

Messrs Editors:—

You will doubtless be glad to hear from the friends of the crushed and bleeding slave in this section of the State; and of the efforts they are making in the good cause of humanity. Although we have not learned to "feel for those that are in bonds as bound with them," yet the heart of the people is not turned entirely to stone. There are a large number and that number constantly increasing who admit practically the simple but great and important idea, the universal brotherhood of all mankind; who discover in the victim of cruelty and lust, the sorrow stricken fugitive, the handy work of the Almighty. Of this we have lately had ample evidence. The history of which will be sent you. For the encouragement of the friends of the cause in other neighborhoods, I propose to give you a short history of our doings. About one year since, a proposition was made in a public meeting to form an anti-slavery society. It was received with favor by those whose hearts were touched with pity by a glimpse through slavery's half opened door, at the wrongs and sorrows of its victim. Yet there were some who said, what profit will it be? It is uncalled for. It can do no good. After a few meetings, the society will go down &c. Notwithstanding all this and the covert opposition of some who stood aloof from the enterprise, the society

was formed & has succeeded through its quarterly and other meetings, in awaking an interest throughout the community, evincing itself in warm and animated discussion at the public gathering, in the workshop, and the field.—This feeling is not baseless or evanescent, but has been produced by calm, deliberate and powerful exhibitions of truth made by such men as J. P. Cleveland, reviewing the constitution and laws of the country, the nature of slavery, and the Federal Government over it.

The Reverend Mr. Newberry, with his excellent and convincing argument on the republicanism of the bible.

C. Gurney, Esq. with his common law principles, showing slavery to be diametrically opposed to natural justice, simple equity, and eternal truth.

Reverend Mr. Northrop, with the bible argument, rescuing the Sacred volume from the odium cast upon it by canting hypocrites and pro-slavery divines, the Reverend Jonathan Davis and Alexander McCain not excepted, "Who talk of Heaven and Christ's reward, And bind his image with a cord, And scold, and swing the lash abhor'd, And sell their brother in the Lord, And teach it from the bible."

And last, yet not least in the list of causes, should be mentioned the Mass Meeting at Marshall last summer, which was attended by about 30 of our citizens, where Alvan Stewart, Esq., with his great heart, and giant intellect, enchaind the audience for the better part of two days with the most vivid and soul stirring descriptions of moral desolation, pecuniary losses, commercial distress, and wide spread ruin, which has swept like a tornado over the length and breadth of this slavery-cursed land. And to fasten and make sure of all, like a nail in a sure place, is the Signal—a beacon light upon the mountains, uttering words of warning and admonition to the corrupt, the heartless, and servile, of hope encouragement, and counsel to the faithful, and of sympathy, condolence and comfort to outraged and suffering manhood.

Go on, sirs, we bid you God speed in your work of faith and labor of love. Let the truth come every week and fall burning hot on the hearts and consciences of every pro-slavery Minister, Deacon, and professor in the land.

If they do not melt let them be seared with a hot iron.

MINUTES OF THE MICHIGAN A. S. SOCIETY, HELD AT ANN ARBOR, FEB. 8, 1843.

The meeting was called to order by the president, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. West of Monroe.

The following were appointed a committee on credentials.
Messrs. J. N. Stickney, C. Cowlam, H. H. Griffin, C. J. Garland and G. Miller, who reported delegates as follows.

Detroit.—A. M. Farrand, A. Sheeley H. P. Hoag, H. Hallock, W. C. Monroe, M. Lightfoot, C. H. Stewart, W. E. Peters, J. Walker, R. Banks, J. Lambert, I. Henson.

Ypsilanti.—P. Elliot, W. Pearce, E. Phelps, S. M. Brown, A. S. Chase, H. H. Griffin, J. W. Patchin, J. Norris, A. W. Elmoro, J. Farrier, W. W. Davis, F. C. Brooks, H. M. Murdock, S. Murdock, P. Bennett, J. Bennett, L. Dining, A. A. Copeland.

Ann Arbor.—G. Beckley, C. J. Garland, T. Foster, M. H. Cowles, S. Felch, J. B. Manchester, J. Chandler, P. Minnis, S. B. Noble, S. D. Noble, Z. Nash.

Dexter.—W. Kinsley, Rev. W. C. Denison, G. Miller.

Sylvania Centre.—J. Wheeler, J. Spaulding, A. W. Davis, J. P. Weeks, H. A. Smith, T. G. Davis, Rev. M. Hall.

Gratiot Lake.—Rev. T. Jones, W. A. Roland, J. Jones, A. Durand, J. Adams, N. Tucker, D. Beyer, S. W. Cooper, G. Chapman, J. Adams.

Union City.—A. Saunders, C. Lincoln, A. Waters, D. J. Zimmerman, J. N. Stickney.

Adrian.—L. S. Beebe, E. Linnel, J. L. Peters.

Marshall.—Rev. J. P. Cleveland, J. S. Fitch.

Pineau.—W. Kirkland, C. Cowlam.

Noel.—E. Ingersoll.

Jackson.—S. B. Treadwell.

Plymouth.—R. W. Warner, P. Blackwood.

Genesee Co.—J. C. Gallop, J. Pratt.

Bridgewater.—T. Bancroft.

Clinton.—C. Lockwood.

Lodi.—T. Jacob, C. Branch, L. Wood, D. L. Wood.

Saline.—H. L. Bush, John T. Waterman.

Lyons.—David Gould.

Rome.—J. M. Barrows.

Ridgecreek.—C. Clark.

Green Oak.—L. C. Hubbard.

Albion.—E. Child.

Farmington.—N. Power, J. Thayer, G. Riblets, A. L. Power.

Hon'burgh.—J. Barnett.

Pittsford.—F. M. Lansing, I. Elliott, S. D. McDowal, J. Newell, D. Underwood, A. Pratt, H. Carpenter, O. M. Smith, A. Aray.

Webster.—D. Boardman, W. W. Willets, M. Kenny.

Saginaw.—J. G. Birney.

Solen.—S. Thompson, J. H. Peebles.

Millford.—A. S. Arms, I. Andrews, W. A. Peck, J. A. Peck.

[Many more delegates were present, but the house was so densely filled it was impossible for the Committee to visit all parts of the house.]

Messrs. Beckley, Hallock, Fitch, Norris, Childs, and Kenny, were appointed a business committee.

Messrs. McFarren, Treadwell, Zimmerman, Felch, and Burnett were appointed a committee on nominations for the ensuing year.

The Annual Report of the Executive Committee was read and adopted. The treasurer's report was read and committed to the secretaries to be audited. The Treasurer, Rev. G. Beckley, made some propositions respecting the future publication of the Signal of Liberty, and after remarks, the society adjourned till half past six.

EVENING SESSION.

Prayer by Rev. E. Child.

The committee on nominations reported the names of the following gentlemen. The report was adopted.

C. H. STEWART, President.

Vice Presidents.

N. M. THOMAS, Kalamazoo Co.

E. HUSSEY, Calhoun Co.

J. HOWARD, St. Joseph Co.

S. B. TREADWELL, Jackson Co.

M. KENNY, Washtenaw Co.

A. SANDERS, Branch Co.

N. POWER, Oakland Co.

E. LINNELL, Lenawee Co.

W. KIRKLAND, Livingston Co.

W. CANFIELD, Mecum Co.

A. L. PORTER, Wayne Co.

G. BECKLEY, Treasurer,

T. FOSTER, Secretary.

S. FELCH,

S. P. MEAD,

S. D. NOBLE,

C. J. GARLAND.

Exec. Com.

Corresponding Committee.

C. H. STEWART,

A. L. PORTER,

N. POWER,

S. P. MEAD,

J. DIMOND,

Resolutions were reported by the business committee which were discussed during the evening by Messrs. Beckley, Birney, Cleveland, and others. It was then voted that the next annual meeting be held at Adrian immediately after the close of the next annual meeting of the State Temperance Society. Adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Henson. The Society proceeded to consider what measures should be taken for the future publication of the Signal.—After discussion by several gentlemen, the proposition of Rev. G. Beckley for its publication for five years, was approved by the society, and subscriptions and donations in cash and negotiable notes were taken up, amounting to nearly six hundred dollars.

[A list of the contributors will be published next week.]

It was voted, that Messrs. Fitch and Stewart be a committee to make arrangements for supplying any deficiency in the requisite amount of funds.

The Constitution was so amended that the society became auxiliary to the American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society.

Adjourned to meet at Adrian. Closed by prayer.

