

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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

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POETRY.

THE BAPTISM.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

She stood up in the meekness of her heart
Resting on God, and held her fair young child
Upon her bosom, with its gentle eyes
Folded in sleep, as if its soul had gone
To whisper the baptismal vow in Heaven.

The prayer went up devoutly, and the lips
Of the good man glowed fervently with faith
That it would be even as he prayed,
And the sweet child be gathered to the fold
Of Jesus.

As the holy words went on
Her lips moved silently, and tears, sad tears,
Stole from beneath her lashes, and upon
The forehead of the beautiful child lay soft
With the baptismal water.

Then I thought
That, in the eye of God, that mother's tears
Would be a deeper covenant, which sin,
And the temptations of the world, and death,
Would leave unbroken, and that she would know,
In the clear light of Heaven, how very strong
The prayer which pressed them from her heart
Had been
In leading its young spirit up to God.

From the Universalist Repository.
GOD'S ALTAR.
Not where the organ-tones are loudly pealing
Thro' the cathedral aisles or arches dim—
Nor when upon the ear is softly stealing
The low, sweet cadence of the evening hymn—
Not where the voice of pompous prayer ascendeth
And hundred voices echo it again—
Not where the knee in solemn mockery bendeth,
And careless lips pronounce a loud amen!
Not where the sacramental cup o'erflowing,
Presents a symbol of the Saviour's blood—
But in the heart with pure affection glowing,
Is the true altar of the living God!
There hath he reared his own most holy shrine,
And consecrated it with Love Divine!

COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTER FROM REV. MR. WEST.

NO. 2.
MONROE, Mich. 17th July, 1843.
To the editors Sig. of Liberty.

Gentlemen:—I thank you for giving my letter an insertion in your paper of 10th inst. This communication I transmit to you through the columns of the Monroe Advocate, whose Editors have kindly granted the permission of so-doing. I take this course that the people here and in this vicinity may more generally know what I write, as the Advocate is more commonly read in this city and its environs than the Signal of Liberty. How I have incurred your displeasure and the displeasure of some of your correspondents I know not.—But readers might infer that you had some special umbrage at me in particular, when they read in your three or four last numbers such dreadful denunciations as your papers contain relative to my conduct. I am a little surprised at this myself because I know not that I ever personally offended you. And I have been led almost to the conclusion that some other things from some other quarter had irritated your feelings at the time you commenced writing against myself in particular, and my brethren of the majority of the last assembly, in general. Be this as it may, I can assure you gentlemen, that some of warmest friends the anti-slavery cause has in these parts have pronounced the remarks in your last paper in reference to myself and what you call my "abominable principles," as "scandalous."

For myself, I complain not of anything you say. Only one hint I will here take the liberty of giving, and it is from the pen of the truly venerable Richard Baxter; "that all over-doing is undoing and had better not have been done at all."

In this letter I will for the information of my Brethren in the ministry, the churches within the bounds of our synod, yourselves gentlemen, and all others concerned, who may happen to read the same; point out some of the errors contained in several of your last numbers with relation to your animadversions on the majority of our last general assembly; and then with reference to myself.

1. With regard to the general assembly.

1. Error. This, I am afraid is a willful error. In your paper 19th of June, p. 1. col. 3. the question—"Slavery whence is it?" &c. is put. The answer in your paper framed for the assembly states: "They (i. e. the assembly) put their learned heads together, and reasoned among themselves, saying, if we shall say of Hell, they will say why then do you not rebuke it? But if we shall say, of Heaven, we fear the abolitionists, for all hold slavery to be a sin. And they answered and said WE CANNOT TELL. In plain English, WE DARE NOT TELL." This is all untrue. There was no caucus, or "laying of learned heads together" or preconcerted plan of action on the part of the assembly composing the majority, at all. Not so on the part of the minority. The majority acted all the way through the debate on the defensive and had to speak and reply as present circumstances dictated. The design of holding up the majority of the assembly before the public in the language of the paragraph just quoted will therefore be judged of by all impartial readers. Where the hypocrisy alluded to in that statement rests, I leave to others the liberty of determining.

2. Error. Same paper, p. 2. col. 3. it is said: "In 1840, this assembly having found that some presbyteries had excluded slaveholders from their pulpits and communion agreeably to their vote of 1839, instructed those presbyteries to rescind their rules—in other words to continue to fellowship and receive men-stealers to their pulpits and communion!" &c. This, as thus stated; is all a misrepresentation. If presbyteries and sessions must receive ministers and members coming from other parts of the church with proper presbyterial and sessional certificates according to our constitution; does it therefore follow that those received by presbyteries and church sessions if found to be living in the practice of any known sin shall be allowed to preach, or to commune before the process of discipline takes place? Must not ministers and church members be brought under Jurisdiction before they can be judged? Must they not be personally and solemnly judged before they can be condemned? And does the fact of their being received on their clean certificates by the authoritative judicatories of the church, prevent them of being disciplined, when received, if then found to be living in sin? The presbyteries who took such action, when the subject of slavery was committed to them, as stood thus directly in the face of the practice of the constitution of the church were therefore ordered to rescind them; and very properly too. Let the public now judge what her the assembly "instructed" such presbyteries "to continue to fellowship and receive men-stealers to their pulpits and communion."

And let the public also judge whether the assembly, "in their vote in 1839" could possibly be understood by any discriminating mind to have given liberty to presbyteries to take such order on the subject of slavery, as would imply a contradiction to the obvious meaning of the constitution, and such parts of the constitution too, as leave the primary judicatories of the church without discretion:—"For ministers and members coming from one presbytery or church to another must be received on the presentation of their proper certificates, if presented within the period of limitation assigned, whatever public or private opinion may be, relative to their moral character. Without admitting this doctrine to be, *sana ac secundum deum*, sound and according to God; and without observing it strictly, no man's character or liberties, or right would be secure.

3. Error. Same paper, p. 3. Col. 1. Here I find your paper saying of the assembly—"these sell the widow and the fatherless and then engage in a prayer of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the spirit of tenderness and forbearance manifested in discussing the important subject of robbing and selling their brethren in the Lord!" This is altogether untrue. We had no such men in the assembly. Nor were any of them charged with such heinous crimes, by any speaker on the floor of that house, no not even by the most ultra.

4. Error. Paper 26 June, p. 2. col. 3. In this paragraph I find it stated that, "several delegates from Kentucky and Missouri, Dr. Allen was one of them:—who had waited a week with their credentials in their pockets, waiting to see the course the assembly would pursue, and as soon as they found that no action was to be taken, came forward and tabled their names as members of the assembly." Not a word of this is true! The assembly opened the 18th of May. Dr. Allen was present, had his name entolled, and stood his nomination in company with the Rev. Messrs. Duffield, Eddy, Lindsley, and Beecher jr. for moderator on that day! See Phil. Christian Observer, 25th May, p. 2. col. 5. for the roll of the assembly. The members who were late in coming to the assembly by reason of distance and other preventives, tendered their reason for delay, none of which would come up to the cause assigned in your paper as far as I heard, or have known; and I was not absent from any one session of the assembly during the whole time of its continuance. These four errors, only a part of what I have selected relative to the assembly as found in your papers, I respectfully present to your consideration and that of any brethren and the public. In your paper of 19th June page 2. col. 1. there is this found relating to yourselves; "But we would not do injustice to any." Hoping, gentlemen, you will carry out this motto better in your future numbers, I in the meantime subscribe myself very respectfully,

Yours, &c. &c.
NATHL WEST.

