

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1845.

VOL. 5, NO. 28.
WHOLE NO. 236.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, by
BECKLEY, FOSTER, & Co.
FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

TERMS.
ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance; if not paid, in advance, TWO DOLLARS will be INvariably required.
Old subscribers can have their papers at One Dollar a year, by forwarding that amount, and paying arrearages.
All subscribers will be expected to pay within the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For each line of brevity, (the smallest type), the first insertion, 3 cents.
For each subsequent insertion, 1 cent.
For three months, 7 cents.
For six months, 10 cents.
For one year, 15 cents.
Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. Local Advertising by the line.
Manufacturers, Bookellers, Machinists, Wholesale Merchants, and all others doing an extensive business, who wish to advertise, will find the Signal the best possible medium of communication in the State.
All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid, to
SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty,
THE SLAVE WHIP.

A PARODY ON "THE BUCKET."

How sad to my heart are those scenes of sub-
jection,
When woful remembrance recalls them
to view—
The ground where we labor'd—the driver's
correction—
The soul crushing trials the slave must pass
through;
The rich-spreading cane field—the mill that
stood by it,
To draw forth the sweets that our labor sup-
plied—
The hut of my father—the whipping post
nigh it—
The blood-stiffened slave whip that hung at
its side;
The oft wielded slave whip—the ponderous
slave whip—
The blood-stiffened slave whip that hung
at its side.

That ponderous tormentor I dread to remem-
ber,
For often when weary and faint in the field,
Its much dreaded crack sent a thrill through
each member,
And roused me to action though ready to
yield.

Al! deeply I cursed it, as writing with an-
guish
I heard it resounding aloft in the air,
Then swift, with the arm of a demon to brand-
ish,
It fell like a harpey to gorge and to tear—
The oft wielded slave whip—the ponderous
slave whip—
Descends like a harpey to gorge and to tear.

How hard from the hand of a tyrant to bear it,
Who pays for our sweat with the torturing
lash.
The home of the slave—I no longer will
share it;
Its few ling'ring joys from my lips I will
dash.

And now far away from the slave cursed ma-
tion,
I sing of sweet freedom—my joy and my
bless,
As fancy revisits my master's plantation,
To view the old slave whip that hung at
the post;

The oft wielded slave whip—the ponderous
slave whip—
The blood-stiffened slave whip that hung
at the post.

T. T. LYON.

Slaveholding Always Sin- ful.

CONTINUED.

It will be necessary in this discussion to
fix on the exact thing called Slavery, which
—conceding to our opponents the most im-
portant part of their ground—Paul did ap-
prove of it will hardly be contended that
he left to the majority of slaveholders, who
may be supposed, at Rome, as elsewhere,
were *unbelievers*, the settling of the terms of
a condition, by which he and all faithful men
who came after him were to be bound. If
we do not, at once, fix the terms, Paul will
appear to have no principles of action; all with
him will be at loose ends, and he will seem
at one time, to have approved, what at an-
other, he greatly condemned. The ancient
Romans lived on the simplest fare. Their
chief magistrates, and most illustrious gen-
erals, when out of office, cultivated the ground
with their own hands; sat down at the same
board, and partook of the same food, with
their slaves—as Cato the censor. They,
sometimes, even dressed the dinner them-
selves—as Cato did;—or had their wives car-
ry it to them to the field. They had no care
of their slaves, after the labors of the day—
what books they read, or how they amused
themselves. Was this the Slavery which
Paul approved? For we may imagine to
ourselves, that Paul might have approved
of this, when he would utterly disapprove
of what he was called to witness. About the
time of Paul, the influx of wealth into Rome
had made Slavery almost as bad as it could
be. Luxuries had seized all ranks and the
pleasures of the table became the chief object
of attention.

In order that our adversaries may have
nothing to complain of, we will imagine Paul
saw the first and approved of it;—that he
beheld in advance, after the capture of Asia
and Africa, that, owing to the entire change
of manners among the Romans, the influx and

multitude of Slaves; that much more strin-
gent laws against the slaves would be required
than any they had yet dreamed of—that these
laws would extend even to the cutting off
from the Slave all that he and the other ap-
ostles had written—all that Christ, their mas-
ter, had written—in fine, the whole Bible as
it was in his time;—and that his approbative
faculties kept pace with it. He foresaw,
that the slaves would be counted by the mil-
lion, the corders by the thousand, that the
millions would have to go down to death cer-
tainly unprepared for the world which was
to come, while the thousands, for the most part,
untouched by the gospel, would have to take
their chance as other men. He yet approved
it all. What was dim and improbable to Ca-
to and Curius, was plain to an Apostle. Paul
clearly described a Roman matron under the
hand of the *CHRISTO*, who had a lock improp-
erly placed; he saw the whip presently ap-
plied, or the mirror, made of polished steel or
brass, aimed at the head of the offender. He
saw the towering mansion of a rich Roman,
and at the gate, the PORTER with his faithful
dog, both in chains. The rich slaveholder
and the poor porter were both members of the
Church which he would himself in time to
come, establish at Rome. His heart was
grieved, but his commiseration for the Slave
holder overcame all other considerations.—
He saw absolute power over the persons and
lives of the slave given to the masters; he
saw a person slain at his own house, the mur-
derer discovered, and four hundred slaves put
to death on that account; he saw Vedius Pol-
lio, one of the friends of Augustus, telling
the emperor of a new punishment he had de-
vised for refractory slaves—and he saw him
giving the Emperor ocular demonstration of
the success of his device, by casting into
his fish-pond, to be devoured by eels, a member
of Paul's own Church. Of all that was to come,
when he should be on the scene of action, when
slaves shall be more numerous and insolent—
so different from what he saw then,—he
heartily approved.

Let us suppose that Paul looked through
the vista of sixteen hundred years, and saw
the results, from the time that he preached
at Rome;—that the part he did take against
Slavery had banished it from all the countries
of Europe but one, and that but half civilized—
that it had taken refuge in the Southern States
of this continent;—that the poor African had
been made its victim, and this, chiefly, not
for any fault that he had committed, but for
what he could not help, if he would; for the
fault that the Infinite himself had committed,
if that can be supposed, would Paul be the
friend of Amos Dresser, or of his scourgers?
Would he find among the mobs of the South
a better understanding of his law, and a more
correspondent action, than with their victims?
Would he find among the *Two Hundred and
Fifty Thousand* slaveholders—
a greater number that knew and obeyed his
law, than among the *Two million and a half*
of slaves, and their friends? Would he, on
the unauthorized committee of the South—
who, without the form of trial, hang scores of
slaves on the nearest trees—I say, would he
see more of his friends on them, or among
those who openly opposed such violence?—
Would he be with Thompson and Burr, in the
prison of Missouri—with Walker, when pel-
led with eggs on the pillory of an United
States Territory, or with Torrey, bidding him
"be of good cheer," in the work *Loose of the
CITY OF BALTIMORE*—or with those who put
them there? The question is easily answered,
and is already answered, by every philanthrop-
ic heart.

But say those who imitate the Scries and
Pharisees in more points than one, these are
the "abuses" of the "system" and we are as
much opposed to them as you are. There is
this difference between us, & as impossible one
it is, we are opposed to the "system" itself, you
are opposed to what is not practicable. You
might as well oppose the "abuses" of card-
playing—of gaming—of dancing—of drink-
ing, &c. as the "abuses" of a thing that we
eschew altogether, and deprecate as a mighty
trespass. But as I have discussed this subject
more fully in the foregoing, I will not now
reumite.

The epistle to the Ephesians—to the Colos-
sians—the First to Timothy—the epistle to
Titus, and the one to Philemon, are the only
writings of Paul, in which the subject of
Slavery is directly mentioned. To this may
be added the First of Peter; and I believe, we
have all that is to be found in the New Testa-
ment, that has any direct relation to that
question.

It is remarkable that these epistles were all
written from Rome where Slavery prevailed
to a great degree, or after the authors had
been at that Capitol, that they were address-
ed to Churches, or persons in Asia Minor, and
that they never once made mention of Roman
Slavery. Those written by Paul were ad-
dressed to the Ephesians, with whom he had
spent three years as their minister;—to Tim-
othy who had succeeded him there, who was
a much younger man than Paul, but with
him, as being the convert of Paul and Barna-
bas, Paul was well acquainted;—to the Colos-
sians, also a Church in Asia Minor, with
which Paul was on terms of intimacy, as
many persons came from that part of the
country to hear Paul preach while he was at
Ephesus;—Paul was well acquainted with Ti-
tus, for Titus was one of his earliest con-
verts. Comparing all the authorities, we are
brought to the conclusion, that Paul was ac-
quainted—well acquainted with Philemon, a
Gentile.

If we prove that Paul—and we include with
him Peter—intended to subvert a particular
object in Asia Minor, where they were well
known, and where the Christian religion had
made considerable advances, instead of defin-

ing, forever, what Slavery should be, we will
be discharging what we undertook. Indeed,
from the changing character of Slavery, it
would be very difficult to define it. This we
have already shown. The duties of husbands,
of wives, and of children are still good, and
as society advances, we find them more and
more observed. But society, whenever it be-
comes refined, is sure to cast off Slavery.—
This would seem to show that the relations
mentioned were intended to be permanent—
the condition of Slavery to be evanescent.

This rule of interpretation, too, as it is a
reasonable one, will be acquiesced in,—that no
doctrine is admissible, or can be established
from the Scriptures themselves, that is either
repugnant to them, or contrary to reason or
the analogy of faith. With the acknowledge-
ment of this rule, and also, with the acknowl-
edgement, that the *spirit* of Christianity hu-
manizes and refines the most barbarous na-
tions where it is believed, we will proceed
with our investigations.