C. H. STEWART, Pres.

J. CHANDLER, } Sec.

T. FOSTER, }

MINUTES OF THE STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION, HELD AT ANN ARBOR, FEBRUARY 9, 1843.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of J. S. Fitch, Chairman, and J. CHANDLER, and J. N. STICKNEY, Secretaries. Prayer was offered by J. G. BIRNEY.

The following committees were then appointed: On Credentials, Messrs. Wilson, Stewart, Cowles and Reed.

On Business, Messrs. Stewart, Beckley, Kenny, Birney, Treadwell.

On Nomination of officers for Convention, Messrs. Stewart, Ingersoll, and Treadwell. Adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by H. P. Hoag. The committee for nominating officers for the Convention, reported as follows, and the report was adopted.

For President, J. S. FITCH, of Marshall,
" " " A. SAUNDERS, of Branch,
" " " LINNELL, of Lenawee,
" " " J. PRATT, of Genesee,

For Secretary, J. CHANDLER, of Washtenaw,
" " " J. N. STICKNEY, of Branch.

The committee on Credentials reported, and on motion of T. Foster, it was resolved that the vacancies in the delegations of counties be filled from Liberty men present from those counties to the extent of twice their number of Representatives in the State Legislature.

The roll was then called, and the following gentlemen were recognized as members of the Convention:

Wayne.—H. P. Hoag, C. H. Stewart, W. E. Peters, J. L. Dennis, R. Warner, S. P. Mead, R. Blackwood, S. Bebens, S. Brown, A. Wood, W. C. Monroe, J. T. Lambert.

Washtenaw.—M. Kenny, A. A. Copeland, T. T. Wheeler, T. Foster, C. Branch, S. D. Noble, J. P. Lapham, S. W. Foster, J. Sherman, S. Felch, W. Cochrane, J. P. Weekes.

Calhoun.—J. S. Fitch.</

Livingston.—C Carter, E F Goy, J A Burn, A Hubbard.
On motion of T Foster, the Convention proceeded to an informal ballot for a candidate for Governor of this State. The result was as follows:
For J. G. Birney, 16
" L S Stevens, 10
" J S Fitch, 8
" C H Stewart, 7
" J P Cleveland, 1
Whereupon, on motion of C. H. Stewart, James G. Birney was unanimously declared to be the candidate of the Liberty Party for Governor of the State.
The Convention then proceeded to an informal ballot for Lieutenant Governor, with the following result:
For L F Stevens, 13
" M Kenny, 10
" J S Fitch, 6
" C H Stewart, 4
" A L Porter, 3
" J G Birney, 1
" N Power, 1
The second informal ballot resulted thus:
L F Stevens, 21
C H Stewart, 5
M Kenny, 4
J S Fitch, 3
Whereupon L F Stevens was nominated by acclamation.
Messrs. Foster, Treadwell, and Stewart were appointed to nominate corresponding committees for the several Congressional Districts. The following were appointed:
First District.—C H Stewart, S Felch, C J Garland.
Second District.—J S Fitch, of Calhoun, S B Treadwell, of Jackson, N M Thomas, of Kalamazoo.
[The members present from the third District issued a call for a meeting on the 28th inst.]
All friends of the Liberty party were invited to sit as corresponding members of the Convention. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Prayer by Rev. G. Beckley. The following resolutions were introduced by the business committee, and after discussion, were adopted.
Resolved, That the Liberty party was organized, not for the purpose of testing a doubtful experiment, and to be abandoned on any reverse of fortune, but for the noble purpose of rescuing our government from the control of the Slave power; and as patriotism and philanthropy both call on us to persevere till our efforts shall be crowned with success, we hereby pledge ourselves never to disband till liberty shall be proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof.
Resolved, That this convention adopts as expressing its own sentiment, the following resolutions of the Liberty party convention of Ohio recently assembled at Columbus.
1. Resolved, That as Liberty men, we cannot act with either of the other parties, because we prefer of them none our principles or adopt our measures, which are these:
2. The practical enforcement of the constitutional principle, that slavery is purely local in its character and cannot exist beyond State limits under acts of Congress, by the repeal of all such acts which sanction or regulate the traffic in slaves on the American coast, and the holding of slaves in American vessels on the seas, or which establish and continue slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territory of Florida; and by the repeal of all laws and ordinances in that District or Territory, which sustain slavery therein, and by inflexible opposition to the admission of any new slave State into the Union.
3. The entire severance of every department of the National Government from unconstitutional connection with slavery.
4. An open, and manly renunciation of all subserviency to the slave power.
5. The adoption of immediate measures to revive the prosperity of the West, and of the whole country, by opening the markets of the world to our agricultural products, which we are now forced to sell chiefly to slave holders, who cannot, or will not pay, while immense markets abroad remain closed against us, through the criminal sapineness and indifference of our own government.
6. The practical application of the great principles of Liberty and Justice,—which are also the fundamental principles of the Constitution and of Republicanism,—and the recognition of the equal rights of all men in the administration of our State and National governments.
7. The diffusion of the blessings of education among all classes; the establishment of a sound and honest currency of gold and silver coin, or their actual equivalents; and the adoption of such just commercial regulations, whether in the shape of duties on imports, or any other shape, as will most effectively promote the interests of free labor, and thereby advance the prosperity of our country.
8. Resolved, That, as the Liberty party, we seek to establish the principles of the Declaration of Independence—to carry out the legitimate objects of Free Government, and of our own Constitution—now trampled on and disregarded by the other parties and the Administration, in the following particulars:
1. The wealth and power of the nation have been used to promote the profits of slave labor—to diminish those of free labor.
2. By commercial treaties—by bestowing, in a manner almost amounting to monopoly, offices, civil, military, and naval on slaveholders and their pledged adherents, a system of labor expensive, profitable, and in the end, ruinous to the country has been unduly cherished; a system that, without the aid of the government, would long since have perished in the competition with free labor.
3. This unnatural preference shown by the Government has contributed to raise up in our midst the antagonist interests of free and slave labor, to beget among our Republican institutions a class of citizens animated by the overbearing spirit of a coarse and uncivilized aristocracy; to increase to an alarming degree the hostile elements of our institutions and the costly preparations to resist them; to mar our harmony at home, and to bring us and republicanism into contempt abroad.
4. Resolved, That had slavery been treated as our Constitutional fathers intended it, should be

