

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1844.

T. FOSTER,
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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty.
New version of the National Song—
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

BY E. A. ATLEE.

Oh say, do you hear, at the dawn's early light,
The shrills of those Bondmen, whose blood
Is now streaming

From the merciless lash, while our Banner
In silent night,

With its stars, mocking Freedom's proudly gleaming?

Do ye see the backs bare, do ye mark every score
Of the whip of the driver trace channels of gore?
And say, doth our Star Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the Free and the home of the Brave!

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,
Where Africa's race in falsest safety reposes,
Whence that which the breeze, o'er the towering
steep

As it heedlessly sweeps half conceals, half discloses,
Tis a Slave ship that's seen, by the morning's
first beam,

And its tarnish'd reflection pollutes now the
stream:

'Tis our Star Spangled Banner, O, when shall
it wave

O'er the land of the Free, and the home of the
Brave!

And where is that Band, who so valiantly bore
The havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
For Liberty's sweets? We shall know them no
more:

Their fame is eclips'd by foul Slavery's pollution,
No refuge is found on our unhallow'd ground,
For the wretched in Slavery's manacles bound;

While our Star Spangled Banner, in vain boasts
to wave

O'er the land of the Free, and the home of the
Brave.

Shall we not hear the day, when as freemen
shall stand,

The millions who groan under matchless oppres-
sion?

Shall Liberty's shouts, in our hearth's rescued
land,

Never be heard by the slave in our blood-gul-
ty nation?

Oh, let us justly, e'er in God we dare trust,
Ere the day will strike us, when perish we
must;

And our Star Spangled Banner at half-mast shall
wave

O'er the death bed of Freedom—the home of the
Slave.

Battle Creek, Michigan.

From the Emancipator.

WHO IS BIRNEY?

James Gillespie Birney, the Liberty Candidate for the Presidency, is a native of Kentucky. He was born February 4, 1792, and is now fifty-one years of age. His father, the late James Birney, Esq., of Danville, was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to Kentucky in early life, where he became a wealthy planter, and the holder of a large number of slaves.—The son was educated at Princeton College, N. J., and studied law in Philadelphia, we believe with the Hon. Alexander J. Dallas. Returning to Kentucky, he married a lady of great worth, the worthy partner of his eventful fortunes, and a help meet of his useful life, and then devoted himself to his profession, sharing largely in the respect of his fellow citizens until 1818, when he removed to Alabama and engaged in planting in the neighborhood of Huntsville. He afterwards resumed his labors in Huntsville, and, in addition to a large and lucrative practice, held for several years the office of solicitor general of North Alabama, and was looked to as one of the most rising men of his age in the State. He was elected by the legislature one of the Trustees of the State University, and by the Board was commissioned to visit the North and procure officers and teachers for the college. He was also candidate for presidential elector, in 1828, along with the Hon. Mr. Dellet, now member of Congress from Alabama. He served, also, one year in the Legislature of Alabama, and aided in electing Col. King to the United States Senate. He had before been a member of the Legislature of his native State.

In 1826 a great change took place in his religious views, and he united with the Presbyterian church, of which he has ever since been an exemplary member. In humility, placableness, benevolence and conscientious uprightness, he has eminently adorned his profession. His religious feelings soon directed his thoughts to the evil of slavery, and he embraced the colonization scheme, looking on it as "a germ of effort capable of expansion adequate to our largest necessities in the extermination of slavery." In 1832 his zeal in the cause led him to give up his profession and become an agent for the American Colonization Society, & great expectations were formed by the managers, from his talents and fidelity. But his hope of enlisting the philanthropy of slaveholders in favor of the slaves was taken away by bitter experience, and after a year's labor, with little success, he left the work, and removed his family back to Kentucky, with a deliberate resolution there to make a stand against slavery.—In December, 1833, he, with eight others, all slaveholders, formed a society at Lexington for the relief of the State from slavery by adopting the *post nati* principle, i. e., to free the children of slaves as soon as they were of age. Of this scheme he became the ardent and active advocate; until experience taught him its inefficacy.

In January, 1834, he was chosen one of the Vice Presidents of the Kentucky Colonization Society. His mind was incessantly occupied with the subject of slavery, reading every work he could lay his hands on, and talking of it in all circles. About this time, he was elected one of the trustees of the Presbyterian college at Danville, and an arrangement was made for his permanent engagement in the college as a professor; but some timid friends, becoming alarmed lest his opinions on slavery should injure the institution, he at once, with characteristic disinterestedness submitted the matter to the discretion of the faculty. Their decision, that it was not expedient for him to hold the office, made no alteration in his friendly feelings towards them or the college; for, at a subsequent period of excitement, when it was feared the college would suffer from the abolitionism of Professor Munsill and Buchanan, he offered to pay fifty dollars each, to ten young men of good character who desired an education and were unable to meet the expense.

We now come to the commencement of his new career, which has made him, in the sight of this nation and of the world, the foremost practical laborer in the cause of IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION.—Early in the summer of 1834, his mind became fully settled on the great truths of the sinfulness of slavery, and the duty of immediate emancipation. He forthwith emancipated all his own slaves, and on the 15th of July addressed a long letter to the Rev. Thornton J. Mills, secretary of the Kentucky Colonization Society, resigning his office in that society, and giving the reasons of his new position. This letter had a very wide circulation, and produced a powerful impression.—The Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, August 14, says of it: "Mr. Birney was for a long time a citizen of our town, and his talents, his attainments as a scholar, his happy and fluent pen, his pure and unexceptionable morals, had won a high degree of respect and esteem from all classes of society." Mr. Garrison, in the Liberator, spoke of it as "one of the most important documents that the antislavery cause had yet produced in this country; it contains nothing superfluous, nothing tame; as a composition, it is chaste, vigorous and eloquent; its logic is clear, compact, invincible." From the eloquent conclusion we may copy a sentence admirably expressing the two great classes of considerations by which he was moved:

"When I recur to my own observation, through a life of more than forty years, of the anti-republican tendency of slavery, and take up our most solemn State paper, and there see that 'all men are created equal and have a right that is inalienable, to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' I feel a settled conviction of mind that slavery, as it exists among us, is opposed to the very essence of our government, and that, by prolonging it, we are living down the foundation principle of our happy institutions. When I take up the book of God's love, and there read, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them,' my conviction is not less thorough that slavery now is sinful in his sight."

The Rev. Dr. Cox, of New York, said of the transaction: "A Birney has shaken the continent by putting down his foot; and his fame will be envied before his arguments are answered or their force forgotten." The Rev. Thomas Brainard,

now of Philadelphia, then of Cincinnati, said,—"Mr. Birney is a man of superior talents and education, and enjoys, to an unusual extent, the confidence and affections of his fellow citizens; his piety we have never heard questioned." In April following, a Kentucky Anti-Slavery Society was formed, and measures were taken to establish a paper in Kentucky, called the Philanthropist, with Mr. Birney as editor. The paper was defeated by the timidity and treachery of its printer, who sold the materials to the slaveholders, and refused to fulfil his contract. Mr. B. thereupon removed to Cincinnati, but before he had settled his family there, he was waited on by an official gentleman, who assured him that his paper "would produce an explosion of Mosaic elements, more violent than has ever known before," and that "respectable & influential gentlemen would encourage it by their silence and acquiescence." Anxious to avoid the imputation of a willingness to trifle with the public peace, Mr. Birney concluded to have the paper issued at New Richmond, about twenty miles from Cincinnati, but he himself remained in the city. The first paper was issued on the 1st of January, 1836. On the 23d, the mob spirit came to a head, & a great meeting was summoned to take into consideration what should be done with the Philanthropist, but Mr. Birney calmly met the storm, attended the meeting, and amid threats to take his life, addressed them with such power of persuasion and such cogency of argument, that no violence was attempted. The mayor of the city presided at this meeting, assisted by Judge Burnett, and other distinguished citizens. In April, he removed his press to the city. In July, when the place was filled with the usual summer influx of slaveholders, the printing office was burglariously broken open in the night, and the press and types damaged. On the 23d, a meeting was called in the market house, headed by Judge Burke, the postmaster, and a minister of the gospel, where it was resolved to insist on the immediate discontinuance of the Philanthropist. The Committee to take charge of the business was composed of JACOB BURNETT, ROBERT BUCHANAN, William Green, D. T. Disney, N. Longworth, and other men of standing, a majority of my father, the late James Birney, of Jefferson county, Kentucky; they being all the slaves held by said James Birney, deceased, at the time of his death."

Then follow their names and descriptions, and the deed concludes: "In testimony of the above I have hereunto set my name and affixed my seal, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine."

JAMES G. BIRNEY. (Seal.)
And this, Christian reader, is the man for whom, as candidate for the Presidency of the United States, the slave solicits your support. Shall he have it?
In 1840, Mr. Birney attended the first "World's Convention," in London, and was one of the vice presidents of that august body. He spent some months in England, travelling and attending public meetings. He also visited the green island, and the place of his father's nativity. At Dublin he was introduced by O'Connell upon the platform of the Corn Exchange, as his distinguished friend from America, and a man worthy of the highest honors his country could bestow.—Since his return, he has retired upon the shattered remnant of a fortune which emancipation and surety-ship and seven years' devotion to the labors of philanthropy, have left consisting of a tract of new land on the Saginaw river in Michigan, where he has hardened his hands by literal toil, such as his distinguished slaveholding competitors would think only belonged to slaves, either white or black.

Mr. Birney abandoned the pursuit of political distinction when he yielded to what he believed to be the dictates of religion, in withdrawing from all other labors to devote his life to the deliverance of his country from the curse of slavery. But when, in 1839, sound philosophy and bitter experience had together taught the wisest of abolitionists the folly of hoping for any great good from parties, always and necessarily subject to the dictation of slaveholders, their minds were at once turned upon Birney, as the proper representative of their principles and objects, and worthy to be the first man elevated to the Presidency, for the glorious purpose of overthrowing the political power of slavery.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.
According to the report of Mr. Evans in the Senate, the expenditures for the current year are less than \$21,000,000, while the receipts amount to about \$27,000,000, leaving a balance of \$6,000,000, to be applied in liquidating the debt.

COMMUNICATIONS.
For the Signal of Liberty.
SHIWASSEE COUNTY CONVENTION.
Pursuant to previous notice a meeting of the Liberty Party convened at the house of J. W. Gilbert, in Shiwassee, July 19, 1843, and organized by choosing Elias Comstock Esq., Chairman and John F. Swain, Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Barnes, a Committee was appointed consisting of one from each Town represented to make out and recommend to the meeting suitable persons to be supported at the ensuing election.
Whereupon the following persons were appointed on the committee:
Martin Post of Shiwassee, J. B. Barnes of Owosso, R. W. Holly of Vernon, James H. Mills of Perry, Mason Phelps of Scioto, William Hammond of Woodhull, Allen Baird of Antrim, John Gault of Clinton County.