The teachers—Judaizing teachers, we will
call them, had insinuated themselves among
the Christians, if not into the Church of
Asia Minor. They had given Paul much
trouble there, where they had simulated the
true religion. They added to Christianity all
the Mosaic ritual. Without this, according
to their view, there was no getting to heav-
en. Persecution may occur at this point, but
at the starting of a new religion—for such the
Christian may be called—it was not to be
sneered at. Paul's superiority of talent and
piety made him able to withstand these Ju-
daizing teachers. Whilst he was absent at
Jerusalem and Rome, they gave additional
trouble, especially to the Ephesians and Co-
lossians. The letter probably, wrote to Paul,
whilst he was at Rome, or he heard of their
situation, and addressed a letter to the Colo-
ssians requesting that the letter addressed to
them might be, also, read in the church of
the Laodiceans; and that the Church at Co-
lossae for the better understanding of his ob-
ject, might read the letter to him from Laod-
icea. His anxiety, too, led him, at or nearly
at the same time, to write letters to his par-
ticular and able friends, Timothy and Titus—
requesting them to withstand the teachers
aforesaid. He had been much engaged in
preaching against them. The Judaizing
teachers were probably fanatical and ignorant
men. Their course though it is not very sin-
gular, inasmuch as it is a well known fact,
that the philosophers particularly the Platon-
ists, who afterwards became converts, carried
much of their philosophy with them into the
Christian religion. The Judaizing teachers,
as it was very natural they should, first
gained access to the Christian servants of Chris-
tian masters. It is admitted, that the passage
in question contains, also, directions to the
slave of the *unbelieving* master—the most
powerful that can be addressed to any true
Christian;—it is "that the name of God and
his doctrine be not blasphemed."

But why should the Judaizing teachers sup-
pose, for a moment—as they did—that as
soon as the master and slave embraced Chris-
tianity, the bond which had heretofore held
them together was loosed, if it was not really
so? It was next to nothing then, for mas-
ters to give up their Slaves. The man who
embraced Christianity, then, was prepared to
lose every thing; he did often lose every thing;
and his giving up his slaves was a small mat-
ter with him. This is said on the admission
that, at first, some of the converts were slave-
holders, though the names demonstrate, that
a large majority were slaves.

Ephesus has been called a "licentious" city,
by one commentator. Once showing his un-
limited power—once putting to death on the
cross; once following the example of Vedius
Pollio by the Ephesian or Colossian Chris-
tian Slaveholder would have rendered more in-
effective all the labors of the Judaizing teach-
ers, than Paul's exhortations. This would
have been an example that there would have
been no resisting, and if slaveholding be right,
and if "meddling" with the *slave property* can
be stopped in no way, short of this, I do not
see that any objections are to be made to it,
—especially by such as contend for the right
of the slaveholder to enter the Church.

No person knows better than the writer,
how earnestly the slaves when emancipated,
try to show that they are really free. The
master who has emancipated half a dozen may
think very little of it. Not so with the slave.
Liberty has ever been with him, the ruling
thought. The power of the master, easily put
forth, was omnipotent to him, in repre-
sented the predominant idea of the mind.—
This has ever had its influence on our black
population, where *presumption* arising from
Color was, almost every where, against them.
It was universally known that they, either
had been slaves, themselves, or were the de-
endants of slaves. How much more was it
to be expected that this principle would op-
erate upon the white-slaves? As long as they
were seen on the premises of their Christian
master—although they might be free—re-
ceiving, with great regularity, what Paul had
before commanded should be given them,
"what was just and equal"—be better instructed,
in every way *more* comfortable—yet as
they were seen there, they were set down as
slaves. If a slave, or one who had been such,
went from Ephesus to the city of Sardis or
to the other city of Miletus, or to any other
city, and chose to engage in business there,
different altogether from what he had before
followed, the remembrance of his having once
been a slave would soon disappear, if it ever
was entertained. Of this temper, the Ju-
daizing teachers may successfully have availed
themselves,—while it was Paul's temper to
keep the servants where they were, knowing
it would be best for them. Of this disposi-
tion he gives some proof in his first Epistle
to the Corinthians. "Let every man abide in

the name calling wherein he was called."—
Paul may have considered it essential to the
furtherance of the gospel, as well as for the
comfort, in every way, of the Christian ser-
vant, that he remain with his Christian mas-
ter. Every thing would be done by the latter,
which he had directed, and every thing that
could properly be expected by the latter.—
From (*doulos*) the Greek word, we gather
nothing. Christ was a *doulos*; so was Paul—
so was Epaphras, &c. *Doulos* signifies
just what we mean now, without any confu-
sion—by *servants*. In the free States, or in
Europe, we say *servant*, meaning those who
can leave our employment as other people
can. In the South, they call their slaves *ser-
vants*. There they do not say *slave*, unless
the case calls for it. Or, we mean, by *doulos*,
he who is warmly engaged in the work of
another—so that he has no other work to
which he regularly attends. From *oiketes*—
paid—or *therapion*—or from any other word,
we gain nothing that satisfies an enquiring
mind. He who is a not patience to gather the
meaning of the condition, from more reliable
sources, ought not to attempt the investiga-
tion. He who makes a word his trust has
not gone deeper than the "bark" of his sub-
ject.

Does the above interpretation, in any re-
spect, violate the *spirit* of the Bible—does it
interfere, in the slightest manner, with the
scope of that sacred book? If it does, we are
entirely ignorant of it. So far from viola-
ting the *spirit* or scope of the Bible, we shall
be thankful to any one who will point out such
violation to us. We have, for a long time,
been convinced that the practice of Slavery
was not allowed by the Bible, and have not
made this exposition but after carefully in-
vestigating all our ancient grounds. We
write not for triumph, but that the truth may
be established. This examination—but the
beginning, as the writer would hope of more
particular ones—will make the Bible better
understood, and its wise mandates more heart-
ened to. I knew that, in the time of the
Apostles, there were many who disseminated
errors and defended Judaism; hence, it be-
came necessary that the Apostles should fre-
quently write against those errors and oppose
the defenders of Judaism. I knew, too, that
many passages in their epistles were written
with an express design of refuting such errors:
But that the Bible should be brought to de-
fend the continuance of Southern Slavery,
which already takes away life regardless of
other laws, which in effect precludes from
the great majority, that Holy Book—which keeps
the slave ignorant of his immortal destiny and
of the Judge to whom he is going, has ap-
peared to me with many but the result of
not knowing what that book taught.

To say that the Bible will destroy that
which the Bibles approves, does not de-
serve an answer, come from what quarter
it may. It was written in an evil hour and
was addressed to persons who were thought
unworthy of any other opinion. Nor are they
who gave it, sensible of the wrong they do
the Apostle Paul. For they make him,
the friend of the Slaveholder, as such; ready to
admit him to the Church as a member, and
equally ready to destroy the "system" by
which he is distinguished. They make him,
like themselves unfavorable to the system, but
favorable to him who deliberately engages in
it. Let us try the Apostle of the Gentiles by
the doctrine which he came to impress on the
popular mind.

To say that, to hold a man and his family
who proceed from him, endlessly, in ignorance,
for our own accommodation, when it is in our
power to place him in a different situation, is
not doing to others as we would that they
should do to us. I am not aware that they
have a tradition, among themselves, at the
South, by which they make of no effect on
this part of the divine law; they say, we are
in the slave's place, as ignorant as the slave
is acknowledged to be, and were the slave as
intelligent as I am, I would be perfectly sat-
isfied with his choice for me—and his choice
is, as the best thing he can do for me, that I
remain his slave. With such miserable sophis-
try, they beguile themselves—without once
thinking that they cannot violate one part
of the divine law, (which is altogether consist-
ent) even if they carry out another.

"Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with
all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with
all thy mind—Thou shalt love thy neighbor
as thyself." This was the whole of Paul's
commission—what he was to preach. We
shall say nothing at this time of the first part
of it, but confine ourselves to his duty to his
fellow men. They whose faith is elastic
enough to believe, that Paul thought the
whole duty of man was fulfilled by the Ro-
man or American Slaveholder, are not to be
reasoned with. There is not one of them
that would exchange lots with the slave, or
that does not think it a miserable one com-
pared with his own. There was not a slave
on the Pontine Marshes, or in the rice-fields
of the South, that would not laugh Paul to
scorn, if he preached such a doctrine as this.
Paul did not believe it himself. He believed
that Roman Slavery—and if he were here, he
would believe, that American Slavery, was
one of the works which his Master came into
the world to destroy, and that it was his duty
to assist him in it.

The Bible is the emanation of one mind:
one that sees every thing from the beginning
to the end. We cannot expect in it, after
making the most liberal allowance for the
mistakes of transcribers, the least imperfec-
tion. We do not look for any practice that
is approved by the *author* of it being at vari-
ance with any precept. In giving the history
of men, it relates it according to the facts.
In doing so, it makes but little account of
human institutions: it makes less account of
those who try to *save* them. It knows, if

consistent it with the *truth* they will stand; if
not, that no human power can save them.—
It deals with the *heart* of men, knowing if it
can get that right, that all else will be right.
God had told him that if he regarded iniquity
in his heart, he would not hear him. Paul
was his minister, yet he made the Slaveholders,
and thus far, they advocate the noble-mind-
ed Paul who was always ready to die for the
truth, and who did die for the truth, say that
"the sum of villainies" was not inconsistent
with the glorious idea with which he was en-
lightening the minds of the multitude.

