

E. Post SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

"The inviolability of individual rights, is the only security of public Liberty."

Edited by the Executive Committee.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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Any friend of humanity desiring to aid the cause of Liberty, is authorized to act as Agent.

All REMITTANCES and all communications designed for publication or in any manner relating to the "Signal of Liberty," will be hereafter addressed (post paid) to "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY; Ann Arbor, Mich."

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Jury Trial—No. 3.

Thanks, Mr. Editor, for the correction of my error as to the number of our colored citizens. Over seven hundred of our people hold their liberty, and of course every thing else, by a tenure, the most frail and uncertain that the laws can contrive. Were any species of property so poorly guarded, its value would at once depreciate many per cent. We go on allowing the liberty of this large number only that measure of protection which if applied to any species of property would meet with the instantaneous reprobation of every citizen. Incredible, but true!

These seven hundred form a population more considerable than the average of our townships. Suppose then a township of 150 families (let it be your own, reader,) in which it is considered tolerably certain that fifteen of the heads of those families have left a distant residence with an indebtedness hanging over them of 3, or 4, or 500 dollars each.—What is now to be done? We have agreed with the governments of the States formerly the abode of these fifteen householders, that our soil shall not protect them, and that they shall be compelled to pay. What then? Why plainly one would think that their old creditors shall be allowed to collect their debts on proof of indebtedness according to the constitution and laws of the State. "Oh no!" say these creditors; "that is troublesome and expensive—your mode of trial is tedious and we may sometimes lose our debt because we cannot satisfy twelve men that it is due. Therefore make a law for us in particular—it need not extend to any other creditors—it need not embrace any other part of your State except this particular township, in which our debtors live, so that no one out of that township can suffer by it. Be so good as to pass a law that every household in that town (since 15 of them are owing us) may be seized at any moment, carried before a justice, and compelled to turn out his property at once, so soon as we can satisfy the justice that he owes us. This will be a great convenience to us; we can hardly fail to get our debts from those fifteen people, and if a justice should make a mistake, now and then, it will be no great matter, since no one out of that town will be hurt by it. As to the alarm and insecurity of the rest of the people it is rather hard, but they live in the same town with our debtors, and must, therefore, bear the hardship, or we might sometimes fail of getting our debt. After all, why should you care? You have good laws for the protection of all the rest of the inhabitants of your State; you have for them the best defence the case admits of; you are very careful to make your laws so that the weanest citizen shall suffer no wrong either in person or property. You cannot be so particular about this one township." The Legislature, thus addressed, at first demurs—thinks the precedent a bad one—is afraid of the example and has some little sympathy for the people of the District, of whom only one in ten is charged with any obligation to the foreign creditor.

It therefore institutes an enquiry into the condition, past and present, of this portion of the citizens, and examines into the nature of the claims made upon a fraction of their number. It finds that as a class it is poor, ignorant, and comparatively helpless—that in their old homes they were the subjects of a most glaring and wicked oppression—that they had fled from cruel and intolerable hardships into our State as an asylum—that nine tenths were entirely free from all obligation and from every claim on the part of those whose country they had forsaken—that of these nine tenths the greater part had been born on our own soil, and were entitled to all the privileges of the children of the soil—that the claim on the remaining tenth was of a nature utterly abhorrent to our Constitution and laws, and abhorrent too to every

dictate of reason, and justice, and humanity.

The inquiry having resulted in establishing these facts, the Legislature is now called to pass upon the demand of the foreign creditor—a demand that every one of these one hundred and fifty families shall be stripped of the protection of all legal forms—be subjected to the judgment of one man instead of twelve—have no privilege of choice as to his judge and no right of appeal from his decision.

Would a legislature, made up of free men, the representatives of a free people, with hearts in their bosoms and acting under the solemnity of their oaths hesitate to return an indignant NO to the demand? We shall see for a case stronger than the above—the case of alleged fugitives from slavery—will be presented at the coming session. It will be by far the most important measure upon which that Legislature will be called to act. Let every candidate make up his mind how to act (if elected) in the premises and let every voter make up his mind. K.

From the Emancipator. The Mississippi Case.

Circumstances beyond my control have again interrupted my report of the arguments before the Supreme Court of the United States. I have, however, taken the opportunity to learn the exact history and nature of the decision of that august tribunal. I find, in the first place, that the opinion of the Court was given by Judge Thompson, in favor of the Defendant in Error—the holder of the endorsed note, establishing the validity of the note given for slaves. The decision has not yet been published, but I have had access to the manuscript opinions on record in the Clerk's office at the Capitol. The case turned, Judge Thompson said, entirely on the construction and operation of the clause in the Constitution of Mississippi. The question is, whether that clause *per se*, interdicts the bringing of slaves into the State for sale, or whether it is only a direction to the legislature to prohibit. And on this point, the Court decided that the Constitution was to be construed as directory to the Legislature, and not as itself constituting the act unlawful.

The decision of the case rendered it unnecessary to inquire whether the provision in the constitution of Mississippi is or is not repugnant to the provision of the Constitution of the United States, which empowers Congress to regulate commerce "among the several States." But Judge McLean said that the latter question had been so fully argued and with surpassing ability on both sides, and was a question of so great moment and delicacy, that he thought proper to state his views on that branch of the case. He therefore gave his opinion, in a very elaborate form, which we shall publish in its order as we progress in the case. The general tenor of his argument was this.

"The Constitution treats slaves as persons. By the laws of certain States, slaves are treated as property, and the Constitution of Mississippi forbids their being brought into that State, by citizens of other States, for sale or as merchandise.—Merchandise is a comprehensive term, and may include every article of traffic whether foreign or domestic, which is properly embraced by a commercial regulation. But if slaves are considered in some of the States as merchandise, that cannot divest them of the leading and controlling quality of persons, by which they are designated in the Constitution. The character of property is given them by the local law. This law is respected, and all rights under it are protected by the feudal authorities, but the constitution acts upon slaves as persons not as property.

"The power over slavery belongs to the States respectively. It is local in its character and in its effects. And the transfer or sale of slaves cannot be separated from this power. It is indeed an essential part of it. Each State has a right to protect itself against the avarice and intrusion of the slave dealer—to guard its citizens against the inconveniences of a slave population. The right to exercise this power by a State is higher and deeper than the Constitution. The evil involves the prosperity, and may endanger the existence of a State. Its power to guard against or to remedy the evil, rests upon the law of self-preservation—a law vital to every community, and especially to a sovereign State."

Chief Justice Taney then observed, that it had not been the intention of the Court to state an opinion on this point, but since his brother McLean had thought proper to give his views, he deemed it expedient to give a brief statement of his opinion. He concurred, so far as I can see, in the most or all of Judge McLean's positions. On the main point, he declared explicitly that

"The power over this subject is exclusively with the several States; and each of them have a right to decide for itself, whether it will or will not allow persons of this description to be brought within its limits, from another State, either for sale

or for any other purpose and, also to prescribe the manner and mode in which they may be introduced, and to determine their condition and treatment within their respective territories. And the action of the several States upon this subject cannot be controlled by Congress, either by virtue of its power to regulate commerce, or by virtue of any other power conferred by the constitution of the United States."

Soon after the decision was made, an article appeared as editorial in the Washington Globe, (but in its temper too courteous and in its statements too lucid and professional to have been written by the editor,) in which it was said that in regard to the power of Congress to regulate or prohibit the trade in slaves from State to State,

"The Court decided, first, and unanimously, that Congress possessed no such power, and all the Court decided, with great unanimity, that the States did possess this power, except Judge Baldwin, whose opinion was that neither Congress, nor the States, acknowledging slaves as property, possessed any such power. All the abolitionists, then, who respect the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, will abandon so much of their petitions as call on Congress to regulate or prohibit the transportation of slaves from State to State. One point of the abolition controversy, and that the most important, is thus solemnly settled in favor of the South."

We forebore to notice the article at the time, because we wished to be sure of presenting the exact decision of the Court.—The result shows that the writer in the Globe has not done full justice to the case. In the first place, the decision on this point was not given "first," but the case between the parties was first decided and disposed of entirely on other grounds, and then the expression of opinion on this point was volunteered, because the question was so momentous and delicate. In the next place it was not strictly in adjudication at all, of a case before the court, although having been given after solemn argument, as the actual opinion of the Judges, it is not very likely that any body will carry a case before that court with a hope of reversing that opinion. Whether the State courts will feel themselves bound by this, or will regard it as being virtually extra judicial, we cannot tell. And in the third place, the writer in the Globe, in giving the decision of the Supreme Court against the claims of the abolitionists on one point, the power of congress to prohibit the trade, omitted to mention that the court had decided in favor of the great fundamental principle of the abolitionists, to wit, that the constitution of the United States no where recognizes persons held to labor as being property. We consider this as in effect, a decision that the constitution does not recognize them as slaves, for their being property is of the very essence of slavery.

THE KENTUCKY SLAVE LAW OF 1833.

—The question of Repeal is likely to occasion fresh ferment in the Legislature of Kentucky. Candidates are required to express a definite opinion concerning the policy of maintaining the law. The Bardstown Gazette informs us that the people of Nelson County are in a state of great excitement on this subject.