On motion, a committee on Resolutions was then appointed, consisting of Austin Griffies, Jacob Wilkinson and William Newberry.
The Committee of nominations reported and the following persons were unanimously nominated as candidates for the following offices:
For Representative, Elias Comstock, Associate Judges, Apollo Dewey, Phineas Austin.
Judge of Probate, R. W. Holly, County Treasurer, John F. Swain.
Clerk, Nelson Pory.
Register, Joseph Woodhull, Sheriff, Charles Locke, Surveyor, Philander T. Main, Coroners, William P. Lutz, Austin Griffies.

On motion of Dr. Barnes, a County Corresponding committee was then chosen, consisting of Dr. J. B. Barnes, of Owosso, R. W. Holly, of Vernon, and J. F. Swain, of Shiwassee.
The Committee on Resolutions reported the following which was adopted:
Whereas, Slavery, as practiced and sanctioned under the Government of the United States is a flagrant violation of the laws of God, and a baser infringement of the inalienable rights of man; and whereas, also the government in so far as it sustains by the people, and we being integral parts of the same, are instrumental in sustaining the vile system of oppression, while we, through our influence, directly or indirectly, assist in procuring to any office in our national or State Councils, any person who is a slaveholder or a friend to the institution of slavery; or in other words, who is not a thoroughgoing Abolitionist:

1. Resolved, That we as citizens and Christians, will use all our moral, religious and political influence for the speedy overthrow of this system of abominations, as practiced in this self styled free nation.
2. Resolved, That we see a painful want of consistency in that man who is, in his profession in favor of human liberty, and then casts his suffrage in favor of a notorious slaveholder.
3. Resolved, That as our object is Liberty and Equal Rights, our means to accomplish it shall be the presentation of Truth to men's judgment and conscience, instead of applying Poles, Log Cabins, Hard Cider and tall Coons to their passions.
4. Resolved, That slavery in the United States is a greater evil in pecuniary point of view than the existence or non-existence of a Tariff, U. S. Bank or Post Treasury, and in a moral sense infinitely greater.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and be sent for publication to the Owosso Argus and the Signal of Liberty.
On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.
ELIAS COMSTOCK, Chairman.
John F. Swain, Secretary.

For the Signal of Liberty.
MESSRS. EDITORS.—Please insert in your most valuable Paper the following Toast given at the Anniversary Festival of the birth of Fourier in France, by an Editor of the Democratic Pacific, and which concurs with our sentiments exactly:
THE FREEDOM OF THE UNDER-
STANDING!
Filled with respect for Christian teaching; we consecrate our lives to the realization of the maxims of Christ: abolition of Slavery, emancipation of women, universal brotherhood and charity; but we know that Christianity, on account of its very elevation, can gain the soul only through persuasion. The martyrs of the sixteenth century, and the bold thinkers of the eighteenth, have won for us the absolute independence of thought! Let us make this heritage sacred. God himself commands it. Intelligence is a sacred lamp given to us by God, which, like the rays of the sun, shall illuminate all the world! Religious liberty! the right of investigation—the absolute independence of thought!

L. A. W.
Sylvania, July, 1844.
For the Signal of Liberty.
THE DEMOCRACY AND LIBERTY PARTY.
MESSRS. EDITORS.—Having just arrived from a journey through western New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, I take the liberty of presenting to your readers the result of my observations, in respect to the state of feeling existing in the Democratic ranks, in many places, produced in consequence of the nomination of Mr. Polk, and the political deception of Mr. Van Buren. I conversed in the progress of my journey with many intelligent individuals who assured me, they had ardently voted with the democratic party and that they still should have done so, had Mr. Van Buren been the candidate, but the object of the present nomination was too clear to be mistaken—it was obvious that the South no longer would sustain a northern man in the Presidential chair; he should favor measures which would withdraw the support of the general government from the peculiar institutions of the South, and have slavery to take care of itself. Hence two slaveholders were secured as the candidates of the two prominent parties, so that the election turned as it might, slavery would be certain to find favor at the hands of the general government, and the north made to assist in sustaining the "infernal institution." Hence they were determined to withdraw themselves from their old connections, and no longer be guilty of participating in

the sin of Slavery by embracing its wickedness in advancing a slaveholder—a man who denies in his acts, the first principle of republicanism—Liberty—to the highest post in the gift of a republican people. Their aid and influence they determined to transfer to the Liberty party; as the only party whose objects and efforts were directed to secure liberty, equality and justice to every human being within the bounds of the United States. I was also assured that this feeling and determination prevailed to no small extent, particularly in the northern part of Ohio. Therefore let not the friends of liberty be discouraged or disheartened or at the formidable array of the legions of pro-slavery, or fearful that the Liberty vote will fall behind the last election, for if some prove recreant to liberty and are found again returning "to their vomit and filth" others in greater numbers will be found rallying around her just and equitable standard.

Ypsilanti, July 10, 1844.
For the Signal of Liberty.
DETROIT, July 15, 1844.
MR. BIRNEY, MR. PLATT, AND THE WHIGS.
MESSRS. EDITORS.—You are aware that the Liberty party of Detroit some time ago formed a Liberty association, and met every second and last Monday in each month for discussion of their principles. "LIBERTY HALL" is commodious in size and arrangements, is situated in a central part of the city, and is permanently engaged by the party.—With a liberality unparalleled by the other parties, the Liberty party threw their meetings open to free discussion.—Not desiring an exclusive arena for the indulgence of tirade, true or false—against opponents, who, even if present, were gagged, it permitted every person of every party to express his own sentiments or rate the party for those it held. Each speaker was limited to 15 minutes. A gentleman of the Whig party, Mr. Platt, desired to avail himself of this unusual privilege. Mr. Platt is a zealous whig; he was very active in 1840—attended, he says, every Mass and large meeting in his then vicinity, (Jackson), and being subsequently made Attorney General for the State became a resident of Detroit. He and Judge Wilkins, (a member of the Liberty party) had agreed to discuss their conflicting tenets, but the judge's duties interposed a temporary delay. Mr. P. was present at one of the Liberty meetings at which Charles H. Stewart, Esq. spoke, and stated [in substance] that he, Mr. P., dissented from the speaker, and he thought he could present facts, if not as eloquently, at least more truly, than the gentleman had done. He was immediately invited to proceed, and agreed to do so at the next meeting.

At the proper time [some 4 weeks ago] the discussion began. At Mr. Platt's desire, Mr. Stewart stated the objects of the party and their mode of attainment. Mr. Platt then advanced his views; the rules were suspended, and he was allowed all the time he desired—an hour and a quarter. Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Platt then spoke alternately during two evenings.—The debate was conducted in good spirit on both sides, and though hard hits were given and unpalatable statements made, they were mutually received with temper, and laughter. Just previous to the 3d evening of discussion, Mr. Birney arrived in Detroit and participated in the proceedings of a meeting held on the 8th inst. Mr. Stewart commenced, Mr. Platt followed, and Mr. Birney came next. The discussion being between the Whig and Liberty party, was necessarily limited to antagonisms between the two. It was the Whigs against the Liberty party—and the Liberty party against the Whigs; this was the unavoidable position of the two parties, the moment Mr. Platt threw down the gauntlet for the whigs. A sketch of the debate is elsewhere given.

It is deeply to be regretted that the decorum and temper which had previously characterized the debate, were on this occasion greatly lost sight of. Mr. Birney's name had filled the hall with a dense body of citizens. Mr. Stewart's opening remarks were received with respect. Mr. Platt's evoked hearty and repeated cheers from his party, but soon after Mr. Birney commenced his speech, a semi-distinct hiss began to be heard. Gradually it enlarged, mingling with applause, bestowed as the tribute of sympathy. This ungentlemanlike and indecorous treatment of a gentleman of Mr. Birney's known character and standing—a visitor to our city, and a guest in our Hall,—grated much on the feelings of all present, whose sensibilities were not dulled to propriety by the maddening influence of over party zeal. It was calculated to wound Mr. Birney's feelings, and greatly embarrass his train of thought. At length, however, the barrier, which decency had for some time interposed, was swept away, and a loud and prolonged hissing was poured out.—With some effort, the President restored order; he remarked that the Liberty par-

ty had liberally opened their debates to the public—and that sentiments of opponents, though unpleasant, had been respectfully listened to, and he requested equal attention to Mr. Birney, and "hoped that no man would adopt the character and tone of *George*." This marked rebuke restrained further interruptions. I will not comment on those which occurred, because I feel sure that the authors of them regretted that they permitted party zeal to exceed beyond the bounds of civility due from one gentleman to another. This I will say, that nothing in the language or manner of Mr. Birney could ever palliate such a breach of propriety. His sentiments are elsewhere given and will speak for themselves. They were in strict propriety with his subject; the Liberty party were invoked to vote for Mr. Clay; as the representative of a party, alleged to possess all the Liberty principles—an examination therefore of Mr. Clay's public acts was the issue raised by this invocation.—Every party ought calmly to hear the "public acts" of their candidates made the subject of fair comment, in decent language; no man is perfect; every one has his faults; political as well as personal; that Henry Clay at his advanced age brought up and living in the South,—and forming so conspicuous an actor as he does in political history for nearly half a century, should have committed errors and have faults, is unavoidable to humanity. But however excusable they may be, they are nevertheless the subject of fair comment, by those solicited to vote for him. It is their privilege to consider whether these imperfections involve principles antagonistic to their own. This privilege Mr. Birney used; his language was mild; his manner possessed that calmness and moderation, which are his characteristics; he made no charge,—used no epithets, and stated but some public acts arising out of the public service of Mr. Clay, which he conceived displayed principles not according with those of a vast majority of the people.

The debate of the 8th was resumed on the 9th, and it was then adjourned to the next regular meeting of the association from a general wish to hear Mr. Birney lecture.

On the 10th and 11th Mr. Birney delivered lectures at Liberty Hall. On the 10th he examined the position of the democratic party on antislavery, and in a most impressive manner, showed the inconsistency of the party to their own principles. The doings of the Baltimore Convention—which will be ever memorable in history for its remarkable exhibition of the power of Slavery—underwent scrutiny. The striking inconsistency between the very resolutions of the convention were exposed—and a strong appeal was made to the members of the party, who disliked Slavery and Annexation, and respected democracy, to unite with the Liberty—the true democratic party of the country.