Supposing Paul had proposed to Crassus at
Rome, or that he were now alive, and propos-
ed to the largest Christian Slaveholder at the
South, in order to show his humility, the ex-
ample of Christ in the twenty-third chapter
of Matthew. Supposing he were to tell him,
that he ought to wash the feet of his Christian
slaves—that he ought to be their "servant"—
that they were all "brethren" He would be
amazed—he would call him *fanatic*, if he
would do nothing worse. He would say, the
religion of the Bible leaves the civil relations
untouché—the law of the land gives me a
wide preference, and if I was to do what you
require of me, it would be of evil example to
my other slaves, and could terminate in no
other way than dissolving the tie by which
these creatures are bound to me." Such
would probably be his answer.

In all the countries of Europe, where *classes*
are recognized, from the king or queen to
the operative, the Bible is uniformly inter-
preted as supporting these classes. It will be
readily supposed that the writer is opposed to
all such interpretations.

BRITISH AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND CANADA MISSION.

The undersigned, as the committee of
the Institution above named, beg leave to
bring before the christian public a brief
statement of its condition and wants, as
well as of the mission, with which it is
connected. This Institution which is
conducted on the manual labor system,
especially for the benefit of the refu-
gees from American Oppression and Sla-
very, has its location in the township of
Dawn, Canada West, at the head of naviga-
tion on the Sydenham River, about 50
miles north by east of Detroit.

Its site is commanding and beautiful,
in the midst of a fertile section of the
country, where the climate is mild and
healthy, and in that part of the Province
which is nearest of access to the nume-
rous emigrants from Slavery.

It has attached to it 300 acres of first
quality land, paid for and held equally
by white and colored trustees, who are
all British subjects.

Sixty acres or more have been cleared
of the heavy timber during the last three
years and brought under cultivation.—
A large school house and several dwell-
ing houses of moderate dimensions have
been erected and are now occupied. A
framed barn was built the last year and
a Pot-ashery started. During the present
year, a brick building 30 by 32 feet, two
stories high, the foundation of which was
laid last fall, has been erected and will
soon be completed and in use. Another
building of hewn timber, 22 by 34 feet,
two stories high, is now in progress, and
will probably be occupied by the first of
December. Our agent, Bro. Josiah Hen-
son, who labored assiduously last winter
and spring in New England, returned in
May with a report of his services and
success, highly satisfactory to the com-
mittee. As the results of his agency a
payment of \$220, has been made on the
last purchase of 100 acres of land for the
institution, and the deed secured—its op-
erations have been sustained through the
season, and its debts considerably dimini-
shed. (He has spent most of the sum-
mer itinerating at his own charges among
the colored people.)

Our present number of scholars is over
80. Applications for admission are fre-
quent. We shall doubtless have at least
100 scholars the ensuing winter and might
have three times that number had we ac-
commodations for them.

The institution is in debt to the amount
of about \$500 which is mostly due to the
steward and others immediately concern-
ed, for services rendered and means ad-
vanced for its relief.

By reason of the late spring frosts and
subsequent drought our crops have come
short. Had they been plentiful as usual
we could hardly have looked for a sup-
ply, as the institution is yet in its infan-
cy, in a new country, with small im-
provements, yet rapidly increasing in
numbers. But lately it has had import-
ant accessions from the house of bondage,
of those who promise fair for usefulness,
if educated. Several of these have been
hopefully converted to God in the midst
of a precious revival of religion now in
progress in the Institution and communi-
ty. At such accessions we rejoice, but
our sympathies are moved and our souls
weighed down with sorrow when appli-
cants for want of a shelter and the means
of subsistence. The principal labor for
young men in the winter season is chop-
ping and clearing land the fruits of which

we cannot begin to realize till the ensu-
ing summer; yet every advance made up-
on the surrounding forest tells to the fu-
ture advantage of the Institution by fur-
nishing increased facilities for its expan-
sion and support. Hence such aid as
may be easily furnished by generous
friends at the West, in the form of pro-
duce, (freightage paid,) to be shipped up-
on the Lakes and water courses to Det-
roit, Mich., care of Messrs. Gillet & Desnoy-
ers, would be thankfully received; also
such implements as axes, hoes, &c.

The importance of our work can scarcely
be appreciated by those who have not
by personal observation, become acquaint-
ed with the condition of the colored peo-
ple, and the cruel prejudices of a share of
the white inhabitants. We add that such
is the destitution of the colored people in
the western portions of Canada, as re-
spects common school instruction, that
we feel bound to act promptly in their
behalf. We have resolved to keep up
an intimate correspondence with our
brethren in every part of the Province,
with the view of supplying the desti-
tute.

It is proper here to add what has al-
ready been made known, that it is a prom-
inent and fondly cherished object of the
manual labor Institute to rear up teach-
ers of the right stamp, for the destitute
and benighted poor. Thus acting for
the welfare of the refugees and their chil-
dren generally, and in harmony with
the committee of the Canada Mission
Board in Rochester, N. Y., we earnestly
solicit help for the destitute, and would
state that such means as may come to us
through the Committee above named, or
through any other channels, designated
for the support of common schools, will
be appropriated accordingly. This ar-
rangement we doubt not will meet the ap-
probation of all who feel an interest in
the prosperity of the Canada Mission;
and for the more effectual prosecution of
the great work before us, we have ex-
tended a call to a most devoted and un-
flinching friend of the oppressed, who, it is
hoped, will soon be associated with us in
promoting equally the interests of the In-
stitution and Mission which are indisso-
lably connected. We now ask the gener-
ous concurrence of Christian Philan-
thropists, with the gracious designs of
heaven in the prosecution and consumma-
tion of this good work, which seeks the
disenthralment and elevation of the deep-
ly injured race with which most of us
are connected. In the fulness of confi-
dence and fraternal solicitude, we com-
mend to the kind consideration and sym-
pathy of the Christian public, our beloved
brethren Hiram Wilson and Josiah Hen-
son, as the accredited agents of our Chris-
tian enterprise.

PETER B. SMITH
JAMES STUMP,
EDWARD HARBERT,
GEORGE JOHNSON,
WM. P. NEWMAN,
Dawn Mills, Canada West, Oct. 4, '45

Committee.

APPEAL.

The undersigned as agents for the
British American Institute and Canada
Mission, having a great work upon our
hands which aims at the intellectual and
moral elevation of thousands of our af-
flicted brethren in Canada from the house
of bondage, would come with confidence
before the Christian public, with an ap-
peal for help. Conscious of our own
weakness, we would gladly retire from
so conspicuous a position, to labor and
suffer and "endure hardness as good sol-
dier," in a more silent and obscure ca-
pacity, could we do so consistently with
the will of our Divine Redeemer. But we
need make no apology. Our cause is
one of intrinsic excellence, and ought to
be sustained by the prayers of the faith-
ful, and the supporting hand of the benevo-
lent.

Our work we admit is unpopular, and
is likely for some time to remain so; in-
deed we would not have it otherwise un-
till popularity changes sides from the
support of despotic power to the succor
of the weak and powerless. We ask nei-
ther the sympathy nor assistance of those
who fellowship iniquity, or sanction op-
pression either in Church or State.

We make no pretensions to sacerdotal
skill in the "fine art" of sanctifying sla-
very in any form or circumstances, so as
to make it compatible with christianity.
Hence we make no appeal to slavehold-
ers for aid, but on the contrary, would
utterly repel from our hands, from our
skirts, from our treasury, the fruits of ex-
tortion and the price of human flesh and
blood. For the Manual Labor Institute
at Dawn, for the support of primary
schools in other places, for the support
also of itinerating as well as local mis-
sionaries among the poor refugees from
oppression and slavery, help is wanted
and most respectfully sought by us. Not
from any sect or party in religion or pol-
itics, but from pure-minded, true-hearted

liberty loving people of a catholic spirit
—not from jarring sectaries, nor unfeel-
ing misanthropes, who, like the Priest
and Levite pass by the bleeding victim
on the other side. But from those of
Samaritan-like sympathies, who tenderly
recognize as a neighbor, a brother, the
poor forlorn victim of robbery and
wrong.

Having mutually toiled, and prayed,
and suffered many long years for the
sake of Jesus, and his benighted poor in
this refuge land, we hereby renew our
covenant to toil on beneath the bond-
man's burden, freely participating with
him in his afflictions, till complete red-
emption from the thralldom of slavery
and the bondage of ignorance and sin
shall be his blessed boon, or death inter-
pose to sunder the ligaments of holy love
which bind us, and bid our breath and
pulsation cease.

Confiding in the great God of heavenly
and not in any arm of flesh, our motto is
omne rd. Hundreds of promising, vigor-
ous-minded youths in Canada are now
panting for the privileges of the Institute,
and could have the best instruction with
profitable labor to enable them to subsist,
but are denied these privileges for want
of a shelter for their heads. Hundreds
more are emerging annually from slavery
who might if educated, be eminently use-
ful in the Lord's vineyard, and

"Shall we whose souls are lighted,
By wisdom from on high,
Shall we to men benighted,
The lamp of life deny?"

Shall those who are panting for the light
of knowledge and the lamp of eternal
life, of which they have been cruelly de-
prived, be left still beneath the shades of
mortal darkness to pass into eternity and
up to the bar of God with the woful tale
upon their lips, "no man cared for our
souls?" Sons of freedom in the North
and West, sons of Pilgrim sires in New
England, Daughters of Zion, sisters of the
poor eternity-bound yet bewildered slave
—friends, followers, lovers of the lowly
Lamb of God, forbid it, by coming up to
the work.

HIRAM WILSON, } Agents.
JOSHUA HENSON, }
Dawn Mills, Canada West, Oct. 8, '45.

N. B. The public are hereby notified
that Mr. GEN. JOHNSON, one of the trust-
ees, is the Treasurer of the Institution.
Rev. WILLIAM P. NEWMAN is the cor-
responding Secretary, to whom all com-
munications upon financial matters should
be directed. Their address is Dawn
Mills, Canada West.