P. S.—In my next I shall include the rest selected about the Gen. Assembly and then refer to myself.

REMARKS.

1. We have no "special umbrage" towards Mr. West. We merely expressed our disapproval of his course in the General Assembly, as we understood it, and our dissent from his principles, as subsequently avowed.

2. Our Detroit correspondent can answer for himself.

3. As to the censure of the Presbyteries, and the necessity of receiving avowed men-stealers and slave-traders into all our Northern churches with their guilt unrepented of, as contended for by Mr. West, our readers have heard both sides of the question, and can judge for themselves. We utterly dissent from such a hideous amalgamation of crime and Christianity. In our opinion, if generally practiced at the North, it would cause the Christian religion to stink through all the land!

4. As to a portion of the Assembly, whom we represented as selling the widow and fatherless, we do not know, indeed, that any of the members have done such an act. We are not sufficiently acquainted with their private history to be able to say this. But we know that Dr. Ely has bought human beings for money, and both he and Dr. Hill have reduced infant children to slavery. Now, we ask if these Doctors, according to the former Discipline of the Church which we quoted, are not MEN-STEALERS? And will those who steal away infants as soon as they are born, have any scruple about SELLING them in any circumstances? Besides, the system which these men PRACTICALLY uphold, necessarily involves the sale of slaves under all circumstances.

5. The fourth error, if it be such, we quoted from the Penn. Freeman, supposing the statement to be true.

For the Signal of Liberty.

MESSRS EDITORS:—In this Signal of Liberty of the 17th inst. which has been sent to me, I find an article of nearly two columns in length, from an anonymous correspondent, headed in an imposing manner with the title of "Deplorable Exhibition of Negro Hatred in Detroit," professing to give an account of circumstances which transpired in this city, in relation to our last Sabbath School Celebration, which statements you have been pleased to endorse, and then call all specially to notice that these Negro Haters are all Methodists, (a name I know which is very offensive to some a name, however, which with all the bitter and malevolent feeling that is manifested towards us from various quarters, I am happy to have the honor to bear.) As one of these (styled by yourselves and correspondent Co. Negro Haters) who have been arranged, condemned, and on whom an attempt is being made to execute by this &c., I deem it proper to say to yourselves &c., and all others interested, that the article in question is about as devoid of truth as Christian Spirit, and about as well calculated to convince men of their errors, and advance a cause as vituperation and falsehood usually are. It may seem strange to some that an humble individual like myself, and a Methodist too, should dare deny statements made, as you say, by a gentleman who may be relied upon. Yet such is the fact, and though not honored with the title of M. D. or a candidate for Congress, over my own signature, (which will go for what it is worth where it is known) I feel compelled to say to you, gentlemen, and all others interested, that there are a number of misstatements in this attempt to array one portion of the Christian community against another, which I shall attempt to notice, without calling your attention to some of the fine and true things that are written about Celebrations &c., but that on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1843, in the nineteenth century—the age of Mission—Millerites—Millenarians &c. &c., that no delegation of colored men waited upon the joint committee of arrangements of the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday Schools, soliciting permission for the two Colored Schools (Baptist and Methodist) to unite with us in celebrating our nation's jubilee. Perhaps some may ask, what did you do? What disgraceful act did you commit that your names should be spread out with yeas and nays, and that has become such a matter of notoriety among this outraged community of Wilberforce & Co? I will try and inform you, and leave it for a candid public to decide how far the Methodist brethren are entitled to the undivided honor of this act of unparalleled meanness and cruelty. I

shall state nothing but what I think can be proved by oath or otherwise.

On the evening of the 20th of June, Friday previous to the 4th of July, the Committee of Arrangements met to close up their business, the Marshalls had been appointed, the places the schools were to occupy in the church, in the procession, and on the ground, arranged, and all other business arranged as heretofore, when one of the committee stated that a colored man had called upon him during the day, requesting permission for their school, (not schools, for with much opposition a M. Colored Sabbath School has been started this season, and yet lives and prospers, despite its enemies,) to unite with us in the Celebration. One of the committee who are styled negro haters, stated that if one of the schools was invited, the like invitation should be extended to the other; this was assented to, and after discussing the matter, and a request made that time might be given to consider the subject, as it was one entirely new, and to consult the schools, whose servants the committee were, the motion must then be put, and the vote taken, and though by calling in the absent members of the committee at another meeting (as they inform us) they might have a majority, yet without time to consult the schools either colored or white, after all the arrangements were made, without any previous notice, just at that time the matter was brought up and must be driven through, (the reason I leave others to judge of, I have my own opinion,) and which resulted in deciding that under the circumstances it was inexpedient to invite them. This is the head and front of our offence. So far from delegations being appointed by the two schools, and sent to ask permission, a number of respectable colored men connected with the schools have informed me that they had not heard of the matter in this outraged community until informed by this & Co. in their attempt to make capital out of it, and some connected with the Methodist Colored Sunday School have informed us that they not only knew nothing about it, but had they been invited at that late day, they would not have accepted the invitation. One of the committee in the minority has since stated to me, that he sent this colored man to the gentleman who presented the business before the committee on purpose to have him make the request. So much for the delegation from the two Schools, and so far as this community is outraged, but very few indeed have heard of the matter until this & Co. have made extra exertions to circulate the Signal of Liberty with this kind imposing article. Not content with this, some in an attempt to array the colored population against us, assert as a reason, why they were not invited is, because "we do not like their smell," this of course goes for what it is worth, showing indeed what manner of spirit they are of. The language or objection attributed to Mr. Owen, I heard nothing of, (he can answer for himself,) and others in the minority as well as majority state that he made no such allusion. I have conversed with a number of teachers in the Presbyterian Schools, as well as our own (some of whom are warm abolitionists), and they have all said that under the circumstances they would have voted as the majority did, and entirely approve of their course. In relation to the Union S. School I have never heard of it, or of any invitation being extended to it. The allusion to the peculiar glory of the Method ist Church and her sending out polite cards of invitation to the genteel, comes with a poor grace from a man who will falsely and wantonly assail others in an anonymous newspaper article. The Methodists will probably attend to their appropriate work, while he vents his spleen. How far the community may be disposed to condemn us and call us negro haters &c. I know not. I am content to have the assurance at least that I shall feel as much for my fellow men, and do as much according to my ability for the suffering, as those who would excite the prejudices, and array one portion of the Christian Community against another, and if these are the arguments and this the spirit that is manifested by your correspondent & Co. to convince men of their errors, I shall fail to be convinced of mine.—I address this communication to you, gentlemen, as the endorsers of your anonymous correspondent.

Respectfully Yours, &c.

WM. PHELPS.

Detroit, July 26th. 1843.

REMARKS.

1. Admitting for argument's sake, that "Wilberforce & Co." had used language unnecessarily severe, we do not perceive that he will be instructed in "the most excellent way" by the writer of this article.

2. We do not see that Mr. Phelps denies any material part of the statement of our correspondent. He does not deny that application was made by the colored people to join the celebration—that the matter was discussed in the committee, and he voted against it. Our correspondent states these facts, and requests the majority to state their reasons for their course. The reasons of Mr. Phelps are substantially,

1. That the arrangements for the other

schools had been nearly completed.

2. No time was given to consult the schools or to consider of the subject.

Whether the reasons are satisfactory, we shall leave to our readers. We have no controversy with the majority of the Committee. All we contend is, that the exclusion of the colored children on account of their color, (if that was the reason,) was a deplorable exhibition of Negro-hatred in professing Christians. If that was not the reason, our editorial remarks were inapplicable.