On the 11th Mr. B. lectured on the principles of the party involving the rise—growth—power—and consequences of the Slave Power. During the day he received an invitation from Mr. Platt to discuss their subject at the City Hall; this was promptly accepted; and accordingly on the evening of the 12th, both parties met at the City Hall.

CITY HALL DISCUSSION.
Pursuant to arrangement, Dr. Pitcher, president of the City Club, presided in connection with Mr. Hallock, President of the Liberty Association. This large Hall was densely filled. Mr. Platt commenced at half past 8 o'clock, occupying an hour. Mr. Birney followed for the same space. Mr. Platt replied in 15 minutes, and Mr. Birney did the same. The utmost order and decorum prevailed. The debaters as well as the presiding officers did all in their power to restrain every expression of feeling, but occasionally bursts of applause would be evoked by some heart-stirring appeal. No disapprobation however was manifested, but the good order and gentlemanly deportment, which characterized Detroit secured to each speaker decorous attention. It is due to Mr. Platt to state that he conducted his part in a handsome and gentlemanly manner.—He was most courteous—and even complimentary to the moral and intellectual standing of Mr. Birney,—paid a just tribute of respect to the intentions of the Liberty party, from whom he differed, but in their mode of action; and used the language but of mildness and reason. His arguments were candid, and were urged with all the force of which they were capable; they were plausible, ingenious, and well selected; that they were not stronger is not Mr. Platt's fault. They were the best of those put forth by his party, and were well sustained. They failed because of their inherent weakness. That they did fail, and that those of

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order; he remarked that the Liberty party had liberally opened their debates to the public—and that sentiments of opponents, though unpleasant, had been respectfully listened to, and he requested equal attention to Mr. Birney, and "hoped that no man would adopt the character and tone of *George*." This marked rebuke restrained further interruptions. I will not comment on those which occurred, because I feel sure that the authors of them regretted that they permitted party zeal to exceed beyond the bounds of civility due from one gentleman to another. This I will say, that nothing in the language or manner of Mr. Birney could ever palliate such a breach of propriety. His sentiments are elsewhere given and will speak for themselves. They were in strict propriety with his subject; the Liberty party were invoked to vote for Mr. Clay; as the representative of a party, alleged to possess all the Liberty principles—an examination therefore of Mr. Clay's public acts was the issue raised by this invocation.—Every party ought calmly to hear the "public acts" of their candidates made the subject of fair comment, in decent language; no man is perfect; every one has his faults; political as well as personal; that Henry Clay at his advanced age brought up and living in the South,—and forming so conspicuous an actor as he does in political history for nearly half a century, should have committed errors and have faults, is unavoidable to humanity. But however excusable they may be, they are nevertheless the subject of fair comment, by those solicited to vote for him. It is their privilege to consider whether these imperfections involve principles antagonistic to their own. This privilege Mr. Birney used; his language was mild; his manner possessed that calmness and moderation, which are his characteristics; he made no charge,—used no epithets, and stated but some public acts arising out of the public service of Mr. Clay, which he conceived displayed principles not according with those of a vast majority of the people.

The debate of the 8th was resumed on the 9th, and it was then adjourned to the next regular meeting of the association from a general wish to hear Mr. Birney lecture.

On the 10th and 11th Mr. Birney delivered lectures at Liberty Hall. On the 10th he examined the position of the democratic party on antislavery, and in a most impressive manner, showed the inconsistency of the party to their own principles. The doings of the Baltimore Convention—which will be ever memorable in history for its remarkable exhibition of the power of Slavery—underwent scrutiny. The striking inconsistency between the very resolutions of the convention were exposed—and a strong appeal was made to the members of the party, who disliked Slavery and Annexation, and respected democracy, to unite with the Liberty—the true democratic party of the country.

On the 11th Mr. B. lectured on the principles of the party involving the rise—growth—power—and consequences of the Slave Power. During the day he received an invitation from Mr. Platt to discuss their subject at the City Hall; this was promptly accepted; and accordingly on the evening of the 12th, both parties met at the City Hall.

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Mr. Birney prevailed, is admitted, I believe by all of every party, but certainly by a decisive majority even of the whigs present. That this must have been so, is obvious. I do not wish to indulge in "Rhodomontade," but it is known by all, who have studied the subject, that the liberty arguments from the mouth of a competent person, cannot be answered. Superficial thinkers, or surface-informists suppose otherwise. The first tilt lays them on their back. Mr. Birney has devoted a large part of an active life, spent amid slavery, in exclusive devotion to this subject. He has brought to it intellect and talents of a high order—a thoughtful and reflective mind has digested the events of time; memory and order have laid them by, ready for use at a moment's call. It does Mr. Platt no discredit to say, that on the subject of Slavery, he was unable to meet James G. Birney.

Mr. Birney's effort was of the happiest nature: probably one of the best he ever made—the most powerful and convincing certainly, that the writer ever heard from him. His language was mild—clear—and of the most classical purity.—His action was in strict keeping with his subject: his reasoning was intelligible and convincing. At times he rose to the highest pitches of the most pure eloquence, thrilling every hearer no less with the nobleness of his subject, than the appropriate beauty of his language. He rose with his theme; and as he descended upon the Buffalo resolution, respecting the constitutional provision for surrendering fugitive slaves; as he dwelt upon the omnipotence of God's law—the awful daring of man who legislates against it—as he portrayed the iniquity of slavery—the stripes and lashes of the task master—the escape of the slave at last—the pursuit—the recapture—the mocking claim, that the fugitives *are* service,—he carried with him his whole audience, and a burst of universal applause proclaimed that party feeling for once fled before the more generous sympathies of the American.

When Mr. Birney closed, a voice in the crowd called for "three cheers for Birney;" it was heartily responded to, and though so many hundreds of political opponents were present, not a sound of disapprobation mingled with this tribute of respect. Says a voice in the crowd, "Give me Polk first—Birney next."

The discussions of the past week are ended. They have terminated in good feeling, and cannot fail to be productive of good. Our opponents did not understand our positions nor realize their strength.—They anticipated an easy victory. Much of truth has been cast abroad. True, the present is not the most propitious time for planting; but when the season of excitement shall have passed away: when election strife will have been buried beneath the consummation of its object; and when reason alone shall control the judgment, the seed now cast, will yield its fruit. Truth, even though acknowledged to be such, must rest in the mind for some time, ere it result in appropriate action. It was so in 1840, and it will be so in 1844. The sober thinker of 1845, as the sober thinker of 1841, will ponder over the truths he has heard: the events, which have intervened, will greatly elucidate their force: and in candor he will consider what good has resulted from his vote. Has it been buried with a majority or a minority in merely keeping up party supremacy, to the prejudice of the cause of country and of the slave; or has it swelled the number of those, who witnessed against slavery and for liberty—and published to the world the imperishable record of those, who preferred principle to party—the cause of God and the poor slave, to that of the oppressor,—the true interests and honor of their country to schemes for wealth or place. In the one case, the vote is lost forever: in the latter it is part of the monument of moral and political will, enduring through all time, and till universal freedom be proclaimed, speaking the sentiments of American freemen on American Slavery.

I wish, in conclusion, to notice a charge reiterated again and again during this debate, and though again and again it was refuted, it was harped on till the last hour. It is that the Liberty party have united with the Democratic against the Whigs. The sheer impossibility of the Liberty party uniting with their greatest and most avowed opponent is so glaring that a child, free from passion, would laugh at it. As proof, however, of this union, it was urged that Mr. Birney's arguments were all directed against the whigs. They were mainly so, it is true, but what of that? Was it not a discussion solely with the Whigs? an investigation of Whig principles? Did not the whigs give the challenge—throw down the gauntlet—and preside by their Clay Club president? It would have been precious folly in Mr. Birney to have wasted part of his hour and a quarter, in attacking the democrats, instead of replying to the whig onslaught. As Mr. Birney said, let the democrats discuss, and he would undertake to show Mr. Polk as unworthy of being President, as he had Henry Clay.

If the Whigs had been present at Mr. Birney's first lecture on Democratic anti-slavery, they would have blushed to make the charge. But after all, the truth is, that this charge is preferred in most instances merely to enlist Whig sympathies against the Liberty party, for the double purpose of retaining the whigs from joining the Liberty party, and of reducing back to whig ranks, those already enrolled among the Liberty men. With this object the cry is echoed from paper to paper, and proclaimed by every speaker. The utmost uncandor is used in criticising Liberty papers, so that the Whigs generally believe this ridiculous and threadbare election trick. Their early predilections for party principles, they respect and cherish, and their convictions against old antagonists are thus excited, and truth has no fair play. This is one of many unfair dealings resorted to against the Liberty party, but which are gradually yielding to the force of truth.

A LIBERTY MAN.
For the Signal of Liberty.

CALHOUN LIBERTY CONVENTION.
A convention of the friends of Liberty and Equal Rights, in the County of Calhoun, assembled at the house of C. Smith in the town of Newton, on the 11th inst., and organized temporarily, by electing James Winters moderator, and George Ingersoll Secretary.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. S. S. Nichols, D. N. Bushnell, and A. Collins, was appointed to report officers for the convention. Also, a committee of three, consisting of John Harris, S. S. Nichols, and Silas Kelsey, to report resolutions for the consideration of the convention.

The committee on officers reported as follows: For President, E. A. At Lee; Vice Presidents, John Harris, and Erastus Hussey; Secretary, George Ingersoll; which was adopted. The convention proceeded to nominate candidates for a various county offices, to be supported at the ensuing fall election, which resulted in the unanimous selection of the following:

For Representatives, John Harris of Battle Creek, and George Ingersoll of Marshall. For Sheriff, James Winters of Athens. For County Clerk, Samuel S. Nichols of Battle Creek. For County Treasurer, Medad Bordwell of Eckford.

For Register, Dudley N. Bushnell, of Le Roy. For Associate Judges, Wm. E. Welles of Marango, and Alonzo Collins of Burlington. For Surveyor, Charles Merritt of Emmet. For Coroners, Nathan Durfee of Battle Creek, and Joel B. Taylor of Albion.

A committee of one from each town, was appointed to circulate subscriptions and raise funds, for the contingent expenses of the County A. S. Society.

Rev. R. B. Bement, E. A. At Lee and S. D. Moore, were appointed a committee, to draft an address to the electors of Calhoun County.