Boxes should be sent by freight
lines to the care of Messrs. Gillet & Des-
noyers, Detroit, Mich. We beg our
friends at the east to avoid sending by
express, as the expense is more than we
can bear.

H. WILSON,
J. HENSON.

MORE OF GRANT THORBURN'S ADVICE.

Grant Thorburn, in one of his rambling
remembrances, gives the following illus-
tration of a principle which is the foun-
dation of success in business:

"Never leave your shop except on busi-
ness. Horse, foot, or hurdle races;
fishing, fowling and sailing parties will
never pay your rent. When you are
out on business, hurry back to your shop
as soon as possible. Don't stand in the
street, talking politics, news, or any thing
except it may

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES G. BIRNEY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, NATHAN M. THOMAS.

FOR SENATORS, WILLIAM CANFIELD.

EDWARD F. GAY.

SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL, ERASTUS HUSSEY.

JOHN P. MARSH.

JOHN C. GALLUP, NATHAN POWELL.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, JOSEPH D. BALDWIN.

BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, GLODE D. CHUBB.

WM. S. GREGORY, WELLS HARTSOUGH, GEORGE W. SWIFT.

HENRY WALDRON, SEBRING VORHEES, JOHN TIAYER.

JOSEPH A. PECK, WM. G. STONE, JOHN THOMAS.

DARIUS S. WOOD, DANIEL POMEROY, ROBERT POWELL, ALYAH PRATT, CHARLES TRIPP, SAMUEL W. FOSTER.

LONSON WILCOX, THOMAS MCGEE, SIMON HOLLAND.

WILLIAM SAVAGE, LEVI TREADWELL.

LEONARD NOBLE, ISAAC SMITH.

DELMORE DUNCAN, HENRY MONTAGUE.

HARRISON KELLEY, WILLIAM WOODRUFF.

JOHN W. KING.

WILLIAM S. ELLIOTT, DAVID T. NICKLESON.

GEORGE INGERSOLL, JOHN HARRIS.

ELIAS COMSTOCK.

JOHN GRINNELL.

Two Dollars a Year.

"We are glad to perceive that our co-laborer at Philadelphia, 'the American Citizen,' has resolved to abandon the cut-your-own-throat system of affording a well filled, good size newspaper for the paltry sum of one dollar a year.

At the beginning of the next volume, that paper will be published, as all decent, well-behaved papers ought to be, at two dollars a year.

All good papers require this price to sustain them, and as liberty papers are not overstocked with patronage, they can't afford to be peddling their wares at half price.

The Cincinnati Herald set the foolish one dollar example, and is now going about a cripple, on one leg.

Other Liberty papers were compelled to follow its example, and now they are hobbling about, looking for all the world, like half-starved creatures, as they are; they must get up to the two dollar plan—it is their only hope for salvation.

The Indianapolis Freeman, a dollar paper is starting to death, or rather its editor is, by running up the price, De Puy, and you'll feel better.

Then there is the Cadiz, and Warren, and Cleveland papers all printed too cheap. It won't do, brethren; Liberty men should pay as much for their bringing up as Whigs and Democrats.

The Signal, in Michigan, is doing an outrageously foolish thing—offering five copies for four dollars—50 cents a copy! Ridiculous! It can't be done, and this will be found out when it is to late.

Two dollars a year and roast beef? Editors must live as well as other folks."—Washington Patriot, (Pa.)

Don't be alarmed brother, about "the Signal in Michigan." We have counted the cost as well as our neighbors, and know what we are about.

We like "two dollars a year and roast beef" as well as they; but how are we to get them? In promise, as they do? We cannot live on such unsubstantial fare.

We have tried both the promising and the paying methods, and like the last much the best—as do also most of our subscribers.

For our part, we had rather have for our paper one dollar paid *in advance*, at our office, in good funds, in the beginning of the year, than to have a promise of Two dollars, payable at the end of the year, fifty or a hundred miles from our office, with the privilege of going after our money twice on an average, and quite a doubtful prospect of getting it at all.

This is the alternative actually presented to us. We have chosen one method, and have not repented of it; and if we might draw any conclusion from the everlasting and importunate duns in their papers, we

should surmise that some of our neighbors might do quite as well to adopt it. That we are compelled to use the most rigid economy is true. We have no fancy carpet in our sanctum, nor splendid mirror, nor luxurious sofa to lounge upon; but we "labor, working with our own hands," as well as heads. By these means we are enabled to give to our readers the cheapest paper in the west; and no exertion of ours shall be lacking to make it the best.

We would say, then, to all our friends, don't be so tender-hearted as to fear breaking us down by ordering our paper at a dollar a year. Give the cheap system a fair trial. We will answer orders on this plan to any extent under a million of copies. If the paper be worth more than a dollar, our subscribers shall have all the surplus. We do not go on the exclusive system. We allow every body to subscribe, if they will only send on THE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE.

THE GARLAND FORGERY.

The author of this stupendous villany seems to be in a fair way to be discovered. Though the indefatigable industry of our esteemed friend, Charles H. Stewart, four persons alleged to have been concerned in the printing of the forgery have been presented before the Grand Jury of Oakland County. The last Pontiac Jacksonian says that against one of these, William M. Thompson, Editor of the Oakland Gazette, a whig paper, a bill of indictment has been found by the Grand Jury.

We have received from Mr. Stewart a statement of the more recent developments, with the testimony by which they are authenticated: but inasmuch as they directly criminate individuals whose case is now pending before the legal tribunal, the publication of *ex parte* testimony might be unjust to them, and implicate the innocent as well as the guilty. We therefore, decline publishing them, for the present, although strongly tempted by the atrocious nature and unparalleled audacity of the Forgery.

LETTER FROM GOV. SEWARD.

The following letter was addressed by Gov. Seward to W. H. Brown, in answer to an invitation to attend the Suffrage Convention of Colored People at Geneva. Like several similar letters formerly addressed by him to the same class of people, it breathes the spirit of kindness and good will. Will not all the Whigs of Michigan unite with Gov. Seward for removing this restriction upon the right of suffrage, "so gratuitous in reason, and nurtured so long and so ungenerously?"

AUBURN Sept. 23, 1845. DEAR SIR:—Your letter in behalf of the colored citizen of Western New York, inviting me to attend a convention of the friends of equal and universal suffrage at Geneva, has been received.

Absorbing professional engagements oblige me to be content with the part of an observer rather than an actor in public affairs. Therefore I cannot promise myself the pleasure of accepting your invitation, but I tender you assurances of my hearty sympathy and co-operation.

The prejudices of white men in our country against your race, so groundless in reason, and nurtured so long and so ungenerously, have produced just, and at last intolerable self punishment. The free white laborer trembles at the approach of every session of Congress, lest the plotters of the South, voting for slaves, may deprive him of protection against the competition of half-paid and half-starved industry in Europe. The poor man of the North is denied liberty of speech in the House of Representatives, and the liberty of addressing citizens of the South on a common evil through a free press. The commerce of the country, and all its vast interests of improvement by railroads and canals, have been hazarded in the danger of a war for slavery; and finally, that institution has secured a preponderating power in the Senate of the United States, by breaking down its high and glorious prerogative of making treaties with foreign States.

These are the alarms, the injuries and the dangers which perplex the white men of the North. None of them could have happened if the freed men of the North had enjoyed and exercised the inalienable right of suffrage. Their instinctive sympathies could not have been misled. When the white man reproaches you with your complexion, you may safely tell him that a dark skin never covered a dough face.

I look impatiently for the restoration of your right of suffrage. I see in its consequences not merely the elevation of a large portion of my fellow men to social virtues and enjoyments in our own State, but also an influence which will strengthen public opinion and direct it to the banishment of human slavery from the face of the earth.

Be assured, then, that the votes I shall cast for a convention and a constitution which will be harbingers of such results, will be the most cheerful exercise of the elective franchise in my life.

I am, dear sir, with many thanks for the great kindness expressed in your letter, Very respectfully, WM. H. SEWARD.

Your obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

Next week we shall conclude the article on the first page on the Sinfulness of Slaveholding under all circumstances. This question may have but little interest to a portion of our readers who have not a doubt on the subject, yet it has been and still is a source of contention and debate in almost every Christian denomination in the United States. Having of late published but little on the moral and religious aspects of the anti-slavery question, we deemed an article of the kind, which should examine the whole ground, appropriate and called for. It has extended to a much greater length than we anticipated.

The views of the writer in many respects are original, and the article can not but be profitable to the thinking reader.

Rev. Mr. Judson, missionary to Burmah, has returned to America, having been absent from his native country nearly 34 years. Mrs. Judson died during the passage and was buried at St. Helena.

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

It was a principle held theoretically by our fathers, that all power belonged to the people, and emanated from them. But it was not thought wise to carry out the principle in detail by giving them the election of all public officers and agents. In some instances it was withheld, and in others granted. Thus, as has been well remarked, the people might vote for a governor direct, but not for a President without the intervention of electors. They might choose a treasurer for the town but not for the State or the Nation. In some States, justices might be chosen while Judges might not. The freeman of a village were deemed the proper electors of a Congressman, while their Postmaster was chosen by a power a thousand miles distant.

Through the alterations in the State Constitutions, these inequalities have begun to disappear, and all the changes that have been made have tended to invest the people more fully with the power of appointing to office. We are told by the papers that in Mississippi this Democratic principle is fully carried out. "Every office is elective from the highest judicial to the lowest executive; the whole people electing officers whose functions embrace the whole State, while local offices are elected by their respective localities." The vast resort of political gamblers and intriguers to the capital of each State and the Nation on the change of each administration, and the multitude of removals for political reasons, have excited public attention to a consideration of these evils. The whigs, if we remember rightly, some years past were favorably disposed to some limitation of executive patronage; but no tangible remedy for the evil was proposed. Within a short time, the Democratic Review, a leading periodical of that party, has come out in favor of the true remedy—the abolition of the Executive Patronage, as far as possible, by placing the appointment of officers in the hands of the people. This proposition is favorably received by the better portion of that party, and will enlist their support. A large share of the Whigs, and the whole of the Liberty party, will concur in its support.