A. S. Standard.

"We know of nothing," says the editor, "that has produced such a great sensation among the good citizens of Nelson county, for many years, as the discussion of the question, whether the law of 1833, in relation to the importation of slaves into Kentucky, shall or shall not be repealed. Every man is, or seems to be materially interested in the question. Every man, woman, and child, and even the negroes, are engaged in the discussion of it. The farmer stops his labor, and hails the traveller, to find out if the question is spoken of in other parts of the county. The mechanic leaves his work, and interrupts his neighbor's for the purpose of having a chat upon the Negro Law. The merchant forgets his blotter and ledger, in his anxiety to learn whether his customer is in favor of the repeal or opposed to it. Upon every corner crowds are often congregated, listening with various emotions to the vociferations of some street lecturer, who with flushed face and foaming mouth, is engaged in spouting forth his views upon the repeal of the law. It is the *ne plus ultra* of many of our neighbors' thoughts. Nothing else is deserving of notice—it has swallowed up every other question. The pending difficulties between the United States and Great Britain—the massacres in Florida—the proceedings of the extra session of Congress—the derangements in the currency of the country (which are of the greatest importance to others,) are to them matters of minor interest, when compared with the subject of the repeal. It is clung to with such tenacity, and argued with such fervor, that one would suppose the perpetuation of our liberties, and the very salvation of our souls depended upon the decision of the voters of Nelson upon this subject.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.
C. M. Clay.

A friend has handed us a number of the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, containing two long controversial articles on the "negro law of '33," the one signed "A Whig" understood to be Wickliffe, the advocate in the Legislature, last winter, of the repeal of that law, and the other from C. M. Clay, his eloquent opponent. If we understand aright they are rival candidates for return to the next Legislature.

Mr. Clay thus speaks of the perversion of Christianity to the support of slavery.

"No man regards Christianity in its moral imbecilities more than I do—no man places a higher estimate upon pious and religious men, or would desire more ardently their sympathy and support, than I. But if 'A Whig's' religion commands and defends involuntary servitude, I spurn and trample it under foot, as I do the impotent defender of such a faith. In the language of Chatham, I hold no such ideas of God and nature, as he. The Scriptures speak no such language, but 'to men of corrupt minds and destitute of truth,' and from all such, fellow citizens, let us withdraw ourselves, before it be irrecoverably to late. In his two columns of quotations from the testament, he produces no text that speaks of slavery in any other light than as a judgement from heaven, or as an existing institution."

He concludes with the following eloquent passage. Those portions of it which we have italicised will give Mr. Clay additional claims upon the sympathies of our readers.

From my earliest youth to the present time, my memory and conscientiousness bear me witnesses that I have loved my country. I have not rested indolently in the enjoyment of an estate, then the largest owned by any of my age in the State. I have not been a noisy demagogue, flattering the vanity or vices of the people, for selfish purposes, whilst stripping the bed from under the poor, and the bread from the mouths of crying infancy. I have not added farm to farm, expelling the free white population of my own native land—proud of the desolation which marked my progress. *On the contrary, I have converted many tenancies into freeholds—I have witnessed the change in the habits, the morals, and the independence of those who toil for another, to those free cultivators of the soil, who labor for themselves with sensations which "A Whig" can never feel.*

I have, as a legislator, borne my part in sustaining judiciary, education and internal improvements; measures for the rich and the poor, and which shed wealth and independence and honor upon the whole people. I have not sought the favor of those in power, nor looked to the swelling gale of popular favor or indignation. I have stood by my country in times of some danger, and her faith and honor have not been tarnished in my hands, nor have I meanly shrunk from the discharge of my duty, fearing the loss of popularity. Early impressed with the sentiments of our revolutionary fathers, I have ever worshipped at the shrine of republican liberty—the deep and unceasing aspirations of my spirit have been "the greatest good to the greatest number." How then could "A Whig," for a moment suppose that I should "represent the slaveholders of the country?" *Has the laborer no rights, no home no country? Was his arm not bare when the battle raged hottest? Was no blood shed for him? On the 4th of July, when the fire of liberty burns bright on the altar, shall he not approach; shall he be far off, prostrate, with his face in the dust? Does the sun not shine upon him, nor the breeze refresh him? Does all nature shroud her beauties from his gaze? Shall he not smile, and weep, and love, and hope, and be happy? Is there no Deity for him in whom he lives, moves and has his being? Does not the immortal spirit couch beneath the sun burnt temples of the laboring poor, as well as within the pallid brow of the sons of wealth? Then by all that is sacred among men, I will not represent the slaveholder—but all men, for all, to me, are men. I am deeply sensible of the difficulties which surround me—the wealthy slaveholder may distrust, and the laboring poor may not comprehend me. I may fall, and find*

"Not a generous friend, a pitying foe, Strength in my arm, nor mercy in my foe," but my cause shall find an abler advocate; "liberty, union, and equality," are inscribed upon my banner, and destiny whispers me that my hopes shall not perish.

C. M. CLAY.
Frankfort, (Ky.) June 10, 1841.

POLITICAL ACTION.—"I think the resolutions of the abolitionists at the north to act politically excellent. Assure our proslavery friends we will remember them at the polls, and they will soon become sparing of their abuse. If generally adopted at the North, it will find its way across Mason and Dixon's line, and then the days of slavery are numbered.—Gerrit Smith's Southern Correspondent.

From the Northampton Courier.
Southern Bluster.

The following effusion of folly is copied from the Richmond Whig of the 25th ult. The South—now owing the North hundreds of millions which she can never pay—not producing enough for her own support, by more than fifty millions a year, utterly dependent upon the forbearance and charity of the free, enterprising and industrious North; the South, bankrupt and pauper as she is, disordered in every part of her system, and covered all over with the black leprosy of slavery, now gravely demands entire and final submission to her dictations, and threatens, in case of non-compliance—what? why, 'that extremity,' to be sure! and what is 'that extremity'? Simply the withdrawal of a Bankrupt's custom—the refusal of a Pauper to pay taxes—the removal of a diseased or putrid member from the otherwise healthful and vigorous body!—Verily, a dissolution of 'this glorious union' must be awful indeed! But let the trembling North listen to her destiny:

"When the subject (Abolition Petitions) comes up again, stronger action than is contemplated by the 21st rule, will be proposed. The true friends of the South will not be satisfied with adopting that rule, by which the controversy will only be deferred for two years, when the South shall be weaker than she is at present. They will then REQUIRE that the question be settled, on one way or the other. They will call upon the North to show their hands—to claim all they want—and to have a full and final settlement of accounts. The 21st rule is, at most, a mere temporary expedient; and without giving any permanent protection to our rights, serves to inflame the public mind at the North, and keep alive the agitation. We want something more substantial, and more conclusive—and that we WILL HAVE, at the regular session. We will know of the North what they desire. If they ask nothing more than we can grant, there will be an end to the contest—if they ask more, we can refuse it—and if they persist, we can resort to that extremity, which, if it be inevitable, the sooner it comes, the better."

The nature of that dreadful "extremity" so solemnly hinted at, in the closing sentence, we do not profess to understand.—We hope, however, that our Southern friends do not mean to imitate the rash example of the foolish urchin who—*threatened to bang himself because his father would not let him set the house on fire!*—A. S. Standard.

Parties always corrupt.

"But parties always become corrupt.—Resolve yourselves into a political party, and you commit moral suicide." So do states, so do churches always become corrupt. Must we therefore dissolve all christian and social fellowship, and each man seek out a den or cave for himself, where, insulated from his fellow men, he may cultivate the graces without the disturbance of bad example? Who does not know that man, solitary, is more exposed to temptation, more apt to conceive mischief and bring forth iniquity of the worst form, than man gregarious? Parties and churches and states tend to degeneracy, because the individuals composing them are prone to evil, as the sparks are to fly upwards.—Of course, the remedy for the evil is to be found, not in disorganizing the mass, but in regenerating the individual.

In reference, however, to the existing political parties, there are obvious reasons why they should be peculiarly corrupt.—They are founded, in fact, on no fundamental principle, no great idea, no doctrine having relation to the spiritual nature, and higher interests of man. The questions in dispute between them all relate to the currency. Contraction, expansion, specie bank notes, the price of corn and cotton, stocks, loans, imports, exports, national bank, subtreasury; these, and such as these, are the representatives of that world of ideas in which they live, move, and have their being. Truth, justice, mercy, goodness, right, have little to do in such a world. All the calculations and reasonings of our politicians are naturally imbued with selfishness; they are apt to be low, worldly, corrupt and corrupting. The great principles which lie at the basis of man's true dignity and prosperity are left out of sight; their restraining, refining and elevating influences are unfelt in the community. Is it any wonder that parties, grounded on mere differences of opinion in relation to the inferior interests of society, into whose discussions the idea of personal rights scarcely ever enters, whose whole object is, to regulate the monied affairs of the country, should furnish such examples of political depravity as make good men almost distrust man's ability for self-government?