SELECTIONS.

Our limits have compelled us to abridge the report of the following important slave case, as published in the Cincinnati papers. We believe, however, that every thing material is retained.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

OHIO—JULY TERM, 1843.

Jones vs. Vanzant. Circuit Court of the U. States.

This action was brought by the plaintiff, a citizen of Kentucky, against the defendant, a citizen of Ohio; under the Act of Congress in regard to fugitives from labor.

The declaration contained nine Counts, the substance of which were that the plaintiff being a citizen of Kentucky, where slavery is established by law, owned nine slaves, who without his license departed from his service and came to the defendant in Hamilton county.

That the above slaves, came to the defendant, who after notice that they were fugitives, harbored and concealed them, contrary to the statute, that the plaintiff by his agents then and there undertook to seize and arrest such slaves, as fugitives from labor, but was knowingly and willingly obstructed and hindered by the defendant from so doing, and that the defendant harbored and concealed Andrew, a fugitive from labor after notice.

Witnesses were then examined, who testified that the plaintiff owned these nine negroes—that they absconded—that the plaintiff paid \$450 for the recovery of part of them—that his whole expenses amounted to \$600, and that Andrew, who had escaped, was worth \$800. Hargrave and Hefferman testified that they captured the slaves in a wagon of the defendant when he was present, and that defendant acknowledged them to be slaves, but said they were born free, and in conversation with others he repeatedly spoke of them as fugitive slaves, and said he had done right in assisting them, and would do so again. Hargrave and Hefferman had no authority whatever for seizing the slaves, and they were subsequently indicted for kidnapping. This was the sum of the evidence, and a motion was made by the defendant's counsel to overrule the testimony. This motion was argued on both sides at great length.

Judge McLean, after defining clearly the nature of the motion, proceeded as follows:

The range of discussion by the counsel on both sides, has not been restricted by the Court. It has embraced slavery in all its forms and consequences, the federal constitution, the act of Congress and the power of the States.—It may be proper to notice some of the topics thus discussed, which have a bearing upon the case under consideration.

The nature of the act on has been examined. It must be admitted, that it arises wholly under the constitution and act of Congress.—Slavery is local in its character. It depends upon the municipal law of the State where it is established. And if a person held in slavery go beyond the jurisdiction where slavery is not tolerated, he becomes free. And this would be the law of these States; had the constitution of the United States adopted no regulation upon the subject.

Reception has been named as a common law remedy. But this remedy could not be pursued beyond the sovereignty where slavery exists, and into another jurisdiction which had entered into no compact to surrender the fugitives. There is no general principle in the law of nations, which would require a surrender in such a case. The remarks of the Supreme Court in regard to a surrender of captured slaves in the Amistad case, were made with reference to our treaty with Spain.

In our colonial governments and under the confederation, no general provision existed for the surrender of slaves. From our earliest history it appears that slavery existed in all the colonies, and at the adoption of the federal constitution it was tolerated in most of the States.

The constitution treats of slaves as persons. The view of Mr. Madison, who "thought it wrong to admit in the constitution, the idea that there could be property in men," seems to have been carried out in that most important instrument. Whether slaves are referred to in it, as the basis of representation, as migrating, or being imported, or as fugitives from labor, they are spoken of as persons.

Property, real or personal, takes its designation and character from the law of the States. To do this was not the object of the federal constitution. It organized a federal government by securing certain delegated powers,

and by imposing certain restrictions on the States. Among these restrictions it is provided that no State shall impair the obligation of a contract, nor liberate a person who is held to labor in another State from which he escapes. In this form the constitution protects contracts and the rights of the master, but it originates neither.

The traffic in slaves does not come under the constitutional power of Congress to regulate commerce among the several States.—In this view the constitution does not consider slaves as merchandize. This was held in the case of Graves v. Slaughter, 15 Peter's. The constitution no where speaks of slaves as property. But how does this affect the case under consideration? It is clear the plaintiff has no common law right of action for the injury complained of. He must look exclusively to the constitution and act of Congress for redress. The counsel for the defendant admit that, in a given case, the plaintiff has a remedy under the act of Congress. If this be so, what have we to do with slavery in the abstract. It is admitted by almost all who have examined the subject, to be founded in wrong, in oppression, in power against right. But in this case, we have only to inquire whether the acts of the defendant, as proved under the law of Congress, subject him to a claim for indemnity by the plaintiff.

By the 3rd sec. of the act respecting fugitives from labor, it is provided, "that when a person held to labor in any of the United States, &c. under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States, the person to whom such labor is due, his agent or attorney may seize or arrest any such fugitive, &c. And the 4th section provides, that when any person shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney, in so seizing or arresting such fugitives from labor, &c., or shall harbor or conceal such persons, after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor as aforesaid, or shall be either of the said offences, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, &c., saving moreover to the person claiming such labor or service, his right of action for or on account of the said injuries, or either of them."

As the first clause in the above section supposes the offender to come in contact with the claimant of the fugitives, his agent or attorney; and as there is no evidence showing an authority from the claimant to those who arrested the fugitives, the second clause only of the section will be examined. The offence under this clause consists in harboring or concealing such fugitive, after notice that he or she had escaped from labor. What acts shall constitute this offence? What shall be a notice under the statute? That a formal written notice from the claimant, his agent or attorney, is not required, must be admitted. Nor must the notice, verbal or otherwise, necessarily come from the claimant or his agent.—Such a construction presupposes a knowledge of the individual who harbors or conceals the fugitives. At this stage of the case it is unnecessary to say more on this point than there is evidence before the jury which conduces to show that the defendant knew the negroes in question were fugitives from labor. Whether the proof is sufficient to establish this fact is a matter for the determination of the jury.

To harbor or conceal a fugitive in violation of the statute, the act must evince an intention to elude the vigilance of the master or his agents; and the act done must be calculated to attain this object. To relieve the hunger of a fugitive would not be within the statute, unless accompanied by acts showing a determination to disregard the law. There is evidence in the case conducing to show an intention by the defendant, and also to show acts calculated to give effect to such an intention. The sufficiency of this evidence, like that which regards the notice, will be referred to the jury.

The clause in the section, "saving to the claimant the right of action for the injuries received beyond the penalty, presupposes a right of action to exist." The correctness of this will scarcely be questioned, when the constitutional provision on the subject is considered.

The Court overruled the motion. The case was argued at great length and with much ability before the jury. After the close of the argument,

Judge McLean charged the jury as follows: The attention and patience with which you have heard this case, gentlemen of the jury, show that you appreciate its importance; and I doubt not that in deciding it, you will follow the dictates of an unbiased judgment.

The plaintiff does not seek redress for the injuries complained of, on any general principle, legal or equitable, of the common law. He relies on the constitution and the act of Congress as the foundation of his right.

The 2d sec. of the 4th article of the constitution declares that, "no person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such

service or labor may be due.

And the 3d and 4th sections of the act of Congress of the 12th Feb. 1793, as above cited, define more particularly the rights of the master and provide for him modes of redress.