In our own State, it is sanctioned by resolutions of the Whig and Democratic State Conventions, and by the declaration of their candidates for Governor, that it will receive their personal and official approval. As the principle is thus coming up for general ratification, it may be well to consider how far it can be possibly carried out in practice. Leaving the consideration of National offices to another occasion, we will examine for a moment, the circumstances of our own State.

The number of appointments to office will vary in each State according to its population, wealth, and business. The number of offices filled by the Governor of New York is said to be 2,000 or more; while in our State, although equally large in size, it is much less. But it is worthy of remark, that it is the Governor—only one man—who really appoints all this army of office. True, the law says it shall be done with "the advice and consent of the Senate." But their office is only negative. The Senate may reject an unworthy nominee, but it cannot substitute a worthy one in his place. Thus, if the Senate reject A, the Governor may then nominate B, and afterwards C, and D, and so on through the alphabet, and some of these the Senate must confirm, although no more worthy than the person first nominated. If they adjourn without doing this, the Governor can fill the vacancy till the next session with the very person the Senate has rejected. Thus the nominating power is truly a one man power. It is, in fact, all most palpable relic of monarchy.

In Michigan, the State Treasurer is elected by the Legislature, but most of the other officers are nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Among them are The Secretary of State, Auditor General, Attorney General, Chancellor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, 4 Supreme Judges, 4 Masters in Chancery, one or more in each county, say 150 in all, 33 Prosecuting Attorneys, one to each county, 12 Regents of University, Commissioner of Internal Improvement, Do of Land Office.

The Revised Statutes made provision for appointment by the Governor and Senate of one hundred and ninety three Inspectors of Provisions and Manufactures, who should appoint an equal number of deputies, and subordinates in each town. But how many of these are now appointed we do not know.

It is to be remembered that a very large number of subordinates are in the employ of these State officers or are appointed by them. Thus the chancellor appoints registers, receivers, sergeants, and other persons in every part of the State. On the Public Works are found a vast number of clerks, weighmasters, engineers,

firemen, repairers, trackwalkers, laborers, mechanics, contractors, &c, all of whose interests are more or less connected with the Commissioner who has charge of the works.

If, then, the number of persons directly appointed to office be set down at 500, the number of their subordinates cannot be less than 1000 more. Add to these several hundred military officers, commissioned by the Governor, and we have an army of nearly or quite 1500 persons, all dependent for their honor or emoluments, to a greater or less extent, on the will of the Governor of the State, and most of them having therefore a private and personal interest in his election.

We do not pretend that all these officers should be elected by the people.—The whole Chancery system, with its 150 officers, should be entirely abolished. The Public Works should be disposed of, and then the numerous individuals in the employ of the State would return to their private employments. In reference to the election of Judges, we shall say something hereafter. But the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Commissioner of the Land office ought to be elected by the people of the whole State, while the Prosecuting Attorneys should be elected in their respective counties. Inspectors of Provisions and Manufactures, if any are needed, can be elected in every town. As many Notaries Public as are needed should be elected every year by each town. The appointment of the University Regents, and a few similar officers, in our opinion, would be better vested in both branches of the Legislature than in the Governor. Having thus given a list of the appointments of the Governor, we will add a few REASONS FOR THE ELECTION OF THESE OFFICERS.

1. The offices are now bestowed as a matter of favoritism. Where there are several applicants for an office, the Governor must prefer some to others, and in most cases the ground of preference will be some personal or local considerations, rather than the capacity, fidelity, and probity of the candidates.

2. The appointing power cannot judge of the qualifications of the candidates as well as the people. What does the Governor know of the hundreds of Notary Publics that he appoints? Of the 33 Prosecuting Attorneys, he can know but very few of them personally, whereas they will be well known to the people of their respective counties. Hence we conclude that were the offices filled by election rather than by appointment, the incumbents would have better qualifications than they usually possess.

3. The selection of these officers by the people would add to the interest of the elections.

4. It is the interest of subordinates to interfere and use their influence for the reappointment or continuance in office of those on whom their own employment depends, however corrupt or unqualified they may be.

5. In making appointments, the Governor and Senate will be inclined to make them from their own class in life. If the associates and acquaintances of the Governor be of the highest class, he will probably nominate from them in preference to others, however deserving, and for the same reason the Senate will be disposed to confirm them. Were all of these filled by appointment of the Governor and Senate, the whole country would be governed by a privileged class, who would be a complete aristocracy.—Whereas the people are usually quite impartial, and often elect from the lowest class in life to the highest official situations.

6. Offices are often bestowed as partisan prize money—as a reward for personal services, past or prospective. Look at a particular instance. An ambitious and scheming politician is determined to become Governor. He applies himself to his friends in all parts of the State, and says to one, "Help me, and you shall be Secretary of State"—to another, "Help me, and you shall be Superintendent of public Instruction"—or Auditor General. And in each county one or more of the most worthless and useless of the lawyers can be bought up with the expectation of being made Prosecuting Attorney, or Master in Chancery, while a man who is a strenuous opponent cannot hope for anything at all. These individuals commence electioneering for their candidate, and make promises of political favors to their subordinates, and private individuals, who are thereby induced to take an active part in favor of that candidate whose election will bring them advantage. In this way the prizes are all labored for jointly and distributed afterwards among the victors.

7. The appointment of officers is made an engine of party supremacy and corruption. It has become an established political maxim that all vacancies in office should be filled by persons of the dominant party. In this way one half of the talented and deserving men of community are excluded from all participation in the government. Not only so, but persons actually in office are removed

for the purpose of making vacancies to be filled by favorites.

8. The effect is bad on those who receive office. Every person ought to be manly and independent in expressing his views of public men and measures. But the hundreds of persons who are now holding official appointments from the Governor cannot be expected to censure strongly the acts of that individual who has graciously presented them with a long-expected office. Neither will the thousand persons who are expecting office or remedy through the Executive be at all forward to find fault with him on whom all their hopes depend. Add to these a third class who have received office from the Governor, and whose term has expired, and you have a large army of talented and influential men whose interests and feelings prompt them to support the Executive and the party in power, whether their acts render them worthy of support or not. The possession or expectation of office, on the unprincipled, operates as a bribe, while on the good man, it may make him silent where his duty requires him to rebuke loudly and earnestly. The natural effect of appointments is to make the receiver conform his actions to the wishes of his patron.

9. The effect is bad upon the people. Where they have elected a man to office, those who voted for and against him are inclined to scrutinize his course with rigor, because they wish to see if he was or was not worthy of their votes.—Whereas the people have comparatively little interest in the doings of an officer not appointed by themselves.

10. Officers appointed by the Executive feel far less responsibility to the people than they would if elected by them; and are therefore less careful of their interests, and less fearful of their censure.

11. Offices are sometimes bartered as a way. B says to A, his inferior, if you will help me to attain C's situation, mine will be vacant, and I will help get it for you. There is a vast amount of intrigue of this kind going on among the holders and seekers of those offices which are filled by the Executive, in all their gradations, from the lowest subordinates to the Chancellor who sits, like a monarch, in his solitary grandeur.

These reasons are amply sufficient to induce us to go for the election of these State officers by the people. The general favor with which the proposition has already been received by the mass of all parties is to us an indication of its speedy adoption by the people. Such a reform in State offices will prepare the way for a similar and still more important one in the national government. Of the nature, necessity, and magnitude of this national reform we intend to say something hereafter.

EFFECTS OF SLAVEHOLDING.

John L. Carey, a citizen of Maryland, has just published a work on Slavery. He thus describes its effects on the appearance of the country:

"The traveller as he journeys through these districts, smitten with premature barrenness as with a curse, beholds fields, once enclosed and subject to tillage, now abandoned and waste, and covered with straggling pines, or scrubby thickets, which are fast overgrowing the waving vestiges of former cultivation. From swamps and undrained morasses, malaria exhalations, and like a pestilence infects the country. The inhabitants become a sallow race; the current of life stagnates; energy fails; the spirits droop. Over the whole region a melancholy aspect broods. There are every where signs of dilapidation, from the mansion of the planter, with its windows half glazed, its doors half hinged, its lawn trampled by domestic animals that have ingress and egress through the broken enclosures, to the neglected roadside house where thriftless poverty finds its abode. No neat cottages with gardens and flowers giving life to the landscape; no beautiful villages where cultivated taste blends with rustic simplicity, enriching and beautifying the scene; no flourishing towns, alive with the bustle of industry—none of those scenes seen, nor any diversified succession of well cultivated farms, with their substantial homesteads and capacious barns; no good bridges, no well conditioned roads. Neglect, the harbinger of decay, has stamped her impress every where. Slavery bringing with it from its African home its characteristic accompaniments, seems to have breathed over its resting places here the same desolating breath which made Sahara a desert.

No one who has passed from a region of free labor to a slaveholding district, can have failed to notice the contrast presented by the change.

"Some of the papers, at the instigation, doubtless, of the Slaveholders, are directing the greedy cupidity of this nation towards the acquisition of Cuba, California and Mexico, while the negotiations about Oregon go on at a very easy and moderate pace. Cause why? A quarrel with England about Oregon might seriously interfere with the sale of the cotton crops, or with the safety of the "Domestic Institutions;" but who cares for antiquated, priest-ridden Spain, or poor, feeble Mexico?"