—as the creature of State law; had it received no support from the National Government, the earnest hopes of Washington, Jefferson, and a host of others of revolutionary name would soon have been realized in the universal emancipation of the enslaved.
5. Resolved, That whilst we have ever cautiously abstained, and whilst we intend at all times to abstain from unconstitutional interference with the political rights of the Slave States, in compelling emancipation, we claim it as our right, and shall practice it as a duty, to exercise whatever of moral influence, and of clearer discernment we may possess, to enlighten the slaveholding South as to the evils, social and political, of their system; to point out its degrading influences on individual character; its perilous effects on all, even the best of human institutions; and to hold up immediate unconditional Emancipation as the duty of the Master, the right of the slave—and the only proper remedy.
6. Resolved, That Michigan is not bound—nor are any of the states made in the North western Territory bound—by the ordinance of 1787—and of course not by the constitution of the United States—to deliver up fugitives from service and labor who may escape from the "new" slave States and be found in the said N. W. States.
7. Resolved, That the pretended compact which requires of the free States to deliver up to the citizens of the slave states persons who have escaped from slavery, possessor no obligatory force: because to do so is to destroy rights that are given by our creator, and inalienable; because it calls on us to do an inhuman, an immoral act—to aid the oppressor in trampling on the weak—to confederate with the guilty in persecuting the innocent—to deny the truths of the Declaration of Independence,—to disregard the claims of justice and mercy, of humanity and religion.
8. Resolved, That to vote with either of the old political parties at town meetings is in effect to support a slaveholder, or one pledged to slavery, for the highest office in the government.
9. Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the early organization of our friends in all parts of the State, and that they make their congressional, senatorial, county and town nominations before the Whig and Democratic parties make theirs.
10. Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, great injury will be suffered, by the Liberty party, if its members permit their names to be placed on the tickets of other parties unless they are taken up by them distinctly as Liberty party men; and this ought to be ascertained by the fact of their nomination then existing on the Liberty party ticket.
11. Resolved, That we are of opinion, that in order to still greater concert of action, it would be well for the Liberty party to hold a General Convention; we therefore coincide in the recommendation of the Columbus Convention that such convention be held at Buffalo in June next, with the aforesaid view, and to nominate a candidate for the Vice Presidency in place of Thomas Morris, declined; but offer no opinion as to the particular mode of organizing said convention.
12. Resolved, That the suggestion of some of our whig friends, that if we will disband the Liberty party and unite our efforts with theirs, Slavery would soon be abolished, while Henry Clay, the accredited embodiment of their sentiments, has proclaimed before the nation and the world that he is opposed to any kind of emancipation, "gradual or immediate," is as little to be relied on, as were their professions to us in 1840.
Messrs. C. H. Stewart, G. Beckley, S. B. Treadwell, J. S. Fitch, and Wm. Canfield, were appointed delegates to represent this convention in a national convention, to be held at Buffalo the present year. Power was given them to fill vacancies in the committee.
Adjourned sine die.
J. S. FITCH, Presd.
J. CHANDLER, Secy.
J. N. STICKNEY, Secy.
Emancipation in Jamaica, W. I.—The Monday Miscellany for January gives an encouraging report of the results of Emancipation by a gentleman formerly of Boston, who has recently returned from a residence in this island, and who is on the point of establishing himself there. After long experience, after having had to wrestle with prejudices so common in New England against the colored race, he does not hesitate to pronounce the free blacks of Jamaica the best peasantry he has ever seen. Their docility, fidelity, orderly habits and general propriety of conduct are all that could be desired. Price of labor averages twenty five cents a day and they seem anxious to be employed. But a very pleasant feature among them is the eagerness after knowledge.—The school reports of Kingston prove the black pupils to be more capable or more assiduous than the white. You can get a colored boy to do any thing for you by offering him instruction. It has been difficult to them to leave the books at night and go to their rest, when they found themselves where this unknown privilege could be enjoyed. They enter with zest into the use of religious opportunities. We wish a better class of missionaries could go among them. The population is 450,000.—Mass. Spy.
Running for Liberty, without Legs.—A correspondent sends us an amusing account of the running off a legless slave. He belonged to a man named George Neale, in Parkersburg, (Va.) and had his legs frozen off in an unsuccessful attempt in early life to gain his liberty.
His wife and three children, and a female companion, left in company, attracted perhaps by the northern lights and were successful, after several very narrow escapes, in reaching the shore. Jess was threatened, that if he did not tell whether his wife had gone, he should have 100 lashes. So he gathered up his duds and when asked where he was going, answered, "I am going to leave these diggins." Not supposing that a man without legs would undertake to run away, they did not attempt to stop him. Away he went to the river, got into a skiff, and rowed to the Ohio shore. And then they began to think it was no joke, and gave chase. But they could not catch him. All the negro hunters of Virginia and the spies and informers of Ohio could not overtake a man without legs, running for liberty.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1843.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.
For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

REMOVAL.

Next week we shall remove our office, and it will be impossible for us to issue a paper.—But our subscribers may expect to receive the Signal the week following, and each successive week thereafter till slavery shall be abolished.

REV. JOHN SCOTFORD.

On our first page will be found a third letter from Mr. Scotford. He still contends that he is not understood if he is made to endorse the sentiment, that the "slaveholder is to be let alone," and introduces as explanatory to his views what he said in his first letter, viz: "That the slaveholder should be treated as a man and a citizen possessed of equal rights with ourselves." Well, what are the rights we claim for ourselves. Answer.

1. All rights of citizens as members of civil society. 2. As Christians, a membership in the church of Christ, and the exercise of all its offices, if occasion require, and the spirit so direct.

For ought that appears in Mr. Scotford's writing thus far, the slaveholder with his "thousand chattels," fresh from the market, is not only entitled to all the privileges of a citizen, but to membership in the christian church with all its blessings and the privilege of exercising all its offices.

From the spirit and tenor of the entire article on which we are commenting, we are compelled to believe that the writer goes for the divine right of slavery "UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES," and that the simple fact of an individual's being a slaveholder, or a slave dealer, should not deprive him or her from any privilege to which the christian is entitled. If such is not the fact we are at an utter loss to understand language. There is no need of being misunderstood on this subject. If Mr. Scotford believes that slaveholders are entitled to membership in the church, why not say so. But if he believes they forfeit their claim to christian character, and consequently their right to membership in the church by robbing the poor, let him avow it. Why these vague expressions, this continued dodging the question at issue, but to shun responsibility, and court the applause of the slaveholder and his apologist, and thus avert the anathemas of his "superiors in office."

True, we "endorsed the address of the Wesleyans," and "are in for it," and feel no disposition to "back out," and knowing as we do that Mr. Scotford has had the council and assistance of his brethren in the Ministry in conducting this controversy, it is but reasonable to suppose that the best arguments that can be brought against our "facts and conclusions," have been adduced, and if so we are likely to save ourselves the "humility," on the one hand, and the "loss of old friends," on the other attendant on a "retraction;" for not one of "our facts" has been disproved, nor one of "our conclusions," shown to be false. On reviewing the subject, therefore, we are satisfied the position we have taken is perfectly invulnerable.

We are gratified to know that Mr. S. with all the assistance he has received from his pictures and a coloring of facts, has ever disgraced the columns of the Signal. The attempt is not made but in a single instance, and that is in our endorsement of the "Wesleyan address," and how far even in this he has succeeded, we leave the "candid and intelligent readers of the Signal to judge."

Mr. Scotford says, "The editors persist in their position that the M. E. Church, is a slaveholding and a slave-defending church, and that it has given its most perfect abetment to this incalculable wrong."

Then he proceeds to remark, "That the resolutions of a single conference, or the sentiments of individual ministers or members in favor of slavery, are not the voice of the church."

"The question then is, whether the General Conference assembled has designedly sanctioned and tolerated slavery."

It may be proper here to enquire

1. What constitutes a church a slaveholding and a slave-defending church, and

2. If slavery exists in the church, whether it is by design or otherwise.

1. A slaveholding and a slave-defending church, is one that permits its ministers and members to engage in the practice of buying and holding slaves without reproof.

2. Where this state of things exists it cannot be supposed that it is by accident, but by design.

The question now is does slavery exist in the M. E. Church in the U. States, if so to what extent?

1. As near as it can be ascertained, there are in the M. E. Church, in this country, about one hundred Travelling Ministers, who hold about one thousand slaves; and nearly three hundred Local Preachers holding about three thousand; and about twenty five thousand members holding over two hundred thousand slaves estimated at (their abominably wicked and God-dishonoring market price) about 30 or 35 million of dollars.

2. One of the Bishops of this church did in the month of May, 1840, set apart, and ordain to the office of Elder, in said church a man

who was a slaveholder, and lived at the time in a state where the laws did allow of emancipation, and did permit the emancipated person to enjoy freedom.

4. The Georgia and South Carolina Conferences have both declared slavery, and not only slavery, but the system of slavery, "not to be a moral evil."

The Baltimore Conference has given its sanction to slavery and the slave trade, provided the "purposes are kind, and the intentions good"

The subject of slavery was brought distinctly before the General Conference at its two last sessions, and the conference not only positively refused to say in the language of her discipline that she was "as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery," but could not be prevailed upon to take any action against it whatever. They did however condemn abolitionism, and endorse every pro-slavery act of the church by silence or otherwise.

In view of the above facts it is shown beyond successful contradiction that slavery is "tolerated and sanctioned by the church." If it be not so, we are utterly at a loss to know what a church must do in order to subject herself to this odium. Neither is this "complicated villainy" in the church accidental, but by design. The responsibility, therefore, (and consequently the guilt) is with the church, and her alone. The individual who, from these premises, can arrive at any other conclusion certainly shows an unpardonable "want of logical acumen." How is it possible we ask, for the church to give a more "perfect abetment" to slavery, than to permit 400 of its ministers, and 25,000 of its members, to buy, sell, and hold slaves, to the amount of from one to two hundred thousand; certainly the church by this course abets, TOLERATES and SANCTIONS slavery. And we have no doubt but Mr. S. would do himself more honor, and the cause of God a much better service to own the facts, and attempt a reform, than to apologize for slavery and the slaveholder, and to attempt to cover up what every intelligent person knows to be the sin of the church.

Mr. S. has gone into a regular and systematic defence of slavery, and slaveholding, under "certain circumstances;" and we challenge him to show a single instance of slave holding or slave selling in the South, but what (in the minds of those engaged in it) are attended by such "circumstances," as free them from the "just charge of guilt and immorality."

The slaveholder pleads the force of circumstances in extenuation of his guilt, and so might the thief, the liar, the highwayman and assassin, with equal propriety. Will Mr. S. write an apology for those who commit these crimes, and attempt to justify their wicked and God-dishonoring conduct "under certain circumstances?" We think not.