The 5th count charges the defendant, under the first clause of the 4th section of the act, that he knowingly and willingly obstructed and hindered the agents of the plaintiff in seizing or arresting the fugitives. That the defendant resisted to the utmost of his power the arrest of the negroes by Hefferman and Hargrave is undoubted. But in this did the defendant violate the law? The persons who made the seizure had no authority from the plaintiff. And it is the obstruction or hindrance to the arrest, by the claimant his agent or attorney, that incurs the penalty under the clause of the statute and also subjects the party to damages for the injury. The resistance then of the defendant to the arrest by Hefferman and Hargrave, was in no sense a violation of the statute. They acted without authority and had no legal right, therefore, to make the arrest.

But it seems from the evidence that the plaintiff, when the negroes were returned, ratified the acts of Hefferman and Hargrave in making the arrest. And here the question arises whether a subsequent ratification can legalize the arrest. That the subsequent ratification legalizes the original transaction, is a general principle in agencies. And in this case it is unquestionably good as between the plaintiff and his agents. But the inquiry is, whether such subsequent ratification can have relation back, so as to affect the acts of the defendant. Can it so change the nature of the defendant's acts as to subject him to a penalty, which was not incurred prior to such ratification? Most clearly it cannot. The statute under consideration is a penal one, and consequently, must be construed strictly. It is not within the legislative power to make an act penal which was not so when it was done. Much less can such an effect result from the ratification by the plaintiff in the present case.

We must look to the other counts in the declaration which charge the defendant with harboring and concealing the negroes, after he had notice they were fugitives from labor. If the evidence shall not sustain these counts, the plaintiff cannot recover. The plaintiff is bound to show that the defendant harbored or concealed the negroes, after he had notice that they were fugitives from labor.

And first as to the fact of notice.

In Kentucky and every other State where slavery is sanctioned, every colored person is presumed to be a slave. This presumption arises from the nature of their institutions, and from the fact that, with few exceptions all the colored persons within those States are slaves. On the same principle every person in Ohio, or any other free State, without regard to color, is presumed to be free. No presumption, therefore, arises from the color of these fugitives alone, that the defendant had notice that they were slaves.

A notice in writing to the defendant was not necessary, nor any special notice from the plaintiff, his agent or attorney. But if, at the time the defendant was connected with these negroes, he had a full knowledge of the fact, however acquired, that they were slaves and fugitives from labor, it is enough to charge him with notice. You must satisfy yourselves on this point by an examination of the evidence. The fact must be clearly proved, and if it be so proved, it would be a reproach to the law and to the administration of justice, to hold that the notice was insufficient.

What shall constitute a harboring or concealing within the statute? This offence is not committed, in my judgment, by treating the fugitive on the ordinary principles of humanity. You may converse with him, relieve his hunger and thirst, without violating the law. In short, you may do any act which does not show an intent to defeat the claims of the master. But any overt act which shall be so marked in its character, as not only to show an intention to elude the vigilance of the master, but is calculated to attain such an object, is a harboring of the fugitive in violation of the statute. It is clearly within the mischief it was designed to prevent.

To constitute the offence under the statute, it is not necessary to incarcerate the fugitive in a dungeon or room: if he be taken in a wagon and conveyed from the shore of the Ohio to the shore of Lake Erie, which enables him to escape into Canada, I suppose no one could doubt that the individual had made himself responsible. And if carrying the fugitive the whole of this route would incur the penalty, on the same principle the conveyance of him such a part of the route as shall cause the loss of his services to the master would equally incur liability.

The damages claimed by the plaintiff consist of the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars paid as a reward to Hefferman and Hargrave, and other expenses, amounting in the whole to about six hundred dollars. And also he claims the value of the services of Andrew, who has been lost to the plaintiff. Those services are estimated by the witnesses to be worth six hundred dollars. It is said that this sum could have been realized by the plaintiff for the boy.

Under the statute you will observe that a penalty of five hundred dollars is incurred for harboring or concealing a fugitive, which the party injured may recover, but the present action is not for this penalty. In this suit the plaintiff is only entitled to recover the damages he has actually sustained, by the acts of the defendant. You will first determine whether the proof under the principle here laid down entitles the plaintiff to recover. And if he be

so entitled, then you will consider the amount of the damages.

It is earnestly contended by the defendant's counsel, that as Hargrave and Hefferman were kidnappers and violators of the law of the State in arresting the negroes, that they were entitled to no reward, and that the payment of it by the plaintiff does not entitle him to remuneration.

The principle is recognized that the commission of a crime or an agreement to commit an unlawful act, does not constitute a good consideration. Any contract is void that rests upon such a basis. But this principle does not apply to the point under consideration.—It may be admitted that Hefferman and Hargrave were trespassers, if nothing more, in seizing the wagon of the defendant; but the inquiry is, whether by the laws of Kentucky, the plaintiff was not bound to pay to Hefferman and Hargrave, for the return of the fugitives. There is no doubt of this, as the law of Kentucky is explicit on the subject. If then the plaintiff by the law of Kentucky was obliged to pay the sum; and if such obligation resulted from the acts of the defendant, it would seem that the plaintiff may claim indemnity for such an injury. In this incidental mode we cannot try the guilt or innocence of Hargrave or Hefferman. We can only judge of the acts of the defendant, and to what extent he injured the plaintiff.

Unless you should be clearly satisfied, gentlemen, that the defendant, after notice that the negroes were fugitives from labor, did harbor or conceal them within the statute, you will find for the defendant. But if you shall find that the defendant has violated the law, then you will find for the plaintiff the damages he has suffered from such violation of the law and of his rights by the defendant. To authorize such a verdict, you must believe, that by the acts of the defendant, the plaintiff has been compelled to pay the reward stated and the other expenses, and that he has lost the services of the colored man Andrew.

If the evidence showed that the defendant had taken the negroes from the farm of the plaintiff in Kentucky, and conveyed them thro' Ohio until arrested, there would seem to be no doubt of the plaintiff's right to the damages he claims. But there is no proof that the defendant took the negroes from Kentucky. On the contrary it appears, by his own confession, that he received them at the Walnut Hills near Cincinnati. Still if you shall find the defendant liable under the statute, and that the full amount of the injury complained of has been done to the plaintiff by the defendant, it will be your duty to find accordingly.

Gentlemen, in the course of the argument much has been said of slavery in the abstract, of abolitionism, of associations with the view of promoting the abolition of slavery and of acts growing out of these exciting topics, which have no direct connection with the issues before you. Citizens, individually or collectively, have a right to express their opinions and to discuss any subject in which they may feel an interest. Unpopular and foolish as it would be for individuals to form associations to alter the constitution of Ohio and annul the ordinance of 1787, so as to admit slavery into the State, yet I suppose no one would question their right to do so. And so long as they should confine themselves to topics of discussion, however erroneous, still they would be obnoxious to no legal penalty. But if they should attempt to subvert the law by a clandestine introduction of slavery into the State, every good citizen would say, they should suffer the penalties for such an offence. I know of no association whose avowed object is to subvert the law, unless it be one in a neighboring State, which I have noticed since the commencement of this trial, and which it seems, pledged itself to oppose by force the execution of a certain law.

In the course of this discussion much has been said of the laws of nature, of conscience, and the rights of conscience. This monitor, under great excitement, may mislead and always does mislead when it urges any one to violate the law. Paul acted in all good conscience, when he consented to the death of the first martyr; and also when he bore letters to Damascus, authorizing him to bring bound to Jerusalem all who called upon the name of Jesus.

I have read to you the Constitution and the Act of Congress. These bear the impress of the nation. The principles which they lay down and enforce, have been sanctioned in the most solemn form known in our government. We are bound to sustain them.—They form the only guides in the administration of justice.