A Company of six or eight men under the charge of M. W. Goodyear, have left Independence for the Rocky Mountains, with the intention of establishing a station or half-way house for the accommodation of travelers to Oregon, and for their supply with all kinds of vegetables and provisions.

In Mauryville, Kentucky, the Methodists are divided into two parties, one wishing to join the Southern Church, and one adhering to the North, and both claiming the use of the meeting house. The southern faction having obtained exclusive possession appealed to the Chancellor for an injunction. He has directed that each shall use the house half the time until the suit shall be determined.

RESOLUTIONS.

ADOPTED AT THE GREAT EASTERN LIBERTY CONVENTION, HELD AT BOSTON, OCT. 1, 1845.

POLITICAL ANTI-SLAVERY.

1. Resolved, That slavery is the greatest political evil which affects this nation; the parent of most of the other public evils which we suffer, and that the Liberty party is nothing more or less than a united political effort to throw it off.

2. Resolved, That just so fast as men who prefer political good to evil, come to believe that slavery is the greatest political evil our country suffers, they will join the Liberty party, and never leave it, till they either cease to believe, or slavery is abolished.

3. Resolved, That a party spontaneously growing up in spite of interest and old political ties, to overthrow American slavery as the greatest violation of natural rights, may be trusted with other questions of human rights and public accommodation, as safely as any other party.

4. Resolved, That those who stand aloof from the Liberty party, either because they fear it will turn aside from its great and governing object, or because they wish to embrace other objects, lack due confidence in human nature, on the one hand, and due sense, on the other, of the comparative importance of establishing the distinction between a man and a brute.

5. Resolved, That the Liberty party is unanimously committed to the abolition of American slavery as the first and highest duty of the sovereign people of this Federal republic, and that whatever political doctrines on other subjects may be expressed by this or any other Liberty Convention, the party cannot be considered as unanimously committed to any other measure.

6. Resolved, That the history of the emancipated slaves of the British colonies, their readiness to labor for fair wages, their subordination to law, their diligence in providing for their families, their advancement in civilization and religious knowledge, take away every shadow of apology for delay in conceding to the enslaved of this land, the full rights of liberty under law.

7. Resolved, That we rejoice to see so many signs that the cruel and mean prejudice of color is giving way before the light of reason, and especially to the noble examples of magnanimity and talent displayed by men of color who have traversed the free States as advocates of liberty, and that we hail this as a sure harbinger of victory over that system of human chattelism, of which this prejudice is the ignoble offspring.

8. Resolved, That it involves no sacrifice of principle to belong to a political party having but one idea; provided that idea is clearly paramount to any other.

THE VICTIMS OF PRESCRIPTION.

9. Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the Rev. Charles T. Torrey, Captain Jonathan Walker, and the numerous other persons who have suffered cruel afflictions at the hands of slaveholders, for acting or being suspected of acting on the impulse of their humanity, affirming that whatever fault may be found with their conduct, they cannot be justly accused of having violated any just-right of the slaveholders or people of the slaveholding States.

THE BIBLE DOCTRINE.

10. Resolved, That according to the Bible, "He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand," is a man-stealer.

11. Resolved, That, according to the exposition of this subject by the learned Grotius, and according to the exposition of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church down to the year 1819, "stealers of men are all they who bring off, sell, buy, or retain men in slavery;" and "that to steal or retain men in slavery, is the highest kind of theft."

12. Resolved, That, according to the Bible, "the law is not made for a righteous man but for the lawless and disobedient, for the ungodly and for sinners, for the unholy and profane, for murderers of fathers and murderers of mothers, for man-slayers, for whoremongers, for them that defile themselves with mankind, for men-stealers, for liars, for perjured persons, and if there be any other thing that is contrary to sound doctrine, according to the glorious gospel of the blessed God."

13. Resolved, That since slaveholding, as it is practiced in these United States, does bring off, sell, buy, or retain men in slavery, it is man-stealing; and therefore, that the individuals who commit this crime, in any of its stages or forms, are man-stealers; and ought to be so regarded and treated in the instructions of religious teachers and in the administration and discipline of Christian churches.

14. Resolved, That whenever religious teachers or religious bodies separate members, in the matter of religious instruction and discipline, from the kind of offenders with which God, in the Bible, has classified them, it is a serious and startling departure from that "sound doctrine" which is "according to the glorious gospel of the blessed God," and ought to be earnestly and unceasingly exposed and resisted by every friend of truth, of God and of man.

15. Resolved, That the distinction between individual and organic sin, so called, by which it has been sought, and especially of late, to mitigate the guilt of individual sinning, and even to maintain its entire innocence, as well as its entire consistency with an approved Christian character and standing, however sincerely and honestly held, has no foundation in the nature and relations of things, no warrant in the Bible, and no confirmation in the actual retributions of Providence; and is in fact a practical license to individual transgression, a practical support of the very system it condemns, and involves the absurdity of maintaining, that just where organized and legalized iniquity is most compact and strong, and social vice most universal and inveterate, and society as such at its height of guilt, and the judgments of Almighty God, in the retributions of his providence, actually breaking forth, because even divine forbearance is exhausted, there individual guilt is least, and the individual practice of prevailing abominations most entitled to the excuse, commutation and commendation, both of God and man!

16. Resolved, That those interpretations of the Bible, by which this distinction is sought to be justified, and by which it is made to enjoin and demand even of professed Christians only a lower morality than the common honesty of censoring to hold slaves, and a lower virtue than the common decency of having but one wife, and the like, are interpretations which, like the traditions of old, make void the law, strike a deadly blow at the confidence of all honest and decent men in the Bible, as the word of God, and are themselves the fruitful soil and nutriment of general skepticism and unbelief.

THE CONSTITUTION.

17. Resolved, That the principle and paramount object of human law being to establish justice between man and man, so that every man shall be protected in the enjoyment of all that is justly his, it is absurd and impossible to legalize a relation by force of which one man takes away every thing, alienable and inalienable, which belongs to another, and appropriates it to himself.

18. Resolved, That the interpretation of any legal instrument, we are not at liberty, if consistently with the laws of language we can avoid so doing, to put a construction upon any part which makes it absurd, unjust in itself, or contradictory to the purpose of the instrument; therefore we cannot interpret the Constitution of the United States as giving any countenance whatever to slavery, inasmuch as it contains no clause which, necessary construction binds any one to do any act in favor of the claim of the slaveholder, while it contains clauses which cannot be maintained in force, without resulting in the abolition of slavery.

THE ACT OF 1793.

19. Resolved, That the act of Congress of 1793, in its provision for arresting persons, without a regular warrant, is unconstitutional as relates to any person, as if applied to the case of fugitive slaves, is unconstitutional in all its provisions, and ought to be so adjudged by every judicial tribunal whatever.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY PRESS.

20. Resolved, That in the present state of the anti-slavery enterprise, the most efficient instrumentality that can be employed in enlightening and reforming public sentiment on the subject of slavery, is the anti-slavery press, and that it is the imperative duty of Liberty men to extend the circulation of newspapers devoted to the Liberty cause.

CASUS M. CLAY.

21. Resolved, That we tender to Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, our warmest sympathy in his trials, our heartiest approbation of his intrepid and independent spirit, and our best wishes for his restoration to health; that we rejoice to learn that he is preparing to resume his noble efforts in the cause of the oppressed; and that, although on some points, and in some particulars, he has not adopted true anti-slavery doctrines or advocated the cause of human rights in the way we deem most proper and effectual for the advancement of the cause, yet we shall rejoice in the renewal of his labors and in the accomplishment of his ardent wishes for the deliverance of his State and the nation from the curse and disgrace of American slavery.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

22. Resolved, That we feel a virtuous indignation at the treatment of a venerable citizen of this State by the legislature of South Carolina and the inhabitants of Charleston, when in that State and city as a public agent and defender of citizens of Massachusetts unconstitutionally imprisoned, and at the same time deep mortification that so much apathy is felt by the people of this city and State at the perpetration of such an indignity against a respected citizen, and such an invasion of the rights of the people of this Commonwealth.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MANUFACTURES.

Some writer on Political Economy remarked several years since, that since the peace of 1815, the prices of most kinds of manufactured articles had very greatly diminished, many of them to the extent of one half. But on some articles the reduction in price has been most remarkable within a few years. A gentleman from Rhode Island, who has been engaged in manufacturing cotton goods for a considerable period, stated the other day, that manufacturers pay now as much for the cotton that makes a yard of cloth, wanting 1/4 of a cent, as they did in 1832. They now sell the same quality of cloth for 61 cents per yard, and make more profit on working up 100 dollars worth of cotton than they did then: that they pay their help now as much wages as then; and that the improvements in machinery and the mode of making the cloth had produced the whole of this difference.

MAINE.

The Whig vote for Governor was 23,923; the Democratic, 30,086; the Liberty vote, 5,437, being 220 less than the vote given last year for Governor, and 600 more than the vote for Birney. While the Liberty vote fell off 220, the Democratic fell off 15,553, and the Whig, 11,141. The Liberty Standard says:

"In almost every town where the proper work was done, there is a good increase of Liberty votes, thus showing clearly what may be done. The Liberty last year was 1 in 14 of the whole; while this year it is about 1 in 10 of the whole vote of the State. This, as the other parties always reckon, is about 29 per cent. gain. The pro-slavery side, or the old parties together, lost about 38 per cent., while Liberty lost but 4 per cent. We suppose Liberty has about one voter in Maine where slavery has twelve, throughout the State. Five twelfths remain to be gained to give us one half; but when we get one twelfth more the other four twelfths will be gained very easily."

WISCONSIN.

The official vote of Wisconsin will show between eight and nine hundred Liberty votes, given at the recent election for Delegate.—Last year less than 500 were polled. The whole vote of the Territory is about 12,000.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.

The Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives has the power of exerting an influence on the destinies of the country, second perhaps, only to that of the President.