After a short recess, the convention re-assembled, to listen to an address from the Rev. R. B. Bement. Mr. B. gave an able and lucid explanation of the sin of slavery, of the participation of our nation, as well as of individuals, in the guilt of it, and the consequences that must inevitably follow, as the legitimate result of such a course of high-handed opposition, and rebellion against the government of God, and the laws of morality.—His remarks upon this part of the subject, were founded upon the revealed will of God; the nature of the relation which exists between us—and the laws by which we are governed. He then brought to view, and discussed the political aspect of slavery; showing the alarming extent of the slave power, in extending its influence for the strongest defence of its favorite institution, by appropriating the energies and means of the general government, to the perpetuity of slavery in the Slave States, and the wanton disregard of the rights and interests of the free States. The arguments were clear and comprehensive, and the conclusions positive and irrefragable. The whole was listened to by the audience for nearly two hours, with interest and attention, and the result will be felt at the ballot box in November.

The committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted and passed, without discussion, as the vote was so far advanced, as to forbid it.

Resolved, That while we admit the importance of a right adjustment of the Tariff, and other questions of general interest, which constitute the bone of contention between our opponents on both parties, we will regard their influence upon the welfare of the country, and the perpetuity of our institution, as vastly inferior to the crying evil of slavery, and consequently less deserving the attention of the true patriots of the land.

Resolved, That the concession made to the Slave Power in times past, have grown into a fearful despotism, and unless opposed energetically by the freemen of the north, our glorious experiment of Republicanism must fail.

E. A. AT LEE, President.
GEORGE INGERSOLL, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty.
CASS COUNTY CONVENTION.

There will be a Convention of the friends of Anti Slavery, at the Court House, in Casopolis, in Cass County, on Saturday, the 17th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating County Officers, to be supported at our next election, and the transaction of such other business as may be found necessary. It is expected that C. Gurney, Esq. and Dr. Antony of Centreville, and possibly Dr. Bement may attend. These gentlemen being well acquainted with the principles and policies of the various political parties and the local affairs of our nation, will doubtless entertain the Convention in the Afternoon and Evening. The ladies and gentlemen of the village and adjoining country, are respectfully invited to attend.

Our friends of Van Buren County are requested to make their nomination for a Representative in that County, and send the same by their delegates.

By request of the Corresponding Committee,
WELLS CRUMB, Ch'n.
Lagrange, July 11, 1844.

P. S. Those from a distance can call at Mr. P. Osborn's saddler's shop in Casopolis, who will provide for them.

For the Signal of Liberty.
MR. BIRNEY IN GENESEE COUNTY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We have had a delightful Fourth in this place, rendered peculiarly so by the presence and labors of J. G. Birney. He had been invited to spend the Fourth in Flint, but gave so little encouragement, that very few expected him. But to the great gratification of his friends, he arrived on the evening of the 3d, and the next morning messengers were dispatched to different parts of the town, informing the people that he would lecture that day. And although there were public meetings a little distance from Flint, both political and sabbath school celebrations, the people had either gone, or had made preparations to attend them, yet at 10 o'clock, the Presbyterian house was filled with anxious hearers, who listened with deep attention to his morning lecture.

A picnic party sprung up on the spur of the moment among the little folks, and Mr. Birney was invited to address them in the grove. This happy company appeared quite charmed while listening to one of whom they had heard so much. At 3 o'clock, P. M. he resumed his lectures at the church. Those who could not get into the house, showed their approbation of the lecture and the deep interest they felt in the cause of liberty, by their patient listenings without.

In the evening he lectured to a full court house, at which I should think most of the politicians of the different political parties were present.

His profound reasoning upon the great principles of Government—his familiar acquaintance with the political affairs of our nation—the fair and candid manner with which he presented the subject, could not fail to produce conviction in any mind, however fixed or prejudiced he may have been. And although his premises and arguments may be resisted, they can not be answered. The next evening he lectured at Grand Blanc, on his way to Detroit. I am spending a few weeks in this town, in a settlement where there are three religious societies, and more than two thirds of the voters of this settlement are political abolitionists. They have got tired of lamenting the evil and the existence of slavery, and of weeping over slavery, and of preaching against slavery, and praying against slavery, and then voting for the enlargement and continuance of slavery.

Flint, July 10, 1844.

For the Signal of Liberty.
ANTI-SLAVERY IN LENAWEE COUNTY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—At a meeting of the friends of the slave in Franklin, Lenawee County, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted—when on motion, it was voted that they be forwarded for publication in the Signal.

Whereas, there are truths so self evident, now so immediately and palpably deduced from those that are, or acknowledged for such, that they are at once intelligible to all men who possess the common advantages of the social state; and whereas the title of every member of the human family, uncharged with crime, to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is among these truths—and whereas, by sophistry, by evil habit, by the lust of power and of gold—by the neglect, false persuasions and impostures of an anti-christian priesthood and press, joined in one conspiracy with dema-

gogues and tyrants—the understandings of men have become so darkened, and their consciences so lethargic that there has arisen a necessity for the republication of this fundamental truth, and that, too, with a voice of loud alarm and impassioned warning: And whereas, the system of slavery existing in our land, sanctioned by the government; and tolerated by the church in many of its departments, is made up of every crime that teachery and cruelty can invent, and has been justly called "the sum of all villainies;" and whereas, men-stealers are the very worst of thieves, and are classed by the inspired Paul with murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers; and whereas the work of God, common sense and common law make no distinction between the thief and those who knowingly and willingly partake of his spoils:

Therefore, Resolved, That the time has come when the friends of Humanity must encounter this giant sin in open warfare—in the church and in the State, by moral suasion and by the ballot—having no fellowship with this unfruitful work of darkness, but ever reproving it.

Whereas, The word of God declares that he who ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God, and that we are not to do evil that good may come. Therefore, Resolved, That we cannot cast our vote for a slaveholder or an apologist for Slavery for any office within our gift.

Resolved, That we will use our best endeavors for the abolition of Slavery—striving to fulfil the apostolic injunction—remember those that are in bonds as bound with them. Whereas, the effort now made to induce Liberty men to vote with the Whigs should be counteracted, and whereas, the representation that the Whig candidates are pledged not to admit Texas to the Union, is fallacious, and all the arguments sophistical, being a repetition of the old story "go with us this once"—"don't throw away your vote," &c.

Therefore, Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to vote for the Liberty party candidates—if we approve their characters—believing that it is through this organization that Slavery can be most effectually assailed.

H. TRIPP, Chairman.
J. M. BARROWS, Sec'y.
Franklin, July 12, 1844.

For the Signal of Liberty.
LIBERTY MEETING IN PITTSFIELD.

At a meeting of the Liberty Party held at the School House, District No. 1, Pittsfield, July 10, 1844, the following persons were chosen as delegates to attend a County Convention (when called) to nominate candidates to be supported by the Liberty Party at the ensuing election:

Francis M. Lansing, Moses F. Collins, Horace Carpenter, Isaac Elliot, S. D. McDowell, Alvah Pratt.

Meeting adjourned to meet at the Woodard school house, August 31st, two o'clock, P. M.

MOSES F. COLLINS, President.
HORACE CARPENTER, Secretary.

HOW THE COLORED MAN FEELS.

[We cut the following from the Pittsburgh "Mystery"—a paper edited by one of the blackest men we ever knew—but a man of strong mind and of general intelligence. It shows how the colored man regards the practical oppressor:]

—Ch. Freeman.

A MISTAKE.—The Uniontown Democrat says, in comparing Clay with Polk, he (Clay) is always consistent, always right:

"Now, as ever, the great champion of liberty, and the rights of man. Out against Texas—against slavery—for freedom throughout the world. Which banner do you choose, Clay and Liberty—or Polk, Texas, Slavery!"

If Clay is the champion of Liberty, God help us when we become subject to the influence of the slaveholder! If he is an emblem of Southern liberty, what must the slaveholder be! Which banner do we choose? Why neither! They are both blood-stained banners to us. Yes, stained with the innocent blood of our down-trodden kindred! If Clay is a friend of Liberty, why don't he emancipate the sixty human souls that he now holds in wretched bondage? No, he is the hater of one part of the human family. Read his Colonization declarations against the free colored people: he is a friend to Liberty! He would sink us if he could.

Protesting to good works.—A strike of rather an unusual character was carried on in Buffalo during the late cold weather. The mayor, Ebenezer Johnson, gave public notice in the city papers, on the 16th of February, that he would furnish twenty five cords of wood to such poor families as were unable to supply themselves—with a proviso, that "none need apply whose poverty has been caused by idleness."

This brought out Manly Colton, Esq. on the 18th, who gave a like notice that he would give "to the shivering mothers and children of the city who have become poor and destitute in consequence of the beastly crime of intemperance on the part of their 'natural protectors,' twenty-five cords of wood. The next day O. H. Dibble gave notice that he would furnish twenty-five cords of wood to such families as were unable to furnish it, without requiring them to prove either that they are "heavily drunkards," or "that they have never expended money in intemperance."

The day following, Samuel Twitchell, Jr. offered to give twenty five cords of wood to such as were destitute and unable to purchase, "no matter from what cause they became so."

On the same day, Blanson and Julia Palmer announced that they would give one hundred dollars in provisions and clothing to the needy.—They say, "It is enough for the applicants to be poor—we wish not to know the cause of their misfortunes, but wish all to be temperate, industrious and happy."

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1844

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

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

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ARTHUR L. PORTER,
CHANDLER CARTER,
JOHN W. KING,
ERASTUS HUSSEY,
CHESTER GURNEY.

For Representative to Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT.

CHARLES H. STEWART.

SECOND DISTRICT.

EDWIN A. ATLEE.

THIRD DISTRICT.

WILLIAM CANFIELD.

SENATE.

FOR SENATOR—FOURTH DISTRICT.
SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
JAMES WILKINSON,
GEORGE SUGDEN,
MELVIN DRAKE,
JOHN THOMAS,
HENRY WALDRON,
SEBRING VOORHEIS.

MACOMB COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
PLINY CORBIN,
CHAUNCEY CHURCH.

JACKSON COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
THOMAS M'GEE,
ROSWELL B. REXFORD,
LEONSON WILCOX.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
JOHN HARRIS,
GEORGE INGERSOLL.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
ELIAS COMSTOCK.

LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.

The Liberty Association of Ann Arbor will meet at the Mechanic's Hall in Mundy's Block, this (Monday) evening at half past seven o'clock.

"IN MR. CLAY'S ABILITY, EXPERIENCE AND PATRIOTISM, THEY [THE PEOPLE] WILL HAVE THE SUREST GUARANTEE THAT TEXAS WILL BE ANNEX'D IN THE MOST SECURE AND HONORABLE MANNER.—James Lyons, Whig Candidate for Presidential Elector in Virginia.