I charge you, gentlemen, to guard yourselves against any improper influence in this case. You are to know the parties only as litigants. With their former associations and views, disconnected with this controversy, you have nothing to do. It is your duty to follow the law, to act impartially and justly; and such, I doubt not, will be the result of your deliberations.

The jury returned a verdict of \$1,200 for the plaintiff.

Puffing Prayers.—The Boston people, it seems to us carry their politeness a little too far in some things. Last winter the Daily papers gave extended reports of the prayers in the Legislature, with criticisms. On the card of the Committee of Arrangements of the Bunker Hill celebration, we find the following singular notice of the prayer on that occasion: Voted, That the thanks of the Committee be presented to the Rev. GEORGE E. ELLIS, whose devotional exercises at the celebration were of a most eloquent and fervently pious character.

OBSTACLES TO ANTI-SLAVERY REFORM.

The chief obstacles to the more rapid progress of the anti-slavery reform, in this country, are, our ecclesiastical and political organizations. The mass of mind is controlled by these bodies. All of them, extending North and South, through slave and free states, comprehending sections of country characterized by antagonism in moral and political principles, are obliged in order to maintain their integrity as national organizations, to compromise the pro-slavery or anti-slavery principle.

The history of the cause for the last 12 years shows, which principle has been sacrificed; and further shows, that notwithstanding the progress of public mind, these organizations have undergone no radical change, but are still in all their national operations, obedient to the commands of slavery, and inimical to the cause of freedom. We speak not of the degree in which each may be guilty—but the fact stands out in bold relief, that both political parties as national organizations are under the domination of the Pro-slavery Principle, not admitting that slavery is a vice in our institutions, against which their chief action, or indeed any degree of action should be directed, and both agreeing, for the sake of the slaveholder, and the benefit of his alliance, to hold in abeyance the fundamental principles of civil liberty, or wickedly and hypocritically to limit their application. And this other fact stands out in no less bold relief, that the Catholic, the Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal, the Baptist and the Presbyterian organizations of this country, and some of the minor denominations, do all endorse the pretended sinlessness of slavery, by holding slaveholders in their communion, by collecting monies from them without rebuke, for religious purposes, by placing them in the highest ecclesiastical offices, by refusing stubbornly to bear any testimony against slavery, or taking any course looking to its removal from their limits, and by proscribing from time to time, the opponents of the system.

Now, as these political and sectarian organizations control the mass of mind in this nation, shaping and coloring its religious creed, it follows that they are chief obstacles in the way of anti-slavery reform, the bulwarks of American Slavery. Every step gained in our cause, is in opposition to their policy. Every true convert to abolitionism, must first be emancipated from thralldom to sect and party. They have grown up in a compromise of religious and political principles. In this point, the anti-slavery cause is their direct antagonist. Combining the elements of political and religious freedom; that is to say, embodying the two great truths, that slavery is a political evil, and a moral wrong, and its triumph only being complete when these truths are universally recognized, and consistently acted upon, it necessarily comes in collision with these organizations.

One of two things then must be done—they must excommunicate slavery, or abolitionists must excommunicate them. Action against slaveholding, will most likely end in their dereliction, no less than inaction; only, in one case, they will be rid of slaveholders, in the other of anti-slavery men. If there be no hope of reform in these bodies, if they be unchangeably pro-slavery, the duty of separation becomes plain. But, this question must be settled by every one for himself. It is not the business of the anti-slavery Society to be the conscience-keeper of its members. Its duty is to insist upon certain great principles, and encourage its members in their sincere and consistent application. Another duty is, to point out the obstacles in the way of its enterprise, to administer the merited rebuke, and to lay bare consequences; so that effort may be well directed, and reflecting men be forewarned.

One position your committee assume—that no abolitionist will ever remain in a church or party, which does not allow him the largest liberty of action consistently with the laws of God, against the sin and wrong of slavery.—The day that sees a man made a slave, takes half his worth away. The moment a man suffers himself to be fettered in his efforts in behalf of outraged Humanity, he ceases to be an abolitionist. Let us hope, that whether we continue in present organizations or not, our voices shall not be the less decided, our action the less earnest in favor of the rights of man, and the claims of justice, and the honor of our country.—*Philanthropist.*

The following article is from the Express, a prominent Whig paper of New York.

THE REPEAL QUESTION, IN A NEW FORM. Being requested in various quarters, since our article of Monday, on the connection established by Mr. O'Connell between Irish Repeal and American Abolition, to give the speech of the Irish Orator at the Dublin Corn Exchange in our columns, at length, we do so to-day, to the exclusion of editorial and other matter. We would respectfully ask the Irish Repealers, and the American sympathizers, in our country, to look at, and weigh deliberately this speech. It is pregnant with meaning, and overflows with topics of interesting consideration for the American citizen.

We take this opportunity, moreover, of pointing out to the reader an advertisement* contained in our columns, yesterday, signed by Horace Dresser and others, and of claiming particular attention to the terms of the call it contains. It will be seen that the two movements of Repeal and Abolition, being wedded to each other by the great high priest of both creeds, are now to move forward together, each relying upon the other for that success which, sundered, neither can attain. Abolition has been halting on lamely for ten

or twelve years against every sort of obstacle. But it is now, it seems, throwing aside its crutches and in the name, and with the aid of 'the Great Liberator,' is leaping like the hart, and bounding on its course like the roe. A new life, is infused into it by the Corn Exchange Speech of the 10th of May, as its leaders, here, see the great success of Repeal, and learn that Abolition must advance with equal steps, or rather strides, towards the full fruition of its mighty design.

Mr. Henry L. Pinckney, of Charleston S. C. the author of the first anti-petition movement in Congress, who, the other day, offered a resolution of approval of sentiments uttered at a Repeal Meeting here, by Mr. John McKeon may find some amusement in reading this speech, in perusing this advertisement, and in pondering upon the reflections with which such exercises are calculated to inspire him.

* The following is the advertisement referred to:

REPEAL OF THE UNION BETWEEN LIBERTY AND SLAVERY.—A public meeting will be held this (Tuesday) evening, in the church, corner of Delancy and Christie streets, to take one step in advance in the Repeal system, (viz.) to repeal the union existing between American slavery and liberty.

A white man who was lately sold in N. C. to pay his brother's debts will be present with his wife and three children, and give an account of his sufferings. Rev. A. Brown of Albany will also address the meeting.

Horace Dresser, John W. Hill, George W. Rose, Charles Rose, George R. Barker, Committee.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1843.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,

OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,

OF OHIO.

For Governor,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,

OF SAGINAW.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LUTHER F. STEVENS,

OF KALAMAZOO.

For Representatives to Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT,

A. L. PORTER,

OF WAYNE.

SECOND DISTRICT,
R. B. BEMENT,

OF CALHOUN.

THIRD DISTRICT,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

OF MACOMB.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

THIRD DISTRICT,
FOR SENATORS,

J. P. MARSH,

SIXTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. GALLUP,

URI ADAMS,

KALAMAZOO COUNTY,
For Representatives,

ROSSELL RANSOM,

DELAMORE DUNCAN.

MICHIGAN NEWSPAPERS.

The Watertown Journal, as quoted by the State Journal, says that there are in Michigan thirty-five or more weekly newspapers, of which only five are Whig.

We cannot answer for the correctness of this statement, but we presume it is near the truth. This account makes the whole number of papers greater, and the number of Whig papers less than we had supposed—the Whig papers being but one seventh part of the whole.—Two reasons may be assigned for this.