The Slaveholders have always been aware of the great power of the Speaker, and though they compose only an eightieth part of the whole nation, the office has been filled by a Slaveholder for the last thirty-four years.

That class of men will henceforth claim the Speakership by prescription, or long usage without successful opposition.

The Detroit Free Press has an article setting forth the claims of the Northwest to the Speakership. It contends for it because "no man has filled the Speaker's chair from the North since the days of Mr. Monroe."

With the lamented Jackson, we would "ask nothing but what is clearly right," and will not willingly submit to that which is clearly wrong!

"Will not willingly submit to wrong"—O no. No slave or servile ever did "willingly" submit to that which was "clearly wrong."

"I have since seen a dandy coolly approach a party with a fresh cigar in his mouth, and draw a light from a lady's cigar while she was smoking."

I CAN'T. I CAN'T! Never let these words come out of your mouth again.—You can't! What if Noah when he was told to build that whopping great craft, the ark, had snuffed out "I can't!"

What if ever you mend a shoe? Did it ever invent a steam engine? Did it ever discover a new star? Did it ever unfold a new truth?

What if ever you mend a shoe? Did it ever invent a steam engine? Did it ever discover a new star? Did it ever unfold a new truth?

What if ever you mend a shoe? Did it ever invent a steam engine? Did it ever discover a new star? Did it ever unfold a new truth?

What if ever you mend a shoe? Did it ever invent a steam engine? Did it ever discover a new star? Did it ever unfold a new truth?

What if ever you mend a shoe? Did it ever invent a steam engine? Did it ever discover a new star? Did it ever unfold a new truth?

What if ever you mend a shoe? Did it ever invent a steam engine? Did it ever discover a new star? Did it ever unfold a new truth?

What if ever you mend a shoe? Did it ever invent a steam engine? Did it ever discover a new star? Did it ever unfold a new truth?

What if ever you mend a shoe? Did it ever invent a steam engine? Did it ever discover a new star? Did it ever unfold a new truth?

What if ever you mend a shoe? Did it ever invent a steam engine? Did it ever discover a new star? Did it ever unfold a new truth?

What if ever you mend a shoe? Did it ever invent a steam engine? Did it ever discover a new star? Did it ever unfold a new truth?

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice the electors of Ann Arbor, met at the Washburn House on Tuesday the 23rd of Oct. 1845, to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Peace, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dorr Kellogg and to be supported at the ensuing election. The meeting was called to order by Z. S. Pulcifer.

O. Beckley was appointed Chairman, and Thos. Keal Secretary.

On motion of James Ludington the meeting proceeded to ballot for a candidate and upon counting the votes it was found that they were unanimous for Summer Hicks. On motion Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the village papers.

O. BECKLEY, Chm'n. Thos. Keal, Sec'y. Ann Arbor, Oct. 23, 1845.

The Delaware Anti-Renters have disbanded, and no further opposition to the laws is anticipated.

Commercial. ANN ARBOR, Oct. 31, 1845. The weather for two weeks past has been delightful. The "Indian summer" has been warm and dry.

Wheat was selling in Detroit yesterday at 75 cents. The receipts of wheat and flour were very large.

General Intelligence. SMOKING IN PARIS. Willis, at the latest dates, was in Paris. In his last letter, in the Mirror of Monday, he says:

Every man smokes in the street in Paris. And what is worse, (or better as you choose to think about it), the ladies smoke very generally!

I have since seen a dandy coolly approach a party with a fresh cigar in his mouth, and draw a light from a lady's cigar while she was smoking.

CHILD ASLEEP ON THE RAILROAD.—The Newark Advertiser says—A thrilling accident occurred the other day on the railway at East Newark.

NEW CLOTHES.—According to the foreign papers, the Paris fashions, just now, and which are next to come out here for adoption, are the most ridiculous that can be imagined.

DEATH OF DR. HOUGHTON.—The papers announce the sudden death of Dr. Houghton, well known as State Geologist.

LOOK HERE!! LET EVERY BODY READ THIS!!—The pay of the members of the last Congress was \$321,500. The pay of the Naval Officers who were "waiting orders," or on leave of absence—that it is doing nothing—during the same year was \$350,000!

THE TELEGRAPH.—The placing of the Telegraph wires upon the posts from this city eastward, which is now in progress, on Saturday gave rise to a laughable incident.

AMERICAN HEMP is now exported to Scotland, where it is used instead of flax in the manufacture of certain kinds of goods, and where a new process has been discovered for softening the article prior to its being spun.

IN 1835, Anti-Slavery was mobbed in Boston. In ten years, the cause has made such progress, that the mob in Kentucky vainly strive to stay its onward progress in that State.

AMERICAN HEMP is now exported to Scotland, where it is used instead of flax in the manufacture of certain kinds of goods, and where a new process has been discovered for softening the article prior to its being spun.

AMERICAN HEMP is now exported to Scotland, where it is used instead of flax in the manufacture of certain kinds of goods, and where a new process has been discovered for softening the article prior to its being spun.

THE STRAWBERRY TRADE OF CINCINNATI

and vicinity is becoming a regular business. A paper of last summer says: Mr. Cist, of Cincinnati, says that he recently counted the straw berry stands in one of the Markets in that city, and found there, one hundred and sixteen cases, averaging thirty-five boxes of one quart each to the case, being a total of four thousand and sixty quarts.

The quantity offered at Canal Market, and at various stands through the city, would easily increase the aggregate to five thousand quarts. These were sold at the time, from 5 to 6 cents per quart, according to quality, the price of the article averaging eight cents through their entire period of sale.

Two of the Strawberry gardens are eighteen or twenty acres, and one of them reaches thirty acres in extent, there being at least one hundred and forty acres devoted to the culture of the article.

MILITARY SOUVENIRS. The coat worn by General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans has been presented to the National Institute by Gen. Thomas H. Bradley.

OUR NAVY.—There are 1521 ship-officers in the pay of the government, whose salaries average over \$1,000 each, per annum, and amount, in the aggregate, to more than \$2,000,000.

THE MOON OUT-GENERATED.—A lady of our acquaintance, lately fairly out-generated the moon. In making soap (over which the moon and witches seem to have great power, according to some), she was particularly unsuccessful, though her ley was strong, and everything apparently right.

WHATSOEVER YOU HAVE TO DO—happen what may—never fight, foam or chafe; but endeavor to preserve temperate calmness of mind, which may be largely secured by habit, and which contributes not only to your success, but likewise is essential to your general comfort.

GREAT BELL.—We are great here in the way of bells; but one of the very tallest kind arrived a few days since from Troy, N. Y.

OPIMUM TRADE.—Canton papers estimate the new crop for the year of Bengal 25,000, and Malva, 26,000 chests. Total 48,000, at an average of \$700, amounting to \$33,600,000.

INTERFERENCE.—The Louisville Democrat and other papers in the slave States are engaged in exposing the sufferings and wrongs of the poorer classes in Great Britain.

PAPERING CHURCHES.—This is a new fashion which has grown up lately in Pittsburgh, and one that adds much to the interior neatness and beauty of churches.

NO LIEB.—It has been decided by a court of law in Gardiner, Maine, on the trial of the Editor of the Cold Water Fountain, that to say of a ranseller he keeps a "breathing hole of hell," is no libel.

HINTS TO THE IDLE.—Gerrit Smith

who is a man of much business and wealth, consequently receives many visitors, has inscribed conspicuously in his office—"BE SURET." He has too much upon his hands to idle away any of his time, or to have it wasted by his visitors.

"No leisure for gossiping—despatch business in as few words as possible." An Italian gave public notice to his visitors that they could not remain in his study without they could assist him in his labors.

A free negro at Tobacco, has lately had 76 indictments found against him, for aiding the escape of slaves. The penalty is six years confinement on each, so that he is liable to a sentence of 216 years!

DISCRIMINATION PROTECTION.—The Presbyterian church in Gosden N. J. recently excommunicated four of its members for the sin of carrying milk to the railroad depot on the sabbath.

LARGE SHEET OF PAPER.—Mr. McDouglon, of Hartford, has manufactured a single sheet of paper for the Hartford and Danbury Railroad Company, for which he received \$25.

A SMALL FAMILY.—When the royal family of Paris are domiciled in the Tuilleries, their whole number including attendants, is fifteen hundred.

THE REV. JOSEPH PROCTOR, for thirty-six years a preacher of the gospel in Kentucky, died in December last, and was buried with military honors.

THE GREATEST SILK MANUFACTURING TOWN in this country, is Mansfield, Connecticut. It has eight factories.

WISCONSIN PEACHES.—We enjoyed a taste of luscious Peaches, on Saturday last from the farm of our friend, Mr. John Campbell, in Bay Settlement Precinct.

CATHOLICS.—It is estimated that there are 1,400,000 Catholics in the United States. They have 21 dioceses, 475 churches, 22 ecclesiastical establishments, 28 literary institutions, 43 female academies, and 24 charitable institutions.

NATIONAL GLORY.—From 1791 to 1815, the aggregate expenditures of Great Britain on its army, navy, and ordnance, was \$3,594,113,400; equal to One Hundred and Twelve Thousand, Three Hundred and Sixteen Tons of pure silver, estimating \$10 to the pound.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—The number of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was fifty-six—7; Lawyers, 24; Physicians, 6; Farmers, 7; Merchants, 7; Minister of the Gospel, 1; Gentlemen, 6; Printer, 1; Soldier, 1; Tailor, Shoemaker, 1; Surveyor, 1. Of this glorious number, forty-eight were natives of this country, and the balance foreigners from Scotland, Ireland and England.

WALLACE SMITH, of Patchogue, a victim of the Millrite delusion, in compliance with an imaginary command of the Lord to slay five persons, a few days since attempted to murder his wife, who was only preserved by the interference of the neighbors. He was committed to prison.—Tribune.

BOURNE.—A letter in the Union from Lieut. Clappan, to Captain Percival of the Constitution, represents that the English have recently formed a treaty with the Sultan of Bourne, by which that Government have not only purchased the use of all the coal mines of the country, but in addition, the exclusive advantages of commerce with the people of the Sultan. Leave John Bull alone for looking out for number one.

A DOWN EAST YANKEE very eutely says: "Though the men have the reins, the women tell 'em which way they must drive."

A FARMER in Danvers has raised 7 acres of land the present season, 5000 bushels of onions.

RECEIPTS FOR THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

FOR THE PRESENT WEEK. Opposite each subscriber's name will be found the amount received, in cash or otherwise, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays.

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Date. Includes subscribers like John Peters, R. H. Whitney, H. O. Hobart, Mary Stewart, Daniel Smith, A. G. Northrup, Wm. Robinson, E. Dale, S. Blair, A. Atkins, W. D. Whalin, A. Adams, C. Buntington, J. Power, N. Ball, J. Slayton, J. S. Haywood, Dr. Gregory, J. B. Lapham, H. Smith, J. S. Pratt, Joseph Townson, John Sande, S. P. Mead, F. Dodge, S. Marvin, J. Elder, F. Coon, W. Fish, J. Barnett, J. Wheeler, W. Bunting, R. C. Garland, H. Reynolds, L. Deming, C. Spaulding, R. & J. Davidson, H. Partridge, Wm. Castle, J. Gibson, T. Lambert, Wm. Mead, W. K. Reed, S. Kingsbury, L. Wilcox, M. J. Draper, R. Brainerd, Dr. Gardner, W. Carson, G. Golden, H. Smith, H. Campbell, H. Church, J. M. Ten Eyck, L. Flint, E. H. Platt, P. Barker, A. Durfee, W. G. Stone, G. Webster, D. Chandler, Z. Phelps, W. S. Higley, G. Webster, A. H. Green, G. & P. Parkhurst, M. Drake, E. H. Fairchild, N. P. Smith, T. Sugglen, R. Sackett, W. H. Warner, W. H. Warner, S. Pebbles, J. Spencer, J. L. Davidson, S. Hungerford, O. Hungerford, S. Godfrey.

THE REV. JOSEPH PROCTOR, for thirty-six years a preacher of the gospel in Kentucky, died in December last, and was buried with military honors.

THE GREATEST SILK MANUFACTURING TOWN in this country, is Mansfield, Connecticut. It has eight factories.

WISCONSIN PEACHES.—We enjoyed a taste of luscious Peaches, on Saturday last from the farm of our friend, Mr. John Campbell, in Bay Settlement Precinct.

CATHOLICS.—It is estimated that there are 1,400,000 Catholics in the United States. They have 21 dioceses, 475 churches, 22 ecclesiastical establishments, 28 literary institutions, 43 female academies, and 24 charitable institutions.

NATIONAL GLORY.—From 1791 to 1815, the aggregate expenditures of Great Britain on its army, navy, and ordnance, was \$3,594,113,400; equal to One Hundred and Twelve Thousand, Three Hundred and Sixteen Tons of pure silver, estimating \$10 to the pound.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—The number of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was fifty-six—7; Lawyers, 24; Physicians, 6; Farmers, 7; Merchants, 7; Minister of the Gospel, 1; Gentlemen, 6; Printer, 1; Soldier, 1; Tailor, Shoemaker, 1; Surveyor, 1. Of this glorious number, forty-eight were natives of this country, and the balance foreigners from Scotland, Ireland and England.

WALLACE SMITH, of Patchogue, a victim of the Millrite delusion, in compliance with an imaginary command of the Lord to slay five persons, a few days since attempted to murder his wife, who was only preserved by the interference of the neighbors. He was committed to prison.—Tribune.

BOURNE.—A letter in the Union from Lieut. Clappan, to Captain Percival of the Constitution, represents that the English have recently formed a treaty with the Sultan of Bourne, by which that Government have not only purchased the use of all the coal mines of the country, but in addition, the exclusive advantages of commerce with the people of the Sultan. Leave John Bull alone for looking out for number one.

A DOWN EAST YANKEE very eutely says: "Though the men have the reins, the women tell 'em which way they must drive."

A FARMER in Danvers has raised 7 acres of land the present season, 5000 bushels of onions.

ASHES! ASHES!!

THE Subscribers will pay ten cents a bushel in Gold for any quantity of good House Ashes, delivered at their Ashery in Ann Arbor, BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co. Oct. 21, 1845.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

WHERE IT SEEMS DENIED to the sick, we lay hold on straws like men. Thus it is that there are thousands who are the quicker hurried on to the yawning grave in consequence of catching those false flouts that are not able to sustain them, and they sink. Remember, then, while in apparent health, that if you are taken sick with prostration symptoms of diseased lungs, or with a marked attack of real Cough, Cold, Liver Complaint, Consumption, or Pain in the Chest and Side, that you can find relief and cure by the prompt use of Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative. Give it your confidence, use it fairly and in accordance with the prescribed directions, and your help is certain without even a shadow of doubt, by the favor of Heaven. Permit no whims of friends or relatives to keep you from the determination of using the Restorative. In spite of all opposition obtain some, and secretly even if you must, but boldly if you can; use it faithfully and honestly with justice to your own case, and to the credit of the medicine. The result will warrant you to repeat the use of our best anticipations. We plead the sick to try this remedy; we are anxious that all should share in its happy effects, and we are urged to it solely by the promptings of the philanthropic motive of aiding the suffering. We are not to be considered as hopeless while Mr. Brinckerhoff's Restorative is yet untried—in that we confidently predict a banishment or even a pre-emption of Consumptive disease. The following certificate is from Dr. Child, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative,' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation; nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter, and is perfectly safe." JAMES R. CHILDS, M. D. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Sole Proprietor, 569 Broome street, N. Y. For sale by W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor.

EXCHANGE HOTEL. TEMPERANCE HOUSE, (Directly opposite the Cataract Hotel.) BY CYRUS F. SMITH, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

THIS Hotel is situated in the pleasant part of the village, on Main-street, and but a few minutes walk from the Cataract, Goat Island, or the Ferry. The location is one of the most pleasant in the village. The House is not of the largest class, but has been thoroughly repaired, and newly furnished since last season, and the proprietor pledges himself to the public, that no House shall be more kept, or greater attention paid to the comfort of guests than at the Exchange Hotel.

THIS Hotel is kept upon strict Temperance principles, which will ensure the stranger a quiet room, during his sojourn at the Falls. Every facility in the power of the proprietor, will be rendered, to make the visit of his patrons agreeable and interesting. Niagara Falls, 1845. 27-6m

ALWAYS ON HAND. THE Subscriber has removed his shop to Main street opposite H. Beckley, and is now ready to receive orders, and may be found ready to wait upon all that may give him a call. Having just received direct from New York an elegant stock of

JEWELRY, and Fancy Articles, which he intends to sell lower than has ever been sold west of Buffalo for Ready Money. Among the goods which may be found a good assortment of Gold and Common Watch Keys, Gold Finger Rings and Bosom Pins, Guard Chains, Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, Silver Trench Forks, Silver and Common Thimbles, Silver Spectacles, German, do. Steel, do. Hair Brushes, Clothes do., Tooth do., Lather do., Fine Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Tailor boxes, Razor Straps, Wall-paper, Parquet, and other Goods, Toys, Watches, Kid Dolls, a great variety of Toys too numerous to mention, Beads, Necklaces, Fancy Boxes, &c. &c.

CLOCKS and WATCHES of every description repaired and warranted, also, Jewelry repaired on short notice. CALVIN BLISS, N. B. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Ann Arbor, Oct. 24, 1844. 25-4f.

POLLARD TEMPERANCE HOUSE, BY WEBB & BROTHER, BUFFALO, N. Y. Corner of Pearl Street and Terrace, near the Landings of the Steamboats and Rail Road Cars.

IN Compliance with the solicitations of many Friends of Temperance, and our own convictions of duty, we attempted the experiment of keeping a house on genuine Temperance principles, and are happy to say we have been sustained in our efforts to provide the public with a house, worthy of their support. After having been in operation four years, and giving universal satisfaction, we have no hesitation in offering our claims to the support of the traveling community. L. D. WEBBURN, O. WEBBURN.

CHARGES MODERATE. Patrons and their baggage conveyed to and from the House free. We, the subscribers, take pleasure in recommending the Temperance House to the friends of the cause, as being worthy of their patronage. C. W. HAWLEY, Pres't. Eric C. Temp. S. N. C. CALENDER, Sec'y do. BANA TOLDS, Pres't of the Temperance Society. H. MILLER, Pres't Pollard Tem. Society. A. ADAMS, Sec'y do. Buffalo, July, 1845. 6mo-233

\$10 REWARD!! STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 6th of September, last, a black, cocoa wood, eight kegel fiddle. The first joint was a draw-joint and round—the keys were silver, two silver bands around each joint, and one at each end, with a stem of silver at the head. Some additional marks recalled and can be given if necessary. The above reward will be given to any person who will give information so that the instrument or the thief can be obtained. If it is found without the thief, a satisfactory and liberal compensation will be given. E. R. POWELL, Ann Arbor, Sept. 27, 1845. 250-1f

ROBERT W. WARNER, Carpenter and Joiner, CORNER OF STATE & BRUSH STREETS, OPPOSITE THE W. CHURCH CATHEDRAL, DETROIT. Sept. 1, 1845. 215-6m

CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JEFFERSON AVENUE DETROIT.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale by BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co. March 20, 1845.