Mitchell, the forger, has had his trial put off until October; and is applying for bail.

Slaveholder's wives.

Miss Martineau discourses as follows concerning the domestic affairs of slaveholding ladies.

But the wives of slaveholders are, as they and their husbands declare, as much slaves as their negroes. If they will not have every thing to go to rack and ruin around them, they must superintend every household operation from the cellar to the garret: for there is nothing that slaves can do well. While the slaves are perpetually at one's heels, lolling against the bed posts before one rises in the morning, standing behind the chairs, leaning on the sofa, officiously undertaking, and invariably spoiling every thing, that one had rather do for one's self, the smallest possible amount of real service is performed. The lady of the house carries her huge bunch of keys (for every consumable thing must be locked up) and has to give out, on incessant requests, whatever is wanted for the household. She is forever superintending and trying to keep things straight, without the slightest hope of attaining any thing like leisure and comfort. What is there in retinue, in the reputation of ease and luxury, which can compensate for toils and cares of this nature? How much happier must be the lot of a village milliner, or of the artizan's wife who sweeps her own floors, and cooks her husband's dinner than that of the planter's lady, with twenty slaves to wait upon her; her sons migrating because work is out of the question, and they have not the means to buy estates; and her daughters, with no better prospects than marrying, as she has done, to toil as she does.

From the American Citizen.

True enough it is, excessive legislation is the vice of our country and times. Every genuine reformer must seek to discourage the tendency in that direction, as far as possible. Still, some things which have been foolishly and wickedly done; must be undone; and that too by the exertion of legislative power alone. For example: the slave power is upheld by political action and legislative enactments. The statute book is its vital origin. There in it has imbedded and fortified itself.—Those who persist in seeking its overthrow must as a matter of course, therefore, insist that the sovereign power shall undo what it has most unwisely and unrighteously done in chaining down the limbs and minds of 2,500,000 laborers in the heart of the republic.

Again; Legislative enactment has conferred special privileges upon a select class of men—in this State numbering somewhere about ten thousand—under the "style and address" of retailers, or more appropriately vendors of alcoholic poison. How shall this swarm of ugly monopolists be attacked with effect and finally dislodged? How save a power that breathed into them the breath of life, and made their frightful existence what it is? They have inflicted—they are still doing it—deep and ghastly wounds upon society, under color of authority from republican majesty. Who except that majesty, can staunch those wounds, and prevent the awful repetition of them?

A SHORT SERMON.—Text. "All men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Commentary. (From the Baltimore Sun.)

CASH FOR NEGROES.—The subscriber has built a large and extensive establishment and private jail, for the keeping of slaves, in Pratt st. one door from Howard st. opposite the Circus or Repository.

The building having been erected under his own inspection, without regard to price; planned and arranged upon the most approved principle, with an eye to comfort and convenience, not surpassed by any establishment of the kind in the United States is now ready to receive SLAVES. The male and female apartments are completely separate; the rooms for both are large, light and airy, and all above ground, with a firm large yard for exercise, with pure delightful water within doors. In erecting and planning this edifice, the subscriber had an eye to the health and cleanliness of the slaves, as well as the many other necessary conveniences. Having a wish to accommodate my southern friends and others in the trade, I am determined to keep them on the lowest possible terms, at twenty-five cents per head a day, and furnish them with plenty of good and wholesome provisions. Such security and confidence I have in my building, that I hold myself bound to make good all jail breaking, or escape from my establishment. I also will receive, ship or forward to any place, at the request of the owner, and give it my personal attention.

N. B.—Cash and the highest prices will at all times be given for likely slaves of both sexes, with good and sufficient titles. Persons having such a property to dispose of, would do well to see me before they sell, as I am always purchasing for the New Orleans market.—I, or my agent can at all times be found at my office, in the basement story of my new building.

Buffalo Paper.

The Congregational church of Canterbury N. H., has voted to withdraw the hand of fellowship from slaveholders, and from those who claim a right to hold property in man

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Wednesday, August 11, 1841.

LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, of New York.
For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, of Ohio.

For Governor, JABEZ S. FITCH, of Calhoun Co.
For Lieut. Governor, NATHAN POWER, of Oakland Co.

"IN ESSENTIALS, UNITY; IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,--Extra.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AND THE FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE HAVE THOUGHT BEST TO PUBLISH AN EXTRA NUMBER OF THE SIGNAL ABOUT THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, CONTAINING THE ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, AND THE ADDRESS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TOGETHER WITH SUCH OTHER IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS AS THE LIMITS OF THE PAPER WILL PERMIT. THE NUMBERS WILL BE FURNISHED AT \$2 PER HUNDRED FOR ANY QUANTITY. WILL THE FRIENDS TAKE THIS MATTER INTO CONSIDERATION AT THEIR CONVENTIONS, AND SEND IN THEIR ORDERS.

LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The undersigned, legal voters of the County of Washtenaw, invite a meeting of the Abolitionists of said County, who approve of making nominations for office, independent of other parties, of such men only, as will use their individual and official influence to secure equal and exact justice to all men, to be held at the Court House in Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the county of Washtenaw in the Legislature of Michigan, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed expedient.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.—The undersigned, legal voters of the Second Senatorial District of Michigan, (being now the counties of Washtenaw and Livingston,) invite those Abolitionists who approve of independent political Nominations, to meet in Convention, at the same place, at 1 o'clock for the purpose of nominating one or more candidates for the office of Senator to represent said District in the Senate of Michigan, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed advisable.

- ANN ARBOR.**
Job Slatford, Bela Brown, Roswell Moore, S. B. Noble, Wm. Jones, J. Chandler, Jr., Chauncey Branch, D. A. McCollum, Charles Mosely, Ira Felch, Thomas Stone, H. Bower, M. H. Cowles, Israel Williams, John Voorheis, V. H. Powell, G. Beckley, Wm B. Greenman, Solomon Doty, Seth Chase, Joseph W. Wait, B. Porter.

- SALEM.**
D. F. Norton, Stephen Rider, J. B. Pinkney, Warren Hamilton, H. M. Hamilton, Isaac Hamilton, E. C. Hamilton, Reuben Peebles, Lauren Pratt.

- YPSILANTI.**
H. B. Ten Eyck, A. A. Copeland, J. M. Brown, Mial C. Parker, P. D. Woodruff.
SCIO.
Theodore Foster, Jacob Doremus, S. W. Foster, N. C. Goodale, James Doremus.

- SYLVAN.**
George P. King, Ira Spaulding, Leonard C. Parks, Milo Chamberlin, Freeman T. Lawrence, Aaron Lawrence.

WEBSTER.

LINDEN.

SUPERIOR.

NORTHFIELD.

SENATORIAL—PUTNAM, LIVINGSTON CO.
Leonard Noble, John A. Coniway, Daniel Cook, Philip Eaman.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—We publish to day a call for a County Convention of the friends of liberty, to meet on the 25th instant, and also for a Convention of the senatorial district to meet on the same day. We are authorized to say that the hospitality of the friends in this place will be cheerfully extended to all who may come.

It is highly important that this first Convention of political abolitionists in this county, be well attended. Jackson, Ingham, Eaton, Oakland and Kalamazoo have already preceded us, and Wayne, Livingston and other counties are on the move. Now that the waters are troubled, be not afraid to step in. Brethren make your calculations to

come—let all come. Let each man, who owns a span of horses, resolve himself into a committee of arrangements, and see to it that a goodly number of his neighbors are seasonably transported to the place of meeting. In this way the work will be done.

A part only of the names to be attached to a call for the county and senatorial Conventions have been received. Will those who have the remainder forward them immediately.

Well done Michigan!!!—The first Mass Temperance Meeting in our State.

Never has it fallen to our lot to witness a more glorious and deeply interesting Temperance Jubilee than the one at Ypsilanti on the third inst. We anticipated a large meeting, and thought perhaps some hundreds might be in attendance; but the morning of the glorious third arrived, when we at Ann Arbor, joined by our western friends, in all, some six hundred, entered the Cars, and soon found ourselves in the beautiful village of Ypsilanti; where we were greeted by a large delegation from Detroit; and from the immense multitude our eyes beheld, we were almost ready to conclude that the entire inhabitants of the surrounding country, had for once, come to pay their devotion to the glorious cause of entire abstinence from all that can intoxicate. We formed in procession, headed by several bands of music, and under the supervision of the Marshall of the day, Maj. C. ROLLO, we marched to a beautiful grove on the banks of our beloved Huron, where nature had prepared a delightful place for the accommodation of the numerous army of tee-totalers who were present. After the audience were seated, the exercises were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. DUFFIELD—it was a soul-stirring time—the number assembled—the scenery with which we were surrounded; the grand object of our meeting; and the bright prospect of speedy and abundant success, rendered it utterly impossible for any to pray, listen or reflect, without feelings of the most extatic pleasure. After an excellent hymn, admirably sung by the Ypsilanti choir. H. H. EMMS, Esq. delivered an Address—it was one of deep and thrilling interest;—abounding in "thoughts that breathe and words that burn;" and so far as we know it was universally admired:—as a literary production, and a temperance address, it was emphatically a good one. After the address closed, an abundant repast was provided, probably somewhere from thirty to forty hundred persons partook of it to their entire satisfaction, and more than "twelve baskets of fragments were taken up." For this valuable entertainment we were indebted to the good people of Ypsilanti; and certain we are, that so far as neatness, variety and abundance are concerned, they will never be surpassed. Dinner being finished, the vast multitude hung with breathless attention; (save now and then a cheer) upon the lips of Messrs SMITH, BARNES, RIPLEY, McCOLLUM, DAWSON, CLEVELAND, &c. who favored the audience with some spirited remarks touching the rise, progress and prospects of our heaven-born enterprise in this and other countries. Four o'clock arrived, and the meeting adjourned until evening, but most of the delegates left, and soon found themselves in the enjoyment of their peaceful homes. But we must close, and for the present bid adieu to those pleasing reflections that cluster around our mind while penning this hasty sketch.—May heaven continue to smile upon our feeble efforts for the advancement of the great and holy cause of tee-totalism until every individual in this and other lands will be ready to

"Pledge eternal Hate, To all that can Intoxicate."