WHIG DECENCY.

"BIRNEY IS CLEARLY A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING, OR RATHER A POLKAT IN THE SKIN OF A MINK."—Detroit Daily Advertiser, July 15, 1844.

THE WHIGS AND TEXAS.

Hon. Ephraim H. Foster is the Whig Senator from Tennessee. When the Tyler treaty was under discussion he made a speech on an extension, of which the following is an extract:

"In the fulness of things—I repeat the conviction—the territory and domain of Texas, as limited and defined by the treaty of 1803, and subsequently relinquished in 1819, will fall again into this expansive Union, and the 'one star' will shine in the bright galaxy which beautifies and adorns our glorious national banner.

The people of the North and East, ever wise and ever careful of the means and advantages best calculated to promote and reward their industrial enterprise, will soon open their eyes to a measure they may now object to or condemn.—The Middle States have no prejudices to overcome and the South and the southwest, always united on the principle, though they have the most to lose—will all of them stand united on the question, when in the noble and patriotic language of a portion of my honored constituents, annexation can be accomplished 'without violation of the fact of treaties, without disparagement of American honor in any way, without jeopardy to the peace and safety of our present glorious Union, and with the deliberate judgment and free assent of a majority of the American people.'" On this broad platform we shall all stand together in due season," &c.

POLK ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. Polk has again defined his position on the Tariff. Here is an extract from a letter of his dated June 19, 1844.

"I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have sanctioned heretofore such moderating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue desired, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.

LAKE ERIE BUSINESS.

The price for Cabin passage from Detroit to Buffalo on the Combination Steamboats is stated to be from seven to Ten Dollars. We learn that the Julia Palmer is now running as an opposition boat, and carries passengers to Buffalo for Four Dollars Cabin passage, Steerage One Dollar.—These rates are permanently established, and the Julia Palmer leaves Detroit regularly every Tuesday evening.

MR. BIRNEY AND THE WHIGS.

A short time since, Mr. Birney spent a few days in Detroit, on which occasion he participated in the discussions of the Liberty Association, lectured twice, and held a discussion in the City Hall with Mr. Platt, late Whig Attorney General. A candid notice of these several meetings will be found in the communication of a correspondent in another column.

As Mr. Birney's remarks before the Association on the 8th and 9th of July have been the theme of unjust comment and misrepresentation in the Advertiser, we subjoin the following brief sketch of them, reported by a gentleman who was present:

MR. BIRNEY'S REMARKS.

Mr. PLATT, as representative of the Whigs, admitted the truth and goodness of the Liberty principles; but contended that their mode of accomplishment was wrong. At first he asserted the efficiency of mere moral action, but subsequently admitted that political action was necessary. He then, however, claimed that the Whigs were an anti-slavery party, fully efficient both in will and deed for all the objects of the Liberty party; that the organization of the latter, but weakened the former,—and that every true abolitionist ought to leave the Liberty party and unite with the Whigs. He especially urged, as a reason for this change, the Texas question, and alleged that it was inducing Liberty men to join the Whigs. That he had lately heard of one, a Mr. Burchard in the State of New York: that he expected soon to hear of Gerrit Smith's secession, and when informed of Mr. Birney's arrival in Detroit, he had hoped to hear of his conversion. He pressed upon the Liberty men present the example of Mr. Burchard—called upon them to imitate that example, and then read (though exceeding the limited time) a long letter of Mr. Burchard's, containing his sentiments.

After a strong appeal of this nature, Mr. Birney's turn came. He knew Mr. Burchard, though but slightly, but this was his first knowledge that he had ever been a member of the Liberty party.—(Here it appeared that Mr. Birney was in error respecting the individual.)—Then, Mr. President, said Mr. B.: I know even less of this Mr. Burchard, than of the gentleman I had supposed: for I do not at all know the Mr. Burchard in question. Alvan Stewart I know—Gerrit Smith I know, but I may say, Mr. Burchard, who are you. Mr. B. then alleged that as so much stress was laid upon this conversion, its value depended on facts. Many reasons might have operated beyond conscientious conviction—interest, allurements, &c. might possibly have had their weight. The letter was suspicious—it was very long—was evidently an electioneering document designed for making converts—contained greatly more than needful for self vindication, and was published at a considerable distance from home, where alone self vindication would be especially called for, and in a leading whig paper. (Mr. Burchard lives in Madison county—the letter was published in the Albany Evening Journal.) Mr. B. then proceeded to examine the positions advanced by Mr. Platt. He first took up that part which called on the Liberty men to abandon their party, and unite with the Whigs, on the ground that the latter embraced all the sentiments, &c. of the former. Was this the fact? Mr. Clay was the prominent candidate of the Whig party. He was, as often said by the presses, the embodiment of the Whig principles. Mr. Clay's public conduct and public sentiments were then the fair test of the party. Mr. B. thought that these were matters in which Mr. Clay and the great body of the people had no sympathy. One was—that of labor. Mr. C. was born in a slave country—had lived there all his life, and still did so, holding slaves. He was accustomed to see labor performed only by a degraded class, and labor itself thus became unavoidably associated with degradation. As an instance, Mr. Leigh of Virginia had asserted sentiments to this effect. This opinion of Mr. Clay had been manifested in various ways. The circumstances around Mr. Clay very naturally induced it and much palliated it: still it existed, and was not in consonance with that of the great bulk of the people. Another matter, in which Mr. Clay had not the sympathies of the people, was on the subject of duelling. Mr. Clay was known to have been a duellist. All his duels sprang out of his public life—from words spoken in debate by his adversary. The constitution guaranteed to every one that he should not be held to account for language spoken in Congress. Mr. C. disregarded this—and held men responsible, not however to the laws of this country, but to the code of Honor—a code not known to law, in violation of it and not sanctioned by great mass of the people. There was much palliation for Mr. Clay in the circumstances of his life—also in the provocation he at times received; still if he could not control his passions into obedience to the law while in his country's service in Congress, Mr. Birney did not regard him as a safe person, to be entrusted with the government.

Mr. B. next adverted to Mr. Platt's as-

sertion that the Whigs were the real and efficient anti-slavery party of the country; also to Mr. P.'s call on Liberty men to unite with the Whigs. The Whigs, as a party, had done nothing more than the Democrats for liberty. In their Harrison Congress of 1841-2 they had renewed the gag—had made the usual ministerial and foreign appointments from the south—and had in fact pursued the identical course their opponents had for many years. But they went further in their conduct to Adams and Giddings.—A Whig, Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, was the author of the celebrated resolutions of censure on Mr. Giddings. These measures were in avowed hostility to abolition: that against Mr. Adams, failed after many weeks, because of his memorable resistance, that against Mr. Giddings succeeded, because he was not allowed to be heard—and all this time the whigs had an efficient majority.

The above is the faithful scope and purport of Mr. Birney's remarks. The Advertiser of the 11th contained a long article by "A Whig," [which is attributed to our Ex-Whig Representative in Congress,] containing a caricature of his remarks, and accusing him of "base and deliberate calumny"—of "adding cowardice to falsehood"—of "shameless and venomous falsehood"—of using "low scandals," and "glaring perversions of truth"—and his whole speech was a tissue of rancorous personal abuse, sly unmanly inuendo, and harsh and brutal calumny.

This letter in the Advertiser was accompanied with an intimation that Mr. Birney, or his friends, if aggrieved by such a foul publication, might make corrections & explanations through the same paper that had published the anonymous libel. To which Mr. Birney returned the following appropriate reply:

GENTLEMEN—Duly acknowledging the offer which you have authorized to be made to me, to open your columns for any answer that I might choose to make to an article signed "A Whig," which appeared in the Advertiser of this morning, I have only to say, that every consideration of the respect that is due both to myself and to the public, forbids my taking any further notice of the article in question, abounding as it does, in false and reckless assertions, and violating as it does, in the language in which these assertions are made, the acknowledged courtesy of newspaper discussion.

Yours, &c.
JAMES G. BIRNEY.

Detroit, July 11, 1844.

The subsequent discussion between Mr. Birney and Mr. Platt, in the City Hall, is referred to by our correspondent. We were in Detroit a day or two after, and were gratified to find that men of all parties and conditions, from Senators, Judges and Statesmen, down to the class that hold political discussions in the grocery, were unanimous in the opinion that Mr. Birney's vindication of the principles and policy of the Liberty party, against the charges so ably preferred by Mr. Platt, was full, satisfactory, complete, and triumphant.

HEAR GOV. SEWARD!

Gov. SEWARD, of New York, was invited to attend the Whig State Meeting at Marshall. In his letter to the State Committee, June 12, he says, if he should come, he could only speak of sundry topics, the Tariff, Distribution, &c. and adds to these,

"The deplorable error of adding bulwarks to the falling institutions of SLAVERY, WAR is THE CHIEF CAUSE OF ALL OUR NATIONAL CALAMITIES, AND THE ONLY SOURCE OF NATIONAL DANGER, and implore the free people of Michigan to stand by the cause of Human Freedom."

Every Whig, and every Whig paper in Michigan, will award great praise to Governor Seward as a logical reasoner, and an able, if not profound statesman. All the use we mean to make of the sentiment of his just quoted, is to stop the mouths of those diminutive Whig politicians, who are ever patting about the "one idea" of the Liberty party, and asserting that their principles are not important enough to ensure the success of a great political organization. Now we ask these gentlemen whether the peaceful and constitutional removal of that which is THE CHIEF CAUSE OF ALL OUR NATIONAL CALAMITIES, AND THE ONLY SOURCE OF NATIONAL DANGER, is not an object worthy the attention of the whole American people? We would ask them if such an evil is not a legitimate subject of political action, and whether we are not right, when we also "implore the free people of Michigan to stand by the cause of Human Freedom?"

It appears that Cassius M. Clay was a second of John Clay in the recent protracted duel, which was settled without a fight. He accepted the situation with the hope of reconciling the parties. The Cincinnati Herald having commented on this countenancing of crime, Mr. Clay has written an article for the Herald in which he condemns duelling as criminal, and yet justifies it as a necessary means of self defence. It is the same ground substantially that Henry Clay has taken. We have room only for the following extracts:—

"Whilst I do now as I have elsewhere done through the press denounce duelling as criminal, I shall not say that cases may not arise in which I might not resort to this 'ultima ratio Regum.' I have fought a duel, and in a case where I did not feel that I was justified by the moral law. I have therefore made the proper amends to a virtuous public sentiment, by allowing in my letters in the Intelligencer in 1843, that I 'deeply regretted' the circumstances. So long as the spirit is inferior to matter, so long will the sensibilities of the soul, the cherished sanctity of the heart, the love of character, and an inviolable regard to the subject of self defence, if the laws afford no remedy, man is thrown back upon his original and reserved rights, and conscience. God and mankind vindicate his action."