The fact is, the (so called) christian slaveholder and his Northern allies, like Mr. S. support slavery, and keep the whole system in countenance, and rest on them the responsibility.

But let the church come out and absolve herself from all connection with slavery; let her wash her hands in innocency with reference to this subject, and slavery would vanish like dew before the noonday sun. The two cases "supposed," by Mr. S. by which he intends to justify slavery deserve a passing notice.

A slaveholder is one who recognizes the right to, and claims a human being as property. A human being reduced to a chattel, is deprived of every right peculiar to his nature, and the individual claiming and exercising this authority, usurps the prerogatives of his Maker, and consequently is a sinner against God.

Absolute slavery, is a malum in se, and no circumstances can make it otherwise, consequently it being in itself a sin, it should cease at once, and forever.

The individual who ceases to claim property in man ceases to be a slaveholder; and though the law fixes the relation of master to slave upon him, if he exerts himself to the utmost for the repeal of the law, and to secure for his "brother beloved," all his rights as a man, he is justified, it being "required of a man according to what he hath, and not according to what he hath not." We contend that there is not a valuable thing on earth necessary to be done for the slave, but what the master can as well, and as effectually do, with a deed of emancipation in the pocket of the slave, as he can by claiming him as a chattel. If the slave be young, he can protect and sustain him. If he be old, and "has spent the vigor and prime of life in the master's service," certainly he is bound by the law of kindness to "give unto him that which is just and equal," viz: Liberty and a just compensation for all his labor and toils.

So far, therefore, as the "REV. G. BECKLEY," is concerned, a slaveholder could not be admitted to membership in a church of which he might be pastor. Our doctrine is, immediate emancipation on the soil, followed by every exertion on the part of the master in his power to secure the rights and interests of the emancipated slave, and now we call on Mr. Scotford to show by the history of the past, or by any process of reasoning he can adopt, that it would be attended with any disastrous consequences.

The apology for Messrs. Capers, Wynans and E. D. Sims, would have done well if it had been made some years ago, but it is too flimsy an excuse for such a notorious and outrageous wrong as that of slavery. Such apologies can never satisfy the intelligent, the thinking part of community.

The member of the General Conference to which Mr. S. refers, though he may not live a thousand miles from Ann Arbor, is nevertheless mistaken. The Georgia conference has never repealed her odious resolution, declaring slavery not a moral evil. Neither did the delegates in the General Conference retract the sentiment of the resolution. They only apologized for its passage, offering as a reason for so doing that they were provoked to it by the conduct of abolitionists.

Hence the refusal of the General Conference to take exceptions to the pro-slavery doings of Conferences, and at the same time adopting the resolution of J. A. Few, on colored testimony, is another and undeniable proof of the abetment of slavery by the church.

Mr. S. says, speaking of the doings of the church by the delegates in General Conference assembled, "that she might have taken much stronger ground in support of slavery than she did." This is giving up the whole ground for which we contend, viz: that the church supports slavery, and while Mr. S. concedes that the church has abetted slavery, we contend that she has given its most perfect abetment, &c., not in extent but in kind. We charge it home upon the Conference as an intentional wrong, and this we do because we think they are to be blamed.

Mr. S. however, attempts to excuse them on the ground of general ignorance, and acting upon mistaken views of abolitionism they plunged themselves into the horrible wrong of sustaining slavery.

We have no doubt but the conference would feel quite as comfortable under the charge of "deep and intentional wrong," as they would under that of general ignorance. And if Mr. S. (we do not subject himself to assevere censures by branding the "authorities of the church," with ignorance and unintentional support of slavery, as we do by charging the guilt home upon them as intentional, we altogether misjudge. We hope to profit by the timely reproof we receive for unkind words, especially such specimens of gentleness and christian charity as we receive from him whose motto is "soft words and hard arguments," "CROAKERS," "ROTHREDED," "ASPIRING LEADERS," "FANATICS," &c.

For a person who deals out such vile epithets as the above to talk about "soft words," being "the surest of success," is as unseemly as a "jewel in a swine's snout."

ANNIVERSARY DISCUSSION.

Mr. STEWART, President of the society, on taking the chair, made some introductory remarks on the evils of slavery, and the means which could be used for its extirpation. These were by the alteration of public sentiment by disseminating information upon the subject, and by acting politically against slavery, by direct legislation, in all proper ways. These two modes of action had the same end in view, and although different, they were not necessarily opposed to each other. There need be no acerbity of feeling between those who war against slavery only as a moral evil, and those who regard it as a great political curse, established by law, to be removed by political action.

Rev. Mr. WEST, of Monroe, was obliged to leave the meeting in a short time, and wished the privilege of making a few remarks on the anti-slavery enterprise. He had often spoken on the subject, both in Scotland and America; and yet he had never taken part in a political convention in either country; and he could also say he had never voted for a supporter of slavery.

A note had been put into his hand, apparently as a text for him to preach from, asking him to explain what consistency there was in using moral suasion against a great political evil, and then voting from year to year to sustain that evil.—In answer to this he would say, that there was just as much consistency in such a course as there would be in the action of a temperance man who should sell all his grain to a distiller, and then come up to this Temperance anniversary to contribute his funds and his influence for the advancement of the temperance cause.

Mr. W. was understood to say that he was not opposed to the Liberty party. He wished that every voter in the United States would vote against slavery. But he could not consistently take a part in political anti-slavery conventions. His great business was to preach the Gospel of Christ to every creature. In the minds of many there was a strong prejudice against ministers entering political caucuses, and should he take a part in them, some to whom the Gospel was now preached might be unwilling to hear it from him. He did not defend this feeling. He did not say it was right. He only said that such would be the effect of a given course; and thus, whether the minister were right in pursuing it or no, it was certain the preaching of the Gospel would be thereby obstructed.

Mr. West's main proposition was that slavery, as it exists in the United States, compares with slavery as found among the pagan Romans—and now, as well as then, tramples on the claims of the Gospel. Mr. W. sustained his position at considerable length, and made a strong impression on the audience. He showed that Roman slaves were held in law as chattels—"pro mortuis, pro quadrupedibus"—as no men—as dead men—as four footed beasts—that they were scourged, badly fed, put to cruel deaths, overworked, imprisoned in mines, kept nearly naked, and often branded with the letters of the owner's name. [Here some one inquired what was the color of these slaves?] Mr. W. said they were of all colors—just as were the slaves of America—White, red, brown, black or olive. They were from all countries and climates—some were from England, and some from France.—Mr. W. drew a parallel on the points he had mentioned between American and Roman slavery. It has been said that kindness to slaves was the general rule of their treatment, and cruelty the exception. He denied this—he believed the reverse to be true. He defied gentlemen to show a condition on this side of Hell worse than that of the slave. No man or body of men should ever reduce him to slavery alive. He could not find words strong enough to express his abhorrence of the iniquity. It directly withstood the progress of the Gospel, and the command of Christ to preach it to every creature.

Mr. W. concluded by adverting to the duty of Christians to do all they can for the overthrow

of this enormous evil. The system was, indeed, fortified by legislation, but it was always right to disobey those laws which contravene the legislation of Heaven.

OUR CANDIDATES.

The candidates selected by the Liberty convention will give universal satisfaction. Two better men could not have been found in the State.—We should not now write a labored eulogium of Mr. Birney, nor a description of his qualifications for Governor. He does not need it. His character is before the public. His reputation as a gentleman, a statesman, and a Christian, is above impeachment. His ability is generally acknowledged by his political opponents. We will only say that the Liberty party in this State were desirous of manifesting their sense of his worth, and therefore selected him for the highest office the citizens of this State can bestow. The fact that he has qualifications which should secure the united support of the friends of Liberty throughout the Union, for a still more responsible station, was not considered a sufficient bar to our claims upon his services. He has become one of us; and we are persuaded this mark of the confidence of his fellow citizens will not be inappropriate in them, nor will it lessen the respect and esteem which are conceded to his moral and intellectual qualifications wherever he is known.

We have no pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Luther F. Stevens, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, but learn from friends, that he is a gentleman of the highest respectability, held in much esteem by all who know him. He emigrated to this State about five years ago from Seneca County, N. Y. where he had previously resided, engaged in practising law. He was universally known and respected there, as a sound lawyer, an upright man, a kind neighbor, and a warm hearted christian. His legal attainments were characterized by solidity, and practical good sense; and were so universally respected, as to procure his elevation to the responsible office of presiding Judge of the District. He was also delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly, which met in Philadelphia, in 1836, or '7. Previous to that time, moral and christian duty, as well as natural feeling had made Mr. Stevens a warm advocate for the enslaved; his voice and influence were ever fearlessly exerted in their behalf, at a time, when to be an Abolitionist, was to affix a self brand of the most odious character.—He was loved and esteemed by all in Seneca County, and numerous emigrants in this State, by their whigs or democrats, will rejoice to find his name claiming their suffrage.