THE INTER-STATE SLAVE TRADE.—While the Editor of the Emancipator was in Washington last month, he obtained access to the decision of the Supreme Court in the great Mississippi case which has not yet been published. The Court express the opinion that the Constitution does not recognize slaves as merchandize, but as persons, and that Congress has no right, under that clause in the Constitution empowering it to regulate commerce, to regulate or prohibit the trade in slaves between the several States. This opinion was given after a full hearing on both sides of the question, and will probably remain unrevoked.

We publish to day so much of this decision as has yet appeared in the Emancipator.

Flour.—Michigan, Ohio, and common brands were selling in New York, July 30th, at from \$3.50 to \$6.

Congressional.

The Bankrupt bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 23.

Much time has been consumed in the Senate in discussing various amendments to Mr. Clay's Bank Bill. On the 26th several amendments which had been adopted in committee of the whole, were rejected by the Senate. Mr. Clay carried nearly every point he proposed by a vote of 25 to 24, two Senators being absent.

In the House, the tariff has been the principle topic of discussion. A sharp collision took place between Mr. Wise and Nisbet of Georgia, in which Mr. Wise taunted Nisbet (who is an elder in the Presbyterian Church) with using his religion as a cloak of hypocrisy and malignity.

Mr. Lawrence of Pennsylvania made an earnest attempt to except tea and coffee, from the list of articles to be taxed, on the ground that they have become the necessities of life, and that it would be oppressive on the poor to subject them to a duty of 20 per cent.

Democracy in Illinois.

Judge Ralston, a self-nominated candidate for Congress, lately made a speech at Jacksonville, Illinois, in which he advocated the principles of the Democratic party, talked of civil liberty, its preservation and extension; and descanted with much severity on the illiberality of the present administration, its proscription for opinion's sake, &c. &c. At the close of his speech Rev. J. Cross took occasion to ask him publicly his opinion on the extension of civil liberty in the District of Columbia, his views of that proscription for color's sake, which manacles its victims in the coffle of the inter-state slave trade, &c.—In reply, he assured them that he had no sympathy with the abolitionists, he neither asked nor expected their support. He opposed all discussion of the exciting topic in Congress—went for colonization, and said of the abolitionists, that they had "religion on their lips, a dagger in their hands, and hell in their hearts."

How much easier and more gratifying it is to revile one's opponents than to answer their arguments. The latter requires thought, labor, investigation—the former can be practiced successfully by any one who has a tongue and sufficient bitterness of feeling to keep it well stocked with opprobrious and blackening epithets.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, &c.

ABOLITION.—Under the above head we made some remarks, a few weeks since, touching the doings of the Methodist Episcopal church, on the subject of slavery and abolition. We understand these remarks have given much offence to certain clergy of this denomination, and we are threatened with an ecclesiastical trial for what we have said. It is strange that we should so far depart from the spirit of the Gospel, and manifest such a perfectly reckless disposition as to express an opinion of the acts of a certain church and that under the full blaze of the nineteenth century, without permission from the authorities of said church. Who, we ask, can brook the idea for a single moment that "our ministers and members of every class are entitled to the FULL LIBERTY OF SPEECH AND THE PRESS EQUALLY WITH ANY OTHER CITIZENS of the United States." A awful sentiment this—fit only for the darkest days of Popery.

But, to be serious, the columns of our paper are open, and if we are in error in what we have said, let some one who feels grieved come forward like a MAN and a CHRISTIAN and set us right.

Why all this alarm about "the church,"—why this going from place to place, crying "schism, radicalism, fetch him to trial, expel him, expel him," &c. &c. This course savors too much of the spirit of by-gone days, (Mark 15, 13, 15,) a willingness to condemn and crucify through ignorance and prejudice.

Were we afflicted with such a spirit as this we would pray God to deliver us.

***Gen. Con. of M. E. Church of 1828.**

Union Missionary Society.

A call has been issued for a Convention to form a New Missionary Society, by a committee of the colored Congregational church of Hartford, Ct. It is designed to concentrate the efforts of the colored people, but without excluding others. The editor of the Emancipator pronounces it the germ of an important movement.

A New Anti-Slavery paper has been started in Hallowell, Maine, called the Liberty Standard, edited by Joseph C. Lovejoy, a brother of liberty's martyr.

Slavery Circumscribed.

Some time since, we published an article showing the number and efficiency of those influences which operate against slavery.—But if we take another view of it, and look at it merely as a local institution, we shall find that the sphere of its activity is perpetually diminishing in circumference, and that the space over which it holds exclusive or partial jurisdiction is becoming hemmed in by a variety of irresistible influences. The territory of slavery is like a city surrounded by besiegers, whose lines of circumvallation, as they approach nearer and nearer, render the certainty of its ultimate capture more and more apparent. Let us take a view of the confines of the slave country.

1. On the west of Missouri lies a vast wilderness, over which the red man of the forest roams in all the freedom of nature. Here is a country large enough for many States. It is certain that the States which may be formed out of it will not be admitted into the Union as slaveholding States. The increased number of free representatives in Congress, under the new apportionment, and the growing anti-slavery feeling at the North will prevent such a result.

2. As we go further South we find Texas which has indeed opened its territories for the reception of planters and their slaves from the United States, but we are not aware of any provision in its laws by which persons escaping from the States can be again enslaved.

3. A short distance from our coast is the British West Indies. It will be recollected that several cargoes of slaves have already been liberated there by British authority.

4. The wilds of Florida have always afforded a convenient harbor to fugitive slaves, and probably always will, unless the United States shall keep a large standing army there to catch them.

5. We come now to the ocean. Is the slave free on the ocean? The judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the great Mississippi case have solemnly determined, that slavery is a local institution in its character and effects, and that the constitution does not recognize slaves as property, but as persons. Consequently when a slave is transported out of a slave State to the high seas, in any vessel whatever, he becomes free the moment he enters the high seas, and it is kidnapping to hold or sell him afterwards as a slave. He was held a slave by the local law of the State: when he comes on to the high seas, that law ceases to operate.—This seems a great step to take at once, and yet the decision of the Supreme Court covers the full length and breadth of it. When it shall be carried out it will put a stop to the traffic in slaves between the several States now carried on by sea. The slaves will become free while on their voyage. The ocean will become another Canada.

6. As we look to the East and North we find that Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and other States, have decided that slaves brought into those States by their masters or employers become free immediately. Similar decisions will doubtless be established in all the free States as soon as cases shall occur which shall call them forth.

7. In reference to fugitives from slavery four States have granted them a trial by jury, and we have the testimony of Mr. Wise, that it is utterly impossible to obtain a fugitive slave through the verdict of twelve freemen. We have never heard of an instance, where one was returned by a jury. So that jury trial granted to a slave is nearly equivalent to a refusal to surrender him. If slavery, continues a jury trial will probably be extended to fugitives in all the free states. Such a law will be popular with the great mass of community.

Should the two last mentioned provisions become established in all the free states, the slaves will be saved the trouble of their long pilgrimage to Canada. The border line of each free state will be an impassable barrier to the cupidity of the oppressor.

8. But the monster is not absolutely secure of the allegiance of all his own subjects.—The discussions in Kentucky bid fair soon to result in emancipation, and when one state shall have begun, and the result shall have been found to exceed the most favorable anticipations of any, who can tell how many states will immediately follow? The minds of the Western people, when once set in motion, operate with efficiency and vigor.

If, then, we take our stand in the centre of the slave territory, and look to the North, or the South, the East or the West, to the ocean or the land, to civilized or savage domains, to the old or new countries, with the single exception of Texas, we find the partial jurisdiction which slavery has exercised heretofore has nearly passed away, that the facilities which have been granted to it by the surrounding free communities are now about being forever withdrawn, and henceforth it will be regarded as a local institution, shut up within its own strict boundaries, only securing attention through the earth by the abhorrence which is felt against it, and left to linger out a hateful existence in contending with the principles of the Gospel and noble efforts and generous feeling of humanity, by which it must ultimately be overthrown.