CLERGYMEN. We have the names of some sixty or seventy clergymen on our list. Many more would willingly become subscribers, but their financial circumstances would not permit.

ANOTHER ALLY. David L. Child, the former able and indefatigable Editor of the N. Y. Anti Slavery Standard, and a thorough good third party abolitionist, has come out for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

The Expositor is mistaken. D. L. Child was never a "third party Abolitionist," but has always opposed the Liberty organization. Will the Editor correct this mistake?

The Marshall Whig Convention passed the following resolutions: Resolved, That it is the constitutional duty of Congress, to establish and maintain a currency of uniform value throughout the United States.

New Map of the United States.—Mr. Potter, has shown us a new map of the United States for which he is agent, by Smith & Sherman. It is the most complete and best finished of any we have seen.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY. A friend from Shiawassee sends us the following encouraging account: "I send enclosed the doings of our late Convention for this and Clinton Counties."

Shiawassee.—The Banner County. That will do for a promise, now let us see what exertion you will put forth in its accomplishment. The pledge can be redeemed: we hope to have to pleasure of recording its fulfillment.

ANN ARBOR, July 20, 1844. Harvesting in this vicinity has just commenced. What little wheat we have seen looks well; and all accounts that we have seen or heard from the different portions of the State concur in inducing the belief that the crop will be at least an average one.

General Intelligence. Sunday Sports at New Orleans.—The New Orleans Picayune of Sunday, May 19th, contains an advertisement of a divided BULL FIGHT with three Bulls, selected from among the best in Attakapas, to be given at Algiers, opposite Canal Street landing, on SUNDAY, the 19th instant.

MORE RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA. We gather the following particulars of these bloody and disgraceful transactions from our exchanges. It appears that several days ago William H. Dann, a brother of the Priest (of the Catholic Church, St. Philip de Neri,) waited upon Governor Porter, to obtain 25 muskets from the State Arsenal. The General acquiesced, and Mr. Dann proceeded to Harrisburg and waited upon his Excellency in person—and after a short time obtained the desired order, and returned to this city.

From the Philadelphia Chronicle, Extra. More of the Riots in Southwark.—The riots in Southwark, in the neighborhood of St. Philippe de Neri Catholic Church, Queen street, above Second, which commenced on Friday night, and was quelled by the Sheriff after considerable exertions, were renewed on Saturday and Sunday night and Sunday. The Sheriff, with the Police of the District of Southwark, after removing the fire-arms from the church, Friday night, continued on duty until 5 o'clock, Saturday morning, when the church was placed in charge of a body of police.

During the whole of Saturday, knots and crowds of persons were in the neighborhood—some peevish others using threatening language—on account of the muskets having been found in the church. The military were on duty about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, under command of Major General Patterson, Brigadier General Cadwallader, and Col. Pleasanton of the Artillery.

The Sheriff's civil force were on the ground early in the evening, dispersing crowds, and quieting the malcontents. A large crowd of persons continued there all day and evening. About dusk, the military took command and cleared the streets. The Hibernia Greens, Captain Callahan, were placed inside the church.

The Brigadier General, the Sheriff, and their forces marched and patrolled them in the district, up to a late hour in the night, dispersing the crowds. Gen. Cadwallader, in person, ordered stores, shops, etc., in the immediate vicinity of the church, to be closed. The proprietor of one, a drug store, refusing, he was arrested and his store closed.

A large number of persons were arrested during the night, and placed in the lock-up of the district. These arrests were of persons using threatening language, and defying the authorities. About half-past 10 o'clock, Saturday night, while the military were guarding the street, two large crowds approached, one down Third street from Catharine towards Queen street, the other up Third from Christian, both meeting at Queen st.

The military ordered them to disperse, but they obeyed in derision. An order was given by Col. Pleasanton, to Capt. Robert Scott, of the Cadwallader's, to "fire." The Captain arrayed his men, but before he repeated the word, those of the crowd in front of him, had run away, leaving that portion of the street clear.

In this melee several were arrested; some placed in the watch-house, and others in the church. When the word "fire" was given by Colonel Pleasanton, Hon. Charles Naylor ran out and said, "No, don't fire." At which, Gen. Cadwallader ordered him under arrest, and to be placed in the church.

This created great confusion. The Sheriff's officers interfered, and desired his release, but the General sternly refused, and Mr. Naylor and the others remained in custody. The other party were more obdurate.—General Cadwallader dashed among them with his horse, one of the crowd seized the bridle, and the General struck him over the ear with his sword. A brick was then thrown at the General which struck him on the knee.

Yesterday morning, those in custody in the watch-house and church were discharged, except two who were remanded for trial. Early in the morning the crowd gathered again—went to the wharf, took a cannon from the brig Venus, at Queen-street wharf; another they dug up and cleaned, and loaded them with spikes. Those they dragged up in front of the church, poised them, and threatened that unless Mr. Naylor was released, they would destroy it. Nothing being done, the crowd rushed upon the building, broke in the side door with a battering ram, shattered the walls and brought out Mr. Naylor in triumph. This was about 12 o'clock, and there were four military companies inside at the time.

About 3,000 escorted him to his dwelling house, in Fifth street above France, where he made a speech requesting them to disperse and go home quietly. The mob then went back to the church, took the cannon to the rear of it to destroy it, unless the Hibernia Greens were removed from the church.

Mr. Levin, Mr. Titus and Mr. Thomas D. Grover (all leading Native Americans), promised them if they would disperse, the Greens should be removed at 1 o'clock. They were not removed at that hour—the cannon was then placed, and the match about to be applied. At this point, Mr. Grover jumped astride the cannon—the mob then ran off with it amid vociferous cheers.

Finally, the Greens were removed—but they were no sooner out than the mob attacked them, and they dispersed—one of them was nearly killed. At Fifth and Small's, one of the Greens rushed into a house and discharged his musket from a window, wounding a boy. This is up to 3 o'clock, and the fighting may be said to be on its commencing. All is in a dreadful excitement, not less than ten thousand persons on the ground.

Mr. Grover has just arrived at the church and is standing in front of the steps, holding American flags in his hands. Mr. Levin is addressing the crowd. Several respectable citizens are there. The church may be saved.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald. DAILY CHRONICLE OFFICE, Saturday. Immediately after Mr. Grover had placed the flag in front of the church, the mob boldly walked forward and removed them saying they should not remain there.

The military are all off the ground. In the neighborhood of the Commissioner's Hall, around in 2nd street, about half a square from the church, there are great crowds of people. The wounded Hibernia Green is there, in charge of the authorities. The excitement in Fifth street, near where the boy was shot, is on the increase—this is nearly half a mile from the church.

The Major General and Staff have just passed here on their way down to the scene. An express has been started to Harrisburg for the Governor. Vespers in the several Catholic churches was suspended this afternoon. We glean the following particulars from Philadelphia papers of Monday morning: THE NIGHT. Every thing remained quiet until about 7 o'clock, when a detachment of military under General Cadwallader arrived upon the ground, and proceeded to take positions for the defence of the church. Cannon were placed so as to command Queen street east and west, and Second street North and South. Platoons of soldiers were stretched across the street at Third and Queen, Second and Queen, and around the Commissioner's Hall.

This disposition of force being made, General Cadwallader informed Mr. Grover that the military would protect the church, and that the citizens force might be discharged, which was done, the men marching out two and two and mingling quietly with the crowd; but before all had left, the report of fire-arms at Second street was heard. This was occasioned, we believe, so far as the contradictory stories can be reconciled with probability, by the crowd pressing on the company of Cadwallader's Guards, R. K. Scott Captain, and the City Guards, Captain Hill: Orders were given to the men to force them back, and in doing so one of the officers encountered a man who refused to retreat, the officer thereupon struck him with his sword and the blow was returned.

A scuffle then ensued—a brick was thrown from the crowd at the soldiers—and immediately afterwards the firing commenced. It seems from all that can be gathered, that the crowd were brought to retire by the officers, and their obstinate refusal compelled them to resort to the last means.

The soldiers commenced firing by files, and from thirteen to twenty shots told among the crowd, and at least seven men were killed almost instantly. One man was taken up with nearly two-thirds of his face blown away; another had his abdomen ripped open and the entrails protruded in a most shocking manner.

The scalp of a third was sent from his head, and a fourth, who seemed to be a waterman, and bore the letters E. W., and an anchor pricked in blue in his right arm, was instantly killed by a ball which entered his right breast, traversed across the chest and came out at the left side.

An intense degree of excitement was created against Capt. Hill, of the City Guards, who, it was asserted, had given orders to fire upon the crowd without any previous warning to them to retire.

The volley caused the dispersion of the crowd, but increased the exasperation of the disaffected to a fearful pitch. A mob gathered in the rear of the Commissioner's Hall where two or three of the bodies of the slain were carried, and after angry parley broke into the Hall and took therefrom a considerable number of the muskets, which had been brought from the Church and deposited there.

Threats were made against a number of soldiers, who were stationed in the lower story of the Hall, and finally a gathering was had at the Hay Stables, near the Wharfton Market, below the Southwark Railroad, and about 9 o'clock, a body of men came down Federal street, preceded by a four pounder cannon, roughly mounted, and drawn with ropes. The men who followed in the rear were armed with muskets in part, and with other instruments, of offence. They proceeded to Front street, and up Front street to Queen, where they quietly placed the cannon at the middle of the junction of the street, so as to range along Queen street, towards Second, at which latter street a body of military and a six pounder were placed. The darkness favored their operations and they were undisturbed until they had fired the piece, which was heavily loaded with fragments of iron, that had been hastily collected. At the same time the mob fired with muskets in the same direction from such covered positions as they could find, and the fire was immediately answered by a volley from the military, and the discharge of the field piece. The firing on both sides was then kept up at intervals until, 10 o'clock, when it temporarily ceased.

The mob had at this hour two pieces, placed so as to range Queen street, and had also a fifteen pounder which they could not use, because it was not mounted. The feeling among them seemed to be that of desperation, and threats of the most startling character were very generally used by them against the military, and especially against Gen. Cadwallader.

It was generally said that two of the mob at Second and Queen street were killed. Colonel Pleasanton is slightly wounded in the groin, and Capt. R. K. Scott dangerously in the spine. It is believed that the list of killed and wounded on both sides will be large.