Mr. Stevens located first at Centerville in St. Joseph Co. where he was known as an influential citizen. That he was so, and was popular will appear from these facts. While that county reposed in the undisturbed arms of democracy, Mr. Stevens was selected to run on the Whig Representative ticket, as the most likely man to break up the democratic supremacy; the election was very close, but the whig ticket was defeated. Mr. Stevens was next taken up, as the prominent western candidate for Governor, but after most effort by his friends, the Detroit interest prevailed in favor of Gov. Woodbridge. He was then run in the whig convention for Congressman. At one of our late conventions, a member of the whig convention assured us, that Mr. Stevens gained on every informal ballot, until he came within two or three votes of a majority. One more informal ballot had ensured the majority, when the friends of Jacob M. Howard called for a decision, and the Detroit interest again prevailed.

Two years later, Mr. Stevens was the nominee of the western counties for U. S. Senator.—Mr. Platt had the interest of the centre counties; both gentlemen were also prominently named in Detroit for the attorney-generalship of the State; and for a long time it was matter of doubt, which would receive these marks of whig confidence.—At length Detroit once more triumphed. Gov. Woodbridge went to the U. S. Senate, and nominated Mr. Platt as Attorney General. At this time there was an expectation that Chancellor Farnsworth would resign, and if he did, Mr. Stevens would probably have been his successor. Thus prominently before the public, Mr. Stevens passed all these ordeals without a whisper against his character, or competence; his qualifications were universally admitted, and respected. About three years ago he removed to Kalamazoo where he now resides, with his large and much respected family.

Judge Stevens was long opposed to the Liberty party, on the ground of expediency. He was with them in every doctrine, but merely doubted the policy of a separate organization, to enforce the liberty principles. He believed, as did, and still do, many honest, and conscientious men,—that the whigs would carry out these principles, and that he would not be justified in leaving his old party. These opinions he freely avowed; his conviction, however, was that of an honest and not an obdurate man. He read time's lesson dispassionately, and having seen the supremacy of the whigs in this State, and in the general government, pass over without the advance of a single liberty principle—nay that the fetters of slavery appeared to strengthen,—he could not feel justified in longer withholding his political influence, from a party whose only object was to advance liberty—free labor, and country, by constitutional means. It is about a year since Judge Stevens avowed his adhesion to the liberty party, and he has since acted in perfect consistency.—He does not desire office, nor would he now be a candidate, we are assured, on a whig ticket, even though there were no Liberty party; he contents to accept our nomination, only as a sacred duty, to advance a dearly cherished cause, and to manifest his adhesion to it, as based upon truth, christianity, and the noble love of universal Liberty.

We congratulate our party on both our nominations. With such a ticket as Birney and Stevens, we fearlessly enter on the campaign of 1843. Thus early in the field, we challenge our opponents to say aught against either nomination, or to hold up for suffrage better men. If the citizens of Michigan desire to repose our State administration in the hands of proved competence—of honesty, virtue and intelligence—if they would select the wise statesman, the matured mind, the patriot, and not the partizan; the devotee to the true interests of farming, free laboring Michigan, and not him, whose prime object is to uphold party; in a word if they seek experienced, talented, and honest rulers, in whose hands to confide our State, in its present crisis, where can they find incumbents, possessing to so great a degree all these essential qualities, as in the two men we offer!

Men not yesterday, nor untried, but long before the public, and without a single act to tarnish their lives.

DEMOCRACY AND ABOLITION.

Hear Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, the Democratic aspirant for the Presidency, in a speech in Congress on the treaty with England.

We quote from the Globe.

"In my own state, we inscribe upon our party banners hostility to abolitionism. It is there one of the cardinal principles of the democratic party; and many a hard battle have we fought to sustain this principle. Whilst the democrats of the north are opposed to slavery in the abstract, they are ever ready to maintain the constitutional rights of the south against the fierce and fanatical spirit of abolition."

"ALL CHRISTENDOM IS LEAGUED AGAINST THE SOUTH UPON THIS QUESTION OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY. THEY HAVE NO OTHER ALLIES TO SUSTAIN THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, EXCEPT THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH."

The Democratic Legislature of Illinois, in default of other employment, have been busy with a bill to punish amalgamation between whites and blacks. How cruel to the feelings of that Democratic Hero, R. M. Johnson!

Mr. Calhoun stated in the Senate the other day, that the annual increase of population in this country is 600,000. Since he took his seat in the Senate thirty years ago, the settlements have extended west 1,000 miles.

The proceedings of the State Temperance Society, are unavoidably crowded out. They shall appear next week.

In the Illinois Legislature are 164 members. Of these 93 are natives of the slave holding States. This will account in part for their servile disposition and legislation.

Various contradictory accounts have been received of late from Texas. The sum of matters seems to be, that an obstinate action had taken place between a body of Texans and the Mexican forces under Gen. Ampudia. The Texans were defeated, and finally capitulated, 212 in number. The loss of the Mexicans in killed and wounded, was much the greatest. The prisoners are to be taken to Mexico. The affairs of Texas, both civil and military, are represented as worse than ever.

The Latimer petition to the Legislature of Massachusetts had 62,791 signatures attached to it. It was borne into the House on the shoulders of four men. The petition to Congress had 43,600 signatures.

The Michigan Farmer is published at Jackson, by D. D. Moore, semi-monthly, at one dollar per year. It takes the place of the Western Farmer, formerly published at Detroit. Judging from the first number, we think it cannot fail to be useful to our farming community.

Arthur Bronson, a citizen of New York, has carried up to the Supreme Court, a claim that he has against a citizen of Illinois, secured by mortgage on real estate, with the usual power to sell. The Legislature of Illinois have enacted that no sale shall take place unless the property be first appraised, and it shall not be sold unless it bring a sum equal to two thirds of the appraisal. The plaintiff contends that this enactment is contrary to that provision of the constitution of the United States which declares that no State shall pass any laws impairing the obligation of contracts. The question, we suppose, will involve the constitutionality of all the Bank Suspension acts, that have ever been passed, and a portion of the stay laws in force in several States.

In Kentucky are 92 counties and 143,289 white children between five and seventeen years of age. Only 21 counties have adopted the school system, and only 2089 children are at school in those counties. The Philanthropist says, "There are four things which will forever prevent the growth of the common school system in the slave states—the scattered, insulated state of the people; the great inequality between the large slaveholder, and poor white man; the selfishness of the former and his indifference to the elevation of the poorer classes; and lastly, the universal paralysis produced by slavery."

A Single Speech.—Hon. John Mattocks has been a member of Congress from Vermont for six years. The only speech he has made was the following:

"Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand the petitions of several thousands of my constituents on the subject of slavery. If this was LIBERTY'S HALL I should present them. But as it is SLAVERY'S HALL, I shall not do it."

We have no evidence that our members of Congress, since we became a State, have ever said as much for their anti-slavery constituents as Mr. Mattocks did for his. The most we recollect of their saying upon the subject was a declaration by Mr. Norvell, that he would go with the South, and an argument by Mr. Porter, that the North has nothing to do with the matter.

We shall continue our account of the Anti-Slavery discussions in our next.

Snowden, in his Ladies' Companion advertises seven "runaway agents," one of whom has "milked him," as the Mormons call it, to the tune of \$1,000. As might be expected, all these agents but one are from the South.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The bill for the settlement and organization of Oregon Territory passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 22. Most of the Southern Senators opposed it. They were somewhat apprehensive that it would be filled with a free population, and thus tend to the overthrow of slavery. The ostensible reasons were that it was so far off—some 3000 miles by land and 13,000 by water, and it would involve us in a war with England. Its fate in the House is doubtful.

While the "Private Express" bill was pending in the Senate, Mr. Porter offered an amendment that all mailable matters, except letters, might be conveyed by private expresses. If private enterprise were in advance of the government arrangements, he thought it wrong that the government should punish individuals for it. Mr. P. wished to send home some public documents; and should he send them by a steamer, instead of forwarding the mail with them, he would be liable to the penalties of this law. But the amendment was lost, ayes 12, nays 21. Mr. Porter was right in his position. The Post Office regulations are already oppressive and burdensome to the people; and if there is a disposition at Washington to render them still more tyrannical.

The different attempts that have been made by Mr. Adams and others to procure indemnity to sundry persons for the French spoliation on our commerce, prior to 1800, have been entirely unsuccessful. Reason: The claimants are Northern men.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

We look through the reports of legislative doings every week, intending to apprise our readers of whatever may be of interest. But we find only a small portion of the details of business of much general importance. Much of it must necessarily be only local in its character.

On the 14th inst. after four days debate, the amendment to the Internal Improvement Bill, appropriating two hundred and forty thousand dollars for extending the central Railroad from Marshall to Kalamazoo, was lost in the House of Representatives by a vote of 25 to 27. All the members from this county excepting Mr. Rice voted for the amendment. Mr. Rice offered a substitute for the bill which was lost.

Mr. Rice's amendment, providing for application of proceeds of the roads to payment of interest on outstanding warrants, after the other provisions relative to proceeds of the roads had been complied with, was passed by yeas 32, nays 17.

General Intelligence.

The Governor of Missouri, in his late message, proposes that a law should be passed, to imprison in the penitentiary for life, such Northerners as aid or assist, in the escape of fugitives.

The Frederickburg Arena presumes that Mr. Clay's castigation of Mendenhall, has not served to diminish the hatred of these devils, (the abolitionists) for him.

The slaveholders are clearly out of patience. Lord Brougham was asked by what means he was enabled to get through so much business—I have three rules," was the reply.

1st. Be a whole man to one thing at a time. 2d. Never lose an opportunity of doing any thing that can be done. 3d. Never to entrust to others what I ought to do myself.

Signs of the Times.—Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, in a recent lecture before the Mercantile association in New York, made a bold attack on the "peculiar institution."

The Louisville Journal announces, as an important fact to hemp growers, that a progress has been discovered by which hemp can be at a little expense, be made as white as snow, so that it may be used in manufacturing the finest and whitest paper, and expresses a belief that hemp-waste, which can be furnished at two cents per pound will ere long be sought after by paper makers to supply the place of linen rags.

The Auburn prison has earned its support the year and more too. Receipts \$69, 103 09. Expenses \$67,870 79. Sing Sing Receipts \$74,335 14, Expenses \$73,769 20.

The Legislature of New Hampshire at its last session, passed laws to the following effect:

BANKS.—Banks are prohibited from making any loan to the President, Cashier, or any of its Directors, under penalty of forfeiture of its charter, and the person receiving or consenting to such a loan to be punished with imprisonment to hard labor for a term not exceeding five years. The same penalties are enacted for making a loan to any stockholder on the pledge of his stock; and the same allowing any other person to be indebted to the Bank in an amount exceeding five per cent. of its capital stock.

Mr. Vaughn of Henry Co., Tenn., has been successful in producing molasses from corn stalks, which is declared to be preferable to that made from sugar cane. He ground the stalks in a very simple mill which cost but six dollars, which was run by two horses, and produced 120 gallons of juice per day. Five gallons of the juice made one of molasses. He thinks sixty gallons of molasses may be made from an acre of corn.—Ill. Cultivator.

They are packing lard in bladders, at Cincinnati for the English market. The Gazette says, "nothing can exceed the neatness of this article, and we do not see how it is possible the experiment should fail."

Protection of the Sabbath.—The Boston Daily Advertiser says, that several prosecutions have lately taken place in that city for a violation of the laws protecting the Sabbath from desecration. Three thousand dollars have been paid as penalties and fines.

Reception of Gov. Cass.—Gov. Cass arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, at about half past 2 o'clock, by the way of the Central Railroad. He was received at the depot by the Battalion of Frontier Guards, under Major Rowland, and conducted to his lodgings at the Exchange, accompanied by Gov. Barry, the principal State officers and the Committee of Arrangements. Here he was welcomed by Dr. Houghton, the mayor of the city, and replied in a neat and appropriate speech, expressing his warm satisfaction on returning once more to his old friends and neighbors. Many citizens "aid their respects to him, some to renew old, and others

to form new acquaintances. The whole affair passed without accident or any occurrence to mar the pleasure of the occasion.—Advertiser.

Hon. Silas Wright, has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of New York, for six years from the fourth of March next.

NOTICE.

There will be a convention of the Liberty Party of the third Congressional District, holden at the village of Flint, Genesee County, on Tuesday the 25th February 1843 at 10 o'clock A. M.—for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for member of Congress for said district. It will be recollected that the third District is composed of the counties of St. Clair, Macomb, Oakland, Livingston, Ingham, Clinton, Lapeer, Shiawassee, Genesee, Saginaw, Mackinaw and Chippewa.

A full and general attendance of the friends of the Liberty party from all the counties is earnestly solicited.

BUSHNETT ANDREWS, J. C. GALLUP, JOHN PRATT, WM. CANFIELD, JOSEPH MORRISON, NATHAN POWER, W. G. STONE, JAMES G. BIRNEY.

ANN ARBOR PAPER MILL.

The proprietor of this establishment is now prepared to invite to it the attention of the business community.

His Mill has been recently fitted up by the addition of improved, and very expensive machinery, equal if not superior, to any in the Western country. He flatters himself that he can now manufacture paper to the entire satisfaction of his customers, both as to quality and price. Proceed always that he gets satisfactory returns in the way of pay ment; which he has become satisfied is a very essential point in the paper making business.

His paper is of a kind that will work easy upon types set to almost any creed or principle, reputation declines always excepted.

The great expense and trouble, to which he has been subject to get up a respectable paper manufactory within this State; is an argument that applies itself strongly to the sincerity, patriotism and generosity of the professed friends of "Home Industry" and "Domestic Manufactures," as well as to all who are disposed to encourage manufacturing enterprise within our infant State.

He asks for the patronage of the paying portion of the community, but upon no other principle than that of equal rights, and reciprocal advantage.

C. N. ORMSBY, Ann Arbor, Jan. 9, 1843. 3w-39

WOOL, Wheat, Flour, Grass Seed, Butter, Cheese, Pork, &c. wanted; also, Black Salts and Ashes. P. DENISON, Sept. 24, 1842. 123

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the first of November last, a light red heifer, with some white under the belly, about four years old, no artificial marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EDWARD PHELPS, Ypsilanti, Feb. 1st, 1843. 8w-43

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the fifteenth day of October last, two cows, one is a pale red, rather brownish around the head; the other is a brown, with a star in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BENJAMIN PRYER, Salem, Feb. 8, 1843. 8w-43

CLINTON SEMINARY.

SPRING TERM.

THE sixth regular term of 12 weeks will commence on Monday, February 6, 1843.

TUITION. For common English branches, 3 00 For highest English branches, 4 00 For Latin and Greek, 5 00 Board, including Room, Furniture, and Washing, at \$1.25. Tuition to be paid in advance.

Ladies and gentlemen from abroad will be required to present a certificate of good moral character; and by a standing rule of the Seminary, no scholar who persists in the use of "profane or obscene language," is allowed to continue his connection with us. This rule, with a number of others, have been adopted by a vote of the school.

The English text books that are adopted are generally such as are in use in the best Academies and High Schools. The Classical books are such as are required for admission to College.

Considerable has been done to furnish manual labor for those who wish, in this way, to pay for a part or all of their board. Students can enter at any time during the term, though it is much to their advantage to enter at the beginning.

GEO. W. BANCROFT, Preceptor. MRS. BANCROFT, Preceptress. Clinton, Jan. 25, 1843. 41-1f.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Ashes, Coffee, Cotton, Fish, Fruit, Flour, Grain, Molasses, Provisions, Sugar, Tea, Tallow, and Wool.

ANN ARBOR STEAM FOUNDRY.

PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO. have erected and put in operation a Foundry, and are now prepared to furnish to order most kinds of Castings for Mills, or other Machinery. Sugar and Cauldron Kettles, Potash Coolers, most kinds of Hollow Ware, Sleigh Shoes, Fire Dogs, Wagons and Baggy Boxes, Ploughs and Plough Castings of the various kinds used in this State, and the most approved patterns used in Ohio, all of which they respectfully invite the Public to examine. They are prepared to furnish Farmers and others with PLOUGHS as early in the season as they may be wanted for use, and which will be warranted good. All Castings made by them will be sold CHEAP, and for READY PAY ONLY.

JOB WORK, IRON TURNING AND FINISHING done to order, and on short notice, at the Machine Shop of H. & R. PARTRIDGES & CO., next door to the Paper Mill.