"WE WILL DISSOLVE THE UNION."—This terrific cry, which heretofore has operated like a charm upon the Northern members of Congress, seems to have lost much of its efficacy. Not a few of the Eastern papers treat it with the contempt it deserves. A writer in the Spectator, compares these portentous menaces "to the redoubtable raw head and bloody bones of a vixen nurse, by which she frightens into obedience her naughty children! Again he says, "the same menacing notes have been bellowed forth by McDuffie, Clay, Calhoun, Preston and others, who like the bulls of Bashan," have made the smaller cattle tremble; and the response has been echoed back, from Atherton and his compeers of the same species, in notes as sonorous and musical as those which, fable says, issue from the agent used by the lion to arouse his prey." He represents the Southerners as throwing out their idle threats with as little sincerity as the mother tells her froward child, "Ill skin you alive if you do this or do that!"

The Southern politicians are too sharp sighted to intend the execution of their threats. Who would then catch their fugitive slaves for them, along the border line of the free States, extending twelve or fifteen hundred miles? Who would hand them over the line into slavery again? Who would help keep the slaves in subjection? They would runaway by thousands the moment the Union should be divided, and a separate government established over the slaveholding and free States.

The Queen of Portugal, has signified, through her minister in London, her gracious acceptance of the address of the World's Convention, and she assures the Convention that "she will still continue to co-operate effectually for the total extinction of that criminal traffic, which scourges humanity, and is so revolting to the benign heart of her Majesty." The communication is directed "to the illustrious Thomas Clarkson, President of the Anti Slavery Convention, held in London." It will be recollected that a few weeks since, President Tyler received a communication from the committee of the British and Foreign Anti Slavery Society, bearing the signature of Clarkson, for which he made no acknowledgment whatever. He certainly falls behind the dignitaries of the Old World in point of politeness.

It will be seen by the report of the Mississippi case, which we extract from the Emancipator, that the Judges of the Supreme court, have given their opinion, that slavery is a local institution, and that congress has no power to prohibit the traffic in slaves between the several States. The consequences which may legitimately grow out of the whole decision of the Supreme court, are discussed in an article in another column, by a correspondent who has paid particular attention to the constitutional bearings of the Anti-Slavery cause.

Knowledge travels fast in this age of the world. Gurney's letters to Henry Clay on West India emancipation, of which we published a notice a few weeks since, are now in circulation in Amsterdam, in Holland, among the proprietors of West India estates. Petitions for emancipation have already been presented to the States-General, and also to the King. This work, not being considered at the South an incendiary production, has obtained a considerable circulation among the slaveholders.

The Presbytery of Athens, Ohio, May 7, passed a resolution, declaring that the sin of slaveholding should be treated as any other sin, and that the Presbytery will not receive under its care, for the purpose of licensure, any person known to be guilty of this sin, without satisfactory evidence of his having repented of it, and the sessions of the several churches were requested to act on the same principles.

President Tyler sent to the House of Representatives, July 1, a petition of 3000 citizens of New York, for a Bankrupt law, with a message recommending the granting of their petition. It is said that this is the first instance in the history of our Government, where a petition from citizens to Congress has been transmitted through the Executive.

The Boston and Providence Rail Road Company have reduced their tariff of freight, about one half, and the result has been a great increase in the business and the net profits of the road.

For the Signal of Liberty. The Mississippi Case.

A statement of the legitimate results that must necessarily grow out of the decision of the Supreme court of the United States in the great Mississippi case, decided last winter.

The Emancipator informs us that the court decided that "the character of property is given them (slaves) by the local law. This law is respected, and all rights under it are protected by the federal authorities, but the constitution acts upon slaves as persons and not as property." "The power over slavery belongs to the States respectively. It is local in its character, and in its effects."

Then if the law is local in its effects, it can produce no effect out of its particular locality, to wit, the State in which it exists; and if the constitution acts upon slaves as persons and not as property, then no law of congress can act upon them out of a slave State in any other way than it can act upon other persons who are not claimed as property; for the constitution provides that itself and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and the treaties made by the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby. Then it follows from this decision, and the provision of the constitution above referred to, that in any part of the United States where congress has exclusive jurisdiction, there can be no law operating upon persons as property. If it be said that the old local laws of Virginia and Maryland still operate in the District of Columbia, then Virginia and Maryland still exercise jurisdiction there; and the jurisdiction of congress is not exclusive. But if it be said that congress have adopted the slave laws of Virginia and Maryland, as making part of their jurisdictional code, then I answer that they could not according to the above decision, have made any law to operate on persons or slaves as property, and consequently could not have adopted as their own any other laws which did thus operate; and therefore the slave laws of Virginia and Maryland must have died the moment the States ceded away their jurisdiction. The consequence is, that every slave in the District, by this decision is now free; there is no law there that can affect him as property. For the constitution is the supreme law of the land, and congress cannot, if they will, grant authority to the people of the District to make such laws. Laws made under such a grant would be set aside by the court, if they would carry out the decision already made. Congress has no power but that granted by the constitution, and if the constitution does not act upon persons as property, it is evident that a body deriving all its powers from that instrument, cannot make a law that will.

The court has decided that "the power over slavery belongs to the States respectively. That it is local in its character and in its effects." "That the local law will be respected by the federal authorities." "That the constitution acts upon slaves as persons not as property." Then if the power over slavery belongs to the States respectively, it belongs no where else, and if it is local in its effects, its effects extend no where else. "This law," the court say, (the local law,) is respected by the federal authorities, but they say it is local in its effects, and consequently is respected only in its local effects. So that by this decision, we have got slavery hemmed in within the limits of its own territory, and the court has told the slaveholder that the constitution does not know his institution as property.

If, as the court say, the "power over slavery belongs exclusively to the States" and that the power is "local in its effects," every slave in Florida is now free, and this is not all; every one that can hereafter run away and get there will be out of the lawful reach of his master. For he is now according to the decision beyond the power of slavery; he is beyond the effects of the slave laws, and every man who is out of the reach of slave laws is a freeman by the common law and the laws of nature.—If he is not in this case absolutely free, then he is not beyond the effects of the laws of the slave State from which he fled, and if he is not beyond the effects of the slave laws then the slave laws are not local in their effects, and the decision is erroneous. But he is free, and why? Because he has become the inhabitant of a country where all the inhabitants are constitutionally free, and left all the fetters of slavery where he crossed the State line. Therefore Congress or the Legislature of Florida, have no more right to pass a law for returning fugitive slaves, than they had for enslaving any other class of citizens. The constitution provides only for the return of fugitives from the States and speaks of them as persons.

It may be said that Congress, under that provision of the constitution which authorizes them to exercise exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever, may establish slavery in the District of Columbia, but it is to be remembered that Congress does not derive this power from the people of the District, as the Legislatures of the States do theirs from the people of the States; they have no powers except those derived from the constitution, and the court say, "the constitution acts upon slaves as persons and not as property," and if the constitution does not act upon slaves as property, it cannot bestow upon Congress power to make laws that will. It cannot bestow power to make laws repugnant to itself.

It also follows that this decision puts an end to slavery on the high seas. Men are always free from slavery except under the jurisdiction of slave laws, and when they get on the high seas they are on the common ground and common highway of all nations, and are consequently beyond the effects of the local law of slavery, and have as good a right to their freedom and as much right to defend it as if they had never been enslaved.

July 30, 1841.

Q. R. S.

Petitions.

Mr. Botts, M. C. from Virginia, takes the ground that all petitions for grievances, whether real or imaginary ought to be received. He says:

If the South should take a stand against the North, and deny to them the right of petition on this subject, how soon may it be that the North will array itself against the South and deny to them the right of petition on some other subject? And when the two sections of the country become thus exasperated, the one against the other, and Congress shall undertake to say upon what subjects the People, the sovereign People of the United States may petition their own Representatives, it requires no great Arithmetic genius to count the days of the Republic. My own impression is, that it would not and ought not to last as long as it will take you to read this letter, after this fatal wound shall have been inflicted upon a popular freedom.

It has been gravely, and I think most unwisely, said, "that there must be a grievance to complain of before the right to petition can be acknowledged." Of course, this means that there must be a grievance in the estimation of those whose duty it is to redress, for the petitioner, as a matter of course, complains of it as a grievance, and if in the opinion of both the petitioner and the body petitioned it is a grievance, as a necessary consequence it must be redressed; and the result would be, that the prayer of every petition would be granted that was received, for, according to this logical reasoning, a case of grievance must be made out satisfactorily to the body applied to for relief before the petition can be received. Now, such argument would be discreditable to any schoolboy twelve years old, and yet there are some, who are undertaking to enlighten the world with their wisdom, who have taken this ground.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

What have you done?

From the beginning of the Anti-Slavery enterprise until the present moment, this question has been asked more frequently than any other, and in some minds, not accustomed to look at the whole of the results, has doubtless produced occasional despondency.

A friend in Philadelphia made the best answer, when asked, "What have you abolitionists done? The colonizationists have done something; they have at least transported a few thousand negroes to Africa; but what have you done, except an uproar?"

He replied, "Some men might choose to supply Philadelphia with water by carrying it to Fairmount in a gill cup; and if they worked with diligence, and had plenty of money to hire carriers, they might soon point to a barrel full, as the result of their labors. This the colonizationists are doing. Meanwhile, we abolitionists are laying the pipes, which shall conduct the water all over the city, and give every man the benefit of the whole reservoir."

SLAVEHOLDERS' TROUBLES.—A clergyman of Charleston, S. C., writes to the editor of the Mercury, complaining bitterly of being troubled with "licentious publications. He says—"For the last three months I have received more articles of this description than for the three years previous." The American Intelligencer, published at Philadelphia, he describes as particularly obnoxious. The editor of the Mercury says—"The late administration, it will be remembered, took decided steps to prevent the mails being made the channel of abolition and incendiary agitation. There is now 'a change.' Abolition publications are accumulating upon us, and we hear repeated complaints of their receipt through the post office."

A. S. Standard.

GAMBLING AWAY A DAUGHTER.—A few days since, says the Journal de Meuse, an inhabitant of Void, playing at billiards, staked the hand of his only daughter, a handsome girl of eighteen, against his adversary. The imprudent father lost, and the winner has since insisted on payment being made, claiming the young lady, fortune and all, or else a sufficient indemnity. The daughter objects to the validity of the bargain, and that gaming debts cannot be enforced by law. She is right.—Tribune.

In the slave states, where they gamble away daughters, the poor girls have no option of refusal.

THE WEAPONS OF THE SOUTH.—The Richmond Whig says, that "when southern rights are assailed by force, our people will not rely upon Congressional rules, but upon stout hearts and weapons of steel."—Perhaps so; but what if that crisis should never come, and the friends of freedom should continue, as heretofore, to wage a moral warfare against slavery? Will your "weapons of steel" answer the arguments by which your guilt and folly are demonstrated before the world? Will they protect you from your own consciences? A. S. Standard.

A Church sorely bitten.

The committee of funds of Old School Presbyterians, lately reported, forty three thousand, three hundred and fifty four dollars, exclusive of the funds invested in the Vicksburgh bank—as having been lost by the depreciation in the value of stocks chiefly in the south and south west. The amount sunk in the Vicksburgh bank is supposed to be very large. So much for church investments among those who trade in the souls and bodies of men.

Philanthropist.

Wayne County Convention at Dearborn, next Wednesday.

Notice.

A meeting of Abolitionists will be held at the Methodist Chapel in Grass Lake, Jackson county, on Wednesday the eighteenth instant, at one o'clock, P. M. A general attendance is requested.

BAPTIST MISS. CONVENTION OF MICHIGAN.

The next meeting of the Board of the Baptist Miss. Convention of Mich. will be held with the Baptist Church at Northville, Wayne Co. on Tuesday, the last day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board.

M. ALLEN Agent.

GREAT WESTERN CONVENTION.

We learn that the third Wednesday in October, 1841, is the time fixed on for holding the great Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio. The friends there, it is said, will cheerfully accommodate 400 delegates, free from expense.

No time should be lost! Meetings should be held, all over the West, for the purpose of appointing delegates; and every abolitionist in the M. E. Church, throughout that vast region of country, should immediately decide to attend, or write to the convention, if it be any way possible.

And not our friends of the West, merely, but we hope letters of approval and encouragement will be sent from the East, North and South; and from our friends in the West Indies.

The Great Western Convention! There must be a general rally! The ball must be kept in motion—the people must be gathered! And to this end, we expect all the anti-slavery papers, far and near, will publish this notice. We expect our subscribers at the West will procure its insertion in their local papers—we expect the brethren in the ministry, and the class leaders and members and friends, one and all, will make one "strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether!" If each one does his duty, it will be the greatest and best meeting for the poor slave, ever held in this country. We know of some those of weather-beaten farmers of the West, and we believe the sequel will show that they are ready for this great and good work.

[Zion's Watchman.]

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a Mortgage executed by Rufus Crossman and Lucy his wife, to the undersigned, January fifteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and Recorded in the Registers office, in the county of Washtenaw, in Liber No. seven, page three hundred and one, of the equal undivided half of the "Scio Mill property," including the water-power, Mills and Machinery, and about twenty five acres of land, adjoining the village of Scio, in said county, and lying on both sides of the River Huron, together with the rights of flowing lands covered by the mill pond, (for a more particular description of the premises, reference is made to the record of said mortgage,) and no proceedings at law having been instituted to collect the debt secured by said Mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises (or some part of them) at public vendue at the Court House, in Ann Arbor, in said county on the sixteenth day of November next, at noon.

SAMUEL W. FOSTER Mortgagee.
KINGSLY & MORGAN, Attys.
Dated Scio, August 9th, 1841.

THRASHING MACHINES, HORSE POWER, MILLS, &c.

The undersigned are manufacturing and will keep constantly on hand at their shop two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, near the Rail Road, HORSE POWERS and THRASHING MACHINES.—The horse power is a new invention by S. W. FOSTER, and is decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever before offered to the Public. The price of a Four Horse Power, with a good Threshing Machine is 120 dollars, at the shop; without the Machine, ninety dollars. These Horse Powers can be used with two, three or four horses to good advantage. Three men with two horses, can thresh one hundred bushels of wheat per day (if it yields middling well) and it will not be hard work for the horses. The Horse Power and Thresher can both be put in a common wagon box, and drawn any distance by two horses. The Two Horse Power will be sold at the shop, with the Thresher for one hundred dollars; without the Thresher, for seventy-five dollars.

They also manufacture STRAW CUTTERS, recently invented by S. W. FOSTER, which are decidedly preferable to any others for cutting straw or corn stalks, by horse or water power. They also work by hand.—Price, fifteen dollars.

—ALSO—

CAST-IRON MILLS for grinding provender, at the rate of six to eight bushels per hour, with two horses or by water.

—ALSO—

SMUT MACHINES of superior construction. Invented by S. W. FOSTER.—Price, sixty dollars.

S. W. FOSTER, & Co.
Scio, June 23, 1841. 10-ly

JEW DAVID'S

OR HEBREW PLASTER.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of disease, or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in case of Local Inflammation, Scrofulous Affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflammatory, and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

A gentleman travelling in the South of Europe, and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place, in praise of Jew David's Plaster; and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver affection the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial influence of that balmy and delicious climate.—He put one over the region of the liver;—in the mean time he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently re-instated.

It has likewise been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as weakness and pain in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, and affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female subject to pain or weakness in the back or side should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

No puffing, or great notorious certificates is intended. Those who wish to satisfy themselves of the efficacy of this plaster, can obtain sufficient to spread 6 or 8 plasters for 50 cents, a sum not half sufficient to pay for the insertion of a single certificate into any of our most common prints, a single time.—This trifling price per box is placed upon it, in order that it may be within the means of every afflicted son and daughter of the community; that all, whether rich or poor, may obtain the treasure of health, which results from its use.

Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster, is a certain cure for corns.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

Directions accompany each box. Price 50 cents.

Doolittle & Ray, agents for Michigan. Country agents supplied by M. W. Birchard & Co., Detroit. Sold by Dr. McLean Jackson; Dewey & Co., Napoleon; D. D. Kief, Manchester; Ellis & Pierson, Clinton F. Hall, Leoni; G. G. Grewell, Grass Lake; Keeler & Powers, Concord, Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841. tf

Produce of every Description,

RECEIVED in payment for Job work, Advertising and Subscriptions to the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY," if delivered at the Office, immediately over the Store of J. Beckley, & Co. April 23.

Wood! Wood! Wood!
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a few cords of good hickory wood in exchange for the "SIGNAL OF LIBERTY."

TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber, on the thirty-first day of May last, a span of MARES, one a black Poney, marked P. P. on the left hip; the other a grey, with a ring bone and spavin. The owner is requested to prove his title and pay charges, and they will be delivered. RUFUS THAYER, Jr. Plymouth, July 23, 1841. 14 Sw.

BLANKS of every description neatly executed at this office. June 23, 1841. 9-1f

POETRY.

THE SPIRIT SLEEPETH NOT.

BY WM. H. BURLINGHAM.

When the gentle hand of slumber Presses on my weary eyes, And the forms that none can number In their thronging beauty rise—

Father, Nelson's true voice.

Dr. Bailey.—At no time in the history of our country has there been greater need of knowledge, and correct information, with regard to the daring encroachments of the slave power.

Will they not be instrumental in showing every man who profess the religion of Christ, that when he goes to the polls, he goes not as a politician but as a Christian?

I am yours for consistent, moral, religious, and political action. D. NELSON. Romeo, July 19, 1841.

A County A. S. Society, in Illinois, recently passed the following resolution: Resolved, That this Society respectfully suggest to the President of the United States the propriety of the sentiment expressed in our Declaration of Independence;

The following was first published last year in the Michigan Freeman, and has recently appeared in the Emancipator credited to the Penn. Freeman. It is not out of date yet.

Subtlety of pro-slavery Tactics.

In the church it is, "away with your abolition into politics, where it properly belongs." In the proslavery parties, it is, "Aye! just as I thought, bringing your abolition into politics, are you?"

Now the truth is, if the slave is ever to be redeemed, and our country saved from the sad catastrophe of by-gone republics, this mighty subject must and will soon lay a strong hand both upon the Church and the State.

To talk of acting upon either, exclusively, is absurd. But to dream of a kind of abolition to purify the church from slavery by talking, preaching and praying against it, in the church, and then voting for it, out of the church, is no more ridiculous and absurd, than it would be, zealously to preach up "teetotal" temperance, in a temperance society, and then be "hail fellow well met" around the social glass, with the veriest drunkards in the land—

or to preach and pray in the church against the violation of all the commands in the decalogue, and out of it violate every one of them. It truly sickens an honest man's heart, to hear one crying down political action against slavery, and exalting "moral suasion," and then see him go straightway and vote for slaveholders, and pro-slavery men. May the Lord forgive such sheer hypocrisy. Slaveholders are a thousand fold more consistent. They talk, preach and pray against abolition, and take good care to VOTE against it on all occasions. Not a syllable is ever heard from them, on any occasion, about waiting till after election. Says Mr. Lyon, a noted slaveholder of Virginia, in his late strict interrogatory to General Harrison—"I would as soon vote for a Florida Indian as an ABOLITIONIST. But northern "Yankees" can constantly be duped by scores—hundreds, and thousands, by their party leaders to vote for slaveholders and pro-slavery men—by their justelling them, this is the way to save the country—by "choosing the least of two moral evils."

BEAUTIFULLY SAID.—We cut the following from one of Mrs. Child's articles in the Standard.

BE FAITHFUL UNTO THE END.

A German whose sense of sound was exceedingly acute, was passing by a church, a day or two after he had landed in this country, and the sound of music attracted him to enter, though he had no knowledge of our language. The music proved to be a piece of nasal psalmody, sung in a most discordant fashion; and the sensitive German would fain have covered his ears. As this was scarcely civil, and might appear like insanity, his next impulse was to rush into the open air, and leave the hated sounds behind him. "But this, too, I feared to do," said he, "lest offence might be given; so I resolved to endure the torture with the best fortitude I could assume; when lo! I distinguished, amid the din, the soft clear voice of a woman, singing in perfect time. She made no effort to drown the voices of her companions, neither was she disturbed by their noisy discord; but patiently and sweetly she sang in full, rich tones; one after another yielded to the gentle influence; and before the tune was finished all were in perfect harmony."

I have often thought of this story as conveying an instructive lesson for reformers. The spirit that can thus sing patiently and sweetly in a world of discord, must indeed be of the strongest as well as the gentlest kind. One can scarce hear his own soft voice amid the braying of a multitude; and ever and anon comes the temptation to sing louder than they, and drown the voices that cannot thus be forced into perfect time. But this was a pitiful experiment; the melodious tones, cracked into shrillness, would only increase the tumult.

Stronger, and more frequently comes the temptation to stop singing, and let discord do its own wild work. But blessed are they that endure to the end—singing patiently and sweetly, till all join in with loving acquiescence, and universal harmony prevails, with forcing into submission the free discord of a single voice.

SHORT AND SWEET.—The following is a model of epistolary correspondence. A few more pithy communications of the kind would be quite seasonable.

"AUSTINBURGH, June 28, 1841. PHILANTHROPIST.—Ten dollars—donation.

"Let freedom ring!" L. B. AUSTIN.

Faith and works—poetry and cash—no compound like it, to remove congestion, increase healthful action, and quicken the circulation of the Press.—Philanthropist.

Rely upon it, there are but two sorts of abolitionism. The dreamy, speculative, transcendent, inoperative abolition that rests in opinion, and profession and denunciation; and the practical, straight forward, effective abolition, which is prepared for the actual use of "all right and lawful means," and which intends to "break every yoke," and really "let the oppressed go free."

Brethren, we go for the real. We cannot go back. Come with us and strengthen us, and let us do the work. Emancipator.

THE RESURRECTION OR PERSIAN PILLS.

In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a persian scene, that is struck on each bill, one of which accompanies each box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of certificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues of this admirable compound.

Superior to the Hygeian, Brandreth's, Eyan' tomatto, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, or any other Pills, or Compound, before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others. Let none condemn them until they have tried them, and they will not.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable Persian Pills, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious Family medicine, that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their Sovereign Power over disease, they would seek them and be prepared with a sure remedy to apply on the first appearance of disease; and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely, when needed, no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

CERTIFICATES.

Rochester, Sept. 1840.

Messrs. E. Chase & Company:—Messrs. E. Chase & Company:—This is to inform you that we have used your Vegetable Persian Pills for a year past, in our practice, and are well pleased with their operation. Believing them to fulfill their advertisement, in answering as a substitute where calomel is indicated, we can recommend them to the public.

Drs Brown, M'Kensie, & Halsted. Rochester, 1840.

TO MOTHERS.

Messrs. E. Chase & Co.

Gents.—Hearing much said about extraordinary effects of the Resurrection or Persian Pills, upon those about to become Mothers, we were induced to make a trial of them. My wife was at that time a mother of 5 children, and had suffered the most excruciating pains during and after her confinement of each. She had tried every means and taken much medicine, but found little or no relief. She commenced taking the Persian Pills about 3 mo. before her confinement (her health being very poor about this length of time previous,) and soon after was enabled by their use to attend to the cares of a mother to her family until her confinement. At the time she commenced taking the Persian Pills, and for several weeks previous, with a dry hard cough, and frequently severe cramps, which the use of the pills entirely removed before using half a box. It is with great confidence that we advise all those about to become Mothers to make use of the Persian Pills. All those that have taken them in our neighborhood, have got along in the same easy manner, and are about the house in a few days.—There does not appear to be half the danger of other difficulties setting in after confinement where these Pills are taken. We unhesitatingly say, let none neglect taking them for they are in the reach of the poor as well as the rich. We are truly thankful that there is a remedy which females can easily procure which bids to lessen the world of suffering, which many of them have to bear, and perhaps save the lives of thousands which otherwise would be lost.

Rochester, May 14th, 1840; corner of Cal edonia square, Edingburg street. For particulars; see subscribers.

S. ROBERTS, A. O. ROBERTS.

Gents.—I wish you to send a quantity of your Persian Pills to this place, for I am sure they would meet with a ready sale. My brother-in-law while passing through your place heard so much said in their behalf, that he was induced to purchase 4 boxes; and I may safely say that they have done more for myself and a half sister of mine, than \$400 which I had paid to Doctors, and for other various prescriptions and medicines. I have used 28 boxes of Brandreth's Pills, which gave me some partial relief. But your Pills went right ahead like a man of war. What passed off looked like ink. My disease has been named differently by every Physician; but my idea is, that it was a general vitio of the fluids which produced symptoms of almost every disease. It would be too tedious for me to give you a history of all my difficulties. I was weak, dull, stupid and reduced to a skeleton. All hopes of being restored had been given over, except by my brother-in-law. I took two boxes of your Pills, and am able to perform my duties in the counting room. My sister was consumptive—her liver was much affected, her legs swelled—a harsh cough constantly troubled her. One box of your Pills entirely relieved her from all those symptoms.—I am about to remove to Burlington, and would wish an agency, &c.

STEPHEN B. LUTHER, Jr. FEVER & AGUE, CHILL FEVER &c.

Those in health who live in marshy countries, and unhealthy climates, can avoid the disease to which their situations are subject, by taking the Persian pills once, and in some instances perhaps twice a week, to cleanse the system and purify it from the small accumulation of effluvia, which causes the different diseases, in different situations of the country.

Those who find disease fast increasing upon them should take 6 or 8 pills on going to bed, which will generally operate as a gentle emetic and cathartic; after which continue the use of them in smaller doses, as recommended in the other large bill.

Those who follow this course will find them a sure and never failing preventive.

Those whose diseases are stubborn, should take a sufficient quantity of the pills to vomit them once or twice, say every third night till their disease is subdued, then take them in smaller doses until every vestige of it is exterminated.

Be no longer imposed upon by "Tonic Mixtures," "Tonic Bitters," or any medicine recommended to break the Fever and Ague; as they all contain more or less qui-

ne and arsenic, which, if they break the Ague, injure the constitution, often causing the patients to linger on a miserable existence, subject to every other disease.

These pills do not break the Ague leaving the scattered fragments in the system, to show themselves in every other form, but by their cleansing properties they root out every vestige of disease, leaving the system free and healthy, and the constitution not only unimpaired but improved. Those who wish a tonic biter can make a most excellent one after the receipt that accompanies each box of pills.

Doolittle and Ray, State Agents for Michigan. Orders addressed to M. W. Birchard & Co., will receive attention.

Sold by Doct. McLean Jackson; Dewy & Co., Napoleon; Ellis & Pearson, Clinton I. D. Kief, Manchester; T. Hull, Leoni; C. G. Grevell, Grass-Lake; Keeler & Powers Concord.

Merchant's improved compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

For removing diseases arising from an abuse of Mercury, chronic and constitutional diseases, such as scrofula or king's evil, secondary syphilis, ulcerations, corrosions of the throat, nose, cheeks, lips, ears and other parts of the body, eruptions on the skin, rheumatic affections, white swellings, pains in the bones and joints, fever sores, obstinate old sores, scalled head, salt-rheum, ring worm and other diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Also, habitual costiveness, piles, chronic affections of the liver, lungs and chest, pains in the stomach and sides, night sweats, &c. It is likewise much recommended as a cleansing spring medicine.

This compound fluid extract is Alterative Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Laxative, Aromatic, and slightly stimulant, and may be used successfully in scrofulous and syphilitic diseases, and that shattered state of the constitution which so often follows the abuse of mercury, excoriates or morbid enlargement of the bones, suppurating mustules of ring-worm; ulcerations generally; caries of the bones; cartilages of the nose, mouth, with the other diseases above mentioned, and all diseases arising from a morbid state of the blood.

There is hardly a physician who has not had occasion to observe with pain, the phagedenic variety of herbs; and in spite of all their remedies he could bring against this cruel disease, was compelled to acknowledge their inefficacy and allow the monster to corrode and destroy the nose, cheeks, lips, eyelids, ears and temples; parts of which this malady generally affects a preference. But in this extract, will be found a perfect remedy, in all such cases, and where the disease has not produced a very great derangement of structure, it will even yield to this remedy in a very short time.

Within a very short period, there has been great improvements in France, on the pharmaceutical and chemical treatment of Sarsaparilla, and it has been fully proved that nine-tenths of the active principles of that valuable root is actually lost in the usual mode of preparing it for medical use.

The compound extract being a very nice pharmaceutical preparation, requires the most rigid care and skilful management, and not without strict reference to the peculiar active principle of each of its constituents. The French chemists have ascertained by actual experiment, that the active principle of Sarsaparilla is either destroyed by chemical change, or driven off by the heat of boiling water; consequently the preparations from this root in general use, (which are also frequently prepared by persons unacquainted with pharmacy, and from materials rendered inert by age or otherwise, (can have little or no effect upon the system.

G. W. M. taking advantage of these facts has adopted an improved process for extracting the medical virtues from the active ingredients of this compound fluid extract, which are nine in number, without heat; that is to say neither concoction, infusion, or maceration are made use of; nor is the temperature of the menstrum allowed to exceed 80 degrees Fah. until every particle of active principle is exhausted, leaving a tasteless mass behind; thereby obtaining the whole of the soluble active principle in a highly concentrated state, leaving out the fecula woody fibre, &c., which encumbers the extract obtained by decoction. The proprietor therefore has not only the satisfaction of assuring the medical faculty and the public, that this remedy is prepared according to strict chemical and pharmaceutical rules, but that he also united some of the officinal valuable and active vegetables, all of the choicest selection which materially enhances its value in the treatment of the diseases above named. He is therefore induced to offer this fluid extract to physicians and others under the fullest conviction of its superiority over that in common use.

Physicians will find great advantage in the use of this extract, and a great relief from the perplexities attendant upon the treatment of those obstinate cases which bid defiance to every remedy; their confidence prompts them to prescribe such a diet and regimen as in their judgment the case would seem to indicate;—thereby giving the extract its full influence.

This extract is prepared from the best selected materials, without heat by an improved process; on an account of which, it is preferred by physicians as being more active than any other now before the public.

Prepared at the Chemical Laboratory of G. W. Merchant, Chemist, Lockport N. Y. N. B. A liberal discount made to dealers and Physicians.

The above article may be had at the store of J. McLean Jackson; Hale and Smith, Grass-Lake, and by the principle druggists throughout the state.

W. S. and J. W. Maynard, and Lund and Gibson, Agents, Ann Arbor. Jackson, July 4th, 1840.

Blanks! Blanks!! Blanks!!!

JUST PRINTED, on fine paper and in a superior style, a large assortment of blank Summons, Subpoenas, Executions, &c. —For sale at this office. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1841.

E. DEANS' CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

An important discovery for Rheumatism Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Burns, Swelled Throat in Scarlet Fever, Quinsy, &c.

THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for all those who are afflicted with inflammatory complaints, by its easing pains, counteracting inflammation, and giving speedy relief, by its active, strengthening, and sudorific properties.—An effectual remedy for inflammatory rheumatism, ague in the breast, cramp, burns, bruises, scrofula, old sores, ulcers of almost every description, cankered and swelled throats arising from scarlet fever, felons, white swellings, chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from liver complaints, pulmonary diseases, inflammation on the lungs, with pains in the sides and breast, pain and weakness in the back, will find relief. In all cases it may be used with safety.

TO THE PUBLIC.

To whom it may concern. This may certify that I, Erastus Dean, the proprietor of E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, have for more than two years been in a delicate state of health, so that I have been unable to prepare and circulate said Plaster to that extent which the interest of the suffering community demands; and feeling so valuable an article ought to be extensively made known to the afflicted, I have made arrangements with H. HARRIS & Co., of Ashtabula, Ohio, to manufacture and vend it in my name as my sole successors. This, therefore, may be relied on as the genuine article heretofore prepared by me, As witness my hand, ERASTUS DEAN, N. Y.

WERTFIELD, CHAUTAUQUE CO., N. Y. January 21, 1839.

Penn Line, Pa. April 7, 1840.

Messrs. H. HARRIS & Co.—Sirs:—Since I was at your store in July last, I have used E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, which I have received from you at different times, and feel myself in duty bound to you as proprietors, and to the people generally, to recommend the same as a safe and efficacious remedy for those complaints for which it is recommended. I have used it in several cases of inflamed eyes, in some of which its effects as a curative have been very decided, and in no case has it failed of giving relief where it has been applied according to directions, and all who have used it are perfectly satisfied with it so far as I know. I have also applied it in some severe cases of ague in the breast with the happiest effects.

I would also relate the case of Mr. Thomas Logan, who has been afflicted with the rheumatism in one hip for thirteen years, so that he had been compelled to abandon labor in a great measure. I let him have a box of the Plaster, he applied it, and for three days found, as he supposed, no benefit, but after that he perceived that the pain was not so severe, and in less than two weeks he could labor hard all day and rest free from pain at night.

He says that he would not part with the box he has for three hundred dollars, providing he could not obtain another. He also says to me, keep it on hand and recommend it wherever you go.

I have used the plaster in cases of pains in the sides, back, shoulder, etc. with like good effect. Yours, &c. DANIEL KNEELAND, M. D. Monroe, June 18, 1839.

Messrs. H. HARRIS & Co.:—Sirs: I have used E. Dean's Chemical Plaster for more than four years past, and do cheerfully recommend it to Physicians for rheumatism, sprains of wrist, ankle, shoulder, &c. In felons, whitlow, and scrofulous swellings of all descriptions, it is generally an effectual remedy. In short, wherever there is a pain it is almost sure to give relief in a few hours. I have used it in a great number of rheumatic affections. One of my patients, aged 40, full habit, had a rheumatic swelling on one leg. He had been unable to get out of his house for three months; his leg was swelled to an enormous size, twice its usual bigness; every thing had been done without success until we commenced using Dean's Chemical Plaster. We enveloped the knee and a portion of the limb in the plaster, and in three days the swelling entirely disappeared, and in ten days he went about his ordinary business. Such has been our success with the article, and we now willingly recommend it to the public for a trial. Yours &c.

J. H. REYNOLDS, M. D.

The plaster is now put up in boxes at 50 cents, and one dollar each. Made and sold, wholesale and retail, by H. HARRIS & Co., Ashtabula, Ohio—sole proprietors. None genuine unless signed by H. Harris on the stereotype wrapper. The above article may be had at the store of J. McLean Jackson; Hale & Smith, Grass Lake, and by the principal druggists throughout the State. Jackson July 4, 1840

Agents for the Signal of Liberty.

- Dr. A. L. Porter, Detroit. H. H. Griffin, Ypsilanti. Samuel Dutton, Pittsfield. Thomas M'Gee, Concord. J. S. Fitch, Marshall. J. T. Gilbert, do. E. Child, Albion, W. W. Crane, Eaton Rapids, J. S. Fifield, do R. H. King, Rives. R. B. Rexford, Napoleon. L. H. Jones Grass Lake. Rev. Samuel Behans, Plymouth, Walter M'Farlan, do Samuel Mead, do Joseph H. Pebbles, Salem. D. F. Norton, do Nathan Power, Farmington. Joseph Morrison Pontiac. James Noyes, Pavilion. N. M. Thomas, Schoolcraft. W. Smith, Spring Arbor. U. Adams, Rochester. R. L. Hall, Tecumseh. L. Noble, Pinckney. Dr. V. Meeker, Lenic. Clark Parsons, Manchester. Elias Vedder, Jackson, M. Aldin, Adrian. Josiah Sabine, Sharon. S. Pomroy, Tompkins. M. Lang, Northfield, Wash. Co