The reports of the guns shook the houses in the vicinity—shattering windows, and damaging furniture. Balls passed into many of them, and the inmates were compelled to retire precipitately by the backways—leaving all their property behind them. In one instance, an aged lady was obliged to be lifted over a fence, and while this was being done, a ball cut off the branch of a tree near by.

About one o'clock, A. M., the First City Troop of Cavalry, Captain Butler, was ordered to proceed to the vicinity of the Church, and if possible capture and spike the guns used by the mob. This duty was immediately performed, and at half-past 1 o'clock, information was received at Headquarters that the large fifteen pounder had been captured at the corner of Fifth and Queen street, and spiked.

Late last night we heard that during the encounter which occurred after nine o'clock, a man named John Cobke, was shot beside the cannon stationed at Front and Queen street. He had fired the piece twice, and was about to apply the match a third time, when the discharge of a musket near him revealed the position of the mob to the military, and they instantly fired their piece.

A grape shot took effect in Cook's groin and killed him instantly. An old man named Field was also killed by two bullets which passed thro' his breast.

Still Later.—We have learned from Headquarters that the origin of the firing upon the crowd at 7 o'clock last evening, was in consequence of an attack made upon the City Guards. Capt. Hill was struck to the earth, and an attempt was made to stab him with his own sword; while in this situation one of his lieutenants gave the order to fire, which was done.

The military are continually harassed by the mob, and men are said to be lying in wait upon the roofs of the houses in the vicinity of the church ready to fire, whenever an occasion offers. It is now said that three of the soldiers are killed, two or three mortally wounded, and some more considerably hurt—all about 12.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday morning, 4 o'clock. I write at this moment to say, merely, that as I write, every thing seems quiet in Southwark, where all these riots have been raging.

A rumor, however prevalent, that another attack will be made upon the military, who are still under arms, before daylight, I trust that it will not prove true, but have strong fears that it will.

Passengers by the cars this afternoon, who left Philadelphia at 7 A. M., report that they heard heavy cannoning in the direction of the Catholic church of St. Phillips, just as the boat was leaving the dock.—N. Y. Express.

We have not room for the further details of the proceedings. But it appears that the most vindictive feelings were manifested by the mob towards some of the officers who had been most active in quelling the riot; and a gallows was actually erected on which to hang one of them, as soon as they could lay hands on him. It is said that on one street even the women turned out and harangued the mob. The arrival of the Governor, and the movements of three thousand troops, put an end to the riots.

Much inquiry is made as to the real cause of this riot. We shall apprise our readers as soon as we can ascertain from a reliable source. The number of the killed and wounded is thus stated.

Table with 2 columns: Killed, Wounded. Rows: Military (3, 11), Citizens (6, 19), Total (9, 30).

From the Western citizen. MORMON DIFFICULTIES. MURDER OF JOE SMITH AND HIS BROTHER HIRAM, IN THE CARTHAGE JAIL.

Information was received in this city on the fourth, of the murder of Joe Smith. The intelligence was communicated at first in vague and contradictory rumors, that led many at first to believe the whole affair to be a deception. But later information has confirmed the report, and there is no longer any doubt that the Mormon Prophet has come to his end;—that he and his associates, after they had surrendered themselves to the Governor, under the pledge that they should be protected and have a fair trial; have been basely murdered; The most credible statement we have seen of the affair, is the following, from the Springfield Times:

Gov. Ford, who went up to Carthage at the request of a large number of the citizens, of Hancock county to take some steps to allay the disturbance likely to grow out of the lawless proceedings alleged against the Mormons, the most important of which was we believe, the destruction of a printing press at Nauvoo, said to have been done by order of the Nauvoo city council at the instigation of Smith, made a requisition for Smith and the other persons engaged in the outrage. Anticipating a refusal and probable resistance on the part of Smith and the Mormons, he made a requisition for some two or three thousand troops from Hancock and two or three of the adjoining counties, which was promptly complied with. The Governor then sent a civil officer with a writ, accompanied with several citizens, demanding the surrender of the Prophet and such others as were concerned in the destruction of the press, with an assurance that if not complied with, immediate measures would be taken to force a compliance. The demand was refused, and the officer returned to Carthage. The Governor then at once ordered the necessary preparation to enforce a compliance by coercive measures; but before the arrangements were perfected, Smith advised, probably, of the means being adopted for an enforcement of the demand, sent a messenger to the Governor to inform him of his willingness to surrender himself and comrades upon condition of the Governor's assurance that their persons should be protected from illegal violence, which condition was of course complied with. Accordingly Smith and his brother Hiram, and some others, voluntarily delivered themselves into the hands of the proper officers, and were put in the jail at Carthage, under a guard of twenty-five men, as well as to prevent molestation from without, as to secure them from escape. The troops were then disbanded and returned to their homes, no further necessity being supposed for their detention. On Thursday evening about five o'clock (Smith and his comrades having put themselves in custody on the day previous, as we are informed,) while the guard surrounding the jail were on duty, a large company of armed men, supposed to have numbered from 150 to 200, disguised by having their faces blackened, was seen approaching the jail in single file, at a short distance, with evident intentions of an attack. The guard supposing the men to be Mormons coming to the rescue of Smith and his brother, fired upon them, wounding some two or three. Smith and his brother noticing the approach of the men, and also supposing them to be Mormons, hoisted the window of the room in which they were confined, being in the second story, with the intention, it is presumed, of preventing any aggression on their part, when a volley was fired from the assassins, resulting in an instantaneous death of the three; the Prophet, from what we are informed took place, fell on the outside of the ground. Joe Smith's body, it is said, was perforated with five or six ball-holes—(that of his brother with a greater number. It is further related as soon as Joe's body reached the ground, one of the assassins approached it, and thrusting his bayonet through it, exclaimed, "I am now re-

vengeed for the death of my father." This is supposed to have had reference to the death of some one in Missouri at the time of the Mormon difficulties in that State, when they were driven from it. From the circumstances, and the fact that the assassins were disguised, it is believed that they were an organized band from Missouri, who had formed the determination to assassinate Smith at all hazards—a supposition strengthened by the rumor that a number of Missourians were known to have crossed the river to the Illinois side, for the purpose of aiding in the attack upon Nauvoo, should Smith and his adherents resist to that extremity.

"No censure is attached to Gov. Ford, who, it is believed, has acted throughout in this affair, with the utmost prudence and judgment in his exertions to procure the arrest of Smith and his confederates, and to secure them from violence after the arrest."

Since the above was put in type we have received the following official statement of the affair by Gov. Ford.

"To the People of Illinois I desire to make a brief but true statement of the recent disgraceful affair at Carthage, in regard to the Smiths, so far as circumstances have come to my knowledge. The Smiths, Joseph and Hiram, have been assassinated in jail, by whom is not known, but will be ascertained. I pledged myself for their safety, and upon the assurance of that pledge they surrendered as prisoners. The Mormons surrendered the public arms in their possession and the Nauvoo Legion submitted to the command of Capt. Singleton of Brown County, deputed for that purpose by me. All these things were required to satisfy the old citizens of Hancock, that the Mormons were peaceably disposed; and to allay jealousy and excitement in their minds. It appears, however, that the compliance of the Mormons with every requisition made upon them, failed of that purpose. The pledge of security to the Smiths, was not given upon my individual responsibility. Before I give it, I obtained a pledge of honor by a unanimous vote from the officers and men under my command, to sustain me in performing it. If the assassination of the Smiths was committed by any portion of these, they have added treachery to murder, and have done all they could do to disgrace the state, and sully the public honor.

On the morning of the day the deed was committed, we had proposed to march the army under my command into Nauvoo. I however discovered, the evening before, that nothing but the utter destruction of the city would satisfy a portion of the troops; and if we marched into the city, protests would not be wanting for commencing hostilities. The Mormons had done every thing required or which ought to have been required of them. Offensive operations on our part would have been impolitic in the present critical season of the year, the harvest and the crops. For these reasons I decided, in a council of officers, to disband the army, except three companies, two of which were retained as a guard for the jail. With the other company I marched into Nauvoo to address the inhabitants there and tell them what they might expect in case they designedly or imprudently provoked a war. I performed this duty, as I think plainly and emphatically, and then set out to return to Carthage.—When I had marched about three miles a messenger informed me of the occurrences at Carthage. I hastened on to the place. The guard it is said, did their duty but were overpowered. Many of the inhabitants of Carthage had fled with their families. Others were preparing to go. I apprehended danger to the settlements from the sudden fury and passion of the Mormons, and sanctioned their movements in this respect.

General Deming volunteered to remain with a few troops, to observe the progress of events, to defend property against small numbers, and with orders to retreat if menaced by a superior force. I decided to proceed immediately to Quincy, to prepare a force, sufficient to suppress disorders, in case it should ensue from the foregoing transactions or from any other cause. I have hopes that the Mormons will make no further difficulties. In this I may be mistaken. The other party may not be satisfied. They may re-commence aggression against all breakers of the same, at all hazards. I think present circumstances warrant the precaution of having a competent force at my disposal, in readiness to march at a moment's warning. My position at Quincy will enable me to get the earliest intelligence and to communicate orders with greater celerity."

A business Directory has been published in Cincinnati, which, among other things, contains the following classification of Citizens according to the valuation of Real Estate which they own in the City:

Table with 2 columns: 1 holds over \$500,000, 6 " from \$230,000 to 400,000, 26 " from 100,000 to 200,000, 43 " from 50,000 to 100,000, 56 " from 30,000 to 50,000, 73 " from 20,000 to 30,000, 89 " from 15,000 to 20,000, 118 " from 10,000 to 15,000, 423 " from 5,000 to 10,000, 645 " from 2,500 to 5,000, 826 " under 1,500.

The total number of persons killed by accidents on railways in Great Britain during the year 1813 was sixty-seven—of persons injured, forty-eight—but of these only three injured by accidents of a public nature.

Disgraceful.—The new Common Council of New York licensed in two days one hundred and twenty-seven dram shops in a single Ward!—Should the same liberal spirit extend to the other Wards, the catalogue of licensed drunks, in that city will number three thousand!

LIBERTY SENATORIAL CONVENTION.—SIXTH DISTRICT. The Liberty Party of the Sixth Senatorial District will meet in Convention at Flint, on Tuesday, August 20, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate a candidate for Senator to be supported at the ensuing election.

By order of the District Committee. Fentonville, July 9, 1844.

LIBERTY PARTY IN MICHIGAN!! SIMULTANEOUS MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE STATE!!! After consultation among prominent friends in different portions of the State, it has been deemed advisable without a formal notice from the State Central Committee, to call upon Liberty men throughout Michigan to meet in their several towns on TUESDAY THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, to perfect their organization, and make efficient preparations for the coming election. The labors of harvest will then be nearly completed; the evenings will be of sufficient length to admit of continued meetings; and the election being but twelve weeks distant from that period, whatsoever is to be done should be done with promptitude and vigor.