1. In many of the new counties, papers have been established for the express purpose of securing the profits of advertising the tax sales for only the present year. They have no legitimate basis, nor are they designed to be permanent. These ephemera are of but little value to the community. Their editorial and reading matter are usually diminutive in amount, and not above mediocrity in quality, while their tax lists, with which they are principally filled, would be quite as useful if published in permanent papers. Perhaps we may not say that they are worse than no newspapers; but in many cases they abridge the support of better ones, while their subscription prices are usually high. The tax lists, to a considerable extent, are under the control of the Auditor General, and hence the papers containing them, or striving for them, will be professedly of the same politics with the party in power.

2. The greater portion of the usual legal advertising is dependent on the town, county and State offices, who are now mostly Democratic; and it will be bestowed, of course, on Democratic papers in preference to the others. Hence there are six Democratic papers to one Whig. This tends greatly to strengthen the party in power, while in the same proportion it weakens the minority.

The Democratic papers are usually silent respecting the Liberty principles, save when the Negro hatred of some shameless editor occasionally peers forth in some brief article from behind his veil of policy, and reveals the true nature of his sham democracy. We do not know of a single Democratic paper out of thirty in the State that has ever been suspected of the least sympathy towards Liberty principles.

The five Whig papers are all devoted to the interests of Mr. Clay, and are bitter against Tyler. The Detroit Advertiser in particular, seldom lets a day pass without several articles in his disparagement. This paper, under the

management of Mr. Harding last year, was considered the ablest in the State; but since then it has greatly diminished in interest.

The State Journal, at Ann Arbor, has no ostensible editor, but several gentlemen are understood to write for it, whose effusions are generally devoid of enlarged and liberal views, and are characterized by exclusive party feeling. The Journal has ever been strenuously opposed to the Liberty party.

The State Gazette, at Jackson, is a Clay paper, of a less contracted character, and appears disposed to promote the cause of good morals in the community. The Editor feels the influence of right principles and Liberty votes in his vicinity, and makes no hesitation of avowing his position to slavery morally, while he treats Liberty men with decent respect, but these Liberty nominations he regards as very injudicious.

The Marshall Statesman goes farther. It 'abhors' slavery as much as any body morally, and goes to the death against it as a great social, moral and political curse, and it has recommended to abolitionists some indefinite political scatteration action against it, the precise nature of which we could never ascertain. But it is a strenuous advocate of the great Harry, the Duelist and Slaveholder, and sometimes seems to be almost or quite irritated with us, because we will persist in telling the moral and Christian voters of Michigan, that, in our opinion, a man of his character is unworthy of their suffrages. We regret this pro slavery course of the Statesman the more, because, apart from politics, the general course of the paper evinces in many respects, a sincere regard for the best interests of society, and its moral tone is in advance of its Whig condutors.

With the Jonesville Expositor our acquaintance is of recent origin, but its literary talent under its new editor is above the average of our newspapers. We fear, however, that its editor will prefer to acquire a reputation in the narrow channel of partisan warfare, rather than by the enlarged and statesmanlike view of public men and measures which lays the foundation for the general respect and confidence of all whose regard is worthy of being sought.

If the Press, as is generally admitted, be the great engine by which the political course of the mass of men is moulded and directed, it is obvious that, in this respect, the Whigs of Michigan are laboring under great disadvantages. If they have but five weekly papers, as stated by the Watertown Journal, their aggregate number of subscribers will not probably much exceed 3,000, while at the same rate, the weekly issues of Democratic papers would amount to 18,000. But the circulation of some of the tax list papers, we suspect, is but merely nominal. The number of voters in the State is perhaps 50,000, while the number of Whig voters who take a weekly Whig paper cannot exceed one fifteenth part of the whole number, thus bringing the direct influence of their papers within very narrow bounds.

This deficiency of the Whig press will appear still more striking, if we regard the locality of the papers. The First Congressional District has three, the Second has two, and we are not aware that the third has any paper to advocate the claims of its candidate, though there may be one or more of whose existence we are ignorant.

We have thrown these facts together as an evidence of the present relative standing of the Whig and Democratic parties, and as an inducement to the Liberty friends to exert themselves for augmenting the circulation of the Signal. In a few weeks more we hope to distribute each week, one half as many copies as the entire weekly Whig press of the State, and we are well satisfied that they are not only taken but read with interest, and produce their effect. Let any intelligent man read a good Liberty paper for a year, and his views respecting slavery will be widely different from what they were before he commenced.—He may be a strong Whig, or a strenuous Democrat, and he may still adhere to his old party; but he will acquire impressions of slavery as a social and political curse which will never depart from him, but to a greater or less extent, they will modify his feelings and actions through life, because they are derived from indubitable facts, which appeal to the conscience and the reason. We know of no reason for supposing that the influence of the Whig press in this State will ever be augmented, while by proper exertion, in two years the Liberty press can be made to equal, if not surpass, in the amount of its issues, the entire Whig press of the State.

Our Quarterly list is increasing. We received the names of about 60 subscribers last week, of which 36 were from Marshall with the pay. Another friend has forwarded, 16 names from a post office where we sent only two copies of the Signal. This shows what a little exertion will do. The result will be seen in the increased number of votes.—We have the means of knowing that at the election two years since, many were converted, and became voting Liberty men, in consequence of subscribing for our quarterly papers, and reading only a few numbers.

A postmaster in the South has received from a friend the Free Labor Advocate, an Indiana Anti-slavery paper. Judge Lynch's inquisitors examined into the case, and the postmaster was obliged to send to the publishers for evidence that he had never subscribed for it, or be expelled from his office. From such instances, we can see how free the white citizens of the South are.

Deepise not small beginnings.

THE SLAVE CASE.

The report of this case occupies more room than we anticipated, but it will be read with attention. The charge of Judge McLean to the Jury was, perhaps, as nearly impartial as might be. His opinion on several positions precisely coincides with what abolitionists have claimed. He declares that slavery is local in its character—that there is no international law by which fugitives can be demanded of a foreign nation—that the constitution invariably speaks of slaves as persons, and in no place as property—that slavery is 'founded in wrong, in oppression, in power against right'—that every person in a free State is presumed to be free, without regard to color—and that the commission of a crime, or an agreement to commit a crime, does not constitute a good consideration, and contracts resting on such a basis are void. The only proper ground of complaint we can make against the exposition of the Judge is, that the act of 1793 should have been construed strictly and rigidly.

1. Because the clause it was designed to carry out was an exception to the general tenor of the Constitution, being designed to sustain a system which, according to his own showing, is 'founded in wrong, in oppression, in power against right.'

2. Because it was a penal statute, and should be construed strictly.

The construction put upon the law is very liberal for the slave-holder. To carry a fugitive a few miles without concealment—to help him into a wagon and tell him which way to go, to give him water, bread, money, or clothing, with the intent to enable him to elude the vigilance of his master, is construed into 'harboring in violation of the statute.' 'It is clearly within the mischief it was designed to prevent!'

Another novel fact was brought to light by this trial. It was established before the Court that there is a law of Kentucky which compels a master to pay seventy-five dollars to any person who may apprehend and return a fugitive slave. It is not necessary that the person making the arrest should be authorized as an agent or attorney. Any person performing the service shall receive the reward. Thus Kentucky hires an army of kidnappers to violate the laws of Ohio! It is thought that the business will be lucrative. The kidnappers in this case received for their Sunday morning's work, \$450!

Vanzant is liable by law, in addition to the \$1200 adjudged to the plaintiff in this suit, to pay \$500 for each slave he assisted, making \$4,500 in the whole. One suit has already taken place, and he was adjudged to pay \$500 penalty for assisting one slave. Mr. Vanzant is a farmer, and nothing but the fear of public indignation will prevent their stripping him of all his property, and turning his wife and little ones into the highway.

But what will the slaveholders gain by such a course? Will Mr. Vanzant and his friends hate slavery less? Will the institution gain any respect in the eyes of Northern freemen by adding the robbery of Abolitionists to that of their slaves? Should the slaveholders follow up this decision by commencing suits in all the Free States, as it would seem they may do with every prospect of success, it will only hasten on the grand issue between Slavery and Liberty. The struggle between these opposing elements must come, and we care not how soon.

TEMPERANCE IN MICHIGAN.

The following is the report of Mr. Chipman to the Executive Committee of the Michigan A. S. Society. The remarks are worthy of attention. The attempt to reform the world of its vices independently of religion has never been successful. What society of Atheists ever reformed themselves?

The Washingtonian movement has worked wonders in reclaiming the drunkard. Its effects are to be seen every where—the rescued are to be found in every town and village; some of them are successfully pleading the cause—building up the things they are so long laboring to destroy. I am often asked what proportion of them remain steadfast in their new formed resolutions. I cannot, of course give a definite answer—there is a very great difference in different places. Where the old friends of the cause have united with new converts and they have gone on harmoniously together, the Washingtonians have almost universally been found faithful to their pledge, but where the whole management has been resigned into their hands, and the old soldiers, who had acquired wisdom by experience, have stood back, there have been many violated pledges and blighted hopes. Where peace, and happiness, and comfort, and competence, have been restored to the distracted, and wretched family, the demon of discord has again resumed his reign, and the stanch wound has been opened afresh. In a few cases, in their zeal to avoid sectarianism, they have discarded all religion—have neglected, and in a very few instances, have adopted an article in their constitutions, prohibiting the opening of their meetings with prayer. So far as my observations extend in such cases, they have very extensively returned to their 'wallowing in the mire.' Indeed, if French revolutionists were most signally frowned upon by God, for their discarding his aid in their attempts to effect political reform, how preposterous to expect his smiles in a moral reform, where independence of Him is inscribed on their banners, and hung on the outer wall. Yet so numerous are the cases of preserving reform—the releases so few comparatively, that we have very much to cheer and encourage, and very little to dampen zeal, or discourage effort.

The Presbyterian Church of Litchfield, N. Y. has withdrawn from the Presbytery of Utica, on account of the connection of that body with slavery. It has become an independent church.

The Wheat crop in the State is stated to be somewhat more than an average.—The grass crop is represented to be heavy.

Ex-Senator Tallmadge, of N. Y., has located near Milwaukee.

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their most sanguine expectations. With the machinery they now have, they are able to manufacture from 75 to 100 pounds of wool per day. The cloth they have made for the last three months of the best quality, and that made in future will be similar. They have entirely overcome the difficulties of starting an establishment of this kind in a new country. Their terms are 27 1/2 cents per yard for full cloth finished or half cloth the wool will make. If any alteration of the terms should be determined on, public notice will be given. All wool received before such notice is given will be worked on the above terms.

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

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

Many Farmers have expressed to us their gratification in consideration of our starting this branch of business, and many have encouraged us by their patronage during the last year. We now invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of 25,000 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very reasonable terms on which we offer to manufacture it. The establishment is 2 1/2 miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron.

S. W. FOSTER, & CO.
Scio, April 30, 1843.

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL.

NORTHERN, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that he is now the proprietor of this well known establishment. The house having been thoroughly overhauled, and refitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public. The house occupies an eligible position, on the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in a business part of the city.

Those who may honor him with their countenance, may be assured that no expense or attention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfactory.

[46-1y] S. D. WOODWORTH.

NO FICTION.

ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber still continues to sell DRY GOODS, and DRY GROCERIES, at No. 5, Huron Block, Lower Town. His stock of each was carefully selected and well purchased, which enables him to sell low for ready pay. As he believes the money of the same quality of every person, is of the same value, he will sell to all for the same price, and no amount of Ornatory can swerve him from that course. Persons can make just as good bargains by sending an agent, as to come themselves.

In connection with the store is a Grist and Flouring MILL, where he will constantly pay

Cash for Wheat

at the highest market price.

Farmers and Wheat buyers can have their Gristing and Flouring done to order and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to purchase goods, or get Wheat floured, would do well to call and enquire his prices, and into his manner of doing business.

DWIGHT KELLOGG.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Feb. 28, 1843. 45-1f.

1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. H. PARREN.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

SMART'S BLOCK,

137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Calendar Ink, of various kinds.

BLANK BOOKS.

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

To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.

SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITORY.

51-1f.

Attention Invalids!

WHO has tried the FERRIS PILLS and Jew Druggist's or HERBET PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use? The above medicines have been before the public some four years, and physicians in the East have used them extensively in their practice, and were they here, they could tell you of the excellent qualities of these medicines. READER! Have you ever used them? If you have not, ask those who have if they are not what we recommend them to be. They are not cheap as well as the best. A box of plaster contains sufficient to spread 8 or 10 plasters—price 50 cents. The large Boxes of Ferris contain 72 pills for 63 cents; the small boxes 35 pills for 31 cents. No persons should condemn them until they have tried them. and then we are sure they will not. These medicines are for sale by one or more agents in all villages and cities in the United States. Call on the agent, and he will give you any information wanted.

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

Cash and Barter Store.

C. J. GARLAND,

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

WANTED.

In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of country produce, and

300,000

FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING, for which a fair price will be paid.

Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843. 52-1f.

S. PETTIBONE,

SURVEYOR, MAP-MAKER, AND LAND AGENT.

Office in Court House Square, Ann Arbor, June 19, 1843. 8-1f.

Sheep Shears.

FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND.

Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and THRESHING MACHINES, two and a half mile 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 Thresher, 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 east 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 of 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. All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them. There will be one for examination at N. H. WISE'S, Dexter village; and one at MARTIN WILSON'S storehouse in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.

The price will be \$120 for a four horse power, with a threshing machine, with a stove or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a threshing machine with an iron bar cylinder.

The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations.

Scio, April 20, 1842. S. W. FOSTER & CO.

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 8000 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.

H. CASE, S. G. IVES.

Scio, January, 12, 1842.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, made by S. W. Foster, & Co., and believe it to be constructed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted.

A. WEEKS.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months, and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thrash as much with this power as 5 will with any other power.—The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by farmers for whom I have thrashed.

E. S. SMITH.

Scio, April 11, 1842.

SHUT MACHINES.

THE subscribers make very good SHUT 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.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, April 18, 1843.

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

A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, mud ague, chills 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 29, 1843. 9

L. BECKLEY.

GROUND PLASTER.

PRICE REDUCED TO NINE DOLLARS PER TON.

THE subscribers have now on hand and will continue to keep a good supply of

GROUND PLASTER,

in Barrels, at their Store in Detroit, (123, Jefferson Avenue,) and in Bulk, at their Planting Mill, on the River Road, half way between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor.

The above is from the Seneca Falls and Grand River Plaster Beds, both noted for their superiority.

ELDRED & CO.
January 12, 1843. 46-6m.

PAINTING.

T. LAMBERT,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Lower Village, with the view of carrying on the above business in all its branches, (some of which are HOUSE, SIGN, and

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

GILDING and GLAZING, GRADING, imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BARNERS, &c. respectively solicits a share of public patronage, as his prices shall be low in conformity to the times and his work done in the best manner.

T. L. would say to Farmers that he is particularly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce is the best kind of pay.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843. 45-1y.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.

for sale at this office.

RAIL ROAD

18 43.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

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

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

WM. CHAMP.
Detroit, May 9, 1843. 4-1y.

DR. HALSTED'S BRISK PILLS.

25 PILLS FOR 25 CENTS.

THE Brisk Pills answer the purpose more effectually for any disease for which any other pill is recommended, and supersede them altogether in medical excellence and virtue. If you doubt this, just try them: it will cost you only two shillings—and if you are not cured, you will be satisfied. If they are not what I recommend them to be, denounce them and put them down, for I cannot conscientiously recommend them for a cure for every thing. But this I do say, without fear of contradiction, that no pills are their equal in removing diseases originating in the stomach or bowels. For liver and bilious diseases, such as mud ague, fever and ague, intermittent and remittent fevers, the Brisk Pills possess peculiar properties for their speedy removal. From ten years experience as a practicing physician, I am convinced that none can equal them.—Read what other pills are good for, and what they will cure, and if the Brisk are not superior to them all, then discard their use. Do not believe all that is said about an infallible pill—that never fails to cure any disease—but try the Brisk Pills—the cheapest pills in use—25 pills for 25 cents—and then you will have a chance to judge of their merit or demerit. As a blood cleanser, and a purifier to the diseased system, they perhaps supersede every pill in use. They are quick and easy in the operation, giving life and tone to all the torpid organs; throwing off impure matters or humors; leaving the system healthy and clean. This is all that any one medicine can do, notwithstanding the great show of words and fictitious certificates. We are determined to let these pills stand upon their own reputation, win or lose. All we ask is, for a fair and impartial trial. They can be taken by old and young, at any time with perfect safety. They are an excellent medicine for children, for worms, &c. In a word, they possess all the qualities of an aperient pill for family use. They have cured many diseases which no other medicine could remove. In conclusion I say, do not give up or despair of a cure until you have tried the Brisk Pills, for they do possess peculiar properties and virtues.

For Sale by S. P. & J. C. Jewett, C. Eberbach, Ann Arbor; D. H. Rowland, Northville; J. S. Scattergood, Plymouth; J. Dean, Pontiac; J. S. Denton, Mt. Clemens; Maitland & Co., Romeo; Sprague & Co., Rochester; Church & Berchard, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., Detroit. 10-6m.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL.

[A competent assistant will supply the place of Miss HAMMOND, who has left town to teach.]

THE thirteenth term of this institution will commence on Monday, Aug. 23, and continue 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The exclusive and uninterrupted attention of the principal will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus, minerals, or otherwise.

APPARATUS.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solids, &c., to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.

TUTOR in the common English branches, including Composition and Declamation from \$2.50 to \$3.50. In Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Mezzotint and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffen.

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.—Books may be had of the principal at Detroit prices.

BOARD, including room and washing, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week; for further particulars enquire of the principal.

Rev. I. M. Wann, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. O. F. North, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. and E. M. Skinner, Esqrs. have kindly consented to form a visiting committee, to be present at the Week reviews on Thursday, and at the public examination of the school.

Ypsilanti, April 29, 1843. 5-1y.

TO CLOTHIERS AND WOOL CARDERS.

THE subscriber would respectfully solicit the attention of Clothiers and Wool Carders, to an examination of his present Stock of articles in their line, assuring them of their superior quality, (which will be apparent upon examination) and of the unusually low rates at which he is enabled to sell them.

Among a variety of articles belonging to the trade may be enumerated:

Cards of every description; Shuttles, Steel Reeds 4-4 1/2 wide; Clothiers Jacks; Sattinet Wares; Emery; Tenter Hooks; Worsted Harness; Card Cleaners and plates; Screws; Copper Kettles; Shearing Machines; Parson's, &c. two or three

Carding Machines.

The subscriber feels himself warranted in assuring the trade that his supply of Clothiers Tools, together with some 12 or 15 tons of assorted DYE WOODS and DYE STUFFS, form one of the largest and most complete stocks of the kind ever offered to the public of Michigan.—Owing therefore to the inducements he can offer to those engaged in the CLOTH DRESSING and WOOL CARDING business, of an extensive stock and low prices, he solicits their examination of the same before purchasing or making arrangements elsewhere.

PIERRE TELLER,
Wholesale Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.
April 17, 1843. 51-1f.

BOOK BINDERY.

AT THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR.

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

BOOK BINDING.

at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books will be neatly rebound on short notice.

All kinds of RULING done to order.—Country produce taken in payment.

April 19, 1843. 52-1f.

Peters Pills.

'Tis fun they any to get well with them,

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

The most triumphant success has ever attended their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to posterity with the improvements of the age in medical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the healing art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working. This art and its process imparts to the pill intrinsic 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' Pill, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.

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

The resistless force of these truths—their universal reception, added to the testimony of millions, "keep it before the people" must and will be heard throughout this vale of tears.

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, velvet cheek, lily and carnation complexion by their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in delicate situations always admit their power and innocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of an abortion; which facts are of the utmost importance. Pimples; a young lady sent her love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grateful to him for the restoration of her beauty, than if he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well with Peters Pills, for they cause the blood to course as limpid and gentle through the veins as a mountain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the patient is not compelled to make a meal.

TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP.

Quite astonished Old Pluto came to New York, (Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work.) To resign his commission, his hour glass and scythe:

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

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

The diseases my aids, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we find?

I would yield him N. York, sir, if there he would stay;

But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his sway.

While musing in council what course to pursue, That Engine of Peters broke forth into view.

The King of terrors looked a while, As though his soul was turned to bile, At that unsparing scourge of pills.

By all men known as Peters' Pills, These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter, And leaves the blood as pure as water.

Now Peters makes, I've heard him say, Five hundred thousand pills a day:

So that the chance is very small Of people dying there at all;

For soon the checks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.

Look here! all who try them continue to buy them.

For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel, G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor; Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Miller & Son, Dexter; Wm. A. L. Shaw, Lincoln; J. C. Winans, Sylvan; Hale & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leon; D. T. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaker, Michigan Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Snow & Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth; Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Movius & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrian; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago.—and almost every where else.

Oct. 19, 1842. 27-1y

TARIFF OR NO TARIFF.

GOODS ARE CHEAP AT GARLANDS.

JUST received at the Farmers and Mechanics Store, direct from New York, a general assortment of choice and select GOODS, consisting of all most every article wanted, such as Sheetings, Shirtings, Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Calicoes, Drillings, Gambroons, Linens, Umbrellas, Ribbons, Gravats, Mous, de Lains, Silks, Shawls, Bonnets, Hats, Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Crockery.

Boots and Shoes, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. All of which will be sold cheap as the cheapest.

Goods purchasers will keep in mind the Farmers and Mechanics Store.

C. J. GARLAND.

N. B. Any goods purchased of him not giving satisfaction in price and quality can be returned.

Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) June 12, '43. 71f

For Sale.

ONE yoke of WORKING OXEN. Enquire at the Hat Store of H. BAGG, Lower Town.

Ann Arbor, May 29, 1843. 51-1f.

3,000

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

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, ETC.