First Arrival IN 1843.

In connection with the Foundry and Machine Shop, HARRIS, PARTRIDGES & CO. have just opened a well selected stock of

NEW GOODS!!

- List of goods including Broad Cloths, Sheetings, Merinos, Sateenets, Shirtings, Muslin de Lains, Beaver Cloths, Camlets, Shawls, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Calicoes, Alpaca, Boots & Shoes, Cal Skins, Sole and Upper Leather, and various other items.

ESTATE of Charles Tozer, late of Webster, in the County of Washtenaw, deceased. The undersigned have been duly appointed by the Hon. Geo. Sedgwick, Judge of Probate of the county aforesaid, Commissioners, to receive, examine, adjust, and allow the claims of the creditors to said estate, which is represented insolvent, and six months are allowed by said judge, to said creditors to present and prove their claims, before said commissioners, who will meet for the purpose aforesaid, at the Inn kept by John Waldo, in the village of Dexter, on the first Mondays of March and April, and at the dwelling house of Stephen Cogswell, at said Webster, on the 22nd day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each day respectively.

MUNNIS KENNY, JOHN ALLEY, JAMES BALEY, Jr. Com'rs. Webster, Dec. 22, 1842.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY AND Teachers Seminary.

THE tenth term of this institution will commence on Monday, Feb. 27, and continue 11 weeks.

Having procured the assistance of two competent and successful Teachers, the principal is prepared to give a thorough English and Classical education. He will devote his whole attention to the English department as heretofore. From 20 to 33 minutes is daily occupied by the principal in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus and 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 \$53.

Tuition in the English branches, from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per term; Latin and Greek, \$3.00; French, \$3.00; English and Classical studies united, \$6.00 only; Mezzotint and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffin.

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the term. 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.

Board, including room and washing, for \$1.50 per week. For further particulars enquire of the principal.

H. H. GRIFFIN, Principal. CHAS. WOODRUFF, Teacher of Latin, Greek and French. Miss CAROLINE A. HAMMOND, Assistant. Ypsilanti, Jan. 26, 1843.

GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c.

The subscriber has a large assortment of Marble of the best quality, suitable for GRAVE STONE MONUMENTS, &c. which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at his old stand No. 99, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Persons wishing to buy will do well to call, as they will be sold much cheaper than have ever been afforded in this State, and of a Quality that cannot fail to please. W. M. E. PETERS. 29-1v Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Judge of Probate, for the county of Washtenaw, made on the twenty third inst., authorizing the sale of real estate of Ellen Wilnot, deceased. I shall sell at auction the real estate, hereinafter described at the dwelling house formerly occupied by the said deceased, in the village of Saline, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to wit: commencing on the south of Henry street three chains and twelve links east of the north corner, of the Baptist meeting house lot, and running south five chains at right angles of said street, thence east parallel with said street one chain, thence north towards Henry street, parallel with said first line five chains, thence west one chain, to the place of beginning, containing one half acre of land, being the same premises on which the said Ellen Wilnot lived previous to her decease.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS, Administrator. Dated Saline, August 29th, 1842. 33-4w.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Vegetable.

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 attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our country.

The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above diseases.

It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female with perfect safety.

The pills 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 proprietor has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor 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 29th 1842. 9

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly by J. Thompson, Exchange Broker, 52 Wall street New York.

All the good Banks in the States mentioned are to be found in this Table. All other Bills of these States not found here may be considered worthless.

Table listing various banks and their locations, including MAINE, Housatonic, Ipswich, Lancaster, Leicester, Lowell, Lynn Mechanics, and many others.

Table listing various banks and their locations, including Middletown, Rome, Sackett's Harbor, Salina, Saratoga, Schenectady, Seneca, Silver Creek, Staten Island, State bank of New York, and many others.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

The subscribers inform their members of Anti-Slavery Societies, and all persons who desire to read the Anti-Slavery publications that he has issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints, etc. lately belonging to the American Anti-Slavery Society, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, at old prices, which he offers for sale by his agent in any quantity, at low prices for cash only.

NEW YORK, MARCH 1ST, 1842.

BOUND VOLUMES.

- American Slavery as it is, muslin 50
Anti-Slavery Manual 20
Alton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12mo. 25
Alton Trials 25
Anti-Slavery Record, vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Appeal, by Mrs. Child 37 1-2
Anti-Slavery Examiner, bound vols. 50
Beauties of Philanthropy 35 1-3
Bourne's Picture of Slavery 50
Buxton on the Slave Trade 50
Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave trade), vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 1,00
Chloe Spear 25
Channing on Slavery 25
Duncan on Slavery 25
Emancipation in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin 50
Do by do in boards with map 25
Enemies of Constition discovered 12 1-2
Fountain, plain binding, 4mo. 50
Gustavus Vassa 50
Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher 37 1-2
Jay's Inquiry 57 1-2
Light and Truth 20
Life of Granville Sharp 15
Mott's Biographical Sketches 37 1-2
Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes do 62 1-2
North Star, gilt edges 35 1-3
Pennsylvania Hall 75
Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine, 3vo. 1,00
Rankin's Letters, 18mo. 100 pp. 20
Right and wrong in Boston 20
Star of Freedom, muslin 12 1-2
Slavery—containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of the Amer. A. S. Society; Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery; Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the Slave? bound in one vol. 25
Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50
Songs of the Free 53 1-3
Thompsons Reception in Great Britain, 12mo. 20
Testimony of God against Slavery, 18mo. 20
Wheatly, Phillis Memoir of 25
West Indies, by Professor Hovey 50
West Indies, by Harvey and Sturge 75
Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin, with portrait 12 1-2

PAMPHLETS.

- Sets A. S. Almshouses, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive 37 1-2
Address to the Free People of Color 1
Ancient Landmarks 3
Apology for Abolitionists 3
American Slavery as it is—the Testimony of a Thousand Witnesses 25
Address on Right of Petition 2
Address to Senators and Representatives of the free States 1
Address on Slavery (German) 1
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland 1
Address of National Convention (German) 1
Ann. Rep. of N. Y. Committee of Vigilance do. of Mass. A. S. Society 12 1-2
Appeal to Women in the nominally free States 6 1-4
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery 6 1-4
Address to the Church of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society, New York City. 6 1-4
Anti-Slavery Catechism, by Mrs. Child 6 1-4
Adams', J. Q. Letters to his Constituents 4
Adams', J. Q. Speech on the Texas Question 12 1-2
Annual Reports of Am. A. S. Society, 8d, 4th, 5th and 6th 12 1-2
Annual Reports of N. Y. city Ladies' A. S. Society 3
Appeal to the Christian Women of the South 3
Bible against Slavery 6
Collection of Valuable Documents 6 1-4
Birney's Letters to the Churches 2
Birney on Colonization 2
Chattel Principle—a Summary of the New Testament argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green 6
Chipman's Discourse 3
Channing's Letters to Clay 3
Condition of Free People of Color 3
Crandall, Reuben, Trial of 12 1-2
Dissertation on Servitude 12 1-2
Dickinson's Sermon 1
Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Dec. of Sent. and Constitution of the Am. A. S. Society 1
Discussion between Thompson and Breckinridge 25
Dresser's Narrative 25
Extinguisher Extinguished 3
Elmore Correspondence 6; do in sheets 4to.
Emancipation in West Indies Thome and Kimball 12 1-2
Emancipation in West Indies in 1838 3
Freedom's Defense 6
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle 6
Guardian Genius of the Federal Union 6
Genevieve Planter 6
Gillett's Review of Bushnell's Discourse 6
Immediate, not Gradual Abolition 12-2
Jay's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church 3
Liberty, 3vo. 25; do; 12mo 15
Morris's Speech in answer to Clay 3
Mahan's Rev. John B. Trial in Kentucky 12-2
Martyr Age in America, by Harriet Martineau 6
Modern Expediency Considered 6
Power of Congress over the District of Columbia 6 1-4
Plea for the Slave, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 3
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Tabernacle Anti-Slavery Society 6
Pro-Slavery 6
Rural Code of Haiti 6

Roper, Moses Narrative of a Fugitive Slave

- Rights of Colored Men 12 1-2
Ruggles's Antislavery 6
Right and Wrong in Boston 12 1-2
Slavery Rhymes 6
Slade's Speech in Congress in 1839 6
Smith's Gerrit Letter to Jas. Smylie do. Letter to Henry Clay 6
Slaveholding Invariably Sinful, "anulum in se," 6
Southard's Manual 1
Star of Freedom 4
Schumcker and Smith's Letters 4
Slaveholder's Prayer 1
Slaveholding Weighed 3
Slavery in America (London); do. (Germany) 3
The Martyr, for Beriah Green 6
Things for Northern Men to do 6
Views of Colonization, by Rev. J. Nourse 6
Views of Slavery and Emancipation, by Miss Martineau 6
Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Review 25
War in Texas, by Benjamin Lundy 6
Why work for the Slave 1
Wilson's Address on West India Emancipation 4

TRACTS.

- No. 1. St. Domingo, 6
No. 2. Caste, 6
No. 3. Colonization, 6
No. 4. Moral Condition of the Slave, 6
No. 5. What is Abolition? 6
No. 6. The Ten Commandments, 6
No. 7. Danger and Safety, 6
No. 8. Pro-Slavery Bible, 6
No. 9. Prejudice against Color, 6
No. 10. Northern Dealers in Slaves, 6
No. 11. Slavery and Missions, 6
No. 12. Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery. The above Tracts are sold at 1 cent each.

PRINTS, ETC.

- Illustrations of the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840 5
The Emancipated Family 25
Slave Market of America 25
Correspondence between O'Connell and Stevenson do. do. Clay and Calhoun 12 1-2
Printer's Picture Gallery 2
Letter paper, stamped with print of Lovejoy sheet 13
Do. with kneeling Slave sheet 1
Payer for Slaves, with Music, on cards 1-2
Portrait of Gerrit Smith 50s
In addition, are the following, the proceeds of which will go into the Median fund.
Argument of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the case of the Amistad Africans 25
Argument of Roger S. Baldwin, Esq. do do 12 1-2
Trial of the Captives of the Amistad 6
Congressional Document relating to do. 6
Portrait of Clinquez 1,00
March 3d, 1842.

Thrashing Machines.

The undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Power and Thrashing Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thrasher, in a common wagon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with five horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and thrashed with it about 3000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.

SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$60. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many years' experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.

Peters pills.

It is fun they say to get well with them, and in order to supply demands, he has organized 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 excels all the world and takes all the premiums, 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' Pills, and if colored and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

PILETS &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and all shriveled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR and NERVE and BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

FOUNDERED HORSES

that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Rogers' Szcric; and Founder'd horses entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

DALEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:

on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS,

superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH

for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure

SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCK'S COM- POUND EXTRACT.

There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailments—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once.—Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, COUGHS & COLDS taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually,

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents, Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor, Mich.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

PILETS &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and all shriveled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR and NERVE and BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

FOUNDERED HORSES

that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Rogers' Szcric; and Founder'd horses entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

DALEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:

on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS,

superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

HEADACHE

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Wholesale Druggists, 71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents, Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor, Mich.

HOLMANS Bone Ointment.

THIS OINTMENT stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases which nature is heir to, viz:—RHEUMATISM both Chronic and inflammatory—Gout—Sprains—Bruises and contracted TENDONS of long standing.

It discusses all tumours—renders stiff joints limber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in Boils and Abscesses.—Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts in Females, if applied in early stage, prevents suppuration or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate ease from pain. Certificates of this fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the full assurance that it far exceeds the Opodeldoe and Liniments of the present day, for the above diseases. A trial is only wanted, to give it the decided preference to every thing else. Many Physicians of eminence have used this ointment and extol its merits.

The above ointment is for sale wholesale and retail by L. BECKLEY. Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th, 1842 9

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

The subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants, to his present stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnish, Brushes, &c. &c. comprising one of the largest and fullest assortments brought to the country. In his present stock will be found:

- 100 oz Sulph. Quina, superior French and English,
20 oz Sulph. Morphia,
10 oz. Ac. do
50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract of Bark,
1 lb. Powdered Rhubarb,
1 Chest Rhubarb Root,
1 lb. Powdered Jalap,
50 lbs. Calomel,
3 casks Epsom Salts,
15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm Oil,
40 boxes Sperm Candles,
2000 lbs. White Lead, dry and ground,
4 casks Linseed Oil,
Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Platina Ware, Porcelain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

PIERRE TELLER.

139 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt March 15. Mortar, Detroit.

TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner.

Particular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at his shop. These who have cash to pay for services of this kind, are particularly invited to call.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. 11

DR BANISTER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

THIS pill has not only been used by myself, but by a number of Physicians of high standing, both in this and other States, to great advantage.

By the frequent and repeated solicitations of my friends, I have consented to offer them to the public as a most efficacious remedy for all those bilious diseases originating in a new country.

The above pill is for sale wholesale and retail by L. BECKLEY. Ann Arbor, (lower town) June 15th 1842. 9

TO CLOTHIERS.

The subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of CLOTH'S stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of every description: CLOTH'S JACKS, AT TINET-WARP, CARD CLEANSERS and PICKERS, SHUTTLES, REDDS, KETTLES, SCREWS, PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINE, EMERY, (every size,) TENTER HOOPS, PRESS PAPER, together with a well selected assortment of DYE WOODS, and DYE STUFFS of the very best growth and manufacture.

These goods (coming as they do direct from first hands) the subscriber is enabled to sell lower than any other house west of New York, he therefore solicits the attention of firms in the clothing business, to the examination of his stock and prices before going east or purchasing elsewhere.

PIERRE TELLER,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

ESTATE OF JACOB LAWTON DE CEASED.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have proved the last will and testament of Jacob Lawton, deceased, and have taken letters Testamentary thereon, and have given bonds according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to the subscribers, well authenticated, for payment.

GEORGE E. LAWTON, DAVID T. M'COLLUM, Executors of the last will and Testament of Jacob Lawton. Dated, Ann Arbor, May 7, 1842. 3m

TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

BY ROBERT & TERHUNE. (CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES, DETROIT.)

THE above House is pleasantly situated near the Central Railroad Depot, and is now undergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are pleasant, the Beds and Bedding all new, and the Table will be supplied with the choicest of the market and the proprietors assure those who will favour them with their custom, that all pains shall be taken to make their stay with them agreeable.

FARE, very low, and accommodation good. Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense. Detroit, April 27, 1842.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

THE Subscribers will pay two cents per page in Goods or Paper for a quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Ann Arbor Paper Mill.

JONES & ORMSBY. Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842. 11

NEW GOODS!!

F DENISON has just received a complete stock of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES AND CROCKERY, which will be sold very cheap for money or most kinds of produce. Descriptions and prices will be given at the Store. Ann Arbor, June 1, 1842.

SALARIATUS—A prime article in boxes or barrels, for sale at the lowest prices by

F. DENISON. Sept. 24, 1842. 12

J. R. WALKER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has recently commenced business, in the tailoring line, one door east of Bower's dry goods store where he is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashion and taste of the day, and warranted to fit or no charge.

Ladies' Riding Habits made in the latest New York or Philadelphia fashions. Friends, or Quakers' garments will be made in the neatest and simplest style. Cutting done at shortest notice.

All kinds of Military Uniform and underegarments and pantaloons, made agreeable to the present military or regimental order.

J. R. WALKER. Ann Arbor, July 25th, 1842. n14-2m.

LUMBER constantly on hand and for sale by

F. DENISON. June 10, 1842. 11

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES

—THEO. H. EATON & Co., 138, Jefferson Avenue, are the sole agents of these very celebrated machines. 12-2

SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS.

THEO. H. EATON & Co., 138, Jefferson Avenue, offer for sale a large stock of Sattinet Warps, from the New York mills. These Warps are considered superior to any other in the country, and will be sold, for cash, at a small advance. 12-Sw

Wool Carding and 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 complete satisfaction.

J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, April, 25, 1842.

"30 days of drinking Wine for 10."

JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

AND BOTANICAL MEDICAL STORE, With Hot and Cold Baths Dr. J. T. WILSON, East end of Main Street, Jackson, Mich.

River Raisin INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution is located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful river whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian. This eligible site has been selected for its quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleasant scenery.

Rooms.—There are now on the premises suitable rooms for the accommodation of forty students; which are designed to be occupied for private study and lodging. Other necessary building are provided for recitations and boarding.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Term of eleven weeks, \$4.00 Board " " with 4 hours work each week, 7.57 Room Rent, 88 Incidental, 50

Total, 12.95

There will be an additional charge of one dollar for those pursuing the higher branches as Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, &c. For Chemistry, Latin, or Greek an addition of two dollars will be made. Scholars are expected to provide themselves with what furniture they will need in their rooms, also, with lights,