It is believed that the following simple plan of associated action, if faithfully carried out, will accomplish wonders. 1. After reading this notice, let some one appoint a place for the meeting on the afternoon or evening of the thirteenth, as may be deemed best, and notify every Liberty man in the town to attend without fail. Do not wait for the town committee, or for this or that influential man to take the lead. Be so far as to take the responsibility yourself.

2. When met, let a chairman and secretary be chosen. 3. Then, in committee of the whole, let the name of every Liberty voter in the town be ascertained and registered by the Secretary. After this shall have been completed, let another list be made of all who are favorably inclined to the Liberty party, but not confirmed in the faith, and of those who are doubtful. 4. Then ask yourselves what shall be done in your town to advance the cause before the election. How shall the genuine Liberty men be encouraged, the wavering confirmed, the doubtful won, the backsliders reclaimed, and converts multiplied? We take it for granted that every town will make some exertions to forward the cause in some way. Those professed Liberty men who do not exert themselves for this glorious cause ought to be considered as recreant to their principles. Do you ask what you can do?

You can hold meetings every week, or every other week, till the election. You can procure tracts and circulate. You can obtain very many subscribers for the Twelve Weeks Signal. You can procure lecturers to address you.—But home made ones are usually the best. You can invite your Whig and Democratic neighbors to discuss with you. Do not neglect this. If they accept, your cause will gain by it; if they refuse, it will operate to their disadvantage. Determine on some definite plan and follow it up. Do not have things at loose ends.

5. Before you adjourn, appoint a Vigilance Committee of three or five to carry out your arrangements, whatever they may be. It should be their duty to keep the lists of voters before mentioned, correct them from time to time, and see that every one is on the polls. We hope our friends will feel the importance of securing even a single additional vote. It looks insignificant in itself, and yet it is a component part of that power which yields the tremendous energies of this nation. FOUR ADDITIONAL VOTES IN EACH TOWN IN THE STATE WILL DOUBLE THE VOTE OF LAST YEAR. WHAT TOWN CENSUS FURNISH SO SMALL AN INCREASE?

The other parties, as you are well aware, are making the most vigorous efforts for success. Shall not genuine patriotism be as effectual in exciting us to action, as party zeal and the hopes of political supremacy are with them?

GENESEE LIBERTY CONVENTION. A Convention of the Liberty Party of Genesee Co. will be held at Flint, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate candidates to be supported at the ensuing election for the several County offices.

By order of the Cor. Committee Fentonville, July 9, 1844.

Maynards have just received a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dry Stuffs and Groceries, together with a consignment of Commodities, Medicines, Sherwin's Lenses and Osgood's Chologogue. They can now supply Physicians, Merchants and families with any quantity of all articles in their line as low as at any other Druggists in Michigan, and perhaps at a cheaper rate.

The Messrs. COMSTOCK & CO'S. Medicines are getting to be the most popular of the age; and we know a great many families who, following the suggestions in their pamphlets, pay out for medicines, shillings, where before they paid dollars, and physicians' fees before they were cured, and physicians' fees before they were cured, and physicians' fees before they were cured.

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLOGOGUE. AMONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon constitutions impaired and injured by previous attacks of bilious fever, or fever and ague; or by a long residence in those climates which produce them. There are many complaints which become gradually undermined by a mistimed influence, without even a day's actual confinement. In such cases, the Chologogue acts like a charm—the slow complexion, loss of appetite, languor, weakness and depression of spirits, with other unpleasant symptoms, which render life a burden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully used according to the directions of the accompanying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and may be taken with perfect safety under all circumstances of the system.

HELP ME ALONG IN THE WORLD. Help those who strive to help themselves by Honest Industry. The continuation of "Hard Times" urges the subscriber to cry out for help, and to inform all those who are desirous of Economizing, that he has opened a New and Second Hand.

Clothing Establishment, On Woodward Avenue, next door to Hyde & Wilder's, Scale Factory, between Atwater and Woodbridge streets, where he will sell clothing a little cheaper than the Cheapest For Cash.—He will also continue to carry on the TAILORING AND CLOTHES CLEANING BUSINESS.

All persons desirous of having grease, paint, oil, pitch, tar, &c., removed from their clothing would do well to call on him; as his mode of cleaning is by a process of steam, he warrants to completely remove the garments, and give them the appearance of NEW, without doing injury to the cloth in form or durability. Collars and Breasts of coats warranted to be kept in perfect shape in the latest style, and on terms to correspond with the reduced prices of our other business.

He respectfully returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Detroit, and the public in general, for their very liberal patronage, and hopes that by a constant exertion and strict attention to business, to merit and continue to receive a share of public patronage to help him along in the WORLD.

WM. LAMBERT. N. B.—New and second hand clothing bought, sold, exchanged, or taken in payment for cleaning or repairing. Orders attended to in any part of the city. All of which is respectfully submitted.

New Hat Store. JAMES G. CRANE would respectfully inform the Public, that he has opened a fine stock of Hats, Caps, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Collars, Umbrellas and Gloves, at No. 105, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, nearly opposite the U. S. Court Room and Post Office, where he will be happy to see his friends and supply them with as good an article in his line as can be procured, either here or at the east, and as cheap. Gentlemen in the interior, wishing a first rate fashionable article of Hats or Caps, can be supplied by sending their size or having my style furnished to order in a few hours, and warranted to suit. Call and see—IT MAY SAVE YOU A DOLLAR. JAMES G. CRANE. Detroit, July 12, 1844. 13-6a

THE MISSES CLARK'S Young Ladies' Seminary, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN. MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal. MISS WEST, Teacher in Music. H. F. SCHOFF, do in Classics. F. MARSH, do in French. RHOBY E. CLARK, Teacher of Juvenile Dept.

This Institution has been in operation since November 13, 1839. The scholastic year commencing forty-eight weeks, two terms comprising two quarters each—twelve weeks in a quarter—a general examination at the close of each term—in February and August.

The last quarter of the present term commenced May 1st, 1844. No reduction made at the close of this quarter, which ends the scholastic year, school will be again resumed the first week in September next.

Terms of Tuition.—For the English branches, \$2.50 per quarter. No reduction made for absence, except in case of sickness, and no pupil taken for less than a quarter. Extra charges are made for music on the Piano, with the use of the instrument, \$1.00 per week. Drawing and Painting, 3.00 per week. Board, including washing, lights, &c., \$1.75 per week if not advanced, and \$2.00 per week if paid at the close of the quarter.

Parents and guardians are invited to visit the school every Friday, when the studies of the week are reviewed—also semi-monthly on Wednesday afternoon, at reading of the weekly compositions. Young ladies desirous of entering the school and pursuing the regular course of study, would do well to commence at the beginning of the term.

Having purchased a healthy and commodious building in a pleasant and convenient part of the village, no pains or expense shall be spared to facilitate the studies and render the situation of the young ladies profitable and agreeable. Belonging to the school are a Library of between three and four hundred volumes, and Philosophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes, &c. Scientific lectures are delivered before the school at proper intervals.

The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to promote the intellectual culture of their pupils, but will attend strictly to their moral deportment. With a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would give such a tone to character, as shall render it practically fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm to principle.

Among the books used in the school are, Aberrance on the Intellectual and Moral Powers—Kane's Elements of Criticism—Wayland's Moral Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity—Comstock's Chemistry and Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaton's Manual of Botany—Burritt's Geography of the Heavens—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Phelps' Legal and Political Economy—D. D. Robert's Grammar and Arithmetic—Parker's Natural Philosophy.

The Misses Clark have taught a Young Ladies School for several years in the City of New York, and are furnished with testimonials from Rev. Wm. C. C. D. D. Robert, D. D., and Charles M. Grison, M. D., of New York; Rev. J. E. Blake, of Brooklyn; and Mrs. Emma Willard, of Troy, N. Y.; also, reference is made, by permission, to the following gentlemen: Rev. Rev. S. A. May, D. D., of New York; Wm. R. Thompson, Esq., of New York; Rev. Isaac S. Ketchum, Centreville; Rev. J. Hudson, White Pigeon; Rev. J. P. Cleveland, and Geo. Ketchum, Marshall; Hon. Wm. R. Deland, Jackson; Prof. B. R. Michie, Michigan Center; E. H. Winsor, Adrian; Daniel Hixon, Clinton; Gardner Wheeler, M. D.; Howell; Rev. F. H. Canning, Grand Rapids; Rev. H. Coleaker, Rev. A. M. D. Fitch, S. Denton, M. D., P. Brigham, M. D., Hon. Wm. C. C. D. D. Robert, Wm. R. Thompson, Esq., of New York; John Allen, Esq., Geo. W. Jewett, Esq., Col. Thomas Mosely, Capt. J. Perkins, Thomas M. Ladd, F. Sawyer, Jr., Esq., late Superintendent of Public Instruction, Professor of Chemistry, and President of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; James Birdsell and Rev. John Beach; Flint; Amos Mead, Esq., Farmington.

The following gentlemen, Rev. H. Coleaker, Rev. O. C. C. D. D. Robert, Wm. R. Thompson, Esq., of New York; John Allen, Esq., Geo. W. Jewett, Esq., Col. Thomas Mosely, Capt. J. Perkins, Thomas M. Ladd, F. Sawyer, Jr., Esq., late Superintendent of Public Instruction, Professor of Chemistry, and President of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; James Birdsell and Rev. John Beach; Flint; Amos Mead, Esq., Farmington.

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W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity.

New Establishment, THRESHING MACHINES. KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO. would respectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the surrounding counties that they have established themselves in Lower Town, Ann Arbor, for the purpose of manufacturing Threshing Machines.

Having been for many years engaged in this business in Ohio, they feel that they can with confidence recommend their work. They are making the Burrall & Childs Machines and Horse power also; and also a planetary power, different from any other made in this country and generally preferred to any other Machines, which they intend to sell at such prices and on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction; they are determined not to be outdone by any similar establishment either in price, style or quality of work.

"Competition is the life of trade" and they all ask of the Farming community is to opportunity them so far as to give them an opportunity of supplying a part of the Machines that may be wanted. They are prepared to repair old Machines.

Their shop is in the basement story of H. & R. Partridge & Co's Machine shop, where they may be found to answer all calls. KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO. w. w. KEAPP, T. A. HAVILAND, J. E. MC LAINE, Ann Arbor, April 29, 1